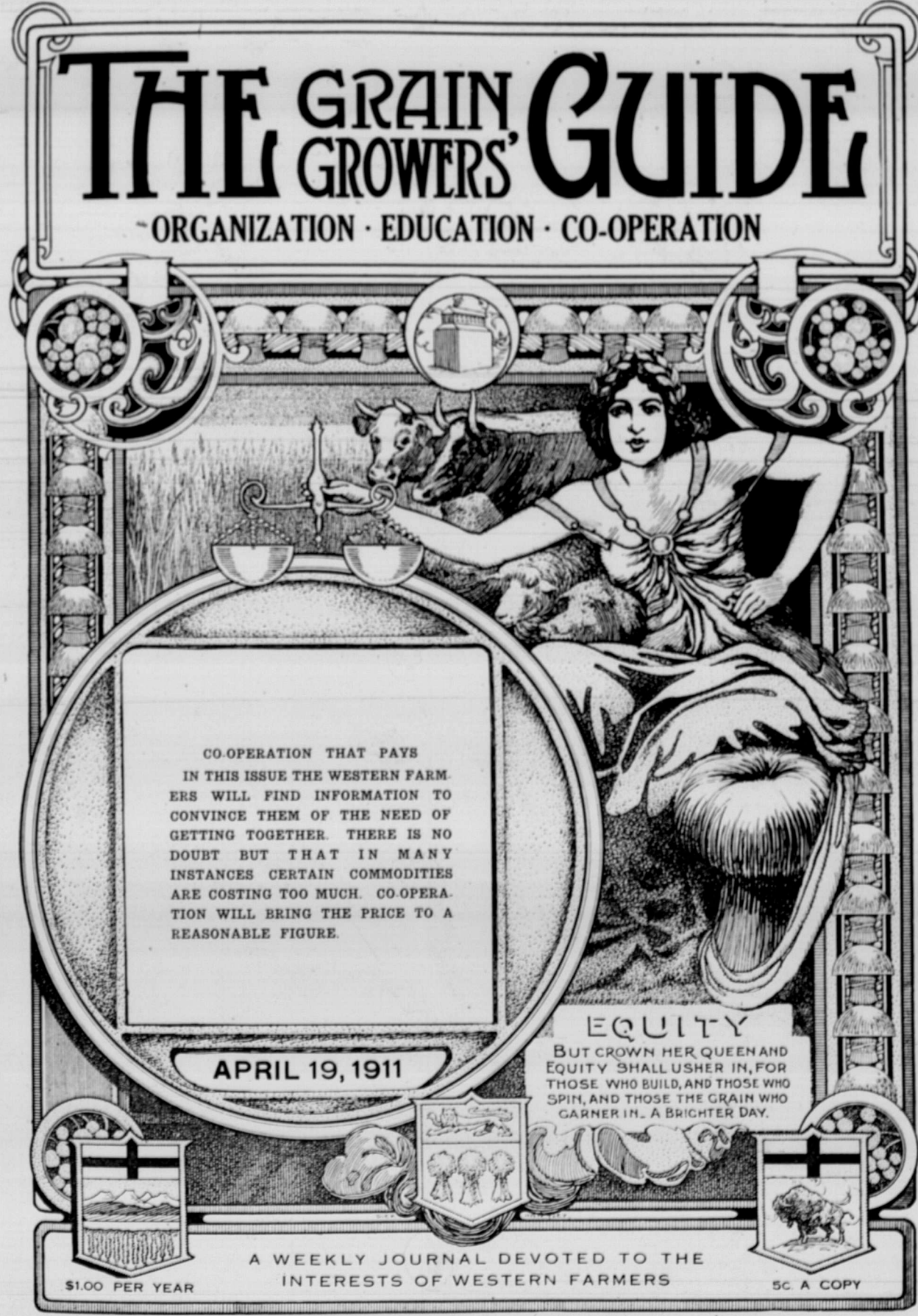


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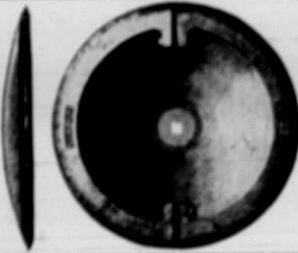
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ATTITUDE TO THE GUIDE

Three members of the House of Commons, Messrs. Glen Campbell, W. H. Sharpe and Arthur Meighen spent the last week among their constituents in Manitoba. They were supposed to be discussing the reciprocity agreement and explaining to the farmers why they were opposed to it. All of them, however, paid a great deal of attention to *The Grain Growers' Guide* and declared that it was misrepresenting affairs at Ottawa and was in fact an organ of the Liberal party. Mr. Campbell was particularly vindictive and utterly regardless of the truth. The Guide had no representatives at the meetings where these gentlemen were, but the reports of the meetings in the Winnipeg Telegram was favorable to the speakers. These gentlemen, particularly Mr. Campbell, endeavored to give the impression that the Guide has not published the attitude of the Conservative party on the various questions affecting the farmers at Ottawa. On the contrary, the Guide has given a fair and unbiased report of every question that has come up. Mr. Meighen's railway bill was explained in the Guide of December 7, page 63 and December 14, page 39. Mr. Meighen's tariff resolution was published in the Guide of November 30, page 39, also on November 23, page 39, while on January 23 on page 39 his speech was reported. The chilled meat resolution debate was reported fully in the Guide of January 23, page 14, and it was shown that the Conservative party was entirely in favor of the resolution and the Liberal party opposed. Mr. Schaffner's resolution favoring government owned elevators and the speeches made upon it were published in the Guide of February 22, page 40, and was supported editorially by the Guide on February 15, and on March 1 the names of the western members were published showing how they voted. Everyone of these facts have been stated clearly and impartially and it is hard to understand why Mr. Campbell should make such untruthful statements as he did at his meetings. Mr. Meighen and Mr. Sharpe according to their criticisms of the Guide. If any unfair or untruthful statements regarding procedure at Ottawa have been published then the Guide stands ready to correct them. If any of these gentlemen will point out any misrepresentation in the Guide it will be set right at once.

SETTLERS FROM STATES

Chicago, Ill., April 16.—According to close observers here of the Canadian immigration movement, 200,000 American farmers will cross the boundary into Canada this year. Trainloads of colonists, who bought land last fall, are now moving north to plant their crops as early as possible. One block of 10,800 free homesteads has been opened up beyond Edmonton and is attracting settlers to the Peace River valley in great numbers. Reports from Edmonton are to the effect that for the last two months a steady stream of homeseekers' wagons has been passing through that city, and that the hitherto unsettled prairie west of there will be sowed to wheat this spring. About 4,000,000 acres of free homestead land is now available along the branch lines of the Canadian Northern, and it is expected that much of it will be taken up within the next two months. According to Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, 97,792 American farmers migrated to Canada between April 1, 1910, and January 1, 1911. The immigration record for the fiscal year ending March 31 last shows a total of 110,000. During the period from 1909 to 1911, 43 per cent. of the arrivals in Canada from the United States made homestead entry in the Western Provinces. They brought with them during the fiscal year 1910-1911 nearly \$100,000,000 in cash and settlers' effects.

ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE

New York, April 16.—"The relations between Great Britain and the United States constitute the real key to the situation in preserving the peace of the world," said Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, who is making a brief stay in New York on the way to London to attend the imperial conference and the coronation. "In the British overseas dominions adjacent to the Pacific it is recognized that one of the most important questions we have to keep before us is that of preserving our territory for the British race and doing everything in our power to prevent Asiatic immigration

The Grain Growers' Guide

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

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

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is received by it. All opinions expressed in the Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume III

Number 38



As It Looked Before the Storm

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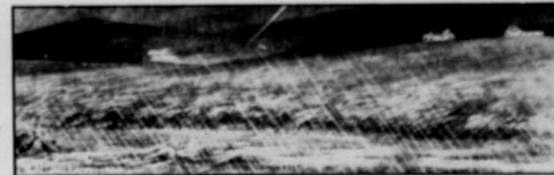
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to any great extent," said Sir Joseph. "This problem is one which also closely concerns the United States of America, and in my judgment, some well thought out plan of Anglo-Saxon co-operation is necessary to preserve all the countries I have alluded to from an invasion of Asiatics."

A TARIFF REVOLT

The annual report of the Free Trade Union for 1910 shows that over 16,000 meetings were held, nearly 18 million leaflets distributed, and 168 constitutions canvassed.

There are many new features of the union's work. Among the most interesting was an expansion of the union's relations with the growing free trade movement in foreign countries.

A systematic exchange of news between the union and the free traders of Canada and the States was arranged. One result of this interchange was that a large number of prominent British manufacturers wrote for publication in a leading Canadian journal letters showing how necessary free trade is to commerce and industry. These "stirred up quite a lot of consideration here" (wrote the editor of the "Grain Growers' Guide"), and even the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is beginning to get busy and to explain that they do not apply in Canada. Several of the daily newspapers in Canada and in the United States and Australia have reprinted articles from the "Free Trader." The union claims that the dissemination of free trade principles is now wider than ever before, especially in our colonies. All this has had a powerful influence on the preference proposals of the British protectionists.

The other direction in which the union has been able to assist the worldwide agitation for free trade is on the continent of Europe. The "Free Trader" emphasized the strength of the great revolt against tariffs in Germany, Austria, Italy, France and other countries; and last summer even the protectionist papers were compelled to admit the overwhelming force of the European outcry.

Another feature of the union's work was the national free trade lectures provided by the fund generously placed at the disposal of Mr. W. Churchill for this purpose.

"Their success has been beyond question, and it has been possible by this means to promote work for free trade in places where, had no such project been launched, free trade must have suffered. It is an extraordinary statement to make, but the fact remains that, if a tariff reform statement or campaign is allowed to go unanswered it is assumed by many people that there is no free trade answer, and hence free trade may go by default."—Morning Leader, London, England.



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Before April 30th you can buy Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock at Par Value, \$25.00 per share, and all money

you pay down before that date will bear dividends since JULY 1st, 1910. Ten Months before your money is received. This offer only holds good until APRIL 30th, and will not likely ever be repeated again. You are sure to buy all the Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock before long that you are allowed to hold. Are you going to secure it now when it can be bought at Par Value and when you can get dividends for Ten Months prior to the time your money is paid, or, are you going to wait another year and pay \$30.00 or more for your shares and not get dividends for a day before your money is paid.

Every Farmer, Farmer's Wife, Son and Daughter, is allowed to hold four shares each. Where possible, we advise paying down the full \$25.00 per share at time of application, but we will accept \$7.50 or \$17.50 per share, and the balance next fall after you have the returns for your next crop. If you have \$7.50 paid on each of your shares before April 30th you have them secure at the present price, and you cannot be called upon to pay more than the \$25.00 per share even though the price should advance the next day.

Remember if you delay you will miss this opportunity. Send in your money at once. Secure a good investment and help to build up this great Farmers' Company which has done so much to get better prices for your grain.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 19th, 1911

THEY HAVE A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

In the House of Commons four Western members have not yet indicated their attitude on the reciprocity agreement, namely, Dr. Roche (Marquette), Dr. Schaffner (Souris), John Herron (MacLeod), and M. S. McCarthy (Calgary). It is to be hoped that they will support the agreement in the interests of their constituents and will then join the farmers in their demands for free implements and an increase in the British Preference to 50 per cent. at the present session. If they will follow the lead of Mr. Haultain they will be placing the welfare of the West above possible party advantage. The Western farmers are looking for men who will support them in their fight for justice. If these four men will stand by the farmers they will find the farmers will stand by them. If the West becomes divided against itself, progress will be retarded. These men stand with the farmers for government operation of the terminals and for the inauguration of a chilled meat industry. Their help will be needed to secure government operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway. Let us hope they will not weaken their power to aid the farmers by voting against reciprocity. They are undoubtedly in a hard position, but a man is always safe to place principle before party. A vote in favor of the reciprocity agreement does not approve of any other single plank in the government platform. The farmers in the constituencies represented by these gentlemen favor reciprocity, and their members can help them greatly.

FIELDING AND BORDEN

The Dominion government has refused to grant the demand of the farmers that the duty be removed from agricultural implements and that the duty on goods imported from Great Britain be reduced to 50 per cent. of the general tariff at the present session of parliament. Replying to R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, on April 12, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, said:

"It may be necessary, on the completion of the reciprocity agreement, to make some changes in order to be in harmony with the British Preference; but let me say at once that if such changes be made, they will be on small matters, they will not be important, and they will not include an increase in the British Preference to 50 per cent.

We are well aware that the farmers of the West, in their resolutions, have not only asked for a reciprocity agreement, but have also asked for other things. They have asked for free agricultural implements, but we have told them frankly that we cannot comply with their request. They have asked us to increase the British Preference to 50 per cent. We tell them that at the present we do not think that should be done. I may say frankly that we do not think that should be done. I may say frankly that we do not think the manufacturing industries of Canada could be successfully carried on if that reduction in their protection were made. We say to the people all over Canada who would like a larger measure of tariff reduction on agricultural implements and other things, that we are not able to meet that wish, that by this reciprocity agreement we are meeting to a large extent their demands, and we are going to ask that we be not pressed to grant free agricultural implements and an increase in the British Preference to 50 per cent., because to grant these would have a disturbing influence on the trade of Canada, whereas the reciprocity agreement will not create any disturbing influence, but on the contrary will have a good effect, and be accepted by the country generally as something which will work for the general advantage of Canada."

If Mr. Fielding has information to prove that "the manufacturing industries of

Canada could not be successfully carried on" if the British Preference were increased to 50 per cent. then he should give that information to the public. All the information available goes to prove that Mr. Fielding's statement is not well-founded, and if he has more information it is badly needed. If it is merely a matter of "think," the farmers have a far better case than Mr. Fielding. Broad generalities are by no means satisfactory. The farmers have demanded free implements and an increase in the British Preference to 50 per cent., and they are perfectly justified in seeing that no candidates are elected who are not pledged to that platform. Mr. Fielding deserves credit for negotiating the reciprocity agreement, but his attitude on the other phases of the tariff question is entirely unsatisfactory.

On the other hand the attitude of Mr. Borden is not any better. On the same day that Mr. Fielding made the above statement Mr. Borden was asked the definite question in the House by E. W. Nesbitt, M.P., if he was in favor of increasing the British Preference. Mr. Borden replied:

"I shall tell my hon. friend this, that when we come to occupy the treasury benches we shall give a very much clearer statement on that point than we are likely to have this afternoon from his friends who are sitting there now."

This is a most peculiar attitude for Mr. Borden to take. We know that Mr. Fielding is opposed to giving the farmers their due, but Mr. Borden has apparently no policy at all on the matter. As to agricultural implements, Mr. Borden supported Mr. Meighen's resolution asking for a "substantial reduction" in the duties on agricultural implements. This may mean anything and may not mean any more than the 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. reduction granted in the reciprocity agreement.

It is clear enough to the farmers of Canada now who dictates the tariff laws of Canada. Are the farmers of Canada willing to sit by and accept the statements of Mr. Fielding and Mr. Borden as final? If any relief is to come to the farmers it must be secured by electing men who will protect their constituents no matter what their political leaders may say. It would be interesting to have Messrs. Staples, Campbell, Sharpe and Meighen explain their tariff attitude in view of Mr. Borden's policy. If they are prepared to stand by their constituents regardless of Mr. Borden's attitude, then they are the men the Western farmers are looking for. It will be also of interest for the Western members of the government party to explain their tariff views in the light of Mr. Fielding's statement. There is a lot of explaining to be done in the near future.

TERMINAL ELEVATOR SITUATION

At the present time the special Senate committee dealing with the new Grain Bill is divided in regard to the terminal elevator remedy. Two reports have been presented by the committee as published in last Week's Guide. It is evident that there are powerful interests at work at Ottawa in favor of the terminal elevator owners, who desire that present conditions shall continue with little if any change. The government in its endeavor to secure redress of the grievances in the terminal elevators will find that nothing short of actual government operation will give satisfaction. There are minor details in connection with the operation of the terminals as public utilities which cannot

be worked out in the bill, but if the elevators are operated by the government under a satisfactory commission these details can be arranged with less difficulty. The farmers of the West who are the people chiefly interested in the terminal elevators, have repeatedly demanded government operation, and in view of present circumstances they are more justified than ever in holding to their demands. A goodly number of letters addressed to the government and the Western members at the present time in favor of government operation of the terminals would have a splendid effect.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

In United States many farmers oppose the reciprocity agreement because they declare that it discriminates against them in favor of the manufacturers. The Democrats at Washington are not opposing the agreement but are determined to remove the discrimination. They have already introduced a bill putting over 100 articles, including all kinds of farm implements and machinery, on the free list. If the American Senate passes this bill it will afford great relief to the consumers who have been tariff-taxed for half a century. Why cannot our members at Ottawa do likewise? The placing of farm implements on the free list in Canada would be a boon to the farmers and can well be stood by the manufacturers. The same applies to a number of other items.

OUR FRIENDS ARE HELPING

We have had a generous response to the appeal to our readers to help us increase our subscription list. Here is a typical letter from one of our Saskatchewan readers:

Seeing your offer in The Guide of last week to send The Guide for the balance of the year for 50c, I thought I would look around and see if I could not get a subscription or two. I am pleased to say I got four. I don't think there are many farmers here but what take The Guide. If I can find any that don't I will do my best to induce them to take it. I sent you one two weeks ago. He could not see where the reciprocity part was going to be of any benefit to the farmers. I asked him what papers he read. He said the Herald and Star. So of course I knew where the influence was. I gave him my Guide to read and got his subscription right away. I venture to think he will soon change his mind, as he has also joined our association.

This is the kind of work that helps to make The Guide a success. No person can understand the work The Guide is trying to do for the farmers until they read a few copies. If our friends will do as this one has done The Guide will take its place as THE great Western journal and will command the advertising revenue that will set it upon a sound financial basis. We are offering The Guide to new subscribers from now till January 1, 1912, for 50 cents. No agents are paid a commission for taking these subscriptions. It is an appeal purely and simply to those friends who believe in the cause for which The Guide is fighting. A recommendation from them means much. We appeal to them again to help us along. We will publish the numbers of subscriptions sent in by our friends in reply to this special offer.

Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce, and the greatest living patriot, has just been in Winnipeg and says that reciprocity is a "cloud" hanging over Canada. It is not half so dangerous a cloud as is the selfish system which this great patriot is trying to bolster up.

TARIFF POLICIES

If the editorial staff and the owners of the Winnipeg Telegram combined their efforts they could not make worse charges against The Guide than that journal has made in the past few weeks. The Telegram declares that the West is opposed to reciprocity, and because it cannot find any proof of its contention it proceeds to abuse The Guide and the leaders of the organized farmers. The Telegram has stated its tariff policy in its issue of April 18 as follows:

"More farmers are making up their minds every day to sink this miserable experimental makeshift (the reciprocity agreement) a thousand fathoms deep, and then endeavor to have the tariff adjusted upon a sound, scientific basis, instead of being a scramble by special interests for license to practice plunder and extortion."

This tariff platform of The Telegram's sounds somewhat like the tariff utterance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Winnipeg in 1894 when he said:

"I denounce the policy of protection as bondage, yes, bondage; and I refer to bondage in the same manner that American slavery was bondage."

If the Telegram's tariff platform means the same kind of downward tariff revision that we have been getting for the past 15 years it will hardly be pleasing. The farmers, on the other hand, know exactly what they want and are prepared to state in definite figures what action they want taken towards the tariff.

BOUNTIES ON IRON AND STEEL

The promoters of the steel industry in Canada are determined to have a bounty from the Dominion treasury if possible. Manufacturing is only a small part of their business. The really profitable end is politics. If they can operate their plants profitably under the high tariff protection afforded them it is well. If in addition to this they can get a donation of \$17,000,000 from the people's pocket book that is real business. Thus, as Mr. Edward Porritt says: "Industry leans on the politician." Today many promoters of industry in Canada figure first on the profits they can make legitimately. Then they proceed to hold up some city or town for free sites and tax exemptions. This is followed by a raid upon the provincial treasuries. This is the plan followed by the steel and iron industry. The actual manufacturing business is used as a blind to distract attention while the treasury of the people is being tapped. The people of Canada have given to the steel plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia, sufficient to build their entire plant. What return do the people get? They pay more for the products of the plant than they would pay if there were no tariff. The steel rails from that plant are sent to Australia cheaper than they are sold to Canadian railways. This is subsidizing not only Canadian industry, but Australian railways as well. Is there any wonder that freight rates are lower in Australia? Now in the face of this the steel magnates want more gifts. If the people protest they are called unpatriotic. We are led to believe that agriculture is the mainstay of Canada. Since 1867 the expenditure by the federal government for arts, agriculture, statistics, civil government and quarantine has been \$14,464,935.48. During this same time there has been given from the federal treasury \$607,000,000 in railway grants, guarantees and subsidies; \$83,000,000 for the militia, and more than \$17,000,000 in bounties to the iron and steel industry. Of course the expenditures for railways, though very lavish, as well as for the militia, were for the benefit of the agricultural classes as for others. But the expenditure for iron and steel was for the benefit of no class. More has been given to aid a little handful of manipulators in iron and steel than to assist agriculture in all Canada. The people still own the experimental farms and have something to show

for the expenditure for agriculture. There is nothing whatever to show for the expenditure on iron and steel. If we went into the other huge benefits conferred upon the manufacturing industry as compared with the niggardly appropriation for agriculture it would be an alarming picture. Every man wants to see manufacturing industries built up in Canada, but there is no sense nor reason in giving the promoters of these industries sufficient cash to build and equip their plants, pay dividends on watered stock and then give the whole thing into private hands. If the policy adopted towards agriculture had been the same as towards manufacturing, Canadian farmers today would be rolling in wealth. As it is, they are being compelled to roll out the wealth for the benefit of manipulators.

WHEAT AND RECIPROCITY

In our Mail Bag of last issue Mr. G. D. Fitzgerald asks us definitely our opinion on wheat prices when the reciprocity agreement is ratified. It is impossible for any man to state just what advantage in prices will accrue to the farmers of Western Canada from reciprocity. The Peavy elevator interests at Ottawa a few days ago said undoubtedly that the Western farmers would secure better prices for their soft grades. It is also patent that there will be keener competition for Canadian wheat, which should bring its advantages. The Minnesota grading system is of a considerably lower standard than the Canadian system, but a great deal of the wheat from Minnesota and the Dakotas is sold on sample at Minneapolis. We wish to call the attention of our readers to the following grading requirements of the Minnesota act:

"No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat—Shall be sound, sweet and clean, may consist of the hard and soft varieties of spring wheat, and weigh not less than 57 pounds to the measured bushel.

"No. 2 Northern Spring Wheat—Shall be spring wheat not clean enough nor sound enough for No. 1, but of good milling quality, and may consist of the bearded varieties, and must not weigh less than 56 pounds to the measured bushel.

"No. 3 Northern Spring Wheat—Shall be composed of inferior, shrunken, spring wheat and weigh not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel."

These are the grades upon which wheat is sold at Minneapolis. In order to understand the difference in prices it is necessary to consider these in the light of the Canadian grade requirements upon which the Fort William prices are based. They are as follows, quoted from the Manitoba Grain Act:

"No. 1 Northern Manitoba wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least 60 per centum of hard Red Fife wheat.

"No. 2 Northern Manitoba wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel and shall be composed of at least forty five per centum of hard Red Fife wheat.

"Any wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 2 Manitoba Northern shall be graded No. 3 Manitoba Northern in the discretion of the inspector."

Now with these standards before us we wish to call our readers' attention to the cash prices on the Minneapolis sample market and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on the same day, April 13, which is the most convenient date at the time of writing:

Minneapolis	Winnipeg
1 Nor. 98½	1 Nor. 89½
2 Nor. 96½	2 Nor. 87¼
3 Nor. 95¼	3 Nor. 85

If our readers study the grade requirements for 1 Northern at Minneapolis and Winnipeg they will notice that there is a considerable difference as to weight and color. No. 2 Northern Manitoba wheat is considered by experts to be superior to 1 Northern Minnesota, and it is also claimed that a goodly portion of our No. 3 Northern wheat would

grade at 1 Northern at Minneapolis. Just what advantage the Canadian farmers will secure we do not pretend to be able to say, but there certainly will be a considerable advantage. No doubt the abolition of the duty on wheat will render necessary some changes in our marketing system, and this will have to be worked out by the farmers and those connected with the grain trade with a view to securing for the Western farmers the utmost market value of his wheat.

The announcement made by Mr. Fielding in his budget speech on April 4, that the steel bounties would not be renewed, caused the price of Dominion Iron and Steel stock to drop from 60 to 56 on the stock exchange. This gives a fair indication that the bounties bestowed upon this institution by the Dominion government have been used to create dividends. The manipulators of the steel and iron industries have not yet given up hope that they will again be allowed to tap the Dominion treasury. They are still holding out this hope in order to hold up the price of their stock.

According to the Winnipeg Telegram, Mr. Glen Campbell at his meeting at Neepawa on April 17 told his audience that "he was only a farmer like his hearers, his interests were **INIMICAL** with theirs, and he wished to address his hearers from that life." It is gratifying to know that before he goes back to Ottawa he has admitted his inconsistency. We are glad to know from Mr. Campbell personally that he is really opposed to the Western farmers.

Seeding has begun and the farmers are getting busy. Unlike the Protected Interests, the farmers have to depend for success upon the efficiency of their labor and on the bounties of Providence. The Protected Interests depend largely upon their political influence and the bounties of the Dominion government to give them their chiefest profits.

It should be made a rule that every interest demanding protection should publish a detailed statement of its business, profits, salaries and capitalization each year. If the people have to support these industries they have a right to know what they are supporting.

Those working for the cause of reform should not be discouraged if immediate results are not all that could be asked for. If the foundation is rightly laid and the educational work properly carried on the results are as sure as anything can be.

"The barbarous instinct of the protectionist mind," is a splendid phrase coined years ago by Sir Richard Cartwright. It must worry him to see so much of that "barbarous instinct" so close to him.

There is again some talk of a tariff commission. There is not much need of a commission when the government has already carloads of expressions on the tariff from all parts of the country.

Col. Sam Hughes, in the House of Commons last week, said that the leaders of the Grain Growers were in the pay of the government. This was a statesmanlike utterance about the size of Col. Hughes.

In United States there are members of Congress who refuse to follow the dictation of party leaders, but who are determined to fight in the interests of the people. May insurgency become a habit in Canada!

Some of the ordinary magnifying glass purposes Co. Ltd. is as for corporate capital, shares at an individual or female ship. It which, in addition, are to a tion put and the of warship—one be of Regis (distributed) will be removed refilled & required to destroy upon trying to aid sell expenses, divide th according. Thus, he deviated of the failure of I think districts bers at thus give insurance debts." appended

Each there is among U for a line giving a when th or anyth sufficient contents public I borrowed which I trifling its main owner o elevators president manager yearly by who par etc. Bu body or other m way low on all g in dupli branch, t office, w the bran withstan to be st embryon even nov of dollar, not a ds of some rolling a

When March 1 65 cents paid 15 alone w was 14 c 10 cents the field selves, share of space on and Ms charters to take - who free

Co-operation among Farmers

NOTE:—Some time ago The Guide asked that all the farmers organizations in the West doing co-operative buying and selling send in reports of their work for publication. The response has not been what was expected. However, there have been a number of reports received and a study of them will be of interest to our readers.—Editor

DAVIDSON, SASK.

Since the extent of our co-operation is the only correct measure of our civilization, it affords more than ordinary pleasure in accepting your magnanimous offer to place before your legion of readers the aims and purposes of the Farmers' Co-Operative Co. Ltd., which I will endeavor to do in as few words as possible. Date of incorporation, Sept. 15, 1908; authorized capital, \$100,000, divided into 5,000 shares at \$20 each (limited 5 shares to an individual or firm). Farmers, male or female, alone are eligible for membership. It is composed of several branches which are gradually augmented by the addition of new ones. Membership fees are to a limited extent used for organization purposes, adding work, branches, and the purchase of lands and erection of warehouses in large commercial centres—one being now under way in the city of Regina. These warehouses will be distributing headquarters, where goods will be bought in car lots, a portion removed when necessary and the spare refilled with such other materials as are required to make up a car and sent on to destination. The organization is based upon true co-operative terms, the aim being to buy for cash as far as possible and sell for cash or the equivalent, pay expenses, interest on share capital and divide the remainder between members, according to purchases made by each. This, however, has in some cases been deviated from owing to the impetuosity of the people generally due to successive failure of crops. The management, and I think wisely, decided that in such districts everything should be sold members at as near cost price as possible, thus giving them what is termed in life insurance parlance on "advance dividends," as will be gleaned from letters appended.

Branches Independent

Each branch finances itself. Where there is a temporary deficiency of money among the members, the officers arrange for a line of credit with a local bank by giving a joint guarantee note. Then, when the car of wire, wood, coal, flour or anything else comes and they draw sufficient to pay for same, turn over the contents to the members—also the general public for cash—return the amount borrowed from the bank with the interest which the total expense is at, save a trifling percentage to the central for its maintenance. Each branch is sole owner of its lands, sheds, warehouses, elevators, etc. The branch officers are president, vice-president and secretary-manager. These officers are also elected yearly by representation from the branches who participate in the making of rules, etc. Buying is all done by the central body or manager by direction of the other members of the board. In this way lowest prices possible are obtainable on all goods purchased. Bills are made in duplicate, one being sent direct to the branch, the other to the general manager's office, which pays all bills and looks to the branches for re-imbursment. Notwithstanding the company might be said to be still in the primary stages of an embryonic form, the saving to members even now amounts to tens of thousands of dollars annually. Exclusive of Sunday not a day passes that one or more cars of something for the company is not rolling along some railway.

Prices Reduced

When Davidson branch was instituted March 20, 1909, formalin sold at from 65 cents to \$1.50. Last spring members paid 15 cents. Saving on this item alone was about \$1,000. Binder twine was 14 cents to 19 cents, now 8 cents to 10 cents. On twine and wood we have the field here now practically to ourselves. We would also have the lion's share of the coal trade could we but get space on siding for sheds, but Mackenzie and Mann are too busy seeking new charters and other government favors to take cognizance of the wants of those who feed them or even put their miser-

able road in passable condition. Parenthetically, too, I might here remark that business men here as elsewhere appear in love with this co-operative movement among farmers as evidenced by the act of the members of Davidson council (all men in business) in assessing the property, minus all stock, where we do business at \$3,960, where for three years it bore a large printed poster, "For Sale, Price \$800." One word as to flour. We buy as far as possible from non-trust mills, usually the small ones, as we consider the interests of the farmer are safeguarded and conserved thereby, and the rates are such that in some cases members are getting their flour cheaper than many dealers can buy, covering as they do a territory of about 100 miles.

In conclusion, I appeal most ardently on behalf of generations yet unborn, to the farmers of the Dominion to stand pat on the demands made by our representatives at Ottawa—in which case they will prove an invincible force—and

export. So that even though we are organized and in shape to ship, and on that account we have not had to do it before, prices in our local markets have been above export prices. A business man in our city said to me a few days since, "Mr. Sheppard, the U.F.A. movements during the past few years has put into the pockets of our farmers many hundred thousand dollars." Yes, the business men of our cities and towns are beginning to realize the true value of the farmers' associations. They know that better prices for the farmers produce means more business for them.

Business Men Keen

I sometimes think the business man is more alive to the usefulness of our farmers' associations than some of our farmers. Some of the farmers who have not been following the work of the association give but little credit to it for the improved conditions. They want to tell us that it is just a matter of supply and demand

called and the members given an opportunity to express their opinions and views. They were unanimous in their opinion that the dealers were charging too much for some articles of merchandise. Salt was the first on the list to receive attention, as in a cattle country large quantities of salt are used. Dealers were charging \$4 per barrel. A special meeting was called to see what could be done about buying a carload of salt. A list was made of those members who wished salt and a committee appointed to interview the different dealers to see what they would furnish a certain number of barrels for. Some of the dealers were indifferent and would not quote any but the regular price. Finally one dealer thought the farmers would ship in their own salt so he made a special price of \$3.25 per barrel for thirty days. So, by co-operative buying, the members saved 75 cents per barrel. The union still thought salt was too high and kept right after the dealers and got more concessions until we buy our salt now for \$2.90 per barrel. So, by co-operative buying, we have reduced the price of salt from \$4.00 to \$2.90 per barrel. This little deal alone saves hundreds of dollars to the farmers every year.

Flour Prices Lowered

The next item on the list was flour, as there seemed to be a wide margin between the price of wheat and the price of flour. Flour in Olds at that time was selling \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. The union proceeded the same way regarding flour as they did with salt. But the dealers thought the farmers were trying to work a bluff on them, consequently were inclined not to make any material reduction in the price of flour. The secretary was instructed to get prices direct from the mills. Here the union met with another obstacle as the different mills had their dealers in town and referred us to them. But, finally, arrangements were made with one mill who agreed to sell direct to the farmers. No time was lost in ordering a car of flour and same was delivered right out of car to members at \$3.10 per cwt. A saving of 50 cents and 75 cents a cwt was made, showing that co-operation is beneficial, even on a small scale. The union shipped in three cars of flour and finally the dealers began to sit up and take notice. The result was that when the union had a meeting the merchants were represented and ready to meet the farmers half way. A compromise was made and since the farmers buy their flour for \$2.90 per cwt. Just another feather in the hat of co-operative buying.

Everybody was dissatisfied with the price of binder twine that existed at that time. Prices ranged from 13 cents to 17 cents per lb. The union took up the matter with the different dealers but no satisfactory arrangements could be made with them. The unions ordered a car of twine and saved the members \$720 on the car. The union shipped in two cars of twine and when the dealers saw what they were up against they cut the price of twine down to 9 cents and 10 cents per lb. Since we have been buying our twine from the home dealers.

This winter the union is going to try and buy farm machinery in the same way. There is a firm in the States that sells direct. We can pay the duty and freight and still make a big saving. Wagons that cost here \$112 to \$115 cash we can lay down here for \$70.

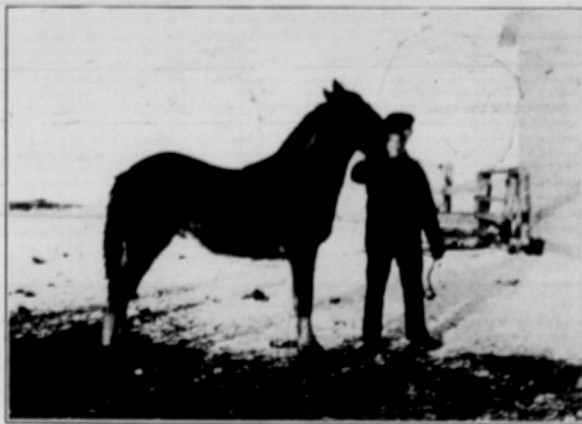
In every case we give the home dealers a chance to serve the union. But they thought the farmers would not dare to ship in anything themselves. They were speedily disillusioned, however, and shown that unless they give the farmer a square deal that they will lose their best trade. So, by co-operative buying, things have changed for the better and there is still plenty of room for improvement. We hope to keep on improving.

JOS. STAUFFER

KELLOE, MAN.

The following is a list of the commodities purchased co-operatively here

Continued on Page 23



Seven months old colt, owned by R. Brigham, Maple Grove Farm, Deless, Man.

to those of the northwest I say, gentlemen, build, own, operate and ever control the Hudson's Bay railway. None others can do it so easily, quickly and advantageously.

W. J. H. TRAYNOR, Sec. Man.
Farmers' Co-Operative Co. Ltd.
Davidson, Sask.

STRATHCONA, ALTA.

I have no doubt it will be interesting to you and to many others to hear of a move made by Union No. 1, U. F. A., Strathcona. Some five years ago, we, the farmers of this district, were being charged exorbitant prices for our binder twine, the prices being as high as 15c. to 17c. per lb. Our local union took the matter up and tried to get better prices from our local dealers on a club order of 24,000 lbs., a carload, for cash. But at that time our association was treated with disdain by our local dealers and they would not even give us prices on the order, so we sent away for our twine and bought it from the government with the result that \$500 was saved to our members on that order alone. We had at the time about 90 members in our union and so it meant over 85 each or over five years' subscription to our association. And each year since we have been able to get rock bottom prices from our local dealers, giving us even better prices; instead of paying 15c. to 17c., we now pay 9 1/2c. to 9 1/4c. Another matter we took up was the shipping of our grain.

Shipping Grain

A few of us co-operated and made provision to ship our grain away if we could not get the world's market prices less freight. What has been the result? For the last three years the price paid for our grain has been rather above

But, did ever a farmer dare go on the Edmonton market seven years ago and say what his price was on a load of hay or oats? No, he did not. He always said to the other fellow, "What are you paying?" But today he says, "I want \$15, \$16 or \$20," and he gets it. If he did not he would keep it at home. Why? Because he has been taught by the U.F.A. and the G.G.A. to stand up for his price like a man. Co-operation is still swinging open in the West and if our farmers are true to their own interests, they will all fall in line and help on this great movement. The fight for the rights of the people is now on and what we all want to realize is that we all have a part to play. A lot can be done by individual effort but the great onslaught must be made by the uniting of all our forces.

To The Guide I would say, many thanks for the light flashed across our prairies to the homes of our settlers, instilling new hope and courage in the hearts of many who are on the verge of despondency. We know that it is your intention to flash out more brilliantly than ever the great truths you have in store. Farmers, let us all know our part and support this great paper, The Guide, and co-operate for mutual benefit.

RICE SHEPPARD

OLDS, ALTA.

Four years ago the Olds Union, U. F. A., was organized and much good has been done since its organization. Prices four years ago were outrageous on some commodities, at least it seemed so to a man from the States. After the union was organized the members seemed anxious to do some co-operative buying and see if prices could not be lowered. Special meetings were

Save the Moisture

Without the gift of prophecy it cannot be told whether this year will be a dry one or a wet one, but the attention of our readers is called to a few facts which they know quite well, or at least, have the means of knowing.

Last fall it will be remembered was dry, perhaps a fall cannot be recalled in which the rain-fall was so uniformly light. When winter set in the ground was so dry and powdery that even though the weather was most severe there was not enough moisture to cement the particles of soil together through the action of the frost. That the ground was not frozen was very apparent this spring. As fast as the snow melted the water disappeared. There was no run-off as in former springs, the ground acted much the same as a sponge, it simply soaked up the moisture and did not give it a chance to run into the low places and form ponds, or to run into the creeks and rivers. The rivers and small streams are lower this spring than they ever were before at this period of the year. In fact there was scarcely volume enough of water to force the ice out, which melted away to a great extent without a move. When it is considered that the snowfall was probably as great this winter as the West has ever seen, there being over 45 inches on the level, it can be readily seen how dry the fields were when this vast amount of melted snow water was immediately soaked into the earth. Had this water all run off there would not have been enough moisture in the soil to start the crop without a considerable amount of rain, and even at this early date rain is needed in some sections of the country while others will require it in a short time.

Ground not Frozen

As has been already said, the ground being dry in the fall, no moisture was frozen deep in the soil to be gradually given off during the spring. As there is nothing to hold the moisture in subjection for a time it will escape very readily, unless there is a mulch put on the soil to check its advance. Therefore, it should be the part of wisdom, inasmuch as the rainfall cannot be estimated, to take the utmost care of what moisture there is in the ground at present. As a matter of fact, most farmers are not taking care of it. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of stubble land which are intended for wheat, oats and barley this year that are as yet untouched. The surface of this land is cracked open, and moisture is escaping at various rates; but when the wind is from the southwest, the day warm and the sun shining, enough water escapes before it is checked by cultivation to cut the coming crops five to ten bushels to the acre. One does not see it escaping but none the less it escapes, with the result of clod formation and a scarcity of moisture for the coming crop.

The man who sows his wheat on loose dry soil is usually plying for hard luck. The man who neglects his fields until he is ready to plow for wheat or oats is joining him. If the farmer wishes to raise a first class crop of anything, even with the usual amount of rainfall, he must take every care in preparing the seed-bed. In this, as in many other things, it is the part of wisdom to prepare for the worst, at the same time hoping for the best.

Spring Plowing

Spring plowing will remain a universal practice because the farmer seldom has the time in the fall to finish the whole of his plowing. The land is usually in a splendid condition to plow in the spring, but there are several things which are essential and which are neglected by many farmers. In the first place, if the farmer has much plowing to do, he should put the disc harrow or light cultivator on the land as soon as it is dry enough to form a mulch and retain all the moisture possible. When plowing is commenced a most important matter is packing the soil almost immediately after it is plowed and following up with a light harrow to form a soil mulch. The land should always be harrowed the same day that it is plowed. The chief objects of harrowing are: to make a fine and mellow seed-bed; to warm the soil, to kill weeds, to prevent the evaporation

of soil moisture, to retain the rains, and to encourage the germ life that is essential to fertility. In harrowing and plowing the soil should be taken at the right time, that is to say, when the soil is moist—neither too wet nor too dry. When land is plowed and left unharrowed for a few days the soil becomes dry and cloddy and it is impossible to get a firm mellow seed-bed. Packing should also be done when the plowing is still moist, as it is almost impossible to pack the soil after it has become dried and lumpy. Harrowing land that is inclined to be wet, or having furrows with a glazed appearance, will injure the mechanical texture of the soil. It is better therefore, to lose some of the water in the soil by evaporation rather than to run the risk of harming the land.

Preparing the Fallow

As soon as the fallow can be worked it should be cultivated to form the soil mulch and to start the growth of weeds; if it is still early for seeding the farmer can leave it for a week without fear of losing the moisture and then har-

row with the chains, as the chains tend to make the surface too smooth and susceptible to the wind. Many farmers of the West, who have light soils, have found it to their advantage to remove the grass wheels or the chains as the case may be, as the soil, being light and mellow, readily falls into the crevices made by the shoes and covers the seed. By this means the surface is left fairly rough and will be less inclined to drift to the wind than if it were perfectly smooth. In the case of heavy clay soils and deep loams, however, there cannot be too much harrowing unless, as we have said, the land be very wet. Harrowing tends to pack the soil and render it mellow.

ROLLING vs. PACKING

Rolling compacts the surface of the soil and brings the particles closer together so that the film water passes up more readily by capillary attraction. While passing upward it comes in contact with the roots of the plants and is absorbed by them, but this water will pass away from the surface unless it is harrowed to establish a soil-mulch. The soil in a field

FAVORS RECIPROCITY

Editor, Guide:—Your favor of the 23th ult. to hand some time ago. I have been unable to answer before but trust this will be in time to do what you want done. I have followed with great interest the course of the reciprocity agreement pro and con, and it is with amazement and regret that I have witnessed the action of our party in the matter. A Conservative since I was able to vote 39 years ago, I have always been an advocate of fair trade, and that is what I understand our national policy to mean. Now what is fairer to us than that United States should lower their duties to ours, and trade on even terms; this is what it really means. Who should object? Surely not Canada. I believe our party has made a huge mistake in not accepting this, and going one better by endorsing the farmers demands for free implements and an increase in the British preference, instead of opposing what the Liberals are willing to offer, and offering what the Liberals refuse. This looks to me a dog in the manger policy, which we farmers must oppose by getting hold of both parties or control our members, both of which we can do if we stand fast and quit ourselves like men.

E. CARSWELL, Director U. F. A.

Penhold, Alta.

row again to destroy the weeds just before seeding. The fallow, if it has been properly prepared the previous summer, should be in excellent condition in the spring, that is, the soil should be mellow and firm so that all the farmer has to do is to put on the soil mulch and sow the seed.

Drifting Soils

It depends to a great extent on the character of the soil whether or not it should be frequently harrowed in the spring. Light sandy land will not require much harrowing, if any, to render the soil mellow, while a heavy clay soil will stand a great deal of harrowing. Whatever the farmer does he must guard against drifting, for if he allows his land to be torn to pieces each spring by the winds he will soon lose the best of his soil and have no farm. Spring plowing seldom drifts in the spring of the year, even though the land be light; the worst trouble is experienced with the fallow and fall plowing. Light fallow land that is inclined to blow should not have too fine a surface placed on it in the spring, as it will usually drift, for this reason the cultivator should be used to place on the soil mulch, which will leave the top in ridges and rather rough. Harrowing should not follow the cultivator. The seed should be sown with the surface of the soil in this rough state. The drill with the press wheels would be better to use than the

that has been rolled is more moist on the top than if it had not been rolled, but the soil below the compacted portion is much drier than it would have been had the surface been left loose. That is to say, the upper four or five inches of soil have been made more moist by rolling but at the expense of the soil beneath. The loss of moisture from rolled soil is due to the fact that the surface is left very smooth and level and offers less obstructions to the wind. The velocity with which wind passes over rolled ground may be nearly twice as great as that over rough unrolled ground. This means that much more moisture is sucked up from the soil by the wind. The chief purpose of rolling is to increase the supply of moisture to the seed-bed, but, of course, it is also useful in crushing lumps on soils which become cloddy. Rolling is thus a good thing but the soil should not be left smooth, as it is, after rolling; it should be harrowed to form the surface mulch and prevent evaporation.

The packer, on the other hand, compresses the soil at the bottom of the plowing but leaves the surface rough. Thus, while the packer makes a firm seed-bed and aids in bringing the moisture up to the roots of the plants, it also has the advantage over the roller of leaving the surface in a mulch. It can be readily seen that for light soils that are inclined

to drift with the wind the packer is the superior implement, as it compresses the soil and leaves the surface rough and less susceptible to the wind than the roller. The roller, however, may be used to advantage on heavy soils that are inclined to clod on the surface. Great care must be taken, however, not to roll clayey soils when they are wet, as they are liable to become cemented into hard clots.

Working Ground after Seeding

A great many farmers are afraid to cultivate the ground after the grain is up from an inch to three inches, fearing that they will hurt the crop; this is, however, a mistake. We quote the following from "Dry Farming," by Macdonald, one of the leading authorities on farming to conserve the moisture. Mr. George L. Farrell, who has grown wheat for forty years in the Cache Valley, Utah, was once asked at a farmers' institute what he would do if the grain were too thin. "Harrow it," he replied. "But what would you do if it were too thick?" "Harrow it," came the same reply. And he was right in both cases. If the grain is too thin tilt the teeth of the harrow backward, and the harrowing will tend to make the wheat plants "stood" out better and give a much better stand. If the grain is too thick run the sharp iron teeth straight, cut out some of the plants, and at the same time form a mulch which cannot fail to be of benefit to the crop. "In Utah it is usual to harrow the soil three to five times during the growing season and thus the surface soil is prevented from taking and the fields kept free from weeds. It does not pay to use a two-horse harrow on large fields. Four-horse tools of all sorts are far more economical."

An implement which has already been widely used in the west and which has given splendid satisfaction is the "weeder." This implement is put on the fields after the grain is up and beside destroying small weeds puts a good mulch on the soil, thus preventing evaporation. It is a most valuable implement for easy and rapid harrowing and should find a place on every farm. Weeders can be employed on wheat fields where the plants have become too large for the safe use of the ordinary steel tooth harrow. It is a very satisfactory implement to use on land that has been rolled, to place a shallow mulch on the surface.

Quantity of Seed

The quantity of seed to sow depends entirely on the character of the soil. Rich heavy soil must be sown thicker than light or worn-out soils, also wet soils require more seed than soils that are inclined to be dry. Any farmer who has had experience in the West has a pretty good idea what quantity of seed to sow on his land. A large amount of seed is often the cause of crop failure; because a heavy seeding makes an instant demand on the moisture close to the surface before the young and tender plants can strike their roots down into the deep soil. The result is a severe struggle for existence among the individual plants and crop failure should the drought continue. On the other hand, too thin sowing is often the cause of lodging and the crop taking a long time to ripen. This is usually the case on rich wet soils when too little seed is sown. No hard and fast rule can be given regarding the quantity of seed to sow, for the same amount of seed will seldom give the desired result in different localities. Three-quarters of a bushel of good wheat will often give the best results on dry light land, while two bushels are common on heavy rich loams.

Good Seed

Just a word about good seed. No farmer can expect a full crop, no matter how he conserves the moisture, or how he is favored by climatic conditions, unless he sows good seed. The fanning mill should be overworked in the spring and nothing but the big strong kernels put in the soil. Every farmer who has the least suspicion that there is smut in his grain or soil should disinfect his seed with formalin or bluestone. Poor seed is more susceptible to smut than seed of a strong vitality and should not be sown without first disinfecting.



AUTOMOBILE TROUBLES AND HOW TO REMEDY THEM

A number of Guide readers have asked for a book that will tell them all about automobiles. After a great deal of trouble we have at last found the best book on the subject. It describes every trouble that the automobile meets with, and tells how to remedy it. It is guaranteed by experts, and our readers in ordering it can be assured they are getting the best book on the subject. It has 220 pages and is illustrated. It will be sent by return mail for \$1.00 post paid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WPG.

A Good Series of Meetings

By W. J. TREGILLUS

As requested, I am sending you a short account of the visit to the Edmonton and Lloydminster districts which had been arranged for Mr. Fream and myself. Unfortunately, Mr. Fream was prevented from carrying out his part of the program, to the keen disappointment of those who looked forward to his visit, and to my own, because I missed his help, although I benefited by having larger audiences through his being announced.

To make my first appointment I had to leave Calgary on Wednesday afternoon, March 22, and so made Strathcona that night. Rice Sheppard fetched me the next day to his home nearby and then drove me to East Clover Bar in time for the evening meeting. The weather, which had been very threatening, became very stormy just at the time of the meeting and prevented such a large gathering as was anticipated, although the school house was comfortably filled. The entertainment consisted of songs, recitations and a few short addresses from the visitors present, with refreshment at half time. The whole meeting was a great success and showed that the unions in that vicinity are alive and that the ladies are as interested as the men. We started early next morning for Edmonton, where Mr. Sheppard had arranged to deliver me to G. S. Long, who, after lunch, drove me to St. Albert. We had a meeting there which, owing to the heavy state of the roads, was not large, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiasm, and we felt that the time was well spent and look for good progress in that district.

Namao Meeting

Mr. Long then drove to his home at Namao, where we had supper, and then repaired to the school house, two miles distant. We found a large number, and before the meeting commenced the room was well packed. Under the chairmanship of J. Rye we had a very interesting time. The discussion after the addresses showed that the audience understood the questions brought up and knew their mind regarding them. After spending the night at the hospitable home of Mr. Long we started early for Edmonton, where a meeting was to be held at one o'clock. The Board of Trade room was well filled with a very interested audience.

When I had spoken and we had discussed different questions, Direct Legislation in particular, I left for Strathcona for a meeting at 3.30. A very pleasant meeting of the conversational kind was held under the presidency of Mr. Ball, and some outstanding questions freely handled.

This ended the meeting arranged for the Edmonton district and I was then anxiously looking for Mr. Fream, who had sent word to say that he hoped to join me at Lloydminster, but when the train time for that town on Sunday evening arrived I could find no one answering his description on the train, and so continued the journey alone. When I arrived there at four o'clock next morning I found Mr. Linton, also Mr. Austin, of Ranfurly, who came down on the same train. At the time appointed in the afternoon we found a large gathering from the surrounding district, including quite a few members of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan. I hope I was sufficiently orthodox to please my friend, Mr. Green, of Moose Jaw. If I did preach any heresies I shall doubtless hear of it. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Austin, who was well received and made an acceptable speech and a good impression, after which a good discussion was entered into by the members of different unions present, showing that the U.F.A. is alive and has some very able supporters in this part of the province. Mr. John Campbell, of Streamstown, presided.

An Open Air Meeting

Next morning we started early for Mr. Barber's ranch and were fortunate enough to prevail on Mr. Austin to ac-

company us, although he only came down for the Monday. Mr. Linton was in charge of the party, and Carl Ross, who had contributed so largely to our entertainment the previous evening, also accompanied us. After Mrs. Barber had taken good care of us during the lunch hour we made for the meeting place of the Rising Sun Union, which is a large shack used for meetings, and one wondered where all the people came from, as a large stretch of prairie only could be seen, but no houses. But they did come and in large numbers, with ox teams, heavy teams and Bain wagons, light teams and democrats, buggies, and others on horseback, and a splendid meeting was held out on the prairie under the presidency of D. W. McKenzie. We found at this meeting that Mr. Austin was warning up to his work. We also brought on our reserve man, Mr. Linton, and in addition had some good speeches from the local men, which made a most interesting and instructive meeting. Mr. Fairbrother, the local secretary, is waiting for a bunch of sample Guides, and wants to be put on the best terms, so as to get all the members subscribing.

After the meeting was over we were taken to Sunnysdale school house. A full house of very interested ladies and gentlemen, with a good sprinkling of young people, greeted us at Sunnysdale. Mr. Austin got into his swing and struck a good gait, and Mr. Linton, who is a single gentleman, did splendidly.



Barn of R. A. Stinson, Lyleton, Man.

One might not be wrong if one guessed that the inspiration came from the ladies present. Mr. McLean was in the chair, and all felt that the general discussion, which was freely entered into by the ladies and gentlemen, was most helpful. The enthusiasm created will doubtless mean added strength. Many came long distances and seemed satisfied with what they obtained.

Next morning, early, J. C. McLeod, of Orxill, who had come over the evening before, called for us and drove us to his home for lunch and then to the school house where we had a good meeting, a large attendance and good discussion. Again we were favored with the presence of ladies, and our reserve man was at his best. Mr. Young took us back to Lloydminster where we took the train at 3 a.m. to Kitscoty.

After a few hours sleep and breakfast we were fetched by Mr. Heathcote and taken to his home at North Kitscoty, and after lunch he and his father took us to the school house. This we thought was our last meeting, but we found Mr. D. Gilchrist, of Islay, and Mr. Lively had come over to take us back for a meeting at that town when this meeting was over.

Local Speakers Good

We had a splendid meeting at North Kitscoty, Mr. T. Farrell presiding, and when we had each addressed the meet-

ing we enjoyed listening to the able speeches given by the local speakers. The chairman put lots of vim into the meeting with his real Irish wit and humor, which seemed infectious. He is a splendid speaker and has a wonderful imagination, taking his illustrations from all over the world and applying them with skill. He was very proud of being the one to discover Mr. Austin and helping him to get elected as director, and said that when Christopher Columbus discovered America he knew he had discovered something, but did not know for some time after the value of his discovery, and predicted a similar experience in Mr. Austin's case. We were then taken to Islay for our final meeting. This was presided over by W. H. Gordon, and after the visiting speakers had addressed those present a good discussion on many leading subjects affecting the U.F.A. was entered into and some valuable suggestions came out.

Mr. Austin and I left Islay by the 12.40 a.m. train west for our homes; Mr. Linton by the 3 a.m. train east for his bachelor's home. Possibly a few such trips as this may be the means of some alteration. My best wishes go with Mr. Linton, who showed us such kindness through the trip.

My aim at each meeting was to show the importance of the farmers' occupation, in fact the impossibility of a community without agriculture, although possible with that alone; then to point out

their capital! Why should they pay tribute to another part of the community who were legally permitted by unjust laws to levy it? Do not Isaiah's words fit this case when he said: "Therefore my people are gone into captivity for lack of knowledge!" We have allowed the manufacturers to get us into economic bondage for lack of knowledge, and because of our carelessness they have been by scheming, enslaving us. While we have been working they have been watching. We have been working singly. They have been organized. Though we are stronger and more numerous, we have allowed them to bind us and make slaves of us. Think of it! Some 2,500 manufacturers making slaves of millions of farmers. Is it possible? Yes, it is a fact. A thinking man cannot be kept in slavery, and a man who will not think cannot be kept out of slavery. What is the remedy? If we are slaves through ignorance, lack of knowledge, clearly it is to get the light, knowledge. Let us see to it that we get to know just where we are, and no better information can be obtained than through The Guide, and I strongly urged every farmer to subscribe. No better way can money be spent and no way of spending will bring equal returns. This paper is run by farmers for farmers, is staunch and true and can neither be bought nor sold.

Direct Legislation

After showing the absolute necessity of organization I explained Direct Legislation at every meeting and showed how simply and effectively it worked, and urged with all the power that I possessed for everyone to work for its establishment in our province, which would enable us to remove many of the existing evils in a short time. I then concluded by giving details of the work and extraordinary progress of the U.F.A., and after the other speakers had addressed the meeting, invited, through the chairman, questions on any point of interest. In fact I always asked my audience to interrupt me if I failed to make myself clear on any point or if they wanted to ask any questions on any matter I might overlook.

Mr. Austin explained how he became a farmer in Alberta, and although previously used to other kinds of business, had succeeded satisfactorily. He also told how he became a member of the U.F.A. and how he was determined to stick to both. He enthusiastically described the work the association was doing and its value to farmers, and pressed every union to send a full delegation to the annual convention. He advised ordinary members, if they could afford it, to attend also. He said it was like attending a Methodist camp meeting, it filled a man with enthusiasm. He had been to two conventions and in each case when he returned he did more work than he would have ever thought of doing had he not attended. He urged everyone to make an effort to do so and said they could not make any sacrifice that would not be more than repaid by being present. He said we should aim to have at least one thousand delegates at our next convention, and work to that end.

He also pointed out that we must take more interest in our own political affairs and attend to them, and told in his own dry, humorous way how he was at the last federal election canvassed by a gentleman who stated that he was a brother farmer and who seemed wonderfully interested in him, and being so kind, so smooth, Mr. Austin said, "he drew me out, and then I told him he hadn't the hall mark of a farmer, having a stove pipe hat, frock coat, hair carefully parted down the centre, an ample girth, carrying a good deal under the waistcoat," in fact, he said, "he seemed to me to be altogether too well fed and too well groomed for a farmer," and Mr. Austin warned his hearers to give such smooth men a wide berth and seek out some good man to represent the district and take a leaf

Other Burdens

In addition to the fessing we were being subjected to from these sources, we were carrying the tremendous burden of tariff so that we were weighted beyond endurance, and what was the reason for our being in the position we found ourselves? Why should farmers work harder than any other class and simply get in return what amounted to only a small interest on

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out of the capitalist's book. They, he said, make use of either party at both parties to get their ends. Mr. Austin concluded by saying the man who had themselves in this great new country are fortunate and he believes that we are here to show what can be done in this highly favored part of the Dominion. He advised everyone to make the best showing possible in every way as a farmer, a citizen and a man, thereby making this province what it should be, the best in the Dominion.

District Convention

Mr. Linton explained the object of the meetings and then apologized for the absence of Mr. Fream, who had been announced. He explained that Mr. Fream had been prevented by some "hang-up" in moving his office to Calgary and promised that he would try and arrange for another series of meetings and get Mr. Fream along to address them. He also explained the success of the Stratford convention and said that every meeting so far attended by us expressed the desire to hold a district convention. He promised to arrange one at an early date at some central town to be decided on, so that the greatest possible number could be induced to attend. The objects of the proposed convention were to divide the district into parts and appoint organizers to get the whole district covered. Mr. Linton is a great worker and I am quite sure stimulated those whom he addressed. He was a great help in the meetings.

I believe the whole series of meetings will result in much good to all. I am sure they will be of great benefit to those of us who took part in them. We were able, as Mr. Farrell put it, to make the discovery that we had too good men whose talents had been hid in a napkin. I am sure we shall hear from both Mr. Austin and Mr. Linton in the future and that they can be depended on to do good work.

We had the best evidences of the fact that the U.F.A. is very much alive. People all through were willing to take their teams and give their time to transfer us from place to place, open their homes to us and give us of their best, in fact could not do or give enough. I wish to acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude all that was done for us and all who came many miles over the prairies to make the meetings so successful.

One is constantly meeting surprises on these trips. My first was at Stratheona when I saw Mr. Rice Sheppard's whole-hearted interest in the success of the U.F.A. He is a genuine U.F.A. man and nothing is a sacrifice too great for him to make for its development and success.

My stay with our old time director, Geo. Long, showed me his value in the high esteem in which he is held in his district. He is a great worker, although he does not care to do much speaking. He is one of our strong men, possessing excellent judgment.

At Mr. Rogers' home we arrived late at night and saw one daughter and one son. The next day we found seven daughters. Here we found a home with the real home life on the prairie.

The gentleman to whom we were indebted for bringing us from Oxville to Mr. Rogers' surprised us after supper by giving us some lovely instrumental pieces on the American organ. He had been an organist in London, England, but preferred the free life, the room, sunshine and health of the prairie to city life. I regret I lost some memoranda I had on a piece of paper containing the names of my kind friends, and this was one whose name I cannot remember.

On arriving at the home of Mr. Heathcote and his son we found Mr. Heathcote, senior, to be a gentleman full of enthusiasm, of wide experience. He had been on a lecturing tour in England for the Dominion government and better qualified than I to address the local meeting.

I shall not forget the many lessons learned, the splendid characters met and the kindnesses received from everyone we came in contact with on this enjoyable but strenuous trip, and sincerely trust that the association will be benefited by this effort.

FREAK LEGISLATION BY STATE LEGISLATURES

J. Francis Burr, writing in the New York Independent, says that one of the state legislatures of the union actually attempted the passage of a law making ground hog day a legal holiday. A new member of another, in his desire to accommodate a constituent, introduced and introduced, apparently without even reading, a bill to improve the almontery canal. Among bills now pending is one to compel a man to "take out a license before buying a drink, just as he has to take out a license to fish and a license to hunt." Another makes it a penal offense for a doctor to perform an operation for appendicitis if it after ward appears that it was not absolutely necessary. Another makes it a penal offense for a man to put his foot on his desk while dictating to a young lady stenographer. Another taxes bachelors last year—the ages of twenty five and forty five. Another compels single men to give up the title of Master, and wear one equivalent to the title of Miss, to prevent single women from flirting with married men, supposing them to be single. There is another to punish with imprisonment profanity over the telephone. Another compels hotels to furnish bed sheets not less than nine feet long. Another punishes railway ticket agents who fail to answer any question put to them by curious travelers. Another is to compel couples desiring to marry to furnish physicians' certificates as to their physical conditions.

Hills have recently found their way into Congress to regulate the washing and ironing of shirts and collars; for the regulation of women's hats; providing it a penal offense for a man to exhibit a check in front of his place of business which is either fast or slow. A bill recently forwarded to a prominent member of Congress authorized its promoter to run a lottery on condition that from the conduct of it he agreed to pay off the national debt.

A natural result of the conflicts arising out of our multitude of laws was brought to light recently in the case of the farmer whose children were chased by a bear on the way to school. The law made it a penal offense to kill the bears, but it also punished the farmer for not sending his children to school, and the school board was obliged to take the matter up and grant him dispensation until the bear shooting season opened and he could kill the animals.

DAIRYMEN ON RECIPROCITY

J. R. Anderson, treasurer of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, in an interview with the Globe, says that the township of Ameliasburg, if divided along party lines, would give a Conservative majority of 160. Still, nine out of ten farmers in his neighborhood favor reciprocity. Mr. Anderson himself, although a Conservative, has been working for it consistently from the beginning, and was one of the principal members of the deputation to Ottawa.

Dr. Charlie Publow, also in an interview with the Globe, says that while the British market will not warrant a higher price than 11 1/2¢ for Canadian cheese, the best grades of cheese on the New York Exchange are bringing 14 1/2¢ to 15¢. The Borden Condensed Milk Co., of New York state, Dr. Publow adds, has made contracts for milk from April to September. The lowest price (for June) is \$1.10, the next lowest (for May) \$1.25, and the highest is for September, \$1.55. "How do these prices," asks Dr. Publow, "compare with 85¢ per cwt. paid in Prince Edward county last year?"

Wm. Parkinson, Haldimand county, makes over 100 tons of butter every year. Last year he shipped some butter to the United States, even in the face of a duty of 6¢ per lb. The proportion of good butter in Canada is, he says, much higher than in the United States, and with free access to the American market, Canadian butter-makers would do very much better than they are doing now.—Toronto Sun.

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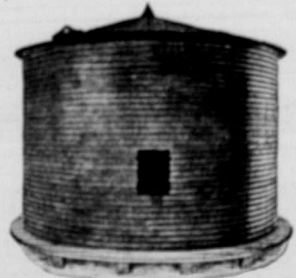
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Co-operation in Practice

By HAZEL HAMMOND ALBERTSON

In the Co-operative News

Of all the forces that are making for co-operation throughout the West, there is none based on more fundamental principles of economic justice than the Right Relationship League of Minnesota. Although organized about ten years ago in Chicago, by a group of earnest, far-sighted men, the work which the league did for a number of years was largely among the lines of propaganda, and it was not until its removal to Minneapolis that its active career began. Since that time much has been accomplished, for over one hundred co-operative retail stores dealing in groceries and merchandise have been formed. This field is the one wherein there have been the most discouragements and failures, for it takes effective management and care to succeed in running co-operatively a retail dry goods and grocery business. It is good executive management that counts, for the "failures of co-operation," that bugbear that is not yet quite dead, is due to failure in managerial attention to details, and it is because the league has done its managerial work so thoroughly and so efficiently that the history of its little enterprise is different from that of many Rochdale stores of the East.

The league held its fourth annual convention at Minneapolis from the 14th to the 17th of March, 1910. More than 150 delegates were present and these represented 7,900 members of the co-operative retail stores that have been organized and successfully operated during the past four years. A number of helpful addresses were given.

Organization Plans

The plan of the league is to organize in every trading community in each county a store and shipping department owned exclusively by local people, by which the entire buying and selling power of many counties may be concentrated eventually through their own co-operative wholesale company. Over one hundred county co-operatives have been organized, 80 per cent. of which are

in a flourishing condition, 10 per cent. are holding even, and 10 per cent. are losing ground. The next step is to organize a large wholesale store to be capitalized by the various co-operative store companies, and through this medium be enabled to buy more advantageously, also to save the middleman's profits.

In speaking of the convention the league writes: "It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm which pervaded the conference; all the members were imbued with the great advantages of co-operation. The co-operative movement in this part of the country has been made successful by the great amount of work and tireless energy of this band of co-operators of the Northwest. The movement has made itself so much felt that letters are coming into the home office by hundreds from different parts of the country calling for assistance and advice relative to starting movements based on co-operative principles."

New Jersey Learns

Mr. Trousley, secretary of the league, was recently invited to address the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture at its 37th annual session on the subject of co-operation as practiced by the Right Relationship League, and after hearing the plans of work the board passed the following resolution. "Resolved that: Having heard the addresses of E. M. Trousley, secretary-treasurer of the Right Relationship League of Minneapolis, Minnesota, explaining co-operation, the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture hereby recommends for consideration the plans and methods of said league, in establishing co-operative enterprises, and recommends such plans to the farmers of New Jersey as a means of improving their condition." Mr. Trousley's two addresses were, "Co-operation among Farmers—The Business Side," and "Co-operation among Farmers—The Ethical Principles Involved." In commenting on the movement in the East Mr. Trousley says: "Speaking generally of conditions,

I would say that the people of the East are somewhat "up in the air." They apparently know less about what should be done and what ought to be done to remedy existing economic-social and political conditions than do the insurgents of the Middle West. In fact, I heard it remarked more than once that "The nation must look to the West for its reforms."

Determination

Some of the staying qualities of the league stores is exemplified by the experience of the company of Hankinson, South Dakota. This retail co-operative was organized in 1909, with 96 members and invoice of goods amounting to \$10,775. The company did a good business and was making money up to December, 1909, when it was unfortunate to lose by fire practically its entire property. Unfortunately the company had less than half enough fire insurance protection to cover the value of the stock. As a result nearly the entire investment of the stockholders was lost. These people had worked together long enough, however, and studied sufficiently into the benefits of co-operation to be willing to start all over again. Accordingly, the league was notified of their intention, and an organizer was put into the field to secure subscribers for a new company. In a short time 75 signers agreed to take \$100 worth of stock apiece, most of whom had been in the old company. On the 9th of February, 1910, a year lacking six days from the date of the organization of the first company, the second was formed under the name of the "People's Co-operative Company." It was voted to organize in the latest revised plans, articles of incorporation, and by-laws recommended by the Right Relationship League, these latest by-laws providing that each stockholder may hold up to \$1,000 worth of stock, and also providing that each stockholder is entitled to but one vote with no proxies. They also voted to install the uniform system of bookkeeping, auditing and report blanks provided by the advisory board of the league.

Work is Growing

Among the ordinary reports of the store companies that come into the central office of the league during the

month are taking the following, indicating the success and stability of the league organization.

The Dundee Co-operative Company with a membership of 52, and three employees whose annual salaries amount to \$1,530 shows the amount of business transacted to be \$30,000 the net profit \$2,650. The board declared dividend on share capital of 9 1/4 per cent., and ten per cent. purchase-dividend to members and five per cent. to non-members, making a total dividend of \$2,150, leaving an undivided profit of nearly \$500. The total sales to members amounted to \$11,250; to non-members, \$11,320.

The Jackson County Co-operative Company, organized in May, 1908, with a membership of 136 now has 218 members, employs ten people, and pays annual salaries of \$6,400. Their total sales of merchandise and produce amounted to \$95,000 during the year. Their net profit for the year was \$7,227.71, of which they paid out to members \$4,275, leaving undivided profits of \$2,952.19.

The Lyon County Co-operative Company, organized in May, 1908, with thirty members has now fifty-three. It pays out in annual salaries over \$3,000 and yet it shows a total net gain of \$4,500. Its total sales amounted to \$44,000.

The Royalton Co-operative Company was organized with 57 members in July, 1909. Business transacted during the six months of its organization amounted to \$16,725, a 6 per cent. dividend to members and 3 per cent. dividend to non-members, was paid, the total amounting to \$500.

The Richland County Co-operative which was organized in November, 1908, with 111 members now has 182, employs 6 people, paying out in salaries \$4,020.54, their total sales for the year amounted to \$50,000, net profit being \$4,275. They paid out in purchase dividends \$3,091 and kept a reserve fund of \$1,030.

The Baldwin Co-operative Company shows total sales of merchandise and produce to be \$30,565. Their net profit was \$2,910. The board declared a dividend on stock of 7 per cent., and 10 per cent. purchase dividend to members and 5 per cent. to non-members.



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Farm Miscellany

SOWING MIXED GRAINS
Experiments conducted over a series of years at the Ontario Agricultural College show that suitable varieties of barley and oats, mixed in the right proportions, produced over 400 pounds of grain per acre more than either of the grains when grown separately. When, over flag, cutter, spring wheat or bullock barley were added to the standard mixture of oats and barley, it decreased the yield per acre, even though a greater amount of seed was used in each case. The average results of ten years' trials go to show that the greatest number of pounds of grain per acre were produced from the mixture of one bushel barley (34 pounds) and one bushel oats (38 pounds) or a total amount of 84 pounds mixed seed per acre. Sixteen other different combinations were used in the trial. Another point of interest brought out in this distinct experiment was that the largest amount of seed gave comparatively low results in grain production. A mixture of five pecks of oats and five pecks of barley was surpassed by a mixture of three pecks each by an average annual yield of over 82 pounds per acre of grain. The mixture of one bushel oats and one bushel barley surpassed the mixture of five pecks of each by an annual yield of practically 300 pounds per acre. For this purpose a very early variety of oats with a well-maturing barley should be used, or a very late variety with an ordinary maturing variety of oats, so as to secure even ripening.

The tabulated results of a four years' trial shows that, prior to 1910, the combination of Manitoba barley and Dauboney oats gave a greater grain yield per acre than any other mixture. With the results of 1910 included, Manitoba barley and Alaska oats, one bushel each, headed the list, with an average yield of 2,534 pounds of grain per acre, by 25 pounds over the other mixture. Of nineteen different combinations, the two referred to are the only ones that gave an average total yield of over 2,500 pounds of grain per acre per year. The mixture of Manitoba barley and Banner oats was surpassed by the mixture of Manitoba and Dauboney oats by 107 pounds of grain per acre per year. While there appears to be a decided advantage in growing different cereals together, there seems to be no marked advantage from growing different varieties of the same class in combination.

HAS THE CHICKEN FEVER
Several years ago I had an acute attack of chicken fever, of the Barred Rock variety, and although I lived to tell the tale I believe I will remain a chicken crank to the end of the chapter.

I made my start in the chicken business by buying pure bred eggs. Although results may be slow in coming, I believe it is the best way as the cash outlay is small and you have all sorts of chances to learn as you go along. Of course, you may, if money is no object, buy a mated pen of first class birds and in this way cut off several years of breeding up. For the introducing of fresh blood I nearly always buy eggs and always, from one of three breeders I deal with in the Eastern States. The different occasions that I did purchase birds were pretty much failures. However, I have at present as good a flock of poultry as you will find most any place. There is another side to the poultry business besides breeding for standard requirements, and that is the egg laying habit at the time of the year when eggs are scarce, and therefore high in price. Our hens are doing their duty in this line better every season and this winter, during the coldest of weather, have been busy shelling out eggs at three cents each.

For a number of years we housed our poultry in the horse barn, a bad plan for both horses and poultry. Now, however, we have the feathered stock in a building of their own. This building is fifty two feet long by twelve feet wide five feet high at the back, and nine feet high in front, facing the south. There are five windows in the south wall, each four feet by two and a half feet, placed upright, which allows the sunlight to reach the back wall. Between

the windows are other frames, long and narrow, over which factory cotton is placed for ventilation. The building is divided into pens of different sizes and all made fairly divided off from the females. Likewise old hens are apart from the pullets.

This building we put up ourselves, outside of mixing and plaster of windows, and cost in the neighborhood of two dollars per foot, allowing four and a half feet to each foot. By hanging water tins, and shell boxes on the walls, and placing dusting boxes up on legs, the poultry house, the entire floor space to work on.

Taking one day's feeding and care of poultry, which is an average of each day's general care, I start in the morning as follows: First looking up chickens from over windows, then a feed of whole oats or barley is well worked into the scratching litter by the use of a fork. This induces even the laziest member of the flock to work if she wants any breakfast. Next the water tins are emptied and refilled—any eggs that have been dropped in the night are picked up; then we leave the hens to run things to suit themselves till noon. After dinner a mash composed of shorts, oat or barley chop mixed with milk and kitchen scraps is fed. This mash is fed in narrow troughs which, when emptied, are hung up on the wall out of the way. Next, shell boxes are filled, also dust boxes are attended to. Greens, in the shape of beets or turnips, are thrown into each pen for the birds to work at. Along with four or back the last feed of the day is given. This feed is always whole grain, either barley or wheat, though generally the latter well worked into the litter. As the day darkens, the hens having gone to roost, the curtains are dropped and the place left for the night.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY
Ten elegant Free Homesteads adjoining existing land from which very fine bananas are now being sold, can still be had in Florida, but must have five acres of bananas planted within five years. Address: The Florida Plantation Co., Block 108, Pittsburgh, Pa. They will plant and care for your banana grove on shares, as you should make a thousand dollars a year. Successful logic! Starting in about fifteen months, bringing the quick cut returns of any fruit growing. The climate is delightful and the health conditions good. Respond any reader desire to procure a Home-stand apply immediately.

Meat is fed in some shape or another three times per week. I have fed quite a lot of cooked beef heads and find they are fine for laying hens, but as the supply is limited I am about to try beef scraps. Once a week all droppings are cleaned out and every other week the whole pen has a general cleaning up and fresh litter put in. Litter in the shape of gravel, is dumped by the pailful into each pen once a week. The eggs are gathered several times a day during the winter months.

From the foregoing the average person might think I spent a large part of my time in the chicken house, but such is not the case. For I have other work to do. Outside of days when pens are cleaned, an hour a day is more than enough time to attend to the poultry.

W. R. BARLNER
Delaware, Minn.

PARTNERSHIP IN PLOWING AND THRESHING OUTFITS

The rapid spread in this Western country of tractors, with a choice of steam, gasoline, alcohol, etc., as the motive power, coupled with the comparative ease and cheapness of plowing and other work on the farm accomplished by such power, induces one to think that during this coming season agriculturists eager to get their land broken will be scheming in order to get a tractor in their possession. A few words of advice to those who, perhaps, not having sufficient means to purchase on their own responsibility—shall as we say a plowing and threshing outfit, and are looking around for some



Multiply Your Profits With This Proved Farm Power

YOU have invested a certain amount of money in your farm machines—your separator—fanning mill—ensilage cutter—pump. To make that investment pay dividends, these machines must be operated at highest efficiency and the least possible cost. Years of splendid service have shown that the most efficient operator of farm machines is an

I H C GASOLINE ENGINE

All I H C engines are conservatively rated—each engine easily developing 10 to 30 per cent more than its listed horse power. The I H C is simple—its parts few and strong. This makes it easy to clean and keep in good condition, and gives it lasting qualities not to be found on more complicated engines.

I H C Gasoline Engines are built in all styles and sizes, 1 to 45-H.P., vertical and horizontal—stationary, portable, or tractor.

No matter what work you want done there is an I H C to do it. See the I H C local dealer and pick out the engine you need. Get it to work saving you time and money and increasing your production. If you prefer, write for catalogue and full information to nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Toronto.

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I H C Service Bureau
The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

means by which such a purchase can be accomplished, may not be out of place.

Having approached a neighbor and stated your case, we will assume that it is mutually agreed to make a joint purchase of said outfit. It is advisable, in fact I wish to press this point home most forcibly that, no matter how friendly the footing on which such interesting purchasers stand, an agreement should be drawn up for guidance of the partners quite apart from any agreement of purchase to be entered into with the vendors. Points can be thus settled which without any such written agreement may lead to endless differences of opinion when the outfit is actually in work. I will state briefly some of the most important clauses to be considered and others will naturally evolve themselves. It may be well to add here that it is preferable to have a short agreement drawn up by your solicitor and it must be understood that my points are on the actual running of the tractor and not legal points which the tractor companies usually look to themselves.

Clauses. (a) The amount of acreage to be broken or plowed on the land of each partner. (b) Whatever motive power is used this should be paid for by the partner on whose land the engine is working, it being only reasonable that breaking, varying as it does, more power is required at one time than another. (c) When outside breaking is being done it is advisable to purchase jointly the gasoline or other motive power used. (d) Repairs chargeable should be entered to joint account. (e) Proper accounts to be kept. (f) An agreement should be arrived at providing for a term of notice to be given by either partner to the other, but not to be given till the payment of tractor is completed. It may also be advisable to further provide that if for some reason unforeseen a dissolution is absolutely necessary, the retiring partner shall find another to replace him whose security is acceptable to the vendors and who is also acceptable to the partner remaining.

In clause (a) it will at once strike the practical reader that supposing one partner has an acreage to be broken of greater extent than the other an understanding must be come to as to the price to be allowed for the extra breaking, because while the tractor is doing this extra breaking at home at cost price, it may be earning much more on outside work. It may be here argued that the tractor is originally purchased for the benefit of the joint partners and specially to do their own work. But the object of these lines is to point out what might occur—these disputable details which can be advantageously settled.

In connection with clause (b) it is to be regretted that up to the present there is no provision made by the tractor companies to show on their engines the amount of gasoline, etc., used. It should not exercise a great deal of ingenuity to place a dial showing how many gallons are constant in the tank. This is specially needful in travelling from one place to another in a partnership arrangement and it would be of untold value.

With reference to clause (f) I am not discussing the terms on which a tractor may be purchased, it being taken for granted it is understood that the tractor companies do not sell to parties as joint purchasers in the strict sense of the word. The usual method is for one party to purchase the machine and hand over his security, being backed up himself by the security that the other partner gives him personally. The companies will accept his name, of course, but in this case each party has to give security in full, so that looking at it from the farmer's standpoint there is security lying idle. The advantage gained from a joint ownership is that the expense of running the outfit does not all fall on one pair of shoulders, and this is noticed more particularly at threshing time when two can share the expense of wages, etc.

—W. M. WALDRON.

Lloydminster.

"The Teaching of Agriculture in the High School" is the title of a most interesting and instructive book by Garland Armour Brecker, professor of Agriculture in the Ohio State University. The book contains 290 pages and is the most complete and recent work on the subject. It will be sent to any address for \$1.90 postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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COURSE IN CHEESEMAKING
The Manitoba Agricultural college has arranged for a two-weeks short course of lectures and practical work for cheesemakers to be conducted at the cheese factory at La Broquerie, by Mr. J. Villeneuve, of the agricultural college staff. La Broquerie was chosen for this work, because of its having a first class factory, a good and convenient milk supply

and also on account of its being located with respect both to the French and German settlements of that district. The course has been carefully arranged and should prove a great success. It will include lectures and demonstrations on the management of cheese factories, practical work in cheesemaking, care of milk on farm for cheese factory purposes, the making of pure cultures for cheese-

making, milk-testing, fermentation tests to determine the various bad flavors or contamination in milk, curing of cheese, exhibiting cheese and all matters of interest to those engaged in cheesemaking.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE ... Fairbanks-Morse Tractor

RELIABLE—Because embodying the **FAIRBANKS-MORSE** Standard design, which we have adopted after thirty years successful experience in the design of every class of internal combustion engine.

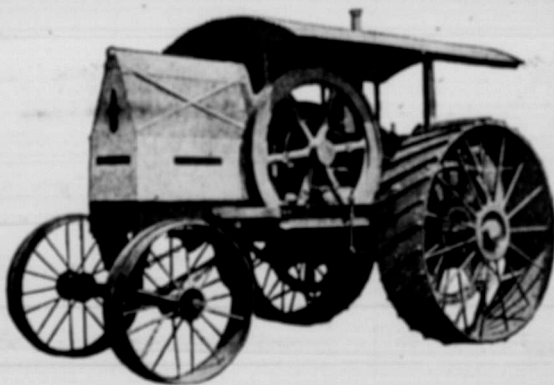
EFFICIENT—Power is developed by a long, slow piston stroke, and transmitted to both drivers through only two sets of pinions and gears, the maximum percentage being delivered at the drawbar.

CONVENIENT—One lever affords entire control of transmission. Every provision has been made to ensure easy access to all parts. Bearings and gears are lubricated by mechanical force feed. Fairbanks-Morse Self Starter effectually eliminates the laborious "cranking" required with other engines of this class.

DURABLE—Gears are of special steel, closely covered and positively lubricated. Frame is of steel channels and I-beams, riveted together. Speed of engine mechanism is low; bearings are large and heavy.

SIMPLE—No complicated parts to become deranged and cause trouble. Low tension magneto ignition. Fairbanks-Morse Positive Fuel Feed—a patented device, with no moving parts, automatically proportioning each fuel charge with absolute accuracy.

These are only a few of the features which have been instrumental in achieving the unparalleled success of the **FAIRBANKS-MORSE TRACTOR**. The engine bristles with unique advantages which combine to assure the purchaser of the same **STEADY, RELIABLE SERVICE** and **LONG LIFE** which have won for **FAIRBANKS-MORSE** Engines the confidence of the whole industrial world.



Write our nearest Branch for Special Tractor Catalogue

The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Ltd.

WINNIPEG SASKATOON CALGARY MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHNS, N.B. VANCOUVER

The hope of the "Interests" lies in keeping us divided. Of the demands made by the farmers at Ottawa last December, part has been espoused by the Liberals, part by the Conservatives. Who shall say that the object of this is not to give each of us justification for adhering to our old party and so remaining divided? The psychological moment for an independent party is now—before our large body of new voters form those party affiliations which are such a bar to our progress and so difficult to break. There is also a very good prospect of the two parties being pretty evenly matched in the next parliament—then a small farmers' party would be supreme.

CHARLES WILSON.

Dana, Sask.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WITNESS

Editor, Guide:—I wish with your permission to speak a good word for the Montreal Witness. It is a paper which I think every farmer who has his own and his country's interest at heart should read. For fifty years it has with unwavering fidelity to principle been a "Beacon Light" among the journals of Canada, the vast majority of which have been simply and the prejudiced mouthpiece of party and of special privilege. During all this time I do not think the Witness has stooped to make a low, mean or untrue statement or insinuation about anyone. Whether popular or otherwise it has never failed to support any cause which it deemed right, and its instinct in discovering and exposing any scheme or question that does not measure up to its own standard of probity seems to be almost unerring.

W. E. EDWARDS.

Arlington Beach, Sask.

WANTS FREE TRADE

Editor, Guide:—From Dauphin to Edmonton or Prince Albert there is not one-third of the land in this country is under cultivation it will take the C. P. R., the G. T. P. and the Hudson's Bay Road all they can do. And if the Hudson's Bay Road is built I expect to see the

wheat from Minnesota and Dakota go through that way to Liverpool, which is the leading market of the world, so we would get a lot of trade from the Western States. Now, Mr. Editor, we have got to get free trade or cheaper implements, because people coming in from the United States bring their implements with them. My neighbor here brought a 14 inch gang plow which he bought in Dakota for \$65. That was last year. This year his brother came over and bought a new one but worked it a week so he would have no duty to pay. Another neighbor got a plow the same size for \$90 so he says we got to have free trade. Now, Mr. Editor, as an old man now twenty-six years in this country the farmers have not been used right, and all the farmers here want free trade or cheaper implements.

DAUPHIN FARMER.

THE COST OF THE TRAFFIC

Editor, Guide:—Here is a list of my 1910 purchases, all Canadian manufactured:

	Cost	Duty
One 8 ft. binder	\$175.00	\$19.25
One 22 disc drill	150.00	11.20
Harrow	30.00	3.40
Mower	60.00	7.00
Rake	36.00	3.45
Disc harrow	46.00	6.00
Fanning mill	45.00	6.25
Wagon	65.00	10.00
Harness	58.00	10.00
5 tons of coal	50.00	2.65

\$715.00 \$79.40
Besides five horses which I am positive could be bought for from \$50 to \$75 apiece cheaper across the line. I am leaving you to figure out what the tariff cost me.

Now, sir, if I am really patriotic where should I put this tariff boodle if not in the national treasury and thus build up a great, strong and rich nation instead of a great strong manufacturers' association? I expect to bring 400 acres under cultivation and in view of my sacrifices to the Dominion treasury, I am writing to our M.P. to try and arrange legislation so that when I bring 200 acres under cultivation I will be entitled to draw back of 92 per cent.

CANADIAN PATRIOT.

HATCHING SOMETHING

Editor, Guide:—I am glad to see so many good letters in the Mail Bag. I notice in the issue March 22, page 14 about hatching. Well we often hear the remark made that Parliament is always sitting but they never hatch anything. But I think we can safely say they are hatching something this time. I think it looks in a fair way for hatching reciprocity in natural products. But it should not stop at that. We as farmers want machinery on the free list. Let them put everything on the free list and we are ready to pay direct taxes. At least I am for one, as a farmer. These manufacturers and financial men are all the time telling or writing about the farmers should be content. I suppose that would suit their pockets. We come to Canada thinking that we should be free men, but if these gentlemen have their way we shall soon be worse than Russian serfs. We do not want any privileges beyond our fellowmen but we want a square deal all round. This protection breeds nothing but corruption and discontent.

JAMES HARDWICK

Neshitt, Man.

NATIONALIZE EXPRESS COMPANIES

Editor, Guide:—The farmers of Canada are at last getting together to get a square deal and it appears that they should now demand that the express companies of Canada should be nationalized. With all Hon. Geo. P. Graham's ability at digging up imaginary reasons why the government ownership won't pay, if these monsters of monopoly, the express companies, were taken over by the public, they would pay handsomely even though the excessive express rates were cut in half and the paltry pay of express employees were doubled. An old express employee who was a slave for thirty years to these monsters of greed and grind says that it would be a handsome source of revenue for the country, that it would cost but a small amount for the entire equipment of all the companies doing business in Canada, and that it would furnish an excellent supplementary source of revenue for the country to offset any possible reduction in customs revenue as a result of free trade in agri-

cultural implements and other necessities required by farmers.

AUGUST SHANTZ.

Saskatoon, Sask.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE

Editor, Guide:—You invite correspondence. I gladly avail myself of the favor. I have only been in Canada a few months and see your paper regularly, and request you will tell me if manufacturers pay nothing to the Dominion exchequer. As I read your paper the farmer pays the whole expense of running the country. I think your readers from the Old Country will agree with me, that the Canadian farmer does not know what taxation is. He pays no income tax, increment duty, stamps (except postage) seem almost unknown. Transfer of land costs a mere trifle, whereas in the Old Country the expense is enormous. Then again see how much is done for the farmer. Experimental farms, grading his crops, books on all subjects interesting to farmers; as I write, courses of lectures on agricultural subjects are being given in different places in the province. All these things must entail enormous expense, but is all free of cost to farmers. Before I left Scotland last spring I wrote to Ottawa requesting that a book about poultry might be sent to me. It came by return post, and with it books about horses, cattle, swine, etc., all beautifully printed and illustrated and not a cent had I to pay, the manufacturer derives no benefit from all the above, neither, of course, should he if the farmer pays all government expenses. One cannot open a Canadian newspaper without seeing an article showing the steady increase of prosperity and the bright prospects for the future. Would it not be prudent to let well alone and not take a leap in the dark by altering the tariff and offering to pay direct taxation. You follow (what I consider) the reprehensible teaching of Mr. Lloyd George, setting class against class—farmers and manufacturers—is this patriotic? Is this wise?

JOHN MacDONALD.

Mannville, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

the next day, by Mr. Wilson, to the Rolling Green district northwest of Lyle. A number of the same district afterwards and the number in attendance was not what was anticipated, but a union was organized and officers were elected to carry on the work. The Saturday Mr. Mowbray was of Elbow and saw the people turned out in great style. A new condition has been built and there is every prospect of the local of Edmonton being a union district from the start. Mr. Mowbray was then taken to Sweet Valley and spent Sunday with J. Ross and Mr. Sandler. Monday he was at H. Shultz, in the Banquet country, and there made arrangements for a series of meetings which will cover this district with local unions at an early date.

RECORD OF PROGRESS

Clareholm Free-Mile Union started the year 1911 with a membership of 113 and has now been increased to 140 members. The first meeting of the year was held on January 1, when there was a good attendance, the main business being to receive the report of the Ottawa delegate. The Free Mile union has many things to be thankful for during the past year, such as increased membership and participation in saving fuel, grain and hay, and coal, which has enabled the members to save about 25 to 35 per cent, on the purchase of the above mentioned goods. Last the union has completed arrangements with a local power company whereby all members can secure their coal from that company at a rate about 12 per cent cheaper than they formerly had to pay. There is considerable talk now of building and maintaining a co-operative store in Clareholm this fall, the store to handle everything on the line of a general store. It is proposed to make it a joint stock concern and the members to do the trading there. On February 18 the union held a literary program and dance in Clareholm. The object of this was purely social and a small success, additional to cover expenses, was made. It was the intention of the committee to get all the members and their families out at this meeting and get them acquainted, thereby creating an interest in each other and in the union's cause. With all the members did not respond, there was a goodly number present and all enjoyed the evening very much. The committee was very pleased with the other end of the union's cause. With all the members did not respond, there was a goodly number present and all enjoyed the evening very much. The committee was very pleased with the other end of the union's cause. With all the members did not respond, there was a goodly number present and all enjoyed the evening very much. The committee was very pleased with the other end of the union's cause.

BUSINESS EXTENDING
The regular monthly meeting of Cowley Union was held on February 25. A large number of members, despite the heavy travelling, put in an appearance and took an active interest in all proceedings. The committee reported to enquire about tender time for the union reported that there seemed to be great difficulty in getting quotations, that it was necessary to wait and get settled their prices and were apparently waiting for someone to make a price. The matter was laid over. As the Local Improvement Council were likely to get together soon for the district, the committee on that matter reported they thought it better to lay this question over till the next meeting. The president stated that he had a letter from John Heron, M.P., asking if the farmers of this district had expressed an opinion on the reciprocity pact now before the House. In response, it was moved, seconded and carried: "That this union is in favor of the reciprocity treaty being adopted."

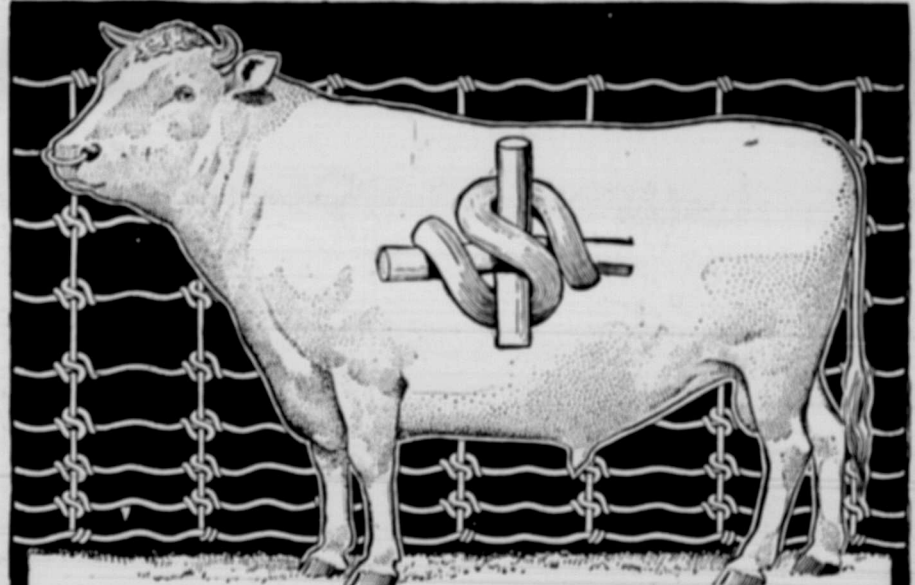
A member reported that the cattle guards on the railway crossings here were all taken up owing to the snow, no doubt, but he asked if the F.P.R. was allowed to take them up and leave no protection whatever. A member reported two stray animals in his district and the description of same has been forwarded for insertion in the regular circular.

HAWKEYE ORGANIZED
One of the latest unions being organized in the vicinity of Carleton has taken the name of Hawk-eye. The work was undertaken by E. M. Robinson, and at the organization meeting twelve members were secured and several have joined since then. The first officers elected are—President, T. H. Budd, Carleton; secretary-treasurer, A. S. Gough, Carleton.

FARMERS' ELEVATOR CONSIDERED
At the last regular meeting of Loughheed Union the question of a farmer-owned elevator was under discussion. The project was dropped last year for want of support. Two elevators have been erected in Loughheed to handle last season's crop, but to use them it is to sacrifice up to eight cents per bushel, and most people who have been able to do so have loaded on the platforms. This has strengthened the desire for a farmers' elevator and it looks as if the project could be carried out now. We would be pleased to hear from farmers' elevator companies already in operation as to the best plan of procedure as we would like to be guided by their experience in the formation of a new enterprise.

SUCCESSFUL BANQUET
Strathmore Local Union had a most successful farmers' banquet on March 3, and the hall was crowded. Long tables had been arranged the length of the hall and spread by the ladies of the society who provided a splendid supper.

FRENCH LITERATURE NECESSARY
At the last meeting of Les St. Vincent Union both the president and vice-president were absent so the chair was taken by Joseph Poirier. It was decided to appoint Mr. C. Barre a director and our retiring president, Mr. John H. Gervais, was appointed honorary president. Six new members joined at this meeting. A suggestion to assist



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NO! If you have wire fences of the ordinary kind—fairly good for a few years, but with no reserve strength to stand hard usage—because poorer wire makes them, and stretching them taut takes the utmost of their little strength to start with.

All Large Gauge Number 9 Hard Steel Galvanized Wire

From top to bottom Ideal Fence is all the same—large gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized and therefore rust-proof. Note lock and its uniform smooth curve—no sharp turns to weaken the strength of the lock and yet a most positive grip—in FIVE different places. This is the fence that has ample springiness, immense strength, and the ONE LOCK THAT'S GOOD. Drop us a card and get our catalog telling all about the many styles and merits of IDEAL FENCE. Sample lock comes with it. Write us today.

IDEAL FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FARMING MADE EASY BY USING OUR **Easy Farming Machinery**

ALL THE LATEST OAS ENGINES FOR SAVING LABOR



view of Our Exhibit at Brandon Exhibition, 1910

Our business has increased so much in the last three years that we have decided to sell more stock to enable us to cover more territory.

This is a Farmers' organization and no attention will be paid to requests for stock unless proof that the applicant is a farmer accompanies the application.

WRITE TODAY FOR PARTICULARS AS THERE ARE ONLY A FEW SHARES LEFT

CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., Ltd.
130, 9th Street - - - BRANDON, Manitoba

In the organization work was then adopted, this being that as it is the duty of the members to assist in organizing the country that help should be asked from our three French papers that the last two reports should be sent to the papers for

publication and that an organization committee should be appointed. The secretary received full instructions to act on the resolution and to appoint the committee. The secretary then read and translated the U.F.A. convention report.

which took the remainder of the evening. This has secured materially in raising the enthusiasm of our members.

R. D. BARRE, Sec'y.
Les St. Vincent, Alta.

Read Them!

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Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$1.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months. Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and with the smallness of the cost of sending you your card to send as a card today.

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION
name King George Imp. 4695, sire King's Great Imp. (4744). (113455). Four years old May 1908, 1911. This noble black, of good quality, good action and healthy; broken to harness, single and double; bitched double every day; perfectly quiet and gentle and a sure stock getter. For further information apply to Craig Ross, Kawada P.O., Man.; Oakville Station, C.N.R.; Forter Station, O.T.R., Manitoba.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.F. SHEPHERDS—See my young stallions at Brandon Winter Fair. Good ones and for sale; others on the farm at less money. Nine fillies, all imp. and in foal; others to select from. Some choice Yorkshires sows to farrow March and April. Orders solicited for spring pigs, also for eggs. Cuckers all sold. Inquiries invited. Write or telegraph to—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

WALTER JAMES & SON, BOSSER, MAN.
—We wish to reduce our stock without having a public sale. We have pure bred Shorthorn bulls from six to eighteen months; also heifers and cows of all ages, inspection invited. Yorkshires of November farrow, either horns or snow, \$12.00; September farrow, \$16.00; July farrow, \$18.00. Prices include crate and registered pedigree.

POPULAR GRAIN AND STOCK FARM.
Hartford, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cuckers, choice B. Oringtons, registered Red Fife wheat and registered, free from serious weeds.—W.H. English, Hartford, Man.

FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS, aged 4, 2 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand steam thrashing outfit, complete with feeder, hopper and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap or trade for land or stock.—H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man.

CREDIT SALE, MAY 10, 1911—FARM, 50 head Shorthorns, implements, household effects. Watch these columns for further particulars. If interested drop a card. Sale begins 10 a.m.—James Wilson, Prop., Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.

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 striking 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

RAISING MULES
Editor, Guide.—Having noticed in your most valuable paper a subscriber wishing some information regarding the raising of mules, through your veterinary column, and seeing his questions answered, may I be allowed to say a few words on the subject; that is to say, provided you can allow me the space to say it in? In the first place, I am afraid I will have to differ with your veterinary in opinion as regards the mule foal being harder to raise than the horse foal. For the past seven or eight years I have generally raised five or six mule colts and two or three horse colts and in my honest opinion there never was the slightest difference in the mares at the end of the season. In fact, I may say candidly that the mares that raised the mule colts looked, if anything, fresher than the ones that raised the horse colts. Now as regards the idea that it is easier to raise two horse colts than it is to raise a mule colt every other year, all I can say is that it is ab-

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND
Friesian—Prize prize heads of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young bulls for sale.—Sunshine Stock Farm, Napoka, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BREED for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale.—Londoning Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE—AT VERY reasonable prices. Three pure bred stallions rising 5, 4 and 3 years respectively.—E. A. August, Homeview, Man.

15 BULLS 15—GOOD, STRAIGHT Registered Shorthorns \$1 for service, \$50 to \$75. Fine young fly stallion cheap.—J. Housfield, Martinegar, Man.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN.
Breeder improved Yorkshires, pair young sows to farrow in May for sale; also two 7 months old boys. Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Clydes and Hackneys at the Strand, Brook's Station, Fort George, Write 618 Rossar Avenue, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—ONE MARCH, TWO APRIL sitters, improved Berkshires. Price \$10.00 each, registered and graded, Roland Station.—H. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 28-4

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

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

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

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN cattle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

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

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Watons, Sask.

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

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD- stone, Man.

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

DE CLOW'S HORSES
My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eight, will arrive at my barn in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.
W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

surd—and I am talking from personal experience. In my barn, in the meantime, I have four or five mares which have raised mule colts every year for that time without missing one year. Except for being a little older, I consider them now to be just as good as the day I bought them, and I know they look as good, if not better. These same mares will average in weight from 1,050 to 1,250 pounds and always throw a good type of mule of the short blocky order—a type I find most suitable for all farm work. Personally, I think a great deal more depends on the size of the jack than that of the mare. I have seen a pony mare of 14 hands high throw a mule colt which was 15 hands 2 inches high as a three-year-old. I may state that these same mares do their share of the ordinary farm work during the course of a season. They may have a month or two between seeding and harvest, but for the rest of the time do the same amount of work as the others. If your correspondent should see this and want a few more particulars, just write to me and I shall be happy to give him all the information he requires, if it is in my power to do so.
JAMES L. BROOKS.
Plum Coulee, Man.

NEW EXPERIMENTAL FARM
DIRECTOR
Dr. William Saunders, who has so ably and efficiently filled the position as director of the Dominion experimental

farms branch of the Federal department of agriculture for many years, has retired from the directorship. His place has been taken by J. H. Grisdale, Dominion agriculturist.

Mr. Grisdale, son of Albert B. Grisdale, was born on a farm at St. Martha, Que., Feb. 18, 1870. He was educated at Vanhook H.H. school; Albert College, Belleville, Ontario university; Ontario agricultural college, where he won a gold medal and first class honors; and at the Iowa agricultural college, where he was also an honor man. In various ways he earned his own education. At the Trans-Mississippi exhibition in 1898 he won a \$125 prize in stock judging, and early in 1909 he was appointed agriculturist and live stock husbandry man of the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa. Last year he was appointed Dominion agriculturist. His twelve years of service has demonstrated his capacity for larger service and greater responsibility. He embodies a rare combination of agricultural scholarship and ability to translate his knowledge into results. With the work of the central and provincial branch farms he is thoroughly acquainted and no man in the Canadian agricultural public service is more closely in touch with actual farm conditions, nor has a clearer discernment of the needs of Canadian farming. The farmers and stockmen of the Dominion will heartily approve this appointment.

PROVINCIAL PLOWING MATCH
Arrangements have been made to hold the provincial plowing competition at Carroll, Man., June 15, 1911. This match includes the contest for the championship cup donated by Sir Daniel McMillan, lieutenant-governor for the province. Entries are accepted from members of any agricultural society or farmers' institute holding an annual plowing match, and must be signed by the secretary and the president of the local organization, and be in the hands of the secretary, Fred H. Carroll, of Carroll, at least one week before the date of the contest.

CROP BULLETIN
Ottawa, Ont., April 13.—The census and statistics office issued today a bulletin on crops and live stock. The reports of correspondents show that out of a yield of 149,989,600 bushels of wheat harvested last year 141,096,000 bushels, or 94 per cent, were merchantable, and that at the end of March 35,942,000 bushels, or 22 per cent, of the whole, were yet in the farmers' hands. The quantity held by the farmers in the Maritime Provinces at that date was 468,000 bushels, in Quebec 477,600 bushels; in Ontario, 5,002,900 bushels; and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 27,095,000 bushels. At the same date last year the quantity in hand in all Canada was 30,484,000 bushels, or 18.28 per cent, of the total crop of 166,744,000 bushels, of which 159,868,000, or 95.87 per cent, was of merchantable quality. Oats, which last year gave a yield of 323,449,000 bushels, was merchantable to the extent of 301,775,000 bushels, or 93.29 per cent, and the quantity on hand at the end of March was 147,587,000 bushels, or 39.44 per cent. In the Maritime Provinces there was on hand at that date 6,985,000 bushels; in Quebec, 17,447,000 bushels; in Ontario, 50,742,500 bushels; and in the Northwest Provinces exclusive of British Columbia, 52,413,000. In the preceding year the quantity in hand out of the harvest of 353,466,000 bushels was 141,499,000 bushels, or 40.03 per cent., and there was a total of 321,190,000 bushels or 96 per cent, of merchantable oats. The barley yield of 1910 was 45,147,000 bushels, and of this quantity there was in hand at the end of March 13,135,000 bushels, or 29 per cent. The merchantable yield was 41,505,000 bushels or 91.93 per cent. The barley crop of 1909 was 35,398,000 bushels, and the quantity on hand at the end of March last year was 16,517,000 bushels, or 46.81 per cent. The merchantable quantity of that crop was 51,499,000 bushels, or 92.87 per cent. The Ontario crop last year was 29,727,000 bushels and that of the three Northwest Provinces 21,377,000 bushels. The merchantable yield of corn last year was 83.63 per cent, of the whole crop; of buckwheat, 88.66 per cent.; of potatoes, 77.31; of turnips and other roots, 86.81 per cent.; and of hay and clover 88.72 per cent., which is nearly the same as the percentages of the same



White Leghorn Cuck from Pen that Won First at W. J. Headly at Brandon, 1911.
S.C.W. LEIGHORNS—PRIZE WINNERS. 13 entries at Brandon Provincial Winter 1911, winning 16 prizes, including 4 Stuts, 4 specials and special for best pen in the Mediterranean class. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 for 15. Pen No. 2, headed by a prize cockerel and exhibition hen and pullets, \$1.00 for 15 eggs. Also good quality eggs, \$1.00 per 15. I have won more prizes in the past three years than any S.C.W. Leghorn breeder in Manitoba or Saskatchewan.—W. J. Headly, Glenburn, Man.

crops in the previous year. The quantities of these crops on hand at the end of March were nearly the same in both years except that the supply of potatoes this year is 20,000,000 bushels less, and the supply of hay and clover 2,494,000 tons more.

The per cent, condition of live stock on farms and ranges is nearly the same for both years but is a little higher for all classes this year. For the respective years 1911 and 1910, horses are 95.37 to 93.98; mule cows, 93.49 to 91.42; other cattle 90.87 to 89.30; sheep 93.77 to 92.43, and swine 94.36 to 92.77. These proportions are closely maintained throughout all the provinces. They denote a healthy condition of live stock in general.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION
Washington, D.C., April 14.—Representative Baker, of California, today introduced a resolution calling on the president for all correspondence in possession of the president or secretary of state, and the secretary of war, relating to Japanese immigration to the United States and its possessions. The resolution also asks the president to inform congress what is being done by the executive department of the government to restrict the further immigration into this country of Japanese coolie labor. It provides that the president shall notify congress as to what he knows as to Japanese immigration into Canada and Mexico, and thence into the United States.

The president's correspondence with California and San Francisco authorities during the last few years is specifically called for.

NAVY FOR ARGENTINA
New York, April 14.—Rear-Admiral Onofre Bettbeder, formerly minister of marine for the Argentine republic, arrived here today from Europe to superintend the construction of two warship now building for his government at Camden, N.J., and Fore River, Mass. He will stay in this country until they are completed which will be in about eighteen months.

The Argentine republic has also on the way twelve torpedo boats, four in England, four in Germany and four in France. "We need a navy for police duty and defence in South America," said the Admiral, "but we expect no trouble with any European nation."

FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE DEAD
Ottawa, April 14.—Sir Henry Elzear Taschereau, former chief justice of the supreme court of Canada, died today at the age of seventy-five. He was appointed to the supreme court bench in 1878 and chief justice in 1902. He retired in 1906. He became a member of the imperial council in 1904. He was the author of several important legal works. His death followed a stroke of paralysis three weeks ago.

EMIL GORDON
Contractor and Builder
of Grain Elevators
SASKATOON, Sask.

PICKLES TENT MAKER
SING FOR PRICES
ALL HARDWARE AT WINNIPEG, 1911

Question Drawer

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

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the reader attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired. It will be used in our guarantee of good faith.

Subscribers—The Guide will not be conducting an employment office. It would be impossible at the present time to carry on this work.

ORDERED FENNING MILL

W. M. Max.—A year ago last fall an agent came to the farm where I was working, offering a Fenning mill and a horse. I signed a note for the horse and I understood it was an order I was signing for the Fenning mill. I could not see to send very good but later I found that was a note also. Shortly after I got the Fenning mill home and set it up. I found that it was not in working order. I wrote the company several times to send someone to fix it and they promised but did not do so. I said I would send it back as I could not pay for a machine that would not work. I sent it back but they refused to accept it. They now say that they will use for the amount. What would you advise?

Ans.—You are liable for Fenning mill as you ordered it and it is immaterial whether company sent on note or not.

DELEGATE HORNEN AT AUCTION

Progress, Sask.—Recently I bought an auction sale four horses for the sum of \$1,125.00. I gave a security a friend who is a householder. The auctioneer made no mention of the security. But on the day following, the owner demanded the return of the horse. I returned them to him, but he declined to return my note and he stated that he will return it only if I pay him the balance. The auctioneer, before he started the sale, stated that he required either cash or bankable paper. We understood that our paper was bankable, but he states that it is not, owing to the fact that neither of us have a banking account, our title deeds to real estate. I have \$500.00 invested in scrip and notes payable to me in New Zealand for the sum of \$100.00. My security is worth about \$1,000.00 in portable property. Will you please me by stating whether under the circumstances he can actually force me to pay him my balance?

Ans.—No.

BOUGHT BINDER ON PAYMENTS

D. B. Max.—Bought a binder from machine company on three payments, giving them ordinary

AGRICULTURAL MOTOR COMPETITION

Rules and regulations for the big agricultural motor contest to be held at the Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg next July are printed. Gold, silver and bronze medals are offered in each of seven classes. The entry fee is \$25. Fuel will be supplied by the exhibition association, gasoline at 20¢ per gallon, kerosene at 12¢ per gallon, soft coal at 85.50 per ton, and wood at \$4.50 per cord. Two men are allowed on steam engines, and two to start gasoline engines, but only one to run each after it is started. If any entry makes use of other men, a penalty of ten points for each man will be imposed.

The plowing test will extend over a period of five hours or longer, if the judges consider it wise. Only one man is allowed on each plow.

The score card is worked out in detail. Under the main heads: brake test, 150; maximum brake test, 50; plowing test, 200; design and construction, 100. Professors A. R. Greig, of Saskatoon, and L. J. Smith, of M. A. C., are the engineers.

MANITOBA PURE-BRED CATTLE SALE

The rules and regulations governing the annual cattle sale of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, to be held in Brandon, May 31st, have been issued, and may be obtained by writing the secretary, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg. The prices obtained at the Saskatchewan sale last week augur well for this event. Up to the holding of this sale the Manitoba sales held the record as far as high prices were concerned, and anyone with a good serviceable bull should have no difficulty in disposing of him to the best possible advantage. This year the committee have added to the age limit, allowing bulls calved between July 1st, 1904, and June 1st, 1910, to be offered, entries to be made not later than April 25.

last notes. May first payment, unable to meet machine. I can do so. Have been told I can compel him to sell the machine on my premises. Is this true?

Ans.—No.

HAD CATTLE KILLED

Subscribers, Sask.—I had three head of cattle killed on the C.P.R., running through my place. The fire was coming at regular speed and did not stop. The fire was stopped and the cattle were saved. They were killed. Can I recover damages for these cattle which were killed at the fire? The railway has a fence on one side where they were killed. Can I recover damages for these cattle which were killed at the fire? What would you advise me to do for these?

Ans.—Good explanation as to whether lands on side of railway, and fence are defined and settled or required.

RENTED FARM

G. E. P. Sask.—If a man rents a farm from B and B sells the farm, after A has got it all ready for B, can A charge B \$5 per acre for getting and about setting water? There was nothing said about setting water. A rented the land and there was no agreement drawn up. A and B just took one another's word in good faith. A was to get two-thirds of crop and to get the land ready himself. A has got it ready and B has sold the farm. Can A collect \$5 per acre?

Ans.—A has a claim which he can enforce, the amount would be in the discretion of the court.

LEAKS WATER TANK

W. E. K., Sask.—A thrasherman, leads to B his engine, a water tank to draw water for the teams while A is threshing at C's place. B got the water power through C's farm, and in conversation with A, the latter asks B if the tank belongs to the thrasherman and if not, if he could have the loan of it to draw at C's tank. B's tank. B replies that the thrasherman has nothing to do with the tank and that B was going to have it full and that C could have it whenever he wanted it. C's man said he would be absent on the afternoon. B himself was standing by and heard the above conversation. C's man accordingly went for the tank and he did not see anything of B, and so he returned on it without speaking to anyone. The thrasher and crew were about 100 or 150 paces from the tank but saw nothing. When he got back with the water the thrasher's outfit had left. B's place and the tank remained at B's place for several days till B ordered it. Now, four months after the event takes place, A sends C a bill for \$24 for loss he claims was occasioned by his tank being away from the outfit when needed. He had spoken for C's man about it previously saying that he had lost \$24 by tank being away, but he had never communicated with C. A had borrowed the tank from a friend for the threshing season and B had nothing to do with it apart from A's permission. B had the tank on his place and was using it before his engine, the thrasherman arrived, but C does not know how long before. Can A collect damages from C?

Ans.—If tank was injured while in possession of C's man, C is liable.

MORE ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Western Canada's Aberdeen-Angus herds have been added to by a new bunch comprising 54 head, D. E. Bucklin has placed this lot on his fine farm at Westbourne. They were purchased in Central Iowa, from the best breeders of that state, and are bred from choice individuals of the most fashionable families of the black breed. Mr. Bucklin has been living at 32 Dundurn Place, Winnipeg. He promises to have an Aberdeen-Angus herd second to none in America.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS
Manitoba Agricultural society fairs will be held at the points given herewith on the dates mentioned. These dates were arranged at the Agricultural societies' convention held in February at the agricultural college, and the shows are so grouped as to enable the judges to be present at the greatest number of points in a minimum amount of time, and at the smallest expense possible.
Judges are being supplied by the extension department of the Manitoba Agricultural college, assisted by the provincial department of agriculture. In some cases the date given indicates only the last day of a two days' fair. The fairs in the accompanying list are arranged in order of dates.

Summer Fair Dates for 1911

- Roland—April 29.
- Souris—July 12 and 13.
- Morris—July 4.
- Emerson—July 6.
- Morden—July 4 and 5.
- St. Pierre—July 14.
- Gladstone—July 18 and 19.
- Minneapolis—July 29 and 31.
- Wawanesa—July 4.
- Hartney—July 5.
- Melita—July 7.
- Miami, July 4.
- Carmax, July 5 and 6.
- Carberry—July 7 and 8.
- Cypress River—July 7.
- Glebeville—July 1.
- Crystal City—July 19.
- Cartwright—July 29.
- Deloraine—August 1.
- Boissevain—August 2.
- Pilot Mound—August 3.
- Manitowick—August 4.
- Elkhorn—August 1 and 2.
- Virton—August 3 and 4.
- Oak Lake—August 1.
- Dauphin—August 8 and 9.
- Roblin—August 10.
- Calbert Plains—August 11.
- Minota—August 1.
- Harding—August 2.
- Rapid City—August 3.
- Hamiota—August 4.
- Sanford—August 1.
- Swan Lake—August 4.
- Treherne—August 2.
- Russell—August 8.
- Shal Lake—August 9.
- Bottle—August 10.
- Strathclair—August 11.
- MacGregor—August 9.
- Reston—August 8 and 9.
- Sinclair—August 2.
- Oak River—August 8 or 10.
- St. Vital—August 23 and 24.
- Springfield—October 5.
- Brokenhead—September 29 and 30.
- Giroux—September 27 and 28.
- Headingley—September 12 or 13.
- Kildonan—September 13 and 14.
- Kellwood—October 3.
- St. Jean—October 3.
- Stonehall—October 3 and 4.
- Ste. Rose du Lac—September 20.
- Woodlands No. 1—October 6.
- Rosburn—October 5.

"EASTLAKE"

STEEL SHINGLES

FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF

Storn, Ont., April 10, 1908
"We have installed your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library, and other public buildings of this town for 25 years. We have used very large quantities during the past 25 years, and they have never given us any trouble, and they have been highly recommended by all our friends."
—J. C. LEITCH, BRIDGES, Toronto and Harbour Merchants.

Write for Booklet.
The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, Manufacturers
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The wound healing wonder. Heals without leaving a scar or the usual after growth of white hairs. Ulcerkure is the surest and safest of all antiseptics. Send a post-card for free sample.

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40 YEARS PROOF

You don't need to be spending money on Spavin Cure, KENDALL'S Spavin Cure is made of best ingredients. It is the only medicine that has been the world-wide remedy for 40 years.

Johnston, Que., Jan. 8, 1908.
"I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward me one of your bottles for me. I once had a horse with a Spavin, and I tried your Cure and at the end of four months he was as good as the day he was born."
Yours respectfully, John Smith.
#1 a bottle—4 for \$1. Get our book "A Treatise on the Spavin" at once or write us.
Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Rosebury Falls, Vt.

DAN PATCH

EATS IT EVERY DAY

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD THE GREAT ANIMAL TONIC

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WHATEVER SIX COLOUR PICTURE OF
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AS LITTLE AS IF YOU SAW THEM ON THE TRACK WISHED TO BUZZARD BIRD
A FEAT WISE

IF YOU WANT NAME This Paper and state how much livestock you own.
WRITE TO US FOR THIS PICTURE
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Ltd., TORONTO, CAN.

M. W. Savage, who owns of "International Stock Food" and also of "Federal Stock and Feed Farm," explains that the "International Stock Food" is a mixture of Dan Patch 1:55, Minor Heir 1:58, and a small quantity of other ingredients. It is a mixture of Dan Patch 1:55, Minor Heir 1:58, and a small quantity of other ingredients. It is a mixture of Dan Patch 1:55, Minor Heir 1:58, and a small quantity of other ingredients.

It is sold by over 100,000 dealers on a spot cash guarantee that if it does not suit you nothing unless you get paying results. International Stock Food is a strong concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is equally good for horses, colts, cows, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, etc. It is fed in small amounts and with grain and purifies the blood, tones up and strengthens the system and greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all food taken. It is not amount of grain fed but the amount assimilated or taken into the system. It fattens or keeps your stock in good condition, and as International Stock Food increases assimilation it will save you money. It will make you more money than you can possibly make without it. It also cures and prevents many forms of disease, and is absolutely harmless, even if taken into the human system. International Stock Food is endorsed by over two million farmers who have used it for years. The editor of your farm paper will tell you we do exactly as we agree, and as reference we give you the Traders Bank of Canada.

PROVED ITS UNVALUABLE WORTH.
One in ten would be offered you my testimonial in favor of your Stock Food. I have used it faithfully this summer and proved its valuable worth. It made my pig grow, the results were simply marvellous. I would not be without it for anything. My horse got a very early start-up on the spring, but the food changed it completely out of its system and they went through the Spring work and out again out of it. Please do not let me lose you. Write me to tell you that your Product P of it is excellent. Just feeding your Product P doubles the quality of your milk. It could not be better for egg production and keeping the food healthy. Yours sincerely and truly, A. J. P. B.

SEE OUR DEALERS, or WRITE US with regard to our FREE TRIAL OFFER

April 19.
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Co-operation among Farmers

Continued from Page 7

and other benefits accruing from joint action:

	1908	1909	1910
Car Flour	\$ 45 per sack	\$ 45 per sack	\$3 00 per ton
Car Lumber	\$ 00 per thousand	\$ 40 per ton	\$ 50 per sack
Joint Car Twine	02 per pound	03 per ton	4 00 per ton
			02 per pound
3 cars Coal	\$3 00 per ton		
1 car Flour	50 per sack		
1 car Feed	4 00 per ton		
Joint Car Twine	02 per pound		

In addition to the above we erected a weigh scale, secured stockyards from C.P.R., secured a crossing from U.P.R., were the means of inaugurating a movement which was successful in securing permanent station agent through railway commission and also secured grant from municipality to secure suitable entrance to elevators. The above is only the apparent or direct advantage derived from co-operation amongst us, but add to that the indirect (the general come-down of prices locally) and it will be found that the system of co-operation amongst farmers is of incalculable benefit, both to the parties participating and to the consumer at large. An instance worth quoting occurred at this point prior to the advent of our own grain company. Three neighbors had each about 350 bushels of wheat for which they were offered the magnificent sum of 34 cents per bushel by the local buyer. These men shipped the wheat together and netted 77½ cents per bushel.

W. GIBSON.

ANTLER, SASK.

I am instructed by this association to forward to you a statement of our success in handling a car of flour and feed some time ago. We had prices quoted by five mills and having decided upon the most satisfactory offer we looked orders for greater part before sending in order for carload. The car contained 100 sacks No. 1 flour, 10 sacks Graham flour, 10 cwt. rolled oats, 35 sacks of bran, 35 of shorts and 35 of wheat chop; in all 30,500 lbs. The members were notified of the day car was expected and secretary opened an office in convenient place and received cash and made out bills which were taken direct to the car where an assistant turned over goods as per bill. We charged half a cent per sack over actual cost, including freight, and as everything was satisfactory we came out just a little more than even. We estimate that the transaction saved just about \$100, for those interested, over retail prices here, and we have a number one article.

J. A. PROVEN, Sec.

KISHEY, SASKATCHEWAN

Last year the Glasstown and Weirhill branches of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association co-operated in the matter of formaldehyde and binder twine. In reference to twine, we secured a carload on which we saved to our members \$300, on time payments due November 13, 1910.

In reference to formaldehyde, we secured by the barrel at a cost laid down to our members of less than 15 cents per pound. One of our people who was not then a member of our association was going away, and to make sure of his formaldehyde, ordered it in town and, on asking the price, was told about thirty cents per pound. Imagine the smile on his face when he returned and the merchant told him the price was 20 cents per pound. Therefore, we saved fifty per cent to our members and to our people who were non-members thirty-three per cent, which to me looks like good business.

GEO. CHRISTIE, President, Weirhill Branch Kishey, Sask.

EAGLE CREEK, SASKATCHEWAN

In regard to your enquiry in The Guide some time ago, I beg to say that this branch has only bought formalin co-operatively, paying 17 cents per pound for it. We also got quotations from several firms for binder twine but as we were not in a position to pay cash we ultimately bought from a local merchant and paid 9½ cents per pound for standard twine. I might say that three years ago we paid

respectively 40 cents and 14 cents for these two commodities.
ALAN R. MUDIE.
Eagle Creek, Sask.

CLARESHOLM, ALBERTA

Report of produce purchased by the Clareholm 3 mile Union, No. 79, for the year of 1910:
From Kelowna, B.C., we bought fruit as follows:
Pears 842 50
Plums 39 10
Apples 56 00
Apples 22 50
Apples 10 15
Apples 5 80
Pears 3 50
Prunes 85

On fruit we did not make any saving, though with the experience we will be able to make a saving next year.

From Leduc, Alberta, we purchased potatoes and other garden vegetables, costing \$481.09.

On vegetables we saved about fifteen per cent.
We bought flour bran, shorts and oatmeal from Lethbridge, Alberta. On flour we saved about thirty-two per cent., based on store prices here. On bran and shorts we made about twenty per cent., based on store prices here.

The prices paid were:

400 sacks Flour	\$ 691 98
393 sacks Flour	733 92
404 sacks Flour	573 87
604 sacks Flour	1,269 54
754 sacks Flour	841 43
50 boxes Prunes	230 00
	\$5,020 72

A. G. AHERN, Sec.-Treas. Clareholm, Alta.

BARROW LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN

In response to your request for reports on co-operative buying, our association bought twine at a saving of a cent per pound, the total amount being purchased being in the neighborhood of 15,000 pounds. Also we purchased coal from a local dealer at a saving of 70 cents per ton. This is all we have bought co-operatively and we are well satisfied with the result.

E. TREGASHIS, Barrow Lake, Sask.

BERTON, MANITOBA

In reply to your request for an account of any co-operation of the local associations, wish to say that our association bought one car of flour, bran and shorts. The secretary advanced the money and sent cash with order, thus securing the one per cent. discount for spot. This paid the secretary for the handling of the car, thus saving the association any expense for labor. The car contained 213 sacks of flour, 122 of bran, 42 of shorts. Flour laid down cost \$27.75, bran 80c., shorts 85c. Total car \$717.95. This car retailed by our merchants would have cost us \$832.75. Difference, \$114.80 with labor paid.

This is the only bit of co-operative buying our association has been able to do up to date, but are looking to help ourselves more in the future. The car was placed promptly and flour satisfactory.

Berton, Man.

CHAS. DOBSON.

ZELMA, SASKATCHEWAN

My attention was called to the fact that you requested from all the secretaries of the G.G.A. the information as to the amounts saved by co-operation. I will submit the following for the past in connection with our branch which I hope will be the information desired:

Saved.

7 cars wood.	Price paid, \$3.80;
	local dealers, \$6.00 to \$6.50. \$246 40
4 cars oats.	Price paid, 33 cents;
	local dealers, 40 cents. 509 50

Total amount saved..... \$755 90
T. C. JOHNS.

TANTALLON, SASKATCHEWAN

In 1904 the farmers in this district organized a co-operative creamery association which has proved a success. The shares were ten dollars and 141 were taken up and 40 per cent. called in. Our average for several years has been over 50,000 pounds of butter, the factory being operated by the dairy department of the Saskatchewan government. Over ten thousand dollars annually is paid to the patrons. One cent per pound of butter manufactured goes into the



The Safest Fence to Buy

Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage.
Safe because it is a complete barrier against all kinds of stock.
Safe because its tough, springy steel wire will give real service.

PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

is built of No. 9 galvanized wire of guaranteed quality. To this best of wire add the Peerless method of construction and Peerless lock and you have a fence without a rival.

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs. We know there is no fence made that will give you more lasting satisfaction. Write for particulars.

We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates—all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited,
Dept. R, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Here is what Every Farmer Needs

"THE COWL BRAND RANCH REMEDY CHEST"



- The Chest contains the following articles of everyday use on the farm:
- 1 Qt. "LIVE STOCK DRIIP"—Will destroy lice and mites. Kills all germs in scabs, cuts and abrasions.
 - 1 Qt. "VERMIN DEATH"—A beautiful brown woodstain that exterminates head bugs and other vermin.
 - 1 Qt. "POULTRY PEACE"—That ride birds and buildings of lice, mites and other vermin.
 - 1 Pt. "RANGE GREY"—A most successful germicide.
 - 1 Pt. "RINGWORM CURE"—A treated and certain cure.
 - 1 Pot "OINTMENT OF TAR"—For all kinds of sores and cuts.
 - 1 Pt. "RUB-IT-IN"—A Liniment for sprains, spasms, rheumatism, etc.
 - 1 Pt. "HOOF OIL"—Will cure contracted hoofs or sand cracks.
 - 1 Pt. "HARNERS LIFE"—Will soften and waterproof any harness and will not blacken the bands.

This Complete Outfit, Reg. \$5.00, Special Mail Offer:

Price - - \$2.50

F.O.B. Winnipeg. Only one chest to a customer.

CARBON OIL WORKS, LTD., Maltene Cross Bldg. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Your First Thought Should Be Protection

Your Second Should Be That The Townsley SYSTEM OF LIGHTNING ARRESTERS ARE BEST

and that you will install same at once for the general protection of stock, buildings and life. IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY IN MANY WAYS. Our system is endorsed by the Provincial Fire Commissioner and also for insurance companies.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

CANADIAN LIGHTNING ARRESTER & ELECTRICAL CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN. 199 MAIN ST.

THE more a man appreciates the good things of life, the greater his preference for an Adjusted WALTHAM.

"Its Time You Owned a Waltham"

Send for Descriptive Booklet
Waltham Watch Company, Montreal, Can.



sinking fund and the plant worth \$3,500 is all paid for with the exception of some \$1,200.

W. C. PAYNTER, President

INFORMATION WANTED

At the last meeting of the Pemmick, Sask., branch of the Grain Growers' Association the subject of co-operation in purchasing binder twine was discussed. I was asked to obtain some information on the subject. I should be glad to hear from any of your readers who have had any experience in the matter. If they will write me the result of their experience they will greatly oblige.

SAMUEL J. SWAN

Pemmick, Sask.

[Note—Will some of those who have had experience please communicate with Mr. Swan—Ed.]

KINLEY, SASKATCHEWAN

In reply to your request in The Guide from association re co-operation, I submit the following from the Wheatfield branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. In the autumn of 1909 coal was \$10 per ton at Kinley, our local point. The association, under the impression that coal was too high in price, decided to get in a car under the co-operative system. A car of high quality coal was duly laid down in Kinley at the moderate cost to the purchasers of 86.50 per ton. The town coal dealer, observing this, immediately dropped his price to 87 per ton and just as instantly raised it again to its former price when the Grain Growers' coal was all sold. This one instance alone clearly indicates the necessity and the benefits which would be derived by farmers co-operating in purchasing all similar commodities.

We also asked for tenders on the price of twine, which resulted in very materially reducing the cost of that article at this point. The association was well satisfied with the results obtained. Co-operation should be encouraged for it will assist in solving a problem of considerable magnitude, viz., the high cost of living.

HAROLD W. WEIDRICK, Sec.

Kinley, Sask.

SPRINGHILL, MANITOBA

In a late issue of The Guide you requested the secretaries of the branch associations to report their experience in the way of co-operation. The Springhill Association has been doing a little along this line for the past two years, and has experienced satisfactory results. In 1909, in conjunction with a neighboring association we bought a car load of twine. This had the effect of bringing the price of twine in this district down about five cents per pound. In this way those who were not members of the association received a direct benefit as well as the members. This experiment resulted in a net saving per quarter section of about \$15. In 1910 our order for twine, together with that of a neighboring branch was for 11,650 pounds. Our profit was less owing to the keen competition, but amounted to \$291. On other commodities the profit was as follows:

Car of apples 160 bush. \$200 00
Flour 45 bush. sold at cost
Flour 445 sacks 419 00
Beans 490 sacks 58 40
Shorts 30 sacks 11 50
Rolled oats 40 sacks 44 00
Profit exclusive of 1909 213 90

We have ordered another car of flour, beans, shorts, etc., but this car will be credited to 1911. We are leaving our flour, etc., from a local mill and find that it is equal to any flour on the market. It makes beautiful bread and all our members send in good reports. Our experience in buying co-operatively is that while we reap a benefit directly by buying in our lots, it also creates another means of competition, causing competitors to reduce their prices on the same kind of goods so that all will reap a benefit indirectly by reason of our buying. Our members were forced to buy co-operatively on account of the exorbitant prices charged locally, and now we have tasted of sweet things, we mean to keep it up.

W. A. A. HOWE, Sec'y-Treas.
Neepawa, Man.

FAMOUS CO-OPERATOR COMING

Co-operators in all parts of the kingdom will join in wishing a successful mission and a safe return to Mr. W. Maxwell, who leaves Glasgow tomorrow (Saturday) by the S. S. "Esperanza" for Canada, where he will try to inspire co-operators with hope for their future enterprises. During the course of his journey abroad, which it is expected will last till after the Bradford Congress, Mr. Maxwell will make a tour of the chief centres of population in the great new land where already so many of his compatriots have established homes for themselves. He will address many meetings in the interests of co-operation, beginning at Montreal on April 17. The intimation of Mr. Maxwell's visit to the West has already awakened a desire on the part of numberless bodies of working men to hear the great leader of the movement in Scotland. He has been invited to address evening meetings, mid-day meetings, and even Sunday meetings, and Mr. Maxwell has promised to undertake as many meetings as his health and strength will allow. There is some strong opposition to co-operation in Canada (where has there not been?), but even this Mr. Maxwell will try to meet fairly. In Canada and elsewhere it is the people who have been made to realize what co-operation connotes, and if Mr. Maxwell should succeed in arousing The People of Canada, the "opposition" should not last long. Mrs. Maxwell accompanies him in this great missionary enterprise, and thus adds to the many little martyrdoms to which she has submitted herself when co-operation has called her husband abroad. Because of the importance of this visit to the Far West, and because of the many services the Grand Old Man has rendered to the movement in the past, let us wish him, with all sincerity, "Bon Voyage!" Manchester (England) Co-operator.

H. J. Culwill, merchant, of Arthur, Ont., and ex-warden of Wellington County writes as follows to Messrs. R. H. Bull & Sons, proprietors of the Brampton Jersey Herd:

"The Jersey Cow, 'Brampton Foxy,' No. 1507 arrived quite safely and I assure you I am more than pleased with her, she is so nice and kind, and a splendid milker—her milk so rich you would almost think it was cream. She is without doubt the finest looking Jersey I have ever seen and I cannot recommend your herd too strongly to any person wanting to buy pure bred Jerseys and I am sure you deserve credit for the fine Brampton herd you have."

"Wishing you every success with Brampton Jerseys as they are all fine specimens of the Jersey breed."

EVENTS TO KEEP IN MIND

Edmonton Stallion Show and Bull Sale, Edmonton	April 26-27
Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Brandon	May 31
Winnipeg Horse Show	June 3-10
Calgary Exhibition	June 30-July 7
Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg	July 11-22
Brandon Summer Fair	July 24-29
Dominion Exhibition, Regina	Aug 1-10
Edmonton Exhibition	Aug 13-19
Edmonton Fat Stock Show	Dec. 70

Standard Wire Fence

Here's the Fence That is all Steel—
Steel wires, steel links, steel posts. Standard Wires Wire Fence is all the 9 barbed steel wire, well galvanized.
The "The Block" is hard, smooth steel that holds upright and resists wire stretching secure without injury. Standard Patent Fence is 12 gauge steel, best of right angle, and so constructed that wires are held without bending. Let us send you a set of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized Iron and give you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized Iron. Our books are full of more facts. Write for free copies and sample sets.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Ont. and Brandon, M.A. 18

SPECIAL Bargains IN Used Pianos

WE are daily receiving in exchange for Doherty Pianos and Doherty Player Pianos a number of slightly good Pianos and Organs of various makes, and are in a position to offer these at a fractional part of their cost and real value. Our stock of used instruments is at present very large and we are going to "clean house" now if low prices and terms will do it. We quote the following as samples of the bargains we have to offer, and will pack and deliver to the R.R. Co. free of charge any instrument you may desire. Will allow you to make the terms to suit your convenience. Please order by stock number, giving both first and second choices in case one should be sold.

Stock No. G 751—Doherty Piano, style Louis, like cut above, mahogany case. This piano has been in use one month and aside from a very slight bluishness on front board is now in every way fully guaranteed for 10 years. Original price \$400.00. Special price \$300.00.

Stock No. G 758—Doherty Piano, Colonial design, mahogany case, used one month on rental. In perfect condition and fully guaranteed. Original price \$350.00. Special price \$275.00.

Stock No. G 759—Doherty Piano, Corinthian style, mahogany case. This piano has been in use six months but is without a bluishness and cannot be told from new. This instrument bears our full guarantee, and cost now \$275.00. It is a rare bargain at.

Stock No. G 726—Morris Piano, walnut case, style 15. A large piano, and in the condition. Cost now \$400.00. This will be sold at a special price of \$275.00.

Stock No. G 767—Shaffer Piano, one of Chicago's highest grade pianos, rosewood case and in perfect repair. This piano is 10 years old and cost \$175.00. Now \$100.00. Price now.

Stock No. G 768—Mack Piano, Walnut case, a small piano in perfect condition. One of London's best pianos. This piano looks like new and is a perfect snap at \$150.00.

Stock No. G 771—Haines Bros., New York, Square Grand, rosewood case, very strong base. This is a beautiful instrument and if you save room for a piano of this size it can be bought today for \$75.00.

Stock No. G 780—Doherty Organ, Alberta style, genuine mahogany case, good for four Sunday services in church while waiting for Doherty Cathedral Organ. This organ has four sets of reeds and cannot be told from new. You are getting \$150.00 value in this instrument for \$100.00.

Stock No. G 745—Doherty Organ, Barton style, in quarter cut oak, brand new but a discontinued style this year. Wonderful value at \$160.00, and a rare bargain today at \$100.00.

Stock Nos. G 735, G 741, G 747, G 783, G 782, etc.—We have twelve organs in five and six octaves, of various makes, all of which have been put in perfect playing condition in our own workshop. These instruments cost new from \$90.00 to \$160.00, and we now offer them for only \$30.00 to \$50.00 clearance at.

Any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of order accompanied by \$5.00 deposit on each Organ, or \$16.00 on each Piano. Please order by Stock No. and give second choice. NONE OF ABOVE GOODS SOLD TO DEALERS.

COUPON

W. Doherty Piano & Organ Co., Ltd., 282 HARGRAVE ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Enclosed please find \$5.00 deposit on Stock No. _____
(second choice Stock No. _____). You may ship this instrument subject to examination, and if satisfactory I will keep it, otherwise I will return it at your expense.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

W. DOHERTY Piano & Organ Co., Ltd.
WESTERN BRANCH 282 HARGRAVE ST., WINNIPEG
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TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

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I live in a straggling, rough, and I shall get reduced by 10 Wash, Fair

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Heart to Heart

This is a department which is conducted for the benefit of our readers. The chief feature is the great variety of thought expressed. No contributions for this department are solicited, and none are paid for. They are all free-will offerings from the hearts of The Guide readers. It does not seem right that readers should be denied the privilege of perusing some of the letters which the editor receives, so they are here presented.

NO ABERE CHAMPION

In a way for human rights there never was an abere champion nor a caper more just.—A. M. Gilbertson, Gibby, Sask.

PASSING IT ALONG

I am so well pleased with your paper that I wish it were expensive. I wish to make more men a part of your paper for six months.—J. H. Hildrich, Davidson, Sask.

GODD WINNIES

Being interested in the business manner in which you uphold the farmers' cause and the fact and mainly way you criticize the speeches of the enemy, I will join every season.—A. Sparling, Kildonan, Alta.

FREE TRADE WILL HELP

Hoping that you will hammer away until we get free trade for all the farmers proper, (and this movement will prosper, consequently we are in heart. They why not have it?)—O. Dulo, Estevan, Sask.

GETS MONEY'S WORTH

Please send continued subscription for one year to the finest farmers' advocate in Canada, viz. the Grain Growers' Guide.—Longway, Sask. It is worth and larger than its circulation. You are doing a grand work in opening the farmers from their lethargy, and opening their eyes to the salvation which has been practiced upon them for so many years. I live in a new country, and I am only a struggling homesteader, so as most of my neighbors, but it is with pleasure that I part with the dollar, knowing full well that I shall get splendid value for it. I shall endeavor to obtain more subscriptions to The Guide by passing my copies on.—John A. Tuck, Farmout, P.E. Sask.

LIKES THE TRUTH

The Guide is the best paper in Canada for the truth and bits of the best information worth double what is paid for it.—Peter Watson, Kilarney, Man.

APPRECIATES INDEPENDENT STAND

The Guide is an excellent journal and every subscriber highly appreciates the independent stand you take in defending the rights of the farmer.—J. E. Falk, Dinsmore, Sask.

LIKES OTTAWA LETTER

I have nothing but praise for The Guide. It is the paper I most eagerly look for. It is fighting a good fight. Doing more for the farmer than the majority are aware of and should be subscribed for by every one of them. It is all good, but I particularly appreciate the Ottawa letter. I have been here in this country for five years. For the last twelve months I have been a subscriber to The Guide, and during that last twelve months have learned more of things that every farmer should know than I did in the previous four years. Thanks to The Guide, it is truly a farmers' guide.—Henry Gault, Mapleton, Sask.

PEOPLE ARE THINKING

Keep steadily on. You are doing a grand work. The columns and pages of sophistry which are being published for a consideration to counteract your influence will prove, in fact, for you have got the people thinking. Those letters from the manufacturers of Free Trade Great Britain was a great idea.—Robt. Fisher, Oak Bank, Man.

SO WOULD WE

The Guide, I think it is a valuable acquisition to the Canadian farmer in general. I would like to see the subscription list up to 100,000. One dollar a year is not worth to spend on an organ that is working for the national welfare of Canada.—John Ferguson, Marquis, Sask.

EVEN IN NEW YORK

Met one of your farmers on the train today. He has excited my interest in the Canadian West and I should like to know more about your people and the conditions out there. Kindly send me an issue of your paper and your subscription rates and address, A. E. Carlton, 424 South Salina St., Syracuse, N.Y.

EYE OPENERS COMING

With regard to the stand you are taking re the farmers' interests in general, I think it's about all right. I see some things there should be a third political party and a very good one. It certainly looks as though someone will get an eye opener this winter at Ottawa.—Frank Oliver, Soudford, Man.

A SQUARE DEAL

I find your paper the only one farmers can learn anything from their own interests. I have discarded the other farm papers for I find that they are only get-squarers, misleaders and party tools. Yours for a square deal.—W. J. Hoare, Lost River, Sask.

RIGHT ON THE TARIFF

I think The Guide expresses the sentiment of the Saskatchewan farmer in reference to the protective tariff.—Frank Young, Young, Sask.

GETTING NO BETTER FASTER

Please stop sending The Guide to my address. My eye issue seems to be getting worse.—L. H. Irvine, Grandall, Man.

MORE PLEASED THAN EVER

I have gotten The Guide ever since the first issue and am more than pleased at the great interest it has attracted. Every farmer in this Western country should take The Guide as there is nothing else printed that can equal it in the business stand it takes in standing up for our rights.—Walt. Malt, Newembury, Sask.

VALUE OF THE GUIDE

Received your subscription for your paper last November and I have failed to receive a copy yet. Just think of the good reading I have missed. You are obliged to me that they are being composed the dollar with interest at a per cent.—but I would much prefer the paper. Fred Bartlett, Notre Dame, De Assiniboia, Alta.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD READ

I greatly appreciate The Guide and think every farmer should get it.—Eucher de Tully, Rosedale, Man.

NON-PARTISAN STAND

I would like to state that I am very much interested in The Guide and I advise your non-partisan stand. I trust the day will never come when the farmer farmers as an association will be moved up in party politics.—A. M. Hildrich, Oshawa, Man.

CUT IT OFF

As my subscription to your paper, The Guide, has expired kindly stop same and oblige.—OSCAR WESTWOOD, Wheatland, Man.

WORK EDUCATING

I like the paper very much. You are putting up a splendid fight. Go on. Though many farmers are too stupid to see that they are being composed upon, if once they wake up they will stay awake. They are the backbone of the country and are worth educating.—Mr. Jas. McKay, Red Deer, Alta.

READ IN BRITAIN

I should like to take the opportunity of saying that I am very pleased with the manner and style of the conduct of your paper. I should gather from what I have read, while my son has been here, that the various articles appearing in your columns must be of great value and help to the farmers, who are wise enough to become subscribers. In regard to the editorial aspect of the Guide, I am so proud to be patient with your opponents, for even today we have great difficulty in convincing those in our great country of the truth principles of protection.—E. J. Walter, Stroud Green, London, England.

REFUSES TO READ THE TRUTH

I wish to tell you that I no longer need your paper. I am not in a position to go into details, but I think my paper that favors the Laurier government on reciprocity is no friend to the farmer.—L. Morris, Buaya, Sask.

HARD ON THE PARTIZAN

I have been a reader of your paper for about a year. I believe you are setting in motion forces which will be of incalculable value to the farmer. I am a Canadian by birth and have lived in different parts of the Western United States for about twenty years before coming here. To be candid, I must say I think our people have no narrow a point of view, too provincial, too satisfied that they are "it". They have been led for so long on two kinds of political party ship taken out of one capitalistic wall barrel that when a paper like The Guide hands them a few plain facts it puts them badly.—G. H. Chert, Sander, Alta.

KEEPS HAMMERING AWAY

You are doing a grand work and some day the farmers will realize you are doing it. But, oh, dear! Some of them are thick in the head. But just keep hammering away. I don't think you need to fear any harm from the Canadian Century as it is plain as a pikestaff that they are paid partisans.—H. E. Parks, Ensligh, Alta.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL

Your new line of journalism cannot but find favor with all thinking men, no matter what their party inclinations may be. The dyed-in-the-wool party men who are throwing mud at you are to be pitied, and they never saw an independent journal before in all their lives and can't recognize one when they see it. You will never lack the support of all who desire to give to others a square deal as well as themselves benefit by the same.—More power to your elbow.—and pen.—W. H. Jenkins, Venix, Man.

ALL READ THE GUIDE

I think every farmer in this locality, thank to the energy of our local U.F.A. secretary, has had copies of The Guide placed in his hands, and the majority are, in consequence, subscribers.—C. Elton, Cooley, Alta.

A BIG CONTRACT

Enclosed find one dollar for the farmers' Guide (The Guide).—Wm. J. Rathe, Franklin, Man.

HELPING THE CAUSE

I read The Guide with growing interest. Without it I would feel sadly lost. Its suggestions, coming as they usually do at the most opportune season. As we seek information of you, I often get the value of the subscription in one number. I shall always recommend it wherever I go. I wish to compliment you on your up-to-date publication.—A. H. Johnson, Soudford, Man.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

It would be impossible for me to do without your valuable paper now as I consider there is more news in one issue of it than in one whole year's issue of any of the weekly papers. Your letter every week from your correspondent in the press gallery in the House of Commons, Ottawa, is certainly O.K. My best wishes to your paper.—Thos. Kerr, Lawson, Sask.



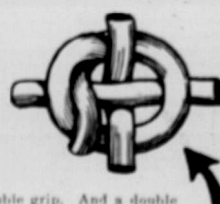
Plymouth Binder Twine
SAVES TIME AND GRAIN

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MANITOBA SECTION

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

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Swallow, Verden

President:
H. C. Hothers, Outlook

Vice-President:
J. B. Wood, Oakville

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKeague, Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Mystic; H. M. Wilson, Harrington; D. H. McArthur, Waukegan; C. Beaudette, Foxwarren; W. H. Beaudette, Banner; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

SHOULD RETAIN CLAUSES

The Margaret branch held a meeting on the 8th inst when arrangements were made to join with other branches along the C.N.R. in a picnic at Ninette some day in June, when a good time may be expected and good work done. The following resolutions were also unanimously passed: "Whereas it is the firm conviction of this association that the reciprocity agreement now under consideration between Canada and the United States, if consummated, will be of immense benefit to Canada as a whole, and especially to the Western Provinces. Therefore, we respectfully urge the Dominion parliament to adopt the same at the earliest possible moment, and we further express the hope and desire that the government will at an early date remove the duty from agricultural implements and increase the preference to Great Britain." It was ordered that a copy of this resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Dr. Schaffner.

"Whereas it is reported in the public press that the committee appointed by the Senate on the grain bill is going to recommend the elimination of section 123 and also clause (A) of section 242, therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Margaret Grain Growers' Association, while affirming our adhesion to the principle of government ownership and operation by an independent commission and are willing to give the proposed bill a fair trial, are firmly convinced that the elimination of the said section 123 will utterly defeat the object of the bill by cutting the opportunity for interested parties to perpetuate the principal evil which it is our desire to stop, viz.: mixing; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Dr. Schaffner, M.P."

EMPIRE BRANCH RESOLUTION

The Empire branch held their regular meeting on April 4, which was well attended. The main subject occupying the attention of the meeting was the purchasing of binder twine for the coming season. At a previous meeting of the branch the following resolution was passed without one dissenting voice: "Resolved that it is the opinion of this branch that the reciprocity agreement now under consideration between Canada and the United States, if ratified, will be in the best interests of the Canadian people, and we would also urge the government to increase the British Preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff, and to remove the duty on agricultural implements." The secretary was instructed to send copies of the resolution to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Dr. Roche, M.P.

WANT G.G.G. CO. BRANCH

The Kenney branch of the M.G.G.A. held their regular meeting on April 5. After the regular business of the meeting was over, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved that this association strongly recommend that the Grain Growers' Grain Company open up an office in Brandon for the purpose of buying and selling grain. This branch would also suggest

that other associations in the immediate vicinity would send resolutions to the secretary of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, endorsing the above resolution." J. D. O'GILL, Sec'y.

FORK RIVER'S OPINION

The following resolution was passed by the Fork River branch of the association:

"That the Fork River branch of the M.G.G.A. is fully in accord with the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States, but does not consider that it goes far enough and in fact a very short step towards the final policy proposed by the liberal party; and whereas we consider that Canada has had to bargain with the United States regarding this reciprocity agreement, we fail to see why our markets should not be thrown open to the Mother Country who takes our product free, and we would most emphatically urge not a preferential duty, but a free market to Great Britain."

SILVERWOOD REPUDIATES SIFTON

A. H. Detmold, secretary at Silverwood branch, writes that their branch has passed a resolution endorsing the ratification of the reciprocity agreement, and requesting that agricultural implements be placed on the free list, and also that the British Preference be increased to fifty per cent. It was also decided to invite Mr. Newton, M.P., their local member, to attend the next meeting of the branch on May 4 to give his reasons for voting against reciprocity in the local House contrary to the voice of the people of the district. The action of Hon. Clifford Sifton was also repudiated by a resolution, as was the action of Dr. Roche in misrepresenting the constituency of Marguette. "We do not see," said Mr. Detmold in his letter, "why the members of the House should need a mandate from the people to pass the reciprocity bill when they already know that it is the wish of the majority of the people to have reciprocity ratified at the earliest possible time. We notice," further stated Mr. Detmold, "that the members did not need a mandate from the people when they raised their salaries \$500 each." Copies of the resolutions were sent to Sir Wilfrid, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Dr. Roche, M.P.

DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

The following is a list of the last few meetings which will be addressed by Mr. F. J. Dixon on the subject of Direct Legislation: Monday, Winnipeg, Reston, Monday, April 23, Neudelt, Tuesday, April 23, Carleton, Wednesday, April 25, Steeles, Gladstone, Wednesday, April 25, evening, Stockholm, Thursday, April 27, The Igloov, Macgregor and Beresford meetings have been cancelled. For further information re these meetings write to the Secretary, 479 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, and look out for posters in your neighborhood.

NEEDPATH ORGANIZED

A meeting was held at Needpath on Monday, February 27, to organize a Grain Growers' Association. Some fifty farmers were in attendance and forty answered the call for membership.

ENDORSES EXECUTIVES ACTION

Herbert B. Gray, secretary of the Silverton branch writes that at a meeting of their association the members were unanimous in upholding the action of the central association in the matter of reciprocity.

HAZEL RIDGE ORGANIZED

At a meeting of the farmers of Hazel Ridge on March 8 a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was organized with the following officers elected: President, Isaac Cook, vice-president, Wm. Shaw, secretary-treasurer, Jim. Fisher, directors, Jeff Donaldson, D. Lamont, Adam Matheson, Geo. Miller, A. Dale and A. Nicholson. At present the branch boasts a membership of twenty-one.

ENDORSED RECIPROCITY

Wm. McGeorge, chairman, secretary at Birnie, writes us that their branch has endorsed the resolution passed by the central executive in connection with the reciprocity agreement and sent copy of their resolution to Ottawa.

NEW SECRETARY

We note this week a change in the name of the secretary of the Barndey branch. When the branch organized early in March a secretary was appointed but he has since resigned and Wm

McGeorge has taken his office. Mr. Aldrich reports twelve paid-up members and a number who are still unpaid.

PERSONS FOR AGREEMENT

At a meeting of the Grain Growers at Eton on March 21 a resolution was passed endorsing the ratification of the central executive in connection with the reciprocity agreement.

HAYWOOD ORGANIZED

Another new branch of the association has been formed at Haywood with a membership of eleven. Edward Isaac is the secretary and he writes us that he expects many more will become members at the next meeting.

GRIMM ALFALFA PROVES HARDEST

The third annual report of the Dickinson sub-experiment station gives the results of the year's work, the first being the subject of alfalfa. This work is carried on in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture, and is the largest alfalfa experiment in the United States. In the work on hardiness, the Grimm alfalfa seems to have had the best of it. Attempts were made to cross the alfalfa with sweet clover, but success has not yet been obtained.

Experiments have been carried on with clover, one in testing methods of fertilization. Under field conditions 54 per cent. of the flowers produced seed. When the plants were under control with humble bees in the cage 45 per cent. of the plants produced seed. Where there were butterflies and moths in the cage of the plants, 4 1/2 per cent. produced seed, and where all insects were kept away, 9 per cent. of the blossoms were fertile.

In trials with wheat the heaviest yield, 47.3 bushels, was secured with the Kirks. The experiment with winter wheat on fallow ground and stubbling it in, resulted in a yield of 18 bushels on barley stubble, while on the bare fallow it went from 4 1/2 to 23 bushels, depending upon the protection. Of oats,

the heaviest yield was 46 bushels of the Kheeron. Of barley, the best yield, 35 1/2 bushels, was secured with the Hanshen.

In the seeding trials with the different amounts of seed, varying from 22 to 129 pounds, the best yield of durum wheat was secured with seeding 111 pounds, the best yield of oats with seeding 78 pounds.

Early Red potato gave a yield of 142 1/2 bushels. In a trial of planting large and small potatoes, large potatoes gave a yield of 162 1/2 bushels, while small tubers yielded 89 bushels.

One surprising result is that corn yields less on summer fallow than when following corn.

For the years 1908 to 1910 the average yield of wheat on spring plowing has been 28.2 bushels; on fall plowing 29.4, and on summer fallow 32 bushels. In the same period, oats yielded 45.4 bushels on spring plowing; 39 on fall plowing and 39.7 on summer fallow.

A series of three-year rotations have given the following average income an acre a year:

Two years small grains, one year summer fallow	\$14.00
Two years small grains, one year corn	18.00
Two years small grains, one crop of corn fertilized	20.75
Wheat alternating with summer fallow	12.30
Wheat continuously, fall plowing	15.60
Wheat continuously, spring plowing	16.42

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Secretary:
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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

THE LIGHT BEYOND

Don't always meet your path in fog and mist,
Let God's providence still protect,
And in the future, day by day,
The best be made upon the way.
The more good at every turn,
The more good at every turn,
The more good at every turn,
The more good at every turn.

Priscilla Leonard

JUST PASS THE SMILE ALONG

Though you are never greeted with trouble,
And things are looking blue,
While your eyes just seem to double
As you gaze at the world's view.
Just try to keep a smiling face,
No matter what goes wrong,
You're for the world's a pleasant place
If you pass the smile along.
Just pass the smile along, my friend,
And you'll try to be courageous,
And you'll find that in the end
That laughter is just waiting here,
The Fortune goes with smiling face,
Sing some cheerful little song,
The things you'll find are never found
If you pass the smile along.
Just try the optimistic plan,
The same will come your way cheery,
Greet your friends with "Hello, old man,
Now just keep up your eyes,
And always keep a kindly face,
As you smile with the things,
And you'll see the smile will shine
If you pass the smile along."
J. D. Reid.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

The splendid note made by the Chicago Vice Commission for the protection of the young girls coming at the outside \$5.00 per week appeals to me and must, indeed, appeal to the heart of every girl. The report thoroughly endorses the stand that I have taken from the first opening of the Sunshine work. To provide proper places of recreation for the young girls, to hold a monthly social and small dance with the mothers or the Sunshine mothers to act as chaperones, to provide a clean lunch room where a meal can be bought within the limit of their means, to help the girl who has failed to regain her self-respect, to help her with your faith, love and sympathy until she can stand alone. These are true necessities of the Sunshine work during the year just gone, and I thank God from my heart for the loyal hearts and ready hands of my Western readers who have enabled me to open the mid-day lunch room to help these girls whose salary is totally inadequate to keep body and soul together. No wonder they fall, no wonder they crave for the light and joy and laughter which is the just due of every girl. I feel and know that a higher power is guiding this work and that it is destined to prove a wonderful blessing to Winnipeg and Western Canada. The day of love and kindness is at hand. We are all struggling to reach that higher level of universal brotherhood of man which must and will bring a truer worship of God. I appeal

to the most vital part of the statements made by the Chicago Commission and the women's testimonies, that instead of building hospital sanitariums, etc., we must provide lunch rooms, boarding houses, etc., for the addition of our girls. As they are asked to pay without feeling it a hardship, to provide good, suitable but pretty clothing at an average of \$1.00 per month, to provide good food and smart and comfortable shoes, to provide a place to go to when they are in need of a rest, upon the light, and the glory of uncolored light.

As to the economic side of the question—the life of an unprotected girl who tries to make a living in a great city is full of luring temptations. First, the factor of her position, on an inadequate wage—six dollars a week is the average in the mercantile establishments. If she is living at home, where the mother and sister could help her with washing, ironing and cleaning, where her board would be small, perhaps only a dollar or two towards the boarder carried by the other members of the family, where her lunch would come from the family larder—then her condition might be as good as if she earned only a few dollars a week.

Temporarily of a Young Girl
The girl who has no home soon learns of "city" life, and the more used to her because of the artificial contrasts. She quickly learns of the possibilities about her, of the joys of comfort, food, entertainment, attractive clothes. Poverty, which is a constant companion, she has not behind the struggle or come in personal contact with the tempted soul of the upward class, never in the privacy of the home, where her father's sternness and her mother's love are a constant reminder of her duty. A day's selfishness and a week out of work are tragedies in her life. Her only trips to the parks, shows, movies, dinners, a weakness, will, after a plunge into the abyss from which she never escapes.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of girls from country towns, and those born in the city but who have no friends in the city, are resources, are compelled to live in cheap boarding or rooming houses on the average wage of \$6.00. How do they exist on this? It is impossible to figure it out on a mathematical basis. If the wage was \$5.00 a week and the girl paid \$2.50 for her room, \$1.00 for laundry and 50 cents for car fare, she would have less than 50 cents left at the end of the week.

That is, provided she ate 10 cent breakfasts, 15 cent lunches, and 25 cent dinners. But there is no doubt that many girls do live on even \$5.00 and do it honestly, but we can afford that they do not have nourishing food, or comfortable shelter, or warm clothes, or any amount, except perhaps free public dances, without outside help, either from charity in the shape of gifts, or from the city to the country, where the girl can possibly exist, to say nothing of living.

View a Good Paymaster
If it is a wonder that a tempted girl who receives only \$5.00 a week working for her board, sells her body for \$25.00 a week when she learns there is a demand for it and men are willing to pay for it, the one who has her employer's demands honesty, faithfulness, and a "clean and neat appearance," and for all this she contributes from her profits an average of \$6.00 for every week.

Her honesty alone is worth this inadequate wage, disregarding the consideration of her efficiency. In the end of prostitution, on the other hand, we find here the employer demanding the surrender of her virtue, pays her an average of \$25.00 a week.
Which employer wins the half starved child to his side in this unequal battle? It would be unjust, however, to cast any reflection upon those girls who are brave and pure, by intimating that because they earn so small a wage they must necessarily be in the same class with those other girls who, unable to survive longer the heroic battle against poverty, and self-sacrifice, have succumbed and gone down.

Help For the Victims
How can these unfortunate women be helped and saved to society? Some well-meaning persons declare that they should be left to their fate; that they are criminals and should be treated as such. The commission does not feel that this is an answer to the problem. They are human beings still, stumbling for a time in the depths of sin and shame, but not wanting to lose the better part of themselves. If they are in the social scale, they can be rescued, if by some method they can be made to feel the touch of divine sympathy and human love.

A WORD TO GIRLS

Girls in the country sometimes grow tired of the quiet routine of farm work and long for the excitement and attractions of city life. But life in the city is not the public holiday it seems to be to the girls on their occasional visits to town. Believe me when I tell you that working girls in the city have an infinitely more monotonous existence than the country girls ever dreamed of. You get up early and work hard, it is true, but the pence you receive in the summer and the dearth of rest and parties that enliven your winter give you social recreation and change, while there is always the love enjoyment for those who know how to read nature's book.

Think of spending every working day in a dingy office, sitting and figuring continually with less than half a day's vacation in three years, as one girl I know of has done. Think of spending all the hot summer days at a sewing machine in a factory where the nearest object of hundreds of other machines all about you! Think of walking two miles to work, standing behind a counter all day,

forced to smile and smile, though you feel as a volcano ready to erupt, as you walk home at night! All these things thousands of girls in big cities do.

One girl I know stands and irona ready-made shirtwaists all day, work to and work out. What is the variety of her life? How would you like to exchange your duties with her? Do you not think it would be a welcome relief to them to walk in the road of the morning, churn, bake, and sweep before the hottest part of the day, peel the potatoes for dinner and under the shade of a tree, and after dinner is over to sit out in the cool shady yard, or rest in the hammock, or take a canter on a pony, or, in the fall, go to the woods in search of nuts, and at night to sleep and breathe in the cool, sweet air of the country instead of amid never ending and distressing dirt alleys?

How would you like to pay out of your own earnings for every cracked apple or withered peach you eat? Why, if you live in the city, you would pay for fruit that you will not pick up from the ground now. How would you like the ever present possibility of losing your job and having your income cut off for a time, with no money to pay the expenses that always accompany a fall? Think of those things before you give up the quiet and peaceful life of the country with the certainty of a comfortable home, even if you do.

I think of all the puddles there'll be out in the rain, and of my brand new rubber boots. And purpose for the rain.
And there I lie and listen to the faintest sob—
Oh, don't try to hear them when you're snuggled up in bed!
You're Companion.

HOME THOUGHTS
Because of your strong faith I kept the track
Whose steps were stony my strength had well kept
I could not meet your eyes if I turned back
So on I went.
Because you could not yield belief in me
The threatening crags that rose my way to bar,
I trooped on by, by crumpling rock, to see
The goal afar.

JUST A SMILE
You can give the shrouds away,
With a smile,
Just a smile,
Turn the darkness into day,
Just a smile,
Oh, there's nothing when a man
Enjoys the weight of another's yoke
In this whole wide world that can
All distress and grief revoke,
Just a smile,
Just a smile.

MANITOBA
Belle Tait, Manitoba, Man.—Your dear little letter to hand. I am glad to welcome you as a member and glad to hear you like your button and to hear you are well. I will send recruiting sheet and hope you can fill it.

Dear Mrs. H. Bedford, Man.—The baby girl will live on Wednesday. I feel glad indeed to know that your heart is filled with love for her. She is a darling and so very sweet and good.

Miss Annie Kennedy, Madford, Man.—Your loving letter was indeed welcome and the \$5 enclosed will help the work. The Lunch Room is the chief work at present but there is always some coming in who needs help. The clothing is needed, for several of my people are feeling the necessity of having a change from winter garments.

Miss A. Jones, Winnipeg.—Yes, your letter was received but you omitted to put Winnipeg in the address and I could not tell where to write to you. I will forward buttons and cards today.

Mary M. Bullock, Reston, Man.—Hearty welcome to our Guild. I will forward membership card and button and recruiting sheet. Please do your best to obtain new members.

CLOTHED FAMILIES
Dear Margaret.—We are very grateful to you for the help you have afforded to us in our work in the country during the past cold winter. Through the Sunshine Club we have clothed three families throughout and also supplied them with Sunday School papers, cards and pictures. In fact we have been able to keep a large class of children on Sunday and they are just delighted to get the papers. Hoping you will meet with every success, I remain, yours sincerely,

W. A. FAY.

Hearty welcome to Gretta Reddell, Pilot Mound, Man.; Annie Mitchell, Douglas, Man.; Katie McGregor, Man.

Please Send Full Address
Miss May Mason, Killwood, Man.; Hazel Helen, Clark, Sask.; Evelyn, Charles Little, Lorne, Man.; Edith Manning, Pilot Mound, Man.; Eva Lilian Smith, Wingard, Sask.; Beryl I. M. Williamson, Brownie, Sask.

Mrs. C. J. Merry, Auhardale, Alta.—Will you kindly write again as I have mislaid letter and cannot answer until I hear again.

Salma Hankinson, Valley River, Man.—Hearty welcome, dear child. I shall be glad to send membership card and button. You are quite a Canadian now. Write again.

Saskatchewan
Head M. Silver Grove, Sask.—Dear child, many thanks for your promised help. I have mailed button for you and feel sure you have received it 'er this. Yet the Sunday papers (German, etc.) are useful, but we do not want any until the end of May. Mr. Jones will come in from the far northern settlement. He will be glad of everything you can send, pictures, post cards, paper, clothing, etc.

Mrs. P. Nowald, Sask.—Yes, your parcel and dollars was received safely and indeed proved useful. The Christmas rush was so great that we are

still awaiting the letters, in fact I am nearly certain in a few days and will enclose particulars. I am glad to see that a dear helper has returned from her holidays and my mail will soon be straightened out. The parcels are delivered by freight or express so that which ever route your best will be all right. The work has indeed proved a blessing to many girls and every day I am receiving fresh testimony of the benefit of the lunch room.

Mrs. N. H. B. Hetherington, P. Station, Alta.—Your papers will be forwarded at the earliest possible moment, but the adoption is not generally completed for six months, however, I will try to have yours read at once. I'll be glad to hear the boy is doing well. Write again.

Mrs. G. S. Carr, Winifred, Alta.—I am sending pictures in a few days and will enclose particulars. We cannot always send the children mentioned as the letters from Alberta take quite a time and very frequently someone nearer home has come to the adoption. However, there are several girls in the need of good home, and I will forward particulars, etc.

FALSE FRIENDS
In there a heart, or pain, could ever come deep,
When broken a heart once, makes a wound as deep,
By dry the wall of trust more quickly up,
Than that pang drunk from false friends' bitter cup?
Talk filled to overflowing!

Ah, no, the pains or hurts that come in life,
When sent to strengthen in the strife,
Hurt not as much, and leave a wound as deep,
As that heart one whose stinging makes us weep.
For broken trust in friendship.

There are deep wounds which cut into our hearts,
Time's healing hand may ease our smart,
Time's hand removes the sting left by false friends,
I would a deep one tell our life here ends,
The broken faith in friendship,
Mary Bell Bullock.

THE BRIGHT FACE
There is nothing that renders more to the happiness of the home than to find a bright, sunny face looking into ours as we enter the door. The husband comes home worried and worried, with business cares, his brow-lined, the rank and file of them, and it is a hard struggle in those times, when there are so many competitors. If the wife has a troubled face, or an unpleasant one on her face, it only makes her weight of care heavier. But if the light of love shines in her face, it lightens the load and brightens up the outlook. The bright, sunny face in the home is a power for good that cannot be over-estimated.

THE YEARS
When viewing o'er the years we've lived,
How short they seem?
But look ahead! Those numbered years
Are long and long indeed.
But, friend, those years we see ahead
Will quickly come.
And pass us by, then seem as short
As former ones.

No why not scatter sunshine 'round,
As pass the years?
Each day fill her, on Mother Ground,
With smiles and cheer.
Forgetting all our hurts the wrongs
Of seeming friends,
By scattering smiles, kind words and sunshine
Till life here ends,
Mary Bell Bullock.

JOHN'S BIRTHDAY
Little John's birthday was a source of mysterious trouble to him. When the other children spoke gleefully of their birthdays, he would look very thoughtful and long indeed.

"Oh, John's birthday fall down; John's birthday tumble over!"
That was what mother said what terrible mishap it was that was darning his little soul, 'til one day he murmured, sadly,
"John's birthday knocked over."
John's mother explained, John's birthday came in October!

A HAPPY THOUGHT
A helpful little Happy Thought went hastening on its way,
All in the early morning of a long and busy day,
I've neither hands nor feet nor tongue, it seemed,
But I'll not sorrow,
For boys and girls are plentiful, and as I'll merely borrow.

Now little Nell went skipping by, to visit little Jane,
Pretty! the little Happy Thought was beaming in her brain
And so she turned and hurried back, and stayed
Reading, with merry, tripping tongue, to poor blind cousin Ned.

Off went the little Happy Thought, and saw some idle feet
Drumming their heels against the steps, upon a quiet street.
And soon those feet were carrying, upon an errand hot,
Their smiling owner, who had whined, and said he'd "rather not."

If "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do,"
Why, then, a little Happy Thought can set them working, too,
And, judging from a many things I notice every day,
That helpful little Happy Thought is still upon its way.
—St. Nicholas.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

do what I say then or men an

you think for by deserted,

"Should leave one

the app- All mine equally."

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The Choice of the Critic is the Mason & Risch

It is our particular desire to have prospective buyers, and the public generally, fully informed regarding the MASON & RISCH PLAYER PIANO. We therefore invite the most careful investigation of its design and construction and of its MUSICAL QUALITIES.

A SUCCESSFUL WORK OF ART

Every detail of construction has been the subject of special study, and has been made to conform to our purpose to make the Mason & Risch the STANDARD of Player-Pianos.

PIANOLA PIANOS

We are the sole Canadian representatives of the PIANOLA PIANO, consisting of the celebrated STEINWAY, the WEBER, the STECK, the WHEELLOCK, the STUYVERANT and the TECHNOLA; a complete assortment of which we carry in our warehouses at all times.

USED PIANOS

We have a large stock of used Pianos of nearly every known make; also a number of good organs, which we can offer at very low prices. Write for list of Bargains.

PRICES AND TERMS MOST REASONABLE

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"THE ONLY PIANO STORE ON MAIN STREET"

bottom of nearly every crime was drunkenness as the cause of the criminal act. That is, the drink evil was the prime mover of acts against the person and society. It has been charged that alcoholic liquor walks hand in hand with immorality, crime and disease. Go where you will and this is proven a fact! Surely this is a heavy indictment, and sufficient cause for us to strain every effort to banish this baneful evil from our country. Does Dynamite know of the thousands and thousands of dollars that are wasted than wasted on this pernicious drink; the families that are ruined, the characters destroyed and bodies wrecked by this enemy of mankind? I am sure he has not considered this question sufficiently or he would not speak of it so scornfully. Let him study the matter carefully, without bias or prejudice, and I am sure he and others will change their opinions. These are some of the reasons why I champion woman's suffrage.
OLIVER KING.

DADDY'S HOME-COMING

(By Amy E. Campbell)
The time of day I love the best
Is 'round 'bout six o'clock,
And I skin through the old back gate—
And half way down the block,
To meet my dad, whose coming home—
Coming home for tea,
Mother and I just hug him tight—
He's our "big man," you see.

He washes up so slick and clean,
And combs up in a trice.
Little Mother is poaching eggs,
The coffee smells so nice—
And Daddy says, "I'm glad I'm here!
How snug we're goin' to be!"
Mother and I just love him so—
He's our "big man," you see.

He tells us stuff to make us laugh,
And Mother's eyes'll shine
Like two big stars, and all the time
Seems saying, "He's all mine!"
And, oh, we love him awful well,
Our dad who's home for tea!
I don't think we could help it,
He's our "big man," you see.

KITCHEN HINTS

If pie crust, intended for lemon or custard pies, is first brushed with unbeaten white of an egg, the filling may be put into the raw crust and both cooked together.

If a little sweet milk is added to the water while old potatoes are being boiled it is said it will prevent them turning black.

Potato Dumplings.—Boil half dozen potatoes with jackets on, let stand over night, and next day peel and grate, adding one grated onion, one egg, two tablespoons of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, salt and pepper to taste. Add enough flour to make stiff enough to handle, make into balls the size of a walnut. Have boiling water and boil ten minutes. Remove to platter when done and cover with bread crumbs fried in lard and butter to a light brown. Serve at once.

Prevent Milk from Scorching.—When heating milk for toast there will be no danger of its sticking to the bottom of the pan or scorching if an asbestos mat is put on the stove under the pan. This should also be used when cooking oatmeal or custard. These mats can be bought for a few cents apiece.

Home Made Baking Powder.—Mix by sifting several times a pound of cream of tartar, half a pound of baking soda and a pound of cornstarch. This makes two and a half pounds of purest baking powder at a little more than the cost of one pound of the best on the market.

HOUSEHOLD

Ordinary adhesive tape or mending plaster will mend hot water bottle.

For white kid slippers which cannot be cleaned successfully after having been previously cleaned, buy a 10 cent tube of ivory black art paint. To one half cupful of gasoline add enough paint to make fluid consistency of cream. Apply evenly with small brush, allow to dry thoroughly, and then polish with any good shoe paste. This does not harden leather and will not wash or rub off. Any other light colored slippers may be treated the same way if necessary.

In frying pancakes, after the first

ill factor. Why had the allowance of Mrs. Blunskin (nee Running Rabbit) been exceeded? By return mail nine months later the factor reported:

The widow's gone,
Her tent's forsaken;
No more she comes
For flour and bacon.

N.B.—The cotton was used for her shroud."

Miss Cameron's book is highly interesting and fully descriptive of the great country through which she travelled.

A WOMAN FOR MAYOR

Hunnswell, Kas., April 5.—There is among the thirsty here gloom today. The first woman mayor-elect in the United States, Mrs. Ella Wilson, has announced that during her term of office there will be no intoxicants sold in Hunnswell, and a woman chief of police will be put in office to enforce the laws.

Mrs. Wilson outlined her various reform policies in the following statement:—"I shall see that the city water

supply is improved. The source will be tested for purity and the supply increased.

"I shall also name a city physician to compel the proper ventilation of all buildings, stores, factories, places, all public buildings, stores, factories, places of amusement, etc., and to see that every possible precaution is taken to stamp out tuberculosis. I shall see that proper places of amusement are provided for the young people of the city, conducted on a moral basis, so that a taste for pure entertainment may be cultivated. I shall try to see that athletics for the young men are promoted, but only under the supervision of Christian officers.

"All sewerage systems, cesspools and the like will be brought up to date, and every street and alley in the city kept perfectly clean. There will be no intoxicants sold in the city or used by anyone, as the spirit as well as the letter of the law will be observed, and a license tax will be put on all poolrooms and made so high that few, if any, can afford to pay it.

"Mrs. Osborn, defeated for police judge, I will name as chief of police and I will make Mrs. Hilton city treasurer.

"I intend as mayor to show the people of the United States that a woman can be trusted to govern wisely and well, and to provide a clean, honest and law-keeping city administration." Toronto Globe.

MR. DYNAMITE'S ANSWER

Dear Isabel,—In answer to Dynamite re woman's suffrage, I will try to comply with his letter and convince him or "blow him up." Now, what are the stock arguments of the average male objector? That women should stay at home and mind the household, etc.? Very good! But supposing they do this can they not once every fourth year or so spend a little time in municipal and political matters? Will all household matters go to rack and ruin if they do?

Besides, at present, no male voter is forced to vote; therefore, if women get the franchise they could vote or stay at home as they pleased. The assertion often made that women are of an inferior sex and "cannot understand politics" will not pass muster any more unchallenged. Take knowledge in science, medicine and mechanics. Why do men refuse them the positions their efforts entitle them to? Does not Madame Currie's example show that she is fully the equal of a man in discovering the wonders of science? What does Florence Nightingale's life work prove and show to men? Nearly every day one reads of wonderful women who have bravely gone out to fight the battle for existence, and won their way to the top!

Dynamite speaks of the right (or privilege) of the time. He should not be bashful, just say it out loud. He means the privilege of being an unpaid servant in the house. What of it? Do you know, Dynamite, that sort of talk is rank nonsense. These so-called privileges—why be so concerned about them? Are you afraid that the women will go on strike one of these days and refuse to work under the old-fashioned regulations? Is that what you and others think? By the way, the strike plan would work wonders among the male members of society, would it not? Bringing children into the world and making servicable citizens of them, who does the largest or heaviest share? The man? No! It is the woman; but still she is denied one of the smallest courtesies, that of being thought the equal of the man. Having the power of the ballot, for this is the only peaceful weapon we have to control governments, and is of vital importance to everyone who wishes to exist on an equal basis with those in power—why refuse women the privilege? Answer why!

Now, I will just touch the question of intemperance. It is of very great importance! A learned judge of Great Britain has stated that he found at the

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BOVRIL

BUILDS UP AND STRENGTHENS

Bovril gives the necessary physical strength to resist attacks of disease.

... painful has been cooked for no more grease but slice a raw potato and rub the pan each time before putting in more batter. Pancakes fried in this way are more easily digested.

To remove bloodstains, slightly dampen with cold water and cover with starch. Honey. Four pounds granulated sugar, one teaspoonful pulverized alum, one drop rose oil, two teaspoonfuls alcohol, one and a half pints water. Boil five minutes.

To Kill Mice. Mix two pints of coarse, even sand and one part plaster paris with a sprinkling of granulated sugar. Put this in small tins in their runs where it will keep dry.

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

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



8912.—A Simple Jumper Dress with Gimping. With lace, net, embroidery or tucking for the gimping, and dotted dimity for the jumper, this design will make a pretty dress. Other wash fabrics, silk or cloth are equally desirable. The dress closed at the side, and the upper part is cut in fancy shape, displaying the gimping underneath. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires for the dress, 3 yards of 36 inch material and for the gimping, 1 7/8 yards of 87 inch material for the 10 year size.

GIRL'S WHITE LAWN DRESS or blue dotted muslin dress, 2 to 8, postpaid 38c. Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.

WOMAN'S WORK

A paper read by an Albertan at a recent farmers' meeting at Content.

There is constant improvement in the tools and methods used in accomplishing the work of today and each century, each decade, and I might almost say each year sees improvement in the ways and means of doing work. Think for a moment of the vast improvement of the hauler over the sledge, of the freight train over the Red River cart, of the ocean greyhound over the canal boat. Today mankind is not content to use the methods of his ancestors.

Whether it is all for the best who shall say, but the fact remains that we want space eliminated, we want everything done on the most tremendous scale and in the shortest possible space of time. In view of this why should we expect the woman of today to toil and spin as did the grandmothers of a century ago?

Now, there are always the two extremes, as well as the happy medium in everything, and I would not have the woman of the farm with too much idle time on her hands. It has been said that "an idle mind is the devil's workshop." An idle body is worse and I can't think of a quotation to fit. The woman who has three or four days in a week to ramble around soon becomes a public nuisance, and I suppose (I almost said should be) destroyed as such. On the other hand no woman can be the helpmeet that God intended if she is overworked. In proportion as the body is fatigued the mental faculties suffer, so that the woman whose muscular energies and nerve force are overtaxed becomes entirely unqualified to manage her work in the most economical manner.


We no doubt have all had the experience of wanting to get at a job tooth and nail. We have felt the nerve force tightening right down to our finger tips. We felt our working weight was a ton at least. How readily and perfectly the work was done. Contrast this with some time when after a hard day's work we were compelled to chase a refractory cow for an hour or two out of a truck patch. Did we use the best judgment? Hardly. Rather we did the very opposite and



8905.—A Comfortable Play Suit. Child's Rompers with Bloomer Skirt Portion. Gaiters, gingham, chambray, seersucker, linen or percale may be used for this design. The waist is cut with body and sleeve in one, and is gathered at the neck edge and waist-line. The bloomers are cut circular and look very much like a skirt when worn. For girls this model is especially desirable. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material for the 4 year size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.




"Time works great changes"


But there are some changes you can prevent. If you want to make money and at the same time save money, you should look after the wooden things around the farm. Paint should be your best friend. For instance, is the wood-work of your wagon warped and checked? You know what it means if it is—the life of the neglected wagon is not much more than 6 years, when it should be 18 to 20 years. You ask, "How can this be done?" By getting out your paint pail and painting your wagon twice a year. It will require about 2 gallons of paint and about 4 hours of your time. In 5 years' time you will save between \$30 and \$50 on your wagon. This is also true of your plows, rakes, and other wooden implements.

The Little Paint Man.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES




Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared (SWP) is made from pure white lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil, and the necessary coloring pigments and driers.



Sherwin-Williams Varnishes are made from the best gums, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine, and are thoroughly aged.



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Consign your shipments of wheat to us and we pay highest cash prices. Give prompt attention to all shipments.

GRAIN DEPARTMENT
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG

consumed twice as much time as the job really demanded with a corresponding waste of energy. The thought I am trying to present just here is in fact the important point of the whole question. It is that work should be limited to suit the capacity of the individual.

Can a farmer afford to pull rusty nails out of oak timber? No. The time and energy wasted could be more profitably expended on something else. Neither can he afford to have his wife doing unprofitable work even though she saves him a penny by it. Of course the matter of economy is very important in a house-

wife, but there is also the happy medium in this as in everything else.

Now, if I have wandered from what you considered the question before me, I offer the plea that the important thing is after all that no farmer can afford to compel or even allow his wife or daughter to overwork herself, or waste her time or energy working with inferior tools, or doing work that is beyond her, as compared with other work she may be doing.

I do not expect to tell you what a woman should do on a farm, but I think every girl should be taught to be handy and clever. Girls enjoy doing outside work as a rule, and a moderate amount of it makes them robust and stands them in good stead later on. I have no use for the girl who never takes any more violent exercise than pounding the tar out of a thousand dollar piano. Music is all right, but the world cannot exist on it alone. Something more substantial is required after five hours spent in frolicking with a pitchfork. So let the farmer's wife have time to cook and put some thought into it.

C. J. NORTON.

Content, Alta.

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United States Tariff Program

The program of the Democratic government now in control of the United States House of Representatives, indicates that there will be a sweeping revision of the customs tariff. Besides the reciprocity agreement, the passage of which through the House is assured at an early date, it is planned to put a large number of manufactured articles on the free list. The bill which will adopt the reciprocity part, as far as the U. S. is concerned, is along the same lines as the McCall bill passed last session, except that the new bill authorizes the president to continue negotiations with the Dominion in an effort to further increase the products, natural and manufactured, covered by the agreement.

The proposed additions to the free list are as follows: Flows, harrows, harvesters, rippers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, cotton gins, farm wagons, farm carts and all other agricultural implements, including repair parts.

Boots and Shoes Free

Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and fabrics suitable for baling cotton; burlops and bags for sacking agricultural products, hoop or band, iron or steel for baling cotton, wire for baling hay, straw and other agricultural products; grain, leather, buff, split, rough or sole leather, bend or belting leather, boots and shoes, harness, saddles and saddlery and leather for manufactured articles, barbed wire fence, wire rods, wire strands or wire ropes, wire woven or manufactured for wire fencing.

Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork and meats of all kinds, fresh, salted, pickled, dried, smoked, dressed or undressed, prepared or preserved in any manner; bacon, hams, shoulders, lard, lard compound and lard substitutes; sausage, buckwheat flour, corn meal, wheat and rye, flour, bran, middlings and other offals of grain, oatmeal and rolled oats, and all prepared cereal foods; biscuits, bread, wafers and similar articles not sweetened; timber, hewn, sided or squared, round timber, used for spars or in building wharves, shingles, laths, fencing posts, sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, rough or dressed, except ebony, mahogany, rosewood and all other cabinet woods. Sewing machines and salt.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

A Washington dispatch of April 14 says, regarding the reciprocity bill: The Canadian reciprocity bill was formally laid before the House just before adjournment today, and after a general debate which will probably continue for three days, it will be passed. That this action will be taken is no longer a matter for speculation. The Democratic House in its conduct of the resolution providing for the direct election of senators which passed yesterday, and the bill providing for the publication of campaign contributions which passed today, has indicated beyond all doubts its ability to put through its legislative program.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee, called up the Canadian bill at 5 o'clock. While no time was fixed for general debate a motion was adopted dividing whatever time was consumed by Mr. Underwood, who reported the bill, and Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, the Republican member of the ways and means committee, who will lead the opposition to the measure.

Mr. Underwood announced on the floor that he would yield five hours of his own time to Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, author of the reciprocity measure which passed the House last session. He also declared informally that the discussion of the measure should be concluded within three days.

Mr. Underwood will apportion the time he controls among Democratic friends of the Canadian agreement and Mr. McCall will apportion his five hours among the Republican friends of the measure.

Mr. Dalzell's portion will be used by opponents of the reciprocity agreement in both parties.

Recommended by Committee

In the report of the ways and means committee recommending the passage of the bill, Chairman Underwood said: "There has been no delay or suggestion of delay on the part of the president in connection with this legislation pending

the collection of statistical data by the tariff board. On the contrary, the president has urged immediate and favorable action by the congress, naming reasons full in accord with long established Democratic principles.

"This reciprocity agreement is in the interest of the great majority of the people of the country and is in accord with the well established Democratic principle of guarding the welfare of the masses. The committee recommends the passage of the bill."

Uncertainty exists as to what course will be pursued in the Senate with reference to the Canadian reciprocity bill when it reaches the Senate, possibly next week.

Will Seek Amendment

Senator Penrose, who will become the new chairman of the committee on finance, is friendly to the bill and will urge favorable action. The friends of the bill will also make a decided gain in the absence of Senator Hale from the committee.

The bill incorporating the Grain Growers' Grain Co. passed second reading in the House of Commons on Monday, April 10, without discussion.

He not only opposed the measure in committee, but obstructed it in the Senate. Senator Bailey, who moves up to the place of the senior minority member of the committee, is opposed to the bill, and will make an effort to have it amended. Senator Cummins, who probably will have one of the places to be assigned to the insurgents on the committee, also will seek to have the measure amended, but he will approach the subject from a friendly point of view. With the bill once before the Senate a fairly long contest is anticipated. It is generally believed that in the end it will pass, but it will not be without opposition.

Ready for Senate Soon

The free list bill to be called up after the passage of the reciprocity bill also is a caucus measure and cannot be amended by the party in charge of it. Under the new rule adopted by the sixty-second congress, no general tariff amendments can be offered by the minority because each amendment must be germane to some particular item in the bill. Considerable debate is expected on this bill, but the Democratic leaders expect that both caucus measures will be ready for the Senate within two weeks.

The articles designated by this bill for the free list would make a difference as compared with the present duties and revenue, of less than a million and a half dollars.

A Washington dispatch of April 16 says: So far in the extra session of congress it has been plain sailing for the well-organized Democratic majority in the House, but in the view of a strong and healthy minority, there are breakers ahead.

The Democratic leaders refer with pride to the achievement of passing the bill for the popular election of United States senators and the campaign publicity bill in two legislative days, and to bring before the House the Canadian reciprocity agreement with assurances of its ratification by an overwhelming majority by the middle of this week. To all features of the legislative program, however, there has been little opposition.

But in what is to follow—the free list bill approved by the Democratic caucus and favorably reported by the new committee on ways and means—the rapid pace of the smoothly-running Democratic machine is expected to receive a sudden check.

The reciprocity discussion begun Saturday, furnishes an opportunity for the minority leaders to flash a signal of their intentions and to make it clear that the bill placing on the free list manufactured articles in demand by the farmers of the country will be fought stubbornly. Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, intends to submit to the House the committee's report on the free list bill on the concluding day of the reciprocity debate, so that it may be over and be called up the following day.

Will Assail Bill

The tariff debate, it is expected, will begin at once, and it is the hope of the

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Democrats that the bill can be put upon its passage within two weeks. The determination of the minority leaders to assail it from every angle doubtless will result in keeping the measure before the House for a much longer time.

The minority members, in considering the proposed free list, voted solidly against maintaining that it was a hastily-framed measure, ill-advised and not sufficiently backed up with information relating to the revenues concerned. Furthermore, it was pointed out, that the tariff board had not been consulted.

That Mr. Mann, the minority leader, will conduct a stirring fusillade or argument against the bill is beyond all question, and Mr. Payne, who was chairman of the old ways and means committee, will be allied with him in directing the attack.

This will be but the beginning of tariff excitement, as the Democrats already are preparing revised wool and cotton schedules to be presented as soon as possible, and later on in the session the agricultural schedule will be tackled and then will come again the controversy over the high cost of living. With all this in prospect, not to mention the proposed Arizona and New Mexico statehood bill and injunction legislation reapportionment and appropriation bills, the present outlook is that the House will be kept busy until well into the summer.

Debate Opens

Opening arguments for and against the Canadian reciprocity bill were made in the House yesterday in two striking speeches. Claud Kitchin, of North Carolina, one of the leading Democratic speakers, addressed the House for three hours in favor of the measure, arraigning the Republican argument for protection for the farmer and characterizing it "As humbug." Following him, Asher C. Hinds, of Maine, for 16 years parliamentary clerk of the House, made his first speech as a new member of that body and aligned himself in opposition to the treaty in an address devoted to the support of protection for the farmers of the nation. The reciprocity treaty, he said, threatened national prosperity, in threatening to take away from the farming communities the protection to their products necessary to their continued prosperity and development.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ILL

LONDON, April 14.—The Duke of Connaught, brother of the late King Edward, is suffering from a bronchial affection similar to that which terminated in the death of King Edward. Much anxiety is felt for the duke, as his serious illness at this time would interfere with the plans for the coronation. The Duke of Connaught has been appointed governor-general of Canada and is slated to take up

his residence in the Dominion in September.

COAST MARKET CONDITIONS

Vancouver, B.C., April 15.—The several cars of wheat, oats and barley which arrived here some days ago have been stored. It is thought by the owners that the prices are inclined to get better later in the season, and that it would pay to hold for a while rather than dispose of the grain at once. The arrival of the grain here has not disturbed the market. Fifteen carloads of potatoes are being brought from Ontario to supply the market here. It is not likely that the stringency in this line will be lessened until the new crop comes in. Farmers are holding hay in the hope of getting a higher price. It is \$18 now, which is considered a little above the average, but even at that figure some are loath to sell. It has had the effect of considerable hay being brought in from the other side. The duty is \$4 a ton, but even with this handicap the American farmer has been able to ship in and still make money. If reciprocity goes into effect, this holding of a commodity will have to stop, for, with easy access to this market, hay may come from the other side of the line if it is not moving freely here.

PAY OF CENSUS TAKERS

Ottawa, April 16.—The table of rates and allowances for census commissioners and enumerators has been made public, the rates varying according to the district in which the work is to be done. In census districts where one commissioner is appointed, a special allowance will be given to each commissioner in addition to one cent per name. In Alberta the rate will vary from \$250 in Calgary to \$600 in Victoria a constituency; in Manitoba from \$75 in Winnipeg to \$400 in Dauphin; in Saskatchewan from \$250 in Saskatoon to \$600 in Battleford; and in British Columbia from \$125 in Victoria city to \$900 in Yale-Cariboo. In Provencher, Man., two commissioners will be named, who will receive a special allowance of \$187 each.

IT REQUIRES AN

ALARM CLOCK

to attract the attention of some—there are others who hear a

DOLLAR BILL DROP

If you are among the latter class and therefore capable of appreciating a proposition that will drop DOLLARS into your pocket while you sleep, get our information on shipping cream and eggs. We are waiting to send it to you.

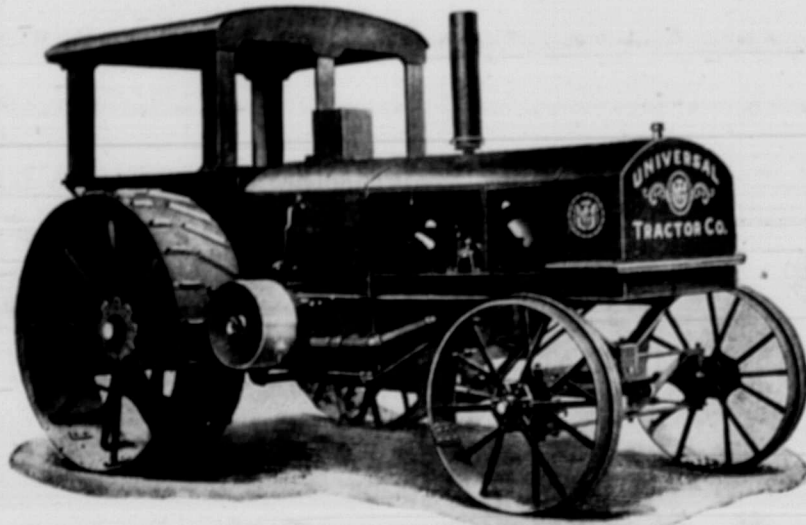
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Farming Made E-Z

The UNIVERSAL Did It



Show me a man's plowing and I will tell you what kind of a farmer he is. Good Plowing is the first step towards a good crop. It is not only necessary to do good plowing, but it is necessary to do it in the right time. Early plowing is much better than late plowing. Land that is plowed just as soon as the crop is harvested is next thing to summer fallow. The foul seed will start to grow before the frost, and is killed, where with late plowing the foul seeds lay until spring and grow up with the crop and will again re-seed your land with obnoxious weeds.

Many farmers are aware of the above facts, but they do not have time to plow their land early, because they have their regular farm work to do, and by the time they get around to do their plowing it is late, and in many cases the land is not plowed until spring.

The E-Z way is the profitable way. A UNIVERSAL FARM MOTOR with six plows and one man will plow 20 acres a day. This outfit can start just as soon as you start threshing, so you can see that it is easy to do your plowing early. Early plowing will produce a much larger crop and will clean your land and produce a better quality of grain.

The UNIVERSAL is a one-man outfit and will do the work of five men and twenty good farm horses.

The AMERICAN-ABELL UNIVERSAL FARM MOTOR is a 40 Horse Power brake test or a 20 Horse Power actual; it only weighs five tons. It will do your bidding; give it a trial.

For further particulars write us; we will send you a catalogue which explains the motors.

American-Abell Engine & Thresher Co. Ltd.

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CALGARY
EDMONTON

Western Selling Headquarters
WE REPRESENT

The Advance Thresher Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn.



All indications supply of the spring. The year. The weather will be greater on during last into the crop a shortage. raisers sold. not only but the sto Everything. lated was affected reg

The result reflected in on every h and were it stockers an east last fall in the shape would be at year there v at the Winn year the sup so small as The situatio in the staten of this and cent. of whi market, but i try are so demands ar tically some

This shor during the p two seasons be a great i number of c is up on the shortage of summer and stock last fa of productio The Guid- telligent sun the courtesy A Whaley, Winnipeg a member of from a trip than 3,500. livestock dist Mr. Crabbe from all poss of cattle ma inces during pared with Alberta Saskatchewan Manitoba

Alberta m be well info number of ca of the provin as previous y per cent. of that could n year as bute general opini few, if any, tically every h that holds a into prime h for by Albe firms at price quality, are provinces. T bunches run f up to 86.50 a \$7.00 per cu practically e the province sumed there that few from pg market Country.

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GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

The Cattle Situation

All indications seem to be that the supply of cattle in shape to be marketed this spring will be the smallest in some years. The reasons for the shortage are not hard to point out. The dry weather which prevailed in many of the greatest cattle districts of the west during last summer made severe inroads into the supply of feed, and, antcipating a shortage, a great many of the large raisers sold practically all their stock, not only butcher and export animals, but the stock and young stuff as well. Everything that could possibly be marketed was sent to the block from the affected regions.

The result is a shortage that has been reflected in the high prices prevailing on every livestock market in the West and were it not for the large number of stockers and feeders that were shipped east last fall and are now returning west in the shape of dressed meat, the prices would be still higher. At this time last year there was a heavy run of fat cattle at the Winnipeg yards each day, but this year the supply up to this time has been so small as to be practically negligible. The situation may be summed up briefly in the statement that there is a full supply of thin and young stock, a large per cent. of which are not fit to be sent to market, but the finished cattle in the country are so few in number that, after local demands are satisfied, there are practically none to be shipped to market.

This shortage will be felt not only during the present season, but for at least two seasons more. While there should be a great improvement in the class and number of cattle marketed after the grass is up on the ranges, there will still be a shortage of prime animals during the summer and fall and the selling of she stock last fall will result in a curtailment of production for some time.

The Guide is enabled to give an intelligent summary of conditions through the courtesy of the live stock firm of Rice & Whaley, commission salesmen at the Winnipeg market. H. E. Crable, a member of this firm, has just returned from a trip upon which he covered more than 3,500 miles, visiting the various live stock districts of the Prairie Provinces. Mr. Crable gives as his opinion, gleaned from all possible sources, that the number of cattle marketed from the three provinces during the present year, when compared with last year will be:

Alberta	72 per cent.
Saskatchewan	80 per cent.
Manitoba	65 per cent.

Alberta men who are in a position to be well informed stated that the total number of cattle on the farms and ranches of the provinces would be about the same as previous years, but that a much larger per cent. of them were young animals that could not possibly be marketed this year as butcher or export heaves. The general opinion is that there will be very few, if any, export cattle to ship. Practically every bunch of cattle in the province that holds any promise of rounding off into prime heaves is already contracted for by Alberta and British Columbia firms at prices which, considering fat and quality, are the highest of the three provinces. The prices for some of the bunches run from \$5.50 to \$6.00, for others up to \$6.50 and for the very best up to \$7.00 per cwt. It seems assured that practically every head of good stock in the province furthest west will be consumed there or in British Columbia and that few from there will reach the Winnipeg market or be shipped to the Old Country.

Situation Through Alberta

In southern Alberta, especially, is the shortage of cattle noted. Last summer the pastures there were badly burned

and dried up by the hot weather. As a consequence there was little feed put up and besides the animals went into the cold weather in poor shape. The winter weather, was severe and the snowfall heavy throughout the district. In fact, conditions were about as bad for the live stock business as it was possible to have them. There will be but few animals shipped from this district until the grass is far advanced.

North of Calgary the conditions last summer were not as bad as further south but were had enough to reduce the quality of the feed put up. The cattle did not fatten well on the poor grade of hay fed, but they wintered fairly well and should be ready for market a short time after getting onto the grass.

In the Medicine Hat district there is no fat beef worth mentioning, only about enough for home consumption. Mr. Crable stated that he saw as poor stuff there as in any place he visited.

The Edmonton district fared better than the balance of the province and there they will market about as many fat cattle (winter fed) this spring as they did last. But practically all these will be marketed in Edmonton for consumption in Alberta. Taking the province as a whole it seems as if there will be little need to figure on Alberta this spring except as the province figures in the far western trade, that is, in Alberta and British Columbia. Later, however, there will be a phase of the situation that can hardly be sized up in advance, that may boost the number marketed. Settlement is forcing a great many ranchers to dispose of a great portion of their stock, and these sales will probably swell the year's total for Alberta.

Throughout Saskatchewan Mr. Crable found a uniform scarcity of cattle fat enough for spring delivery. In his opinion there will be only enough marketable cattle to satisfy the demands of local Saskatchewan points and few, if any, will come to Winnipeg.

Situation in Manitoba

Manitoba is also a way short on fed stock, there being only about twenty-five per cent. as much that will be ready for early marketing as there was last year. The total number of cattle suitable for marketing during the year has also been reduced to about sixty-five per cent. of the number sent to the block last year.

Besides Mr. Crable's investigations, the firm has obtained postcard interviews with a large number of live stock shippers from all parts of the three provinces. The following table gives both the percentage of all cattle and of fat cattle in the various representative districts as obtained by the postcards:

Manitoba

Per cent. of Per cent. of cattle in dis fat cattle to triet as com be m'k'd'ted pared with this spring last year, as compared with last

District	50	20
Morris	50	20
Oak Point	10	10
Solsgrith	50	25
Glenboro	70	25
Oak Lake	75	50
Whitewater	50	10
Foxwarren	50	10
Minnedosa	50	25
Russell	60	100
Emerson	50	40
Portage	50	Enough for home consumption only.
Swan Lake	25	25
Killarney	Hardly enough for home consumption.	
Rivers	20	20
Baldur	50	25

Austin	50	75
McCreary	25	100
Swan River	90	50
Morden	40	None
Gilbert Plains	75	50
St. Laurent	75	60

Saskatchewan

Tisdale	100	None
Maple Creek	50	50
Shebo	100	100
Gravel	33 1-3	None
Oxbow	50	50
Invermay	80	None
Watson	100	Few
Birk Hills	75	75
Lanigan	66 2-3	50
Yorkton	80	100
Tanston	90	50

Alberta

Erskine	100	85
Little Plume	50	None
Brooks Station	75	None
Medicine Hat	75	75
Macleod	100	100
Hughenden	75	90
Castor	75	80
Killama	75	Only 1 car
Strathcona	75	75
Bentley	50	10
Innisfail	50	50
Wetaskiwin	50	50
Rosenfeld	25	25
Cardston	75	80
Lacombe	75	20
Red Willow	50	25
Aliv	75	60
Calgary	70	50

The figures need little elaboration. The same situation is that the West is remarkably short of fat cattle and there will be but few ready for market until the grass is in good condition. Therefore it would appear that prices are not a bit too high, although they are above last year's, which were considered pretty high. Unless dressed beef in very large quantities is shipped in from the east there should be no reduction in prices for some time to come.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Returns

Week Ending April 15			
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	477	793	7
C. N. R.	130	238	
	607	1031	7

Disposition

Feeders east	25
Feeders west	35
Oxen west	18
Local	529

Cattle

During the past week the cattle trade was duller than for some time, but so few were the arrivals of real good animals that prices held up to former standards. Being the last week of Lent, during which many religious bodies abstain from meat, the demand for the dressed beef was smaller than usual, and so the abattoirs were not able to handle their usual quota. However, things should now pick up again. Shipments of dressed meat from the east are acting as a counter-balance on the market, and without these prices would certainly soar to the record point.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best butcher steers	\$5.75 to \$6.25
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.75 " 5.25
Best fat cows	4.75 " 5.00
Medium cows and heifers	4.25 " 4.50
Common cows	3.25 " 3.50
Best bulls	4.00 " 4.50
Common bulls	3.00 " 3.25
Stockers	3.50 " 3.75
Choice veal calves	5.50 " 6.00
Heavy calves	4.50 " 5.00

Hogs

The same things that have held down the consumption of beef have made the demand for pork lower than usual and packers were not after hogs as strong as they have been. As a result, they were able to buy at a price a quarter below the previous week. Hog prices are weak, both in Chicago and the East.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$7.25
Heavy sows	\$5.75 " 6.75
Stags	5.00 " 5.50

Sheep and Lambs

Only seven head arrived last week. Demand is small. Prices quoted are:

Good handy weight sheep	\$4.75 to \$5.25
Heavy sheep	4.50 " 4.75
Best lambs	5.50 " 6.00

Country Produce

Butter

The demand for fancy grade dairy butter is good and for No. 1 fair, but the lower grades meet with a very poor outlet and consequently prices for them are off. Round lots are down one to two cents, No. 2 off two to four cents, while No. 3 is not wanted at any price. Dealers quote the following prices, f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	22c. to 23c.
No. 1 Dairy	16c. " 17c.
Good round lots without culls or mold	13c. " 14c.
No. 2	10c. " 12c.

Eggs

The egg market is getting down to warm weather levels and a half cent per dozen was shaved off prices during the past week—Dealers now offer 16j cents per dozen, f.o.b., Winnipeg.

Potatoes

The demand for first class potatoes continues good and prices are at last week's level of 70 to 75 cents per bushel, Winnipeg.

Hay

Hay prices are the same as last week, dealers offering the following on track, Winnipeg:

Wild Hay

No. 1	\$12.00
No. 2	10.00
No. 3	8.00
No. 4	6.00 to 7.00
1 Rejected	5.00

Timothy

No. 1	\$15.00 to \$16.00
No. 2	13.00 " 14.00

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Slough, per ton	\$12.00
Upland, per ton	\$15.00 to 15.00
Timothy, per ton	18.00 " 21.00
Best feed	55c.
Choice dairy	Butter 26c. to 25c.
Strictly fresh, per doz.	Eggs 18c. to 20c.
Per bushel	Potatoes 45c. to 45c.
	Poultry
Fowl	16c.
Chickens	18c.
Ducks	18c.
Geese	15c.
Turkeys	25c.
	Live Stock
Butcher cattle	\$5.25 to \$5.50
Bulls	5.50 " 5.25
Hogs	5.75 " 6.00
Lambs	5.50 " 6.00
Calves	5.50 " 5.00

THE LOW COST of a "Want"
Ad in The Guide is one of its most attractive features. Only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks.

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, April 17, 1912.)

Wheat—Another week has seen wheat hold fairly steady until Saturday when because of the British markets being closed until Tuesday of the following week, we had a run-away market, when speculative buying seems to have driven our market much too high in sympathy with the American market, but all of the markets declined sharply today. I believe British markets opening tomorrow again, after their Easter recess, show a decided improvement, we will likely have dull markets again for a few days time. It is expected that navigation will open about the 25th of this month. Wheat stocks are large, and more than usual is now sitting out in cars because most of the elevators are quite full. Farmers who do not get out-turns for shipments recently made can account for the delay in this way. Export demand recently has been quite fair. The situation seems to be clearing in American politics, and it now seems more likely that the reciprocity agreement will pass.

Oats have steadily weakened up this week with a good demand for all grades at present prices. It seems more certain all the time that oats will be a better price by midsummer, and never before has there been such a wide-spread demand for our oats from European countries. Our oats weighing heavier, are wanted much more than the American oats, which often weigh only 49 pounds to the bushel. Barley is holding dull and steady, and malsters seem to be waiting now for the result of reciprocity negotiations. Flax has declined, but is picking up again, and there is nothing new in the situation so far this grain.

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Table with columns for item (Green salted hides, tallow, wool), unit, and price. Includes sub-sections for Dry Flat Hides and Tallow.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

Table with columns for item (Wheat, No. 1 Nor. Man, etc.), unit, and price. Includes sub-sections for Wheat, Barley, and Oats.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week on wheat, oats and flax for May, July and October deliveries.

Table with columns for item (Wheat, Oats, Flax), date, and price. Shows futures prices for various months.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Ill., April 17.—Belief that Canadian reciprocity will go through at Washington had a bearish effect today in the wheat market here. Latest figures show a net loss of 1/2c to 1c. Other cereals, too, all finished at a decline. Compared with Saturday night, corn was left 1/2c to 3/4c down, oats off 1/2c to 3/4c, and provisions unchanged to 1/4c below. Increasing confidence in the spring crop status. Fine weather all over, the weather had not a little to do likewise towards bringing about a decided reversal of feeling and action on the part of traders in general. Moreover it was noticed that the world shipments for the week were about 2,000,000 more than the estimated total requirements of the importing countries. An additional source of discouragement to the bulls could be seen in the supplies on ocean passage, now the second largest ever known. The greater portion of the consequent break in prices took place the first hour of the session. There was an important recovery but the market steadied later because of a good sized falling off in the visible supply. Heavier offerings from the country pulled down corn. Sympathy with...

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR FROM APR. 12 TO APR. 18, INCLUSIVE

Large table with columns for DATE, WHEAT (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Feed, 11, 12, 21, 22, Seeds), OATS (2w, 3w, 3, 4), BARLEY (Rej, Feed), and FLAX (1NW, 1Man, Rej). Shows daily price quotations.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

Table with columns for item (Wheat, Oats, Barley), unit, and price. Includes sub-sections for Wheat, Oats, and Barley.

AMERICAN BARLEY

Minneapolis, April 17.—Closing figures for American barley, No. 2, 1911-12, medium, \$1.02 to \$1.10, No. 3, 1911-12, reported, 75c to 90c, medium, 80c to \$1.00.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, April 17.—Receipts 42 cars, with 554 head of cattle, 507 sheep, and lambs, 300 hogs, and 100 calves. As usual for Easter Monday market, there was very little activity and the already high prices were maintained. Taking the quality of today's offerings as being a little below the average of a week ago, it was estimated that prices to date were from 10c to 15c lower. The top for a bunch of 11 export cattle was \$6.10 and grading down to \$5.25. A few choice hogs sold at \$6.70 to \$5.80. The general run of medium hogs was from \$5.50 to \$5.65. Sheep and lambs unchanged, hogs steady to firm and about 5 cents higher at \$6.15 to \$6.40 and \$6.45 to \$6.70.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, April 17.—John Rogers & Co., cable that there was a very slow trade at Birkenhead today, the demand being very poor and Saturday's quotations for cattle were maintained with difficulty, viz. States and Canadian, 11s to 13s per cwt. and 11s to 12s per cwt. for 11s to 12s per cwt. and 11s to 12s per cwt.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., April 17.—Cattle—Receipts 15,000, market strong, heavy, \$5.20 to \$6.85, Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$5.70, western steers, \$4.90 to \$5.50, hogs and lambs, \$4.10 to \$5.25, calves, \$4.25 to \$5.00. Hogs—Receipts 25,000, market weak at opening price, light, \$6.35 to \$6.45, mixed, \$6.20 to \$6.65, heavy, \$5.85 to \$6.45, rough, \$5.95 to \$6.15, good to heavy, \$6.15 to \$6.45, pigs, \$6.35 to \$6.65, bulk of sales, \$6.20 to \$6.30. Sheep—Receipts 65,000, market steady, active, \$4.00 to \$4.75, western, \$3.15 to \$4.70, yearlings, \$4.40 to \$5.20, lambs, active, \$4.75 to \$6.15, western, \$4.75 to \$6.15.

FARMERS' CEMENT CONTEST

In order to further the use of cement on the farm the Canadian Cement Co., Montreal, are offering a series of four \$100 prizes to each of the nine provinces. The contests are open to all farmers who use Canada cement and the prizes will be awarded according to the amount used and the various purposes it is put to. The contest closes on November 15, 1911. As a guide to the farmer the company are issuing a valuable free book, entitled "What the Farmer Can Do with Concrete," which can be had on application to the Canada Cement Company, Montreal. There is \$400 to be distributed in cash to the three Prairie Provinces.

WILL BENEFIT CANADA

Moosomin, Sask., April 14.—At the annual meeting of the Moosomin Liberal Association the following resolution approving reciprocity was also passed: "That this meeting of the Liberal Association of Moosomin, Sask., favors the adoption of the reciprocity agreement with the United States of America, because it would develop the agricultural

and natural resources of the Dominion of Canada.

Canada, having more exports to the United States than imports from the United States, as a commercial question Canada will gain by it. "The question has been before the electorate for the past 23 years, and the great mass of the people are in favor of it. "It will aid in the making and good of Canada as a nation. "The people of Canada will be benefited and the prosperity of the past 15 years will be added to and the sentiment of imperial loyalty will continue. "The immigration to western Canada from the United States will be greater than ever and the manufacturing industries of the east will find a greater market for their goods than there is today, therefore interprovincial trade will be increased."

PROFITS IN HOG PACKING

A large number of experiments has been carried through by the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture for the purpose of demonstrating as nearly as possible the cost of producing bacon hogs. One of the most elaborate of these experiments was carried on last year by Prof. Day with the co-operation of nearly half a score of farmers in different parts of Ontario. The results of this and some other experiments have been reported at the Winter Fairs at Guelph, and on such occasions a demand has more than once been made on behalf of the farmers that the packers be asked to show up the cost of transforming these hogs into bacon. But the demand, a reasonable one under the circumstances, has fallen on deaf ears.

While, however, the packers are refused to voluntarily place their figures before a farmers' gathering, some facts which serve the same purpose were brought out in an action recently tried in this city. This action was for the purpose of determining the allotment and price to be paid for certain shares in the Wm. Davis Co. In connection with this trial a table was exhibited showing the dividends which stock in the company has paid during the last thirteen years. In only one year has this dividend gone as low as 15 per cent; that was in 1903. In 1898, the year in which the packers arbitrarily dropped hog prices in the autumn without any corresponding decline in the old country bacon markets, the dividend went up to 120 per cent.

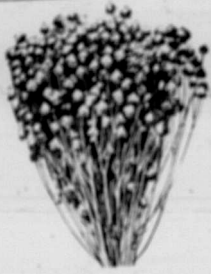
Table showing dividends for the last thirteen years (1898-1910) with columns for year and percentage.

The exact dividend paid on Davis' stock for the last thirteen years is as follows: For the year ending March 31: 1893 34 per cent. 1894 40 " " 1895 40 " " 1896 45 " " 1897 100 " " 1898 120 " " 1899 82 " " 1900 60 " " 1901 27 1/2 " " 1903 15 " " 1904 30 " " 1905 41 " " 1906 25 " " That the stock is still a good investment is further shown by the fact that J. W. Flavell, managing director, paid \$400 per share for stock with a face value of \$100 during the past year. In view of these facts, packers will have serious difficulty in any attempt to convince farmers hereafter that they are always paying more for hogs than conditions warrant.—Toronto Sun, 1907.

NOTE—Mr. Flavell is one of the gentlemen who is opposed to reciprocity on "high national" grounds.—Ed.

The Winnipeg Elevator Company's elevator at Qu'Appelle, Sask., was burned early on Tuesday (April 15) with a loss of 5,000 bushels of wheat

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.



GROW FLAX FOR MONEY

Flax today possesses possibilities for advancing the farmer's position greater than any other crop.

Flax seeding season extends from middle of May to middle of June and later. Flax responds to good cultivation equal to any and gives paying returns on truck breaking where another crop would fail.

Flax harvesting is the simplest and least expensive of any crop. Flax mowing requires about a half bushel per acre which at the most is not expensive.

Flax prospects are for returns next Fall realizing from \$20.00 to \$40.00 per acre. **FLAX MAY MAKE OR FLAX MAY BREAK**, depending largely on the seed you use.

FREEDOM FROM WEEDS is the first consideration in selecting seed. **FREEDOM FROM WEEDS, PURITY and GOOD GERMINATION** our "Paragon" brand of Flax is the finest obtainable in the West today. We have examined critically over two lots of flax offered for seed this season, and none approach our "Paragon" brand. It will save your present farm and help to buy you another. Price \$2.75 per bushel, including bags. If you want lower priced flax we can supply it. Outside of our "Paragon" brand it is equal to any lots offered today. Write us for the price.



Cutting Bromo Grass for seed and hay in Western Canada

BROMO GRASS (*Bromus Inermis*)—The surest grass for all conditions of the West, moist or dry, light or heavy soil, cold or hot, yielding heavy crops for hay, affording early and late pasture, and filling the land with root growth so essential, especially on light or long-worked soils, for succeeding grain crops. It has a fault—being somewhat hard to get out of the ground when firmly established. This, however, can be overcome by ordinary proper methods. Our stock is choice, being grown in Saskatchewan by most reliable parties. Now 14 to 16 lbs. per acre. Price for best seed, \$14.00 per 100 lbs. bag included.

WESTERN EYE GRASS, native of our Western Prairies. Many growers prefer it. Makes good hay. Price, fancy seed, \$16.00 per 100 lbs. bag included.

TIMOTHY—Medium and low grades are plentiful enough this season, but really choice lots were never before so scarce. Our "Marten" grade is the best seed in every way. Price, \$12.50 per 100 lbs. bag included.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—Pasture for Cattle, Sheep and Swine—A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green feed, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover per acre. Our stock is the True Dwarf Essex Rape. Price: 1 lb., 16¢; 4 lbs., 65¢; postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs. and over, 9c per lb., by express or freight at customer's expense.

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 - " 6—"Lawns: How to Build, Repair and Maintain."
 - " 7—"Flax, Its Advantages and How to Raise It."
- (This last by a Minnesota authority.)
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INDEPENDENT—FEARLESS—STRONG

PERSONAL TESTIMONY

What the Premier says:

"All must recognize and admire the elevated tone with which you have always maintained your views in the discussion of all questions, and especially with regard to those vexed problems too often recurring in our national life."

What the Leader of the Opposition says:

"The 'Witness' has manifested, in an eminent degree, the qualities of courage and sincerity. Moreover, it has always aimed to uplift the standard of journalism in this country. I have the greatest pleasure in adding my good wishes to those of your many friends."

What the Minister of Agriculture says:

"I consider the 'Witness' the best managed newspaper in Canada. Its principles are broad, generous, and in the public interest, and sound economically in public affairs."

What a Western Grain Grower says:

"I notice the Montreal 'Witness' must have a large circulation in Western Canada, and note with pride its fairness to the people as a whole. The 'Witness' should be in EVERY home in the West; its value is above dollars and cents."—A. G. Cotton, Cotton Farm, Harlington, Manitoba.

EDITORIAL TESTIMONY

What the "Journal" (Conservative), Ottawa, says:

"No newspaper in this country, even if it may be on this continent, has been conducted, from the beginning, with more resolute honesty, independence, and desire to be just and right, than the Montreal 'Witness.'"

What the "Times" (Liberal), Hamilton, says:

"The secret of the 'Witness' youth and sprightliness lies in the fact that the principles for which it fights are eternal. Each day it renews its youth."

What the Saskatoon "Phoenix" says:

"The 'Witness' editorially is a model—fearless, able and strong."

What the Edmonton "Bulletin" says:

"The Montreal 'Witness' numbers among its clientele the most independent and thoughtful readers in Canada."

What the Halifax "Recorder" says:

"The 'Witness' is a great and clean newspaper, and what higher compliment than this can be paid to any journal!"

What the Editor of the "Grain Growers' Guide" says:

"The Montreal 'Witness' stands for Democracy, as does the 'Grain Growers' Guide.'"—G. F. Chipman.

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DAILY WITNESS - Twelve Months, ONE DOLLAR
WEEKLY WITNESS " " SIXTY CENTS

For a newspaper run entirely in the interest of its subscribers and one which refuses fifty thousand dollars a year for injurious advertising of one kind or another these rates are too low to be profitable except for introduction purposes.


Sample copies gladly mailed on request, or those remitting "trial" subscriptions for one year may before the end of the first month demand their full money back if they are not satisfied with their bargain.

Kindly cut this out and show it to your friends. They will be interested also.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

Publishers of the Witness for three Generations
WITNESS BUILDING MONTREAL, CANADA

Write to Alfred Rogers for free facts about cement's value to you



No special timbering is necessary when cement is used to modernize the interior of a dairy-barn.



You can be sure of a better price for your milk if your cows are housed in a cleanly interior like this one here.

HERE is your opportunity to get, for nothing, the inside truths about cement—how little it costs compared with lumber—how to use it so you will be satisfied with the result—where to buy it—what kind to buy. I will tell you all you want to know about cement, and I will not charge you one cent for telling you. Learn all about cement free. Write now.



All silos are good; but a stave silo is something to bother over from the first day you use it.



Concrete-silos may seem hard to build; but they are easier to construct than any other kind whatever.

Cement Is Easily Handled

There is nothing intricate nor difficult about handling cement. Write me, and I will show you just how to mix and use concrete (which means a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone). If you are 'handy' at all, you can quickly learn how to build almost anything with cement—from a fence post to a cattle barn. I will tell you how to go about renovating your house, wagon-shed, barn—any building on your place. And I will save you money, too. Yet you need pay me nothing at all for my helpful advice.

Fireproof and Decay-Proof

Fire cannot destroy a concreted surface. Decay does not affect it. Structures exist to-day, in Great Britain, Italy and elsewhere, that were built of cement more than two thousand years ago. Dampness cannot penetrate a concrete wall. It is an armor against heat and against cold—so a building even thinly overcoated with the right kind of cement is warmer in winter and much cooler in summer than even a solid stone building can be. Yet its cost is trifling.

**My Knowledge Freely
At Your Service**

This advertisement is intended simply to educate you about cement, to tell you a few facts about the building material every farm ought to use for almost any purpose lumber is used for now. I offer you my expert advice and instruction entirely free of cost or obligation to you. You are welcome to it.

Won't you write me before you build?

Alfred Rogers Limited



It 'takes it out' of hens to have to live in frame houses through our bitter winters. House them right.



You can get bigger returns for the outlay from a cement-concrete poultry-house than you perhaps now imagine.

FREE Instruction On How To Build Any Of These Farm Necessities:—

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Silos | Corn Cribs |
| Cow Sheds | Stables |
| Watering Troughs | Cesspools |
| Slop Tanks | Ice Houses |
| Box Stalls | Cisterns |
| Barn Floors | Feeding Yards |
| Dairy Barns | Poultry-Houses |

And Many Other Farm Structures

Just Write And Ask Me

Alfred Rogers
President

Cement Cheaper Than Lumber

Even in first cost, a concrete house, barn, henhouse, shed—or any other structure—is actually cheaper than a cheap lumber construction. In the long run cement is ever so much cheaper—because it needs no repairs—you don't have to paint it—it just lasts and lasts, and does not deteriorate from age or from any other cause. You will be mighty well satisfied with anything you build of cement, whether it's a mansion or a watering-trough for the cattle.

Skilled Labor Rarely Needed

Moreover, it is seldom necessary to hire high-paid mechanics to do any cement work you want done. The probability is that I can quickly teach you how to do the work yourself, with no outlay for skilled labor. Get the right cement—I will tell you about that, too. Use common sense and follow my plain-English instructions, and I can almost guarantee a satisfactory job on anything you want to use cement-concrete for. Just write me and get the facts.

**Inform Yourself Upon
Cement — Do It Now**

Simply tell me your name and address, and give me an idea of what you might possibly use cement for. I will do all the rest—inform you fully upon this important money-saving, satisfaction-giving building material. You can have all the facts freely. Don't hesitate to write me because you are not quite ready to build. You will be ready some day.

Ask me now for the facts you ought to know.

**317 Elias Rogers Bldg.
TORONTO, - ONT.**