# THE GRAIN GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

#### RECIPROCITY AND THE WEST

All the efforts yet made to show that the reciprocity agreement will not benefit the Western farmers have failed. The farmers of Canada, by their demonstrations, compelled the government at Ottawa to give heed to their demands. There is a great measure of relief in the agreement now before the House. It should be ratified. Those who oppose are not working in the interests of the farmers. But it is not enough. The farmers should have free agricultural implements and an increase in the British Preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff. That is simple justice and not special privilege. If the farmers stand together they will get it.

MAR. 15, 1911

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EQUITY

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

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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5, 1911

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#### Haultain on Reciprocity

Special correspondence to The Guide)
Regina, March 11.—On Tuesday next,
March 14, the Saskatchewan legislature
will hegin the ninth week of its session.
Since 3. p.m. on Thursday last a block
de of heasiness by the opposition has been
in progress. It will be suspended to-night
at midnight until II a.m. on Monday
morning, when the house will re-assemble
after the week-end recess, To-night at
midnight the blockade will have lasted 75
hours. It has included two all-night
septions. This political warfare has arisen
ever the question of voters' lists. The
opposition has asked the government for
an undertaking that another, general
election shall not take place until a
voters' list has been drawn up under the
Election Act of 1908. In reply the
government has promised that a voters'
list shall be compiled as rapidly as
possible, but has point blank refused to undertake that another general
election shall not take place until the list
is completed. Mr. Noott contends that
constitutionally the government cannot
give a guarantee with regard to the
holding of an election at any time.
Carrying the war into the opposition's
camp, the premier maintains that they
(the opposition) are not concerned for
the improvement of the lists as such.
He contends that the present ones are
fair to both sides and are good enough
for Dominion elections. The opposition's
camp, the premier maintains that they
(the opposition threaten to prolong indefinitely unless the government comes
down with the required guarantee. As
there is very little likelihood of the
government doing anything of the kind
the situation is interesting. Mr. Scott has
already hinted to the opposition that the
little of no opposition has been offered.
A bill to amend the Dairymen's Act
has passed. This increases the amount
which the government may loan to a
creamery from \$1,200 to \$3,000. Further
the bill gives the minister of agriculture
discretion in the matter of the amount
of capital authorized, subscribed and
comittee of the whole. When it will
be taken up again n

During the passing of the agricultural cathome.\(^3\)

During the passing of the agricultural catimates some interesting announcements were made by the government. The new position of provincial live stock commissioner, for which a salary of \$1,800 is provided, it was practically stated would be filled by Paul Bredt, Edenwald and Regina. The amount placed in the estimates for travelling dairies and general services is raised from \$5,000 to \$8,000. The amount provided for advances on butter and eggs is raised from \$135,000 to \$160,000. It was

Grain Guide

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

THE QUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WOLLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of siding our people to form correct views upon economic, excita and more questions to that the growth of accisty may continually be in the direction of more equitable. Nucleir and where relations between its monibes, resulting in the winest pushing the continuation of more equitable. The continuation of more equitable, which is not because the continuation of more equitable. The continuation of more equitable, which is not because of material prospectity, intellectual development, right bring, which will be also and happiness.

beath and happiness. The only Paper in Canada That is absolutely OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one deliar of political capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guida 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

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announced that a survey would be made throughout the province with regard to the question of noxious weeds, with a view to taking the problem firmly in hand and compelling the municipals councils to do their part in it. The joint branding office now being maintained at Medicine Hat by the Saskatchewan and Alberta governments is to be given up. In future the Saskatchewan branding office will be in Regina. It was mentioned that as many brands are now issued annually as formerly and that in the near future a stockmen's conference will be held in the province. All provincial brands are shortly to be called in and re-issued. Undoubtedly the event of the past week has been the reciprocity debate and the unanimous vote in the Saskatchewan legislature in favor of the proposed agreement. Some uncertainty was entertained as to what stand the conservative opposition would take on the question. All doubt as to this was removed by the remarkable speech of Mr. Haultain, leader of the opposition, delivered on Wednesday, March 8. Mr. Haultain, spoke for an hour declaring himself a whole-hogger in the matter of reciprocity.

He saw no reason why eastern Canada, itself taking a selfish position, should ask the West to take an unselfish one. He professed himself wholly a Western man in the matter of the tariff. It was not a matter of loyalty, maintained Mr. Haultain. He would himself sacrifice a good deal for his British birthright and connection. The West was loyal and would remain loyal to the British crown. He had no fears for the American settlers who were coming into the West. The West would never prove another Texas. He thought, on the other hand, that the proposed arrangement would promote kindly feelings and a spirit of neighboriness between Canada and her great neighbor. "I am not prepared," said Mr. Haultain, "to sit at the feet of any of these Eastern gamaliels and study loyalty."

D. M. Finlayson, North Battleford, and T. H. Garry, Yorkton, mover and seconder, respectively, of the reciprocity motion, expressed the view that the agreement would probably make barley-growing in the province as profitable as wheat-growing. That would be beneficial as the present continuous growing of wheat

#### Up-to-Date Specialties For Farmers And Gardeners

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The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd, Woodstook, Ont. 01

was impoverishing the soil. Barley would provide an earlier maturing crop and one which would help in the noxious weeds

was impoverishing the soil. Barley would provide an earlier maturing crop and one which would help in the noxions weeds problem.

The resolution moved by Mr. Finlayson, a government supporter, was amended by the opposition and made even stronger by the inclusion in it of the endorsation of an increase of the British preference with the ultimate establishment of free trade within the Empire in view.

Important Bills Left

Before the committee of the whole house are still many important bills as, for instance, the workmen's compensation bill. A bill to amend the School Ordinance, providing for important decentralizing features in connection with the formation of school districts, is also in committee. Other bills still in committee are those to amend the Town Act, the City Act and one to amend the Devolution of Estates Act. Into the first two has been put a provision under which sity and town councils may bring about the single tax status in four years by four annual and equal reductions in the assessment on buildings. A bill to amend the Village Act, still in committee, provides that a population of 100 instead of 50 must exist before a village can be organized. The main object of this is to prevent the undue obtaining of liquor licenses. The bill to amend the Devolution of Estates Act contains the important provision that a man cannot in any circumstances leave his widow with less than one-third of his estate. Hitherto-the widow has been liable to be left absolutely penniles and often has been. Apart from government business there is now little before the house. One important resolution remains, however, on the order paper. It is that relating to the natural resources of the province in now little before the house. One important resolution remains, however, on the order paper. It is that relating to the natural resources of the province in now little before the house. One important resolution remains, however, on the order paper. It is that relating to the natural resources of the province whould have the admin

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# Salvage Sale

#### HALF PRICE

to the Farmers of this country any kind of Jute Bags. Buy them now. Even if you don't need them they will come handy next fall.

OAT SACKS, 90x, Jute, 3 bushel each
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The above prices are for lots of 1,000 sacks. Smaller quantities, Me estra-

Send your orders in with money or express orders, and give shipping in-structions. The Bags are all perfect and new. Some are slightly damp but are being dried before shipping.

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#### CONDEMN EXTREME PARTYISM

CONDEMN EXTREME PARTYISM
On Wednesday, March 8, at Virien,
Man, for perhaps the first time in the
history of Western Canada, a member
of a provincial legislature was called
upon by his constituents to explain why
he had blindly followed his party leader
in condenning a measure that they (the
constituents) advocated, one and all.
At this meeting, composed of men of
all shades of political opinion, Harvey
Simpson, M.P.P., was called on to explain why he had volted, in the Manitoba
legislature, for a resolution against the
proposed trade pact between Canada
and the United States. The meeting
passed resolutions regretting the action
of their member, of the entire Manitoba government, of the Winnipeg,
Board of Trade and Grain Exchange,
and called for the passage of the reci-

of their member, of the entire Manitoba government, of the Winnipeg. Board of Trade and Grain Exchange, and called for the passage of the reciprocity agreement by the Dominion house.

J. W. Scallion, father of the Grain Growers' movement in Manitoba, made the principal speech of the meeting, and deplored the extreme party spirit of most politicians. "The worst curse of our country today," he said, "is extreme partysim, miserable peanut party politics." He also successfully contradicted some assertions that Mr. Simpson made in a preceding speech. Mr. Simpson explained why he had voted against the pact, and tried to show that it would not benefit the farmer. Mr. Scallion showed the utter hollowness of the member's assertions. The resolution regretting Mr. Simpson's action follows:

"Hesolved, that this meeting strongly regrets the action of the Manitoba government in defeating the reciprocipy resolution introduced in the legislature, for we believe the resolution expresses the wishes of the large majority of the farmers of Manitoba;

"That the farmers are fighting for economic freedom, and that the trade arrangement is a measure toward securing that end;

"That the Manitoba government, in opposing that resolution, utterly failed to represent the views, desires and interests of the farmers of Manitoba and the West, and evidently intended by its action on that occasion to support the interests of protection and privilege and those political leaders who are the pleaders for these interests in the manufacturing centres of Eastern Canada;

"That this meeting regrets the action of our local member voting against the resolution, of in doing so he failed to even the colonian desired to represent the resolution and privilege and those political leaders who are the pleaders for these interests in the manufacturing centres of Eastern Canada;

nada; That this meeting regrets the action "That this meeting regress the action of our local member voting against the resolution, for in doing so he failed to represent the views and desires of a large number of his supporters and an overwhelming majority of his constitu-

ents."

This resolution was moved and seconded by men who had supported. Mr. Simpson on former occasions. Two other resolutions were passed. One declared that the resolutions passed by the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange against the reciprocity agreement failed utterly to mirror the real feeling of the people of the West. The other approved of the agreement and called for its immediate passage.

#### MEMBERS TO CORONATION

MEMBERS TO CORONATION
Ottawa, March 9.—The members of
the House of Commons who will go
with the parliamentary delegation to
the coronation as the guests of the
British parliament, have been agreed,
upon. They are: Liberals—Ralph
Smith, member for Nanaimo, representing Hritish Columbia; George E.
McCraney, Saskatoon, representing,
Saskatchewan; Dr. Clark, Red Deer,
representing Alberta; Hugh Guthrie,
South Wellington, representing Ontario; Dr. Beland, Beauce, representing
Quebec; F. E. Carvell, Carleton, representing New Branswick; J. H. Sinclair,
Guyshorough, representing Nova Scotia,
and A. B. Warburton, Queen's representing Prince Edward Island. Conservatives—Hon. John Haggart and
Hon. George E. Poster, Ontario; H. B.
Ames, Quebec; Dr. Daniel, New Brunswick, and C. A. Magrath, Alberta,
Manitoba will be represented by either
Senator Watson, Portage la Prairie, or
Senator F. M. Young, Killarney. The
Liberal members will be accompanied
by their wives.

#### RUSH OF SETTLERS

RUSH OF SETTLERS

North Portal, Sask., March 9.—The mild weather of the past few days has started the tide of American immigration flowing strongly Canadaward. On Wednesday thirty-five cars of settlers' effects crossed the border at this port and on Thursday there was a trainload of thirty ears. While this is not a record for forty eight hours, considering the earliness of the season it may be taken as an indication of what may be expected for the next two months. The points of destination so far this season are about equally divided hetween Saskatchewan and Alberta, with an occasional car to British Columbia. Wilcox, Drinkwater and Lang, on the



# GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE

Some of the engines offered for sale today are being made and sold by concerns that have been in business only a few years, and are still experimenting in the manufacture of gasoline engines. They sell their engines by attractive, splashy advertising not on their merits. Ours is a different proposition.

The Gilson Manufacturing Company was established in 1850, and devote their whole time and energy to the manufacture of gasoline engines. The Gilson is scientifically and mechanically correct. Their principle is to produce the very best engine that can be built and to sell it at a reasonable price.

DON'T FORGET Gilson Engines are made in Guelph, Ontario. The farmer who buys a Gilson has no duty to pay

#### Empire Cream Separator of Canada, Ltd.

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Soo line and forward on the Weyburn extension are Saskatchewan districts securing a good quota, and Red Deer, Gleichen and Stettler are favored districts in Alberta. A noticeable feature of this year's movement is the large percentage of young men, seventy-five pers of age, and very few over forty. They are also above the average of other years in worldly possessions, immigration figures showing an average perman of over \$2,000 in cash, stock implements and household goods, while there are many who are worth from \$4,000 to \$12,000. Additional live stock facilities are being provided by the government and C.P.R. by the building of over 2,000 feet of additional loading platforms between the quarantine barns and the depot, and the placing of stationary water tanks which will be kept filled by the railway company. Soo line and forward on the Weyburn filled by the railway company

#### I HAVE AN ATTACHMENT

for Traction Wheels that can be regulated so it will always safeguard Engines from Miring. It will take sufficient hold of ground and clean. It can be used either as a wife wheel or the entire statechment turned into ground and clean. It can be used either as a wife wheel with all conditions. It's strong as a solid wheel with all conditions. It's strong as a solid wheel with all conditions and and always the strong as a solid wheel Section Se

#### MILESTONE ENDORSES PACT

The Milestone Grain Growers' Ass eiation met on Saturday, March 4, and passed resolutions calling for the fol-lowing: (1) Ratification of the recilowing: (1) Kathication of the reci-procity agreement before the House of Commons during the present session; (2) That agricultural implements be placed upon the free list; (3) That the British Preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff at the present session.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

#### Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 15th, 1911

WILL YOU STAND THE TEST ? TO THE WESTERN CONSERVATIVES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: - On

behalf of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces we appeal to you in this, the greatest crisis that has faced Canada since Confed-Never before in your political career have you been called upon to endure so severe a test. Your political opponents, through the fortune of circumstances, have secured the fulfilment of a policy which has been yours as well as theirs since Canada obtained its fiscal independence. The people of the West have fought a long, a costly and a strenuous fight for freedom from the extortion practised upon them for twenty years. Partial victory is within sight; you can make it a complete triumph. Never before have you had an equal opportunity to help the men whom you represent. you now ask your supporters to stultify themselves by repudiating what they have fought for; or will you join them in the fight for justice and aid them, with the power they have temporarily delegated to you, to secure the freedom of the markets of the great republic to the south, freedom from monopolistic interests in their home markets and closer trade relations with the motherland? Which will you do? Reci-procity was the policy of Sir John Mac-donald and Alexander Mackenzie. Both parties have sought after it since 1866. Now that it has come and will bring with it manifold benefits will you not earn the lasting gratitude of your country by exercising the courage and independence so characteristic of the great Western Prairies whose people you represent? You are not called upon to endorse the sins of your political opponents; you are not called upon to with draw your allegiance to your party; but you are called upon to exercise your Godgiven powers of reason in the interest of the people who have placed their confidence in you. Haultain, of Saskatchewan, who has excited the admiration of Canada by his manly stand, should be your example. Let the people know that party fealty does not always blind men to their country's good. You are being weighed in the balance. Do not sacrifice the welfare of the West upon the altar of political expediency nor betray the people you represent to the greed of special privilege. Put principle before party and your action will be appreciated.

POISONING THE PUBLIC MIND

Down in Montreal there is a weekly magazine called the Canadian Century, which at the present time is devoting much space weekly to articles against reciprocity and in favor of protection. These articles from the Canadian Century are now being used by the Canadian Manufacturers and by the big financial and corporation interests in Tor-onto and Montreal to educate the people of Canada against reciprocity. Many country weekly newspapers throughout Ontario and the Maritime Provinces are being paid to reproduce these articles from the Canadian Century. Of course the readers of these newspapers do not know that these articles are paid for by the big interests, who want the farmers to pluck for another generation. To the ordinary rural reader it appears that these are interesting articles, nicely worded and containing pathetic pictures of the injuries that will be done to them by securing better prices for what they have to sell. It will cost several hundred thousand dollars to conduct this campaign for "education," and no doubt it will be successful in fooling

a number of people. The manufacturers and the corporation magnates realize that there is a wave of reform sweeping over the world. and that in no country is it being more strongly felt than in Canada. The people are becoming informed upon the methods practiced by special privileged classes. These modern Feudal Barons can well afford to spend a few of the millions they have milked out of the unsuspecting public in "educational" work, because if freedom of trade can be prevented these Barons will then continue to levy tribute upon the people. No wonder they fight against reciprocity; no wonder they buy up newspapers to publish their false doctrines; no wonder they withdraw their patronage from nals that expose their methods. These Barons know nothing but dollars and cents, and they have no scruples to stand in the way of getting them. It is difficult now in reading newspapers to ascertain whether even the news dispatches are true or are colored and distorted and paid for in the interest of special privilege. It is most shameful that such conditions should exist. Newspapers should purvey the truth and only the truth in their news columns, and people could then form their own opinions. Fortunately there are still a number of nals to be relied upon. THE F WHICH IS NOW RAGING THROUGHOUT CANADA IS NOT A POLITICAL FIGHT; IT IS A STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE COMMON PEOPLE AND THE PRIVI LEGED CLASSES. True, the common peopl of Canada are not ground down as they are in other countries. But it is only because they are too intelligent and too independent to permit it. There are all the elements in Canada necessary to make a Feudal System, and our privileged classes are anxious to see it brought about. If our common people do not fight for their full rights, they will lose many of the rights they now poss

HAULTAIN THE STATESMAN

In the Saskatchewan legislature on March 8 the following resolution was passed unanimously and, though introduced from the government side of the House, was sup-ported by Mr. Haultain in one of the ablest speeches of his career

"That this House is of opinion that the proposed reciprocal trade arrangement he tween Canada and the United States will be of benefit to the people of Saskatchewan; "That while expressing this opinion this House is nevertheless of the opinion that the proposed arrangement does not fully meet the desires of the people of Saskatchewan with regard to general tariff reduction; "That this House also desires to express itself strongly in favor of a Canadian tradepolicy looking to an immediate increase of the British Preference and the ultimate establishment of free trade within the Empire; "Also that in the opinion of this House the said agreement, by its promotion of the prosperity and development of Canada will thereby greatly strengthen Canada's power for imperial defence, and thus directly assist the British Empire; "And further, that in the opinion of this

British Empire;

"And further, that in the opinion of this House the duties on agricultural implements should at an early date be further reduced if not abrogated."

The action of Mr. Haultain in placing the good of his country above party loyalty marked him as the biggest leader in the Conservative party of Canada today, and puts him into the very front rank of Canada's greatest statesmen. He knew that the Conservative leader at Ottawa, Mr. Borden, declared against reciprocity. Haultain, however, was broad-minded and

patriotic enough to rise above the bickerings and prejudices which characterize our party polities, and to agree with his political opponents upon the measure calculated to bring immense good to his country. By so doing Mr. Haultain did not endorse the sin of the Liberal party, but he did agree with them in the reciprocity pact which is undoubtedly one of the wisest and most bene ficial measures that have been brought before the House of Commons since Confederation. Haultain's action will not only be approved of by the adherents of the Liberal and Conservative parties, but by a very large and ever increasing body of independent thinkers in this Western country.

The resolution above given is not the one first introduced in the Saskatchewan legislature, which did not go quite so far in favor of free trade. The above resolution is an amendment to the original one which was adopted by the government to meet the wishes of Mr. Haultain.

As we said last week, legislatures in

Canada have no jurisdiction in tariff mat-ters. However, legislatures choose what matters they will discuss. Members of legislatures are expected to voice of their constituents and not their own private opinions only. They may do good or harm, according as they deal with federal matters upon their merits or from a party standpoint. Let us hope that Mr. Haultain's example will not be the only one of its kind.

#### PEANUT PARTY POLITICS

The farmers of Manitoba owe a deep debt to J. W. Seallion, of Virden, "Father of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association" and its revered and respected Honorary President for life. It was due largely to the unswerving integrity and independence of thought of Mr. Scallion that the great mass meeting held in Virden last Wednesday xpressed itself as unalterably opposed to the action of the Manitoba government in forcing through the legislature a resolution against the reciprocity agreement. Mr. Scallion delivered an able address at the meeting in which he denounced in severe terms the system of "miserable, petty, pea-nut, party polities" which lowers the standard of our public life. It is a splendid definition and just what we would expect from a man of Mr. Scallion's calibre. He has supported the Manitoba government when he has believed it deserving of his support, and he condemns their actions when they are contrary to the best interests of Manitoba. Mr. H. C. Simpson, the represen-tative of Virden in the legislature, was present at the meeting by request and gave an explanation of his action in voting against reciprocity. At the conclusion of his speech a resolution was unanimously adopted, being moved and seconded by supporters of his, expressing regret at his action in voting against the reciprocity agreement. The farmers of Manitoba are practically a unit in favor of reciprocity with the United in favor of reciprocity with the United States, and they deeply regret that the gov-ernment should have taken an action so distinetly opposed to the best interests of the province. Even the strongest supporters of the Manitoba government will be warranted in repudiating the resolution put through the legislature. By so doing they are not con-demning the Conservative party, but they will be giving their political leaders to understand that the people of Manitoba are independent in thought and action and perfeetly capable of voicing their own opinion upon matters of vital interest to themselves.

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#### BLOCKING WHEELS OF PROGRESS

In discussing the reciprocity agreement and the attitude taken towards it by R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, the Winnipeg Tribune, the independent journal which has for many years severely arraigned the Laurier government upon its tariff policy, speaks as follows in its issue of March 11:

"The course adopted by the opposition cannot fail to have a terrible effect upon the thinking members of the party as it already has had upon that great beely of independent thought, which awanily has the deciding vote in all such issues. Had Mr. Borden stood for country before party, and had he accepted the offer made by Washington, he would have held his thoughtful Conservative friends, and he could have relied upon the independent vote, which does not recognize in hir Wilfrid's acceptance of the Washington offer any sufficient atonement or pulliation of the long calendar of misdeeds laid at his door. The independent hody had come to regard Mr. Borden with kindness, it thought him a man of integrity, and it would have easily fallen into the line of support if no such issue as that which was suddenly hurled into the arena had arisen. By his position of houtlity to greater freedom in trade, which was the cause of the alienation of many thousands from Laurier's standard, and by his alliance with the interests, Mr. Borden has made himself impossible to the best thought in the Conservative party and to the great independent hody of thought throughout this Dominion which, under the circumstances, has to choose between postponing the chadistement which his Wilfrid so richly deserves for his failure to carry out his platforn, to throwing the country into the arms of the manufacturers and interests, to fouting the policy of freer trade and commercial intercourse with a population of ninety millions which needs our products, and to turning back indefinitely the wheels of progress which mean so much to our young country."

These words voice the sentiment of thousands of men in Western Canada today who have for years longed to see national questions dealt with upon their merits. We join with the Tribune in expressing our deep and sincere regret at the attitude taken by Mr. Borden which is so diametrically opposed to the best interests of Canada today.

#### **WE NEED PUBLICITY**

WE HOPE THAT EVERY RESOLUTION BEING PASSED BY LOCAL BRANCHES IN SUPPORT OF THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT, FREE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND AN INCREASE IN THE BRITISH PREFERENCE ARE BEING FORWARDED AT ONCE TO SIR WILLFRID LAURIER, R. L. BORDEN AND THE LOCAL MEMBER AT OTTAWA. THE RESOLUTIONS WILL DO NO GOOD UNLESS THEY ARE PUBLISHED. BE SURE THAT LAURIER GETS ONE AND THEN SEND A COPY TO THE TORONTO GLOBE, THE TORONTO STAR AND THE MONTREAL. WITNESS. THESE ARE PAPERS IN THE FORTRESS OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE THAT WILL PUBLISH LOW TARIFF LETTERS, AND RESOLUTIONS. DON'T FORGET TO BOMBARD YOUR MEMBER AT OTTAWA WITH LETTERS AS WELL AS TELL HIM YOU EXPECT HIM TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY. THE FIGHT WILL BE OVER IN A FEW WEEKS SO FAR AS PARLIAMENT IS CONCERNED, BUT IF WE EVER HOPE TO GET ANYTHING MORE WE MUST MAKE THIS VICTORY A COMPLETE ONE. IT ALL RESTS WITH THE PEOPLE. THEY CAN DO WHAT THEY DESIRE IF THEY ARE ACTIVE AND VIGILANT.

#### TRADE AND LOYALTY

During the year ending March 31, 1910, Canada's imports from the United States were valued at \$217,502,415 and her exports to the United States at \$104,109,675, thus our total business with the United States amounted to \$321,702,090. No person sug-

gests that the people of Canada are disloyal now. If we can do \$521,000,000 worth of business with the United States and be loyal, will we be any less loyal by doing twice the amount of business? This is something we should like our ultra-loyal opponents of reciprocity to explain to us. Over in the British House of Commons the Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, leader of the tariff reform party, on March 8 said on the agreement:

"I believe the ties of affection and loyalty are such that no commercial arrangements will destroy, despite that which some rather reckless American statesmen have been pleased to say."

This shows that Mr. Balfour is too big a man to use the weak and unfounded loyalty cry to advance his party interests. Premier Asquith, on February 9, speaking on the same subject, said:

"I should be extremely glad if we got into America on the same terms as Canada."

The Rt. Hon. Lloyd-George, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking of the reciprocity agreement on February 17, said:

"I rejoice that it has been negotiated, and heartily trust that it will come to a successful conclusion. I regard it as a great triumph of common sense and an immense stride in the cause of free trade. It is an incalculable step toward the fraternity and co-operation of the English-speaking family."

Speaking in the Saskatchewan legislature on March 8, Hon. F. G. W. Haultain, leader of the opposition, concluding an able speech in favor of the reciprocity agreement, said:

"We out here are just as able as the magnates of the East to decide what is patriotic and what is uspatriotic. I am not prepared to sit at the feet of these Eastern Gamaliels and study loyalty."

Mr. Haultain performed a distinct service to Canada in taking such a high and independent stand in a matter of such vital interest to the people of Western Canada. If any further authority is needed to prove that the ery of annexation and disloyalty has no foundation, we quote the following from the London Times of March 7, which claims to be an authority on British loyalty:

""We cannot tell how far the sporadically raised cry of annexation is influencing Canadian opinion, but there is no reason to believe that the reciprocity agreement would produce any tendency in that direction. On the contrary, bargaining on equal terms with the United States might tend to foster rather than diminish the self-reliant independence of the Canadian people."

A study of the trade of Great Britain herself is also a further indication that trade does not follow the flag and loyalty does not depend upon trade. The British Empire not depend upon trade. The British Empire extends to every part of the globe and would supply Great Britain with practically all her needs. But the trade for the calendar year of 1909, which is the latest we have at hand, shows Great Britain's imports from British possessions amounted to £145,000,000, while her imports from foreign countries amounted to £480,000,000. Britain's exports to British possessions amounted to £127,000, 000, while her exports to foreign countries amounted to £251,000,000. If this volume of trade is any indication of loyalty, then Great Britain is very disloyal to the British Em-Surely nothing further is needed to indicate to any reasonable person that there is absolutely nothing in the arguments that reciprocity with United States will mean disloyalty to the Empire. But if so, we will be compelled to put up the bars against American immigration into the Canadian West. We get no better settlers in this Western country than those who come from the farms of the United States. They compare favorably with those who come to us from Eastern Canada and the mother land. They are helping us in the development of our Western Empire in the development of our and are becoming loyal British subjects. The disloyalty cry is playing out. farmers of Canada are too sensible to allow themselves to be fooled by such transparent

#### GOVERNMENT WILL BUILD ROAD TO BAY

Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, on behalf of the government, stated in the House of Commons on Friday last that the government would proceed with the construction of the Hudson's Bay rail way at once and that arrangements would entered into for the construction of elevators and terminals and for the steam ship service from Hudson's Bay to Great Britain. Parliament is to be asked to vote a sum for the work when the supplementary estimates are placed before the House. He also stated his belief that navigation in the Hudson's Bay would be open for more than months of the year. This is what Mr. Graham the West has always thought. placed the estimate of the cost of construct ing the road and the terminals, including vators, at upwards of \$36,000,000, and added that it would be money well expended. He said that the construction of the 170 miles from the Pas to Split Lake could be proceeded with at once, regardless of whether the terminal was made Churchill or Port Nelson. From Mr. Gra-bam's statement we may take it for granted that the government intends at last to go ahead with the construction of the road. But as for the operation he said it had not yet been decided upon, but that when the road was completed a plan for its operation would be placed before the parliament. The people of the West have unanimously demanded that the road to the Bay be not only built but also operated by the government. They realize all too well how ineffee tive the road will be to give the required relief from the present conditions if it is operated by any private corporation. The people of the West most assuredly have the right to say how the road shall be operated. It will be well to see that every Western candidate for federal honors at the next election is pledged to government owner ship and operation of the road to the Bay. Mr. Graham submitted figures on the Intercolonial showing that the road would have a surplus of \$613,164 for 1910, but that with the same revenue per ton for freight and per passenger the net revenue would have been \$3,389,246. What would the revenue have been if the Intercolonial were operated in the same business-like manner as the C.P.R.T No one knows, but the figures given above indicate that government opera tion is not so bad as painted in certain quarters.

Many of the opponents of reciprocity claim that it is better to "let well enough alone." If that principle had been followed to its logical conclusion we would be living in the same age as our grandparents. There would be no railways in Western Canada; no telephones would connect the rural dwellers with the towns; the great inventions of the present day would be unknown, and civilization would never have advanced to the present stage. If we are never to look for anything better we are sure to get something worse. The big interests are always looking to line their pockets, which is why they want to "let well enough

Neither of the two political parties in the House of Commons is willing to admit by its actions—and mere words count for little—that it believes in the justice of all the farmers' demands. Each party is willing to go part way, but neither is willing to give full justice. Now is the time for the Western members to quit playing the game of party politics. The only hope of the people of the West is to see that every man who goes to Ottawa to represent them after the next election is pledged in writing to support their demands—regardless of party. So long as the party system remains dominant the people must suffer.

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# Sifton and

NOTE:—On Feb. 28 in the House of Commons, Hon. Clifford Sifton spoke against reciprocity and was answered by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. Our readers will be deeply interested in the attitude of Mr. Sifton, particularly as he has since been repudiated by his own electors at Brandon and also by the Manitoba Grain Growers Association. The action of Mr. Sifton should convince the Western people how strong will be the fight to prevent their securing even a small measure of economic justice.—Ed.

#### Mr. Sifton's Speech

Mr. Sifton spoke for an hour and a half, and wasted no time in flights of eloquence. In his opening sentence he indicated that he considered the question of reciprocity so important that, as he was unable to support the proposals of the government, he had decided to leave the Liberal party, with which he had been associated all his life. Twenty years ago when the Liberal party had a policy of unrestricted reciprocity, he spoke on behalf of that party in the election campaign, but almost before the campaign was over he came to the conclusion that they were in the wrong. That conviction had grown upon him, and that adopted by the government in 1897, which had its first and outstanding feature the British preference, with a re-adjustthat adopted by the government in 1897, which had its first and outstanding feature the British preference, with a re-adjustment of the tariff which largely reduced the duties upon articles commonly used by the farming community, and a substantial reduction in the duties on the stantial reduction in the duties on the raw materials of manufacturers. That tariff did not fully implement all the promises which the Liberal party had made when in opposition, but the government went to the country upon it in 1990 and the judgment of the people upheld the policy of the government. He had become thoroughly and completely convinced that the tariff policy which was adopted in 1897, which embraced the principle of moderate protection applicable to all classes of the community, was the best policy that the Dominion of Canada could adopt, and one that it would be most unsafe and unwise to radically change. He laid stress upon the British preference, but said he thought there were limits to the extent to which we could go even in cutting the tariff of Canada in favor of the manufacturers of Great Britain, and he was not disposed to say that he would support a substantial increase of the British preference.

Canada's Prosperity

#### Canada's Prosperity

Canada's Prosperity

Having spoken of the prosperity of Canada, Mr. Silton asked if it was a sound prosperity, and answered this in the affirmative, supporting this view with a statement of figures taken from a report issued by the department of labor dealing with wholesale prices in Canada, which showed that comparing the decades 1890-1899 and 1900-1909 the price of the products which the farmer had to sell had risen by 35.7 per cent, while the price of the staple lines of goods which accounted for nineteen-twentieths of the average farmer's expenditure had increased by 14.3 per cent. There, he claimed, was proof of the fact that the urban community was not living at the expense of the farmer, but the farmer himself was getting more than his share of the general prosperity of the community. In addition we had an independent market for everything we raised and everything we sold. The local market of Canada took from 80 to 90 per cent. of everything raised by our farmers, and the rest went to the free, open market of Great Britain from which nothing but our own foolishness could possibly exclude us.

#### Reciprocity Injurious

Reciprocity Injurious

As to the general progress of Canada, the production of Canada was so encotomous, the immigration was so great, the impetus we had received so strong, the development of our resources so rapid, that no possible mistake of fiscal policy that no possible mistake of fiscal policy could prevent this country making enormous progress in the future. Nevertheless the effects would be serious. Having studied the question, he was prepared to , say that if this treaty went into effect, and continued in effect for any length of time, the big packing industry of Canada would be wiped out. As to the fruit and vegetable growing industries he called attention to the presentation of their case made by Martin Burrell, of British Columbia, and said that as that case had not been answered he must come to the conclusion that no answer could be made. The president of the Quaker Oats company

at Perterboro, which he understood consumed forty carloads of farm produce per day, had stated that under the new conditions it would be more economical to manufacture for export in the United States, and as 80 per cent. of the company's husiness was for export their operations in Peterboro would be greatly curtailed. On the question of pulp, Mr. Sifton agreed that the regulations imposed by the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, insisting that their pulp should be manufactured at home, could not be alregated by the Dominion parliament, but said this agreement would mean that a bonus was placed upon the abrogation. The proper thing for Canada to do in regard to the pulp and paper question was to sit down and wait.

Love British Market

#### Lose British Market

As to the perishable products sent from Canada to Great Britain, Mr. Sifton said, the effect of reciprocity would be to throw away the advantage of all the work that had been done to encourage tais trade, by installing cold storage facilities and establishing business connections, and to ship our stuff to the United States

Hon. Sydney. Fisher, minister of agriculture, followed Mr. Sifton, and first devoted himself to showing that the conservative party when in power under Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper-had always advocated and desired reciprosity with the United States. In this the liberals had supported them and had endeavored to secure such an arrangement until 1899, when, baving failed in this object. Sir Wilfrid had stated that there would be no more pilgrimages to Washington. That, however, did not mean that the government was not prepared to receive advances from the United States government, and there was no inconsistency in the course which the government when the prevenuent in the course which the government and there was no inconsistency in the course which the government and there was no The Farmers' Case.

#### The Farmers' Case

Mr. Sifton had said that Mr. Fisher knew a good deal about agricultural matters. He would not presume to say that he did, but preferred to leave it to the farmers of the country to put their side of this question to the public. They recently had a delegation of 800 farmers wait upon parliament, consisting of t upon parliament, consisting of from Ontario, 100 from Quebec an

wheat sent forward pure and unadulter-ated. As to barley, Mr. Fisher said that under the low duties which existed from 1876 to 1892 the Camadian farmers sent 135,230,000 boshels of barley worth 290,000,000 to the United States, whereas the high duties of the succeeding 17 years brought the aggregate export down to 7,000,000 bushels, valued at less than 83,000,000. In twelve years of high duties the United States had bought 811,000,000 worth of Canadian, potatoes more than they sent to Canadia, and if we could get these potatoes into the United States free of duty it would surely be to the advantage of our potato growers. The same argument applied to fruit.

Mr. Fisher's Speech

#### The Packing Industry

The Packing Industry

Mr. Fisher disagreed entirely with Mr.
Silton as to the packing industry of Canada being destroyed, and said that if the meat trust attempted to operate in Canada it would be dealt with under the combines act, and the courts would be quite able to deal with it. He did not see why the packing houses of Winnipeg should not be just as well able to compete with those of Chicago as the packing houses of Kanass City, Omaha and St. Paul were. With the opening of the American market one of two things would happen. Either the prices of Western cattle to the killers would have to come up and pay a higher price, or if the price was not higher the Winnipeg packers could go across the line-and draw cattle from there to Winnipeg, just as well as they could be drawn to St. Paul or anywhere else.

Corrects Sifton's Figures

#### Corrects Sifton's Figures

Paul or anywhere else.

Corrects Sifton's Figures

The minister of agriculture claimed that the comparison of prices of farm produce given by Mr. Sifton was not correct, and said that from January 5 to December 2, 1910, the market quotations for live cattle were every week higher in Buffalo than in Montreal. For live logs from January 19 to December 2 the prices were higher in Buffalo than in Toronto every week with threeg exceptions. The prices of butter and cheese were higher in prices of butter and cheese were higher in every month of last year in Boston. New York and Chicago than in Toronto and Montreal, and dressed poultry were 5 cents a pound higher throughout last year in the United States cities than in the Canadian cities. As to the statement that Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine would send dairy products to Canada, Mr. Fisher pointed out that Canada was already competing with those countries in the free British market, and as a general rule commanding higher prices by reason of the superiority of the Canadian product, and there was no fear, therefore, that they would be able to take away the home market. We were not throwing away the British market as Mr. Sifton had said, but were adding to that the United States market, which he believed would be in the near future, if it was not already, the best market in the world for agricultural products.

B. C. Fruit Situation

#### B. C. Fruit Situation

B. C. Fruit Situation

Mr. Fisher also referred to the British
Columbia fruit situation, and showed by
reading articles from newspapers published
in that province that many of the leading
men of thate country favor reciprocity,
believing that the opening of the United
States market will be an immense advantage to the fruit industry. Mr. Fisher
admitted that owing to the industry being
more highly developed in Washington and
Oregon the British Columbia growers
might at first suffer to some extent by
competition, but he pointed out that the
natural advantages of British Columbia
were fully equal to those of the country
to the south, and said he was satisfied
that the British Columbia men would go
on and develop their orchards until they
were quite able to compete with their
neighbors.

Trade and Loyalty

#### Trade and Loyalty

In concluding Mr. Pisher said a con-tented people was a loyal people, a pros-Continued on Page 25



Supt. McKay's reside tal Farm, Indian Head, Sask

sage. Makay's researce, tager instead. The result would be that competitors would capture the British market so that we could never get into it again, making us dependent upon the markets of the United States. But no one knew how long the United States market would be open to us, and while he did not anticipate differences between Canada and the United States serious enough to have important international consequences, there might be irritation serious and the United States serious enough to have important international conse-quences, there might be irritation serious enough to make it very easy for a political party in the United States to court popularity by doing something which might be of an unfriendly character to Great Britain and Canada. Then, when the United States market was closed and we had shut ourselves out from Great Britain, what was the position? We were putting our head into a noose.

#### Prices of Farm Produce

Prices of Farm Produce

And what, he asked, were the compensations? It was said that the farmers would have better prices and better markets. He had made an examination into this question and he found that the average price of hogs was better in Ontario and Quebec than in the United States. As far as cattle were concerned the prices of the better grades were higher and of the other grades lower. From the lat of December up to the present time lambs had been cheaper in Chicago than in Ontario. The best creamery butter was higher in the United States, but all the lower grades were cheaper, and it seemed clear that we should lose our local market for butter and eggs—in the case of eggs to the United States and in the case of butter to countries like New Continued on Page 28

Continued on Page 26

the eastern provinces, and 500 from the West. He believed that this delegation represented the farmers of the coûntry, and they asked for the largest measure of reciprocity. There was an effort being made by certain interests to influence the farmers against the agreement. Why? Because this agreement interfered with the control and monopoly which these people had over the purchasing of agricultural products in Canada. By this arrangement there would be competition with them in their preserve, and they would in future have the competition of the American buyer who would come in and give a higher price for what the farmer had to sell. If reciprocity was going to result in the Western farmers selling their wheat in the United States it would be because the United States miller would pay a higher price than the Canadian miller had been paying—not a higher price than he was able to pay, but higher than he was willing to pay.

#### Better Prices for Grain

Better Prices for Grain

In the present restricted market, in which the Canadian miller and his representatives in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange had controlled the purchase of all the wheat in the Northwest. If the duty did not account for the higher price on the United States side of the line Mr. Sitton had given no explanation of it, and he (Mr. Fisher) was of the opinion that the result of the removal of the duty would be to lower the price a little in the Northwestern States and raise the price a little in the Canadian West. If the new Grain Act was properly enforced he saw no reason why the standard of Canadian grain should not be maintained and the

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# Sifton: Then and Now

NOTE: Mr. R. McKenzie, accretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers. Association is now at Ottawa-awatching legislation in the interests of the Manitoba farmers. He listened to Mr. Nifton's speech against reciprocity and gives his views thereon. Ed.

Sitting in the gallery of the House of Commons, listening to the ex minister of the interior, Iton. Clifford Siftin, attacking the responsity agreement between Canada and the United States, down before parliament for ratification, my mind reverted hack to an address of heard Mr. Sifton deliver in the city half, Hrandon, on February 28, 1891, during the election campaign of that year, when he spoke in his usual forcible style in opposition to Hon. Mr. Daly, and when he strongly selperated responsity with the United States, showing the advantage it would be to the farmers in the purchase of their machinery and in the sale of feed for stock and the grain and other farm produce they had for export.

Sifton of Olden Days

#### Sifton of Olden Days

Bifton of Oiden Days

In the campaign of 180%, while
attorney general of Manitoha, he de
livered a notable address in Winnipeg
on June 20, in which, as reported in
the Winnipeg Free Press, he said:

'Whatever argument there may be
in the East in faur of a protectivetariff, there can be no argument to
show that it is in the interest of the
farming population of Mantiota. In
the farming districts it is urged that
the duty on wheat raises the price of
wheat; so with the duty on cattle and
other farm produce, but the farmer
does not believe so. Undoubtedly the
farmers are subjected to enormous tariff
burdens in comparison with the men farmers are subjected to enormous tariff burdens in comparison with the men they have to compete with. The Massey Harris self binder, which is sold in Manitola for \$140, is sold in Glasgow, Scotland, for \$75, and in other countries also for balf what it costs here. The people of Canada pay in increased prices \$460,000,000. Of this amount \$20,000,000 TO SOMEONE THAT DOES NOT EARN IT. It does not represent value, but is that much more than the value of the goods in the markets of the world. I do not believe that a single duty levied for protective pur poses simply, is a benefit to the people of Manitoba. Nine tenths of the articles the farmer population buys bear an of Manitona. Nine tenths of the articles the farmer population huys bear an average duty of 30 to 35 per cent, which amounts to the purchaser in the end to 50 per cent, and two thirds of that goes to the manufacturers."

#### Expects More Delegations

Expects More Delegations

That same year Mr. Sifton went to Ottawa as minister of the interior. Some three years subsequently he delivered an address in Perth, Ontario, in which he stated that the tariff was no longer a political issue. Now he says that the present tariff is a good tariff; that everybody is successful and prosperous, and that it would be well to leave well enough alone. He says: 'I deliberately give it as my opinion, representing a constituency of Manitoba, farmers, and having represented them for 23 years, that the Manitoba farmer will get less for his wheat in the long run as the result of this agreement.' He sees great danger in an open market for farm stock and farm produce. He further says: 'The general effect is that we put the Dominion of Canada on an absolutely free trade basis so far as farm products are concerned. The farmers of Canada are on a free trade basis for what they seel and on a protective basis for what they seel and on a protective basis for what they are concerned. The farmers of Canada are on a free trade basis for what they sell and on a protective basis for what they sell and on a protective basis for what they buy—protection for the purchaser, free trade for the seller. Do you think they are likely to stand that for any length of time? I do not. I tell you, that if you have had delegations from the Northwest, you will have them again if this treaty goes through."

#### . Why the Change?

Why the Change?

He is very solicitous as to the effectfree trade in wheat will have on the
Canadian miller, as he would then have
to compete with the United States
millers in the export markets of the
world on an even basis in the purchase
of raw material. He is also solicitous
as to the effect free trade in natural
products would have on the railway and
transportation companies. These con-

widerations did not enter into his mind when he was a resident of the Western Provinces. Why this changed Why this difference of attitude between 1896 and 1911? Is it due to a change in the conditions under which Cafacian farmers produce and market Heir roam modities, or is it due to a schange in the montal attitude of the hosberable pentleman? If the tariff of 1911 conducive to the prosperity of the conducive higher that the present time than it was in 1896. If free access to the American market for farm produce was a good thing for the Canadian farmer in 1896, why cannot it be a good thing for the Canadian farmer in 1896, why cannot it be a good thing for the Canadian farmer in 1896, why cannot it be a

#### Bifton the Capitalist

The man in the street will have no difficulty in vonting to the conclusion that the difference is not in the conditions of the country. The difference must be in the changed condition of the knonvalle ex minister. In 1801 and 1805 he was a resident of Manitola, mingling with its people. His environment and associations were with the common people. His sympathies were with the farming community and those who were large consumers of manufac-

Making Public Opinion

NOTE: Mr. James Bower, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and president of the United Farmers of Alberta is now at Ottawa in the interests of the farmers of Canada. He sees what is being done in favor of the protected interests and this letter from him will show how the farmers are misrepresented by their members.—Ed.

To the Editor of The Genes:—
After historing to the debate on reciprocity in the house of commons during the last two weeks, and also having read thereports in the various new-papers, I have been impressed with the noticeable persistency on the part of those interested in protection, in their efforts to mislead the public. Whether or not they are paying for the new spaper reports and press despatches according to the amount of color they contain. I do not know, but I do know that the debate as it progresses in the house is not along the lines that the reposts that go out to the public would indicate.

#### Uniform Misrepresentation

Uniform Misrepresentation
It is very plain to me that a determined effort is being made to manufacture public opinion adverse to reciprocity. Every speech in the house against the agreement, no matter how lame and illogical it may be is made the most of, is cooked up and exagerated, while those in favor, while bristling with facts and figures and convincing and powerful in their calm logical reasoning, are almost ignored in the newspaper reports. Sitting in the gallery every day, watching the conduct and hearing the world of the members, the thought is constantly conduct and hearing the words of the members, the thought is constantly forcing itself on my mind "What effect would a law allowing of their Recall have on these members?" To me one thing is sure, knowing as I do the present temper and wishes of the farmers of the Dominion as expressed through our farmers' associations, a demand for

feeter from him will show how the members.—Ed.

food for thought to those who have hos opposing reciprocity on the ground that it did not give the farmers what they are asking for, namely better terms to the Motherland and free agricultural implements. Whether he had any authority from the government or not I do not know but he certainly fook the wind out of the sails of some of the noisy opponents of reciprocity by intimating that they might shortly have a chance to vote for a he per cent. British preference and from persons the sail of the producers and conting about loyalty, and those deliberate misrepresentations of fact induces the government to take this step, then the great masses of the producers and conjumers of Canada may well rejoice. Although it may have been meant for flattery when the farmers have been told that they are the backbone of the country, yet the farmers know that this is true and they know that any policy that makes for permanent progress on a sure foundation must be made adaptable to the requirements of farmers who in the very nature of things must for all time be the greatest producing and consuming class of Canada-along agricultural lines is almost us-limited, and according to the faith the agriculturities have in their markets we will they produce, and according to their production so will be their capacity to consume and pay for the manufactured articles that this business of production demands, so that in the nature of thing anyone who adopts a policy of canada-long agricultural farmers in their markets to will they produce, and according to their production so will be their capacity to consume and pay for the manufactured articles that this business of production demands, so that in the nature of thing anyone who adopts a policy of canada-long affects and prosperity of Canada-long affects that this business of production demands, so that in the nature of thing anyone



Mangol patch on the farm tured goods. Within the last fourteen years his associations and environment and his habits of thought have been influenced by those who profit hy our present fiscal system and who are the beneficiaries of protection. Previous to 1896 Mr. Sifton was a young man residing in Brandon and not over-burdomed with this world's goods. He was ambitious, full of energy, and had the viewpoint of the common people. His erstwhile friends now accuse him of being a millionaire, associating with capitalists and financiers and with men who secure wealth without earning it, and has become like others whose chief capitalists and financiers and with men who secure wealth without earning it, and has become like others whose chief object in life is to acquire wealth and are content to leave the conditions that enable them to acquire that wealth severely alone, regardless of its effect on the masses of the people.

R. McKENZIE,

See'y Manitoba Grain Growers' Asso.

T. J. Ross, Fairville, Sask.

Recall would very quickly be made to those who in defiance of their constituents' wishes are answering to the beck and call of the protected interests. It is very evident that these men are depending on being able to divide up the people, as they have always done, on party lines. They do not seem to yet realize that party politics is giving way to practical politics. How far they may be right remains to be seen, but in the meantime the real desires of the people are to a great extent heing ignored.

desires of the people are to a great extent-being ignored.

The British Preference

Still there are those amongst the best men on both sides of the house who are cognizant of the fact that the wishes of the people must be considered, and in this reciprocity question if the people as well as the special interests make them-selves heard now, the people's interests will be considered. On Thursday night a speech made by Mr. Carvell, of New Brunswick, no doubt gave considerable

#### HAIL INSURANCE UNION

HAIL INSURANCE UNION
Togaske, Sask, Feb. 25.—A farmers' hail insurance omion was organized today at Lawson school house, about twenty-five miles west of Togaske, with the following executive officers: John A. Mitchell, profesident; David Blair, vice-president; and Thomas W. Livingston, secretary-treasurer. At the conclusion of the meeting, which was well attended, Messes Elmer Washburn, of Loveburn, and W. J. H. Traynor, of Davidson, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd., being present by invitation, were called upon for speeches. The latter gentleman felicitated the gathering upon the work engaged in, then gave a lucid and lengthy talk on the principles of co-operation. The great benefit accruing to agriculturist from it in Denmark, Italy, England and other countries, and the work being done by the Farmers' Co-operative Company, which he had the homor to represent, winding up with an appeal to all present to subscribe for the Grain Growers' Guide, to stand loyally by the Grain Growers' Association and to manfully support the Grain Growers' Grain Company, by buying stock in the same and shipping their wheat to them—claiming every farmer was to-day receiving fully seven cents per bushel more for his wheat than he would had that company never been organized.

He then invited all present to join the

than he would had that company never been organized.

He then invited all present to-join the Farmers' Co-operative Company, which he showed was doing for farmers at the buying end what the Grain Growers' Grain Company was accomplishing for them at the selling end, and from the rush to buy shares it looked as if the gentlemen present had been waiting for the opportunity to join this movement.

#### A PLEASANT PETITION

A PLEASANT PETITION

There is a certain village church where a good member, known as Brother Kirby, is always stirring up strife and causing sorrow. At a prayer-meeting, one of the brethern who had sulfereds from Brother Kirby's meddling methods, offered up a petition in this fashion:

"O Lord, we pray that Brother Kirby may die." There was a stir of consternation among the kneeling members. But the prayer continued.

"O Lord we pray that Brother Kirby may die and go to hell." In horror, the pastor raised his head to remonstrate when the petition concluded.
"Because, O Lord, Thou knowest that he will break up that institution in a week."—The Canadian Courier.

TIMES TAKES SENSIBLE VIEW

London, March 7 The London Times says editorially: "We cannot tell how far the sporadically raised cry of annexation is influencing Canadian opinion, but there is no reason to suppose that the reciprocity agreement would produce any tendency in that direction. On the contrary, bargaining on equal terms with the United States might tend to foster rather than diminish the self-reliant independence of the Canadian people."

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# The Pure Seed Movement

#### How Registered Seed is Obtained

Could you imagine a farmer of the Western province's today selling all the good wheat he pensessed and buying an inferior quality for seed? Incredible as this statement may seem, it has, however, in by-gone days heen frequently the case; farmers actually thought that they were evonomizing by selling and buying this. There have been farmers—who actually believed that any grain was good enough for seed as long as it would germinate. When the crop failed in those days the farmer seldom thought of tracing this failure to the seed. It did not occur to him that there was any material difference in seed, that a seed of strong vitality would possess a stronger drouth resistance than a seed not so verile; that a stiffer straw might be expected from good seed than from poor seed and that larger and plumper berries and more to thehead would be the result of sowing good seed.

head would be the result of sowing good seed.

Some years ago, when the smut scourge first visited the West, many a farmer was adverse to using bluestone on his seed and held back till he finally saw his neighbor's field—a fine clean field of wheat, the seed of which had been treated by bluestone—growing begide his own field blackened with the smut scourge. It was then that he suddenly woke up and took notice and the following year saw him using bluestone. Perhaps the farmer who has been neglecting to sow good seed in the past has a wakened in a similar manner to the farmer who was induced to use bluestone when he saw a splendid stand of wheat just across the road—a field that would yield from five to ten bushels more to the acre than his own field—grown from improved seed.

to the acre than his own held—grown from improved seed.

"As a man sowth so shall he reap." It is strange that this old and most true proverb should have been so long disregarded by many farmers. No farmer ever thinks of improving his herd by the use of seruls sires. No farmer can expectly expected to the service of seruls aires. No farmer can expectly happen that thirty fold may be reigned from a field sown with poor seed, but when we consider that good seed would have yielded the sower from five to ten bushels more per acre, is this not convincing enough proof that none but the best of seed should be sown in our Western soil?

Experimental Work

#### Experimental Work

Experimental Work

Experimental Work

Realizing the fact that something would have to be done to improve the seed that was annually sown in the West the scientists of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, got busy a few years ago, not only to improve the run-down varieties in use but also to try and introduce new varieties by a careful system of plant-breeding, and also to produce a variety that would mature early. The old Red File wheat, while giving eminent satisfaction in most cases was found to be a little slow in maturing, especially for northern districts; hence the scientists set about to get an early Red File wheat. Early ripening varieties of wheat were imported from various countries and experiments in cross-breeding were begun for the purpose of combining in one sort all the desired qualities. Naturally Red File was used as one of the parents in the majority of crosses which were affected, for, from a commercial point of view, this wheat possessed perhaps more good qualities than any other well-known kind. None of the early wheats imported, however, proved satisfactory for Western conditions, though some of them were found of value in cross-breeding. The new or improved varieties which are being given to the public have, therefore, been produced either by cross-breeding followed by selection of superior strains out of existing sorts. Both of these lines of work have given valuable results, though selection alone, however satisfactory it may be in a theoretical way, has been found to be quite limited in its practical possibilities.

As a result of the cross-breeding vanisher.

#### Early Ripening Varieties

As a result of the cross-breeding a number of varieties of wheat have become estab-lished in the West, among these Marquis has proved remarkably successful. This

wheat is very desirable in certain sections on account of its somewhat shorter straw than Red Fife. It has a good appearance and excellent haking qualities.

Early Red Fife, which is a selection from Red Fife and was produced from propagation of a single conspiciously early plant, is similar to Marquis in many ways. It has not yet been so thoroughly tested, but it is believed that it will provise equal to or even better than Marquis.

Prestont, Huron and Stanley, by careful re-selection have been complerably improved and are excellent varieties from nearly all points of view. Under ordinary conditions, however, they do not produce flour of the highest baking atrength, a disadvantage the seriousness of which can easily be exaggerated, but when should not be overlooked in those districts where wheat is grown for export and where a reputation for remarkable high baking strength has already been established. This applies particularly to the central parts of Canada. For the Atlantic and Pacific provinces, these varieties can be recommended as superior to most of the sorts grown. Preston and Huron are bearded wheats, but are particularly vigorous and productive.

Percy and Chelsea are very good early varieties which have failed, however, to display such distinctive qualities as would make their continued cultivation advisable. These sorts have therefore been withdrawn from distribution by the Canadian Seed Grower's Association. Bishop is a very early beardless wheat which has given high yields. It gives rich-looking yellowish flour of good strength,

B.S.A., Ottawa, for Outarie, J. C. Cote, Ottawa, for Queloce, S. T. Moore, Trurie, for the Maritime previouses.

Under the direction of these men used fairs, are conclusted as Messlern Canada. The competitions in good used after conducted by the agriculture and detected by the previous departments of agriculture and the aved leanch of the Dominion department of agriculture. The provincial governments, give an animal grant towards the prizes inferred, while the seed leanch of the Dominion government supplies judges free of espense to the agricultural societies. During the year 1909 the increase in the amount of seed grain for sale was immense. There were, in the Pigirie Previous, only seventy-three field competitions and the amount of seed grain for sale was immense. There were, in the Pigirie Previous, only seventy-three field competitions and the amount of seed grain for sale as time seed fairs amounted to 167,000 bundels. In the fall of 1910, 212 field competitions, were held. During the month of Devember, 1910, 387 samples of seed wheat, outs and barley were distributed from the office of the Central Experimental farm and mailed to individual farmers, throughout the country. The wheat anofferiely were put up in five pound packages.

During the seven years the Canadian Seed Gravers' Association has been in existence two things among others have been accomplished—a demand for better seed, as been created and the means for supplying them arket for heter seed, and making its production a more profit.

from standing plants which were vigorous, productive and true to type. By the first anisondment the words "standing plants." This change will allow farmers to make their election from the short instead of having to do it from the standing plants. The special seed plots can be horselved in the mutal way, carefully stored separate from the crips and the heads may be selected after. the husy season is over. One of the advantage of this system will therefore be that members will be able to operate large seed plots, which will make it possible for them to have much larger quantities of registered seed for an early word.

In commencing work as a member of the G. S. G. A., (wo most important points are the selection of the kind and variety of grain most suitable to the district, and the severing of good foundation, stock. If the foundation stock is pure and of good strain any danger which might arise from early mistakes in selection, or in selecting from the sheaf rather than is the field are greatly leasned. The second change in the commence operations with a fairly good model of type in his mother crop, and his efforts would be devoted to making that type as mistorn as possible and to increasing the yield and improving the quality of the strain.

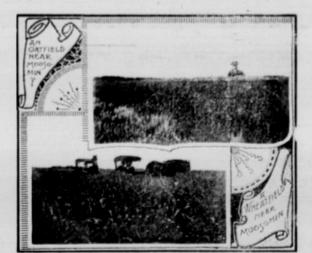
Registered Seed

#### Registered Seed

Registered Seed

It may trouble many to know what is meant by registered seed. This is seed that has been hand selected and grown according to the rides of the Camadian Seed Growers' Association. There are three distinct classes of registered seed, hand selected registered seed, hand selected registered seed, improved registered seed, "Hand selected registered seed," as the name implies, is seed from hand selected heads and is always in small quantities. The plants from which these heads were selected must have been grown on a plot, the seed of which had been improved by at least two previous years of hand selection. "Improved registered seed." Gut a seed in larger quantities and is grain obtained from a plot on which hand selection in larger quantities and is grain obtained from a plot on which insured seed as "registered seed." Only seed obtained from a plot on which improved registered seed was sown is eligible for registration as "general crop registered seed would not be eligible for registration, but a small quantity carefully selected by hand could be registered as hand selected registered seed. That is, if a farmer buys from a member of the C. S. G. A. some general crop registered seed, he may from his mother crop select by hand his own start in registered seed, he may from his mother crop select by hand his own start in registered seed. Seed grain like live stock is registered in the national records at Ottawa. Registered seed must be produced in accordance with the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association on plots which are annually inspected by an officer appointed by the association. If the work has been satisfactorily carried out the grain is entered in the records of the association and the secretary issues certificates of registration.

Mixed Varieties



but not equal to the strongest varieties. In spite of its many admirable qualities, the fact that it possesses a pale yellowish skin prevents the department of agriculture from advising farmers to grow it for export, because the Canadian grain inspection laws are based on the idea that wheats with a pale skin are usually of inferior quality, and the regulations in regard-to the grading are so worded as to make it practically impossible for any farmer to obtain a fair price for a yellow (or so-called "white") wheat, in what is known as the Manitoba Inspection Division.

#### Work of C. S. G. A.

Work of C. S. G. A.

In 1903 the Canadian Seed Growers
Association was organized and the following men are in charge of the work throughout the Dominion. Geo. H. Clark, seed commissioner and official seed analyst,
Ottawa, G. Michaund, assistant seed analyst,
Ottawa, Alfred Eastham, assistant seed analyst, Calgary, for British Columbia and
Alberta; F. H. Reid, B.S.A., Regina, for
Saskatchewan; E. W. Eddy, B.S.A.,
Winnipeg, for Manitoba; T. G. Raynor,

able undertaking. With the object of encouraging farmers to pay more attention to pure seed the department organized the seed fairs, and perhaps nothing has contributed more to the success of establishing pure seed varieties in the West than these fairs. Competition and the awarding of prizes lead many to grow and exhibit their seed and they thus had the opportunity of securing immediate sale for all their product. Farmers who otherwise would not go to the trouble of growing their own seed did not hesitate to buy specially selected puts seed from these exhibitors.

Hand Selection

#### Hand Selection

Perhaps one of the chief reasons in the past why more farmers were not members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was because they were too busy in the fall to make hand selections in the field. To avoid this difficulty and to aid new members in securing pure seed with which to commence operations two amendments to the constitution were passed at the last annual meeting of the association. Formerly seed, to be registered, had to be selected by hand for at least three years elected by hand for at least three years. selected by hand for at least three years

#### Mixed Varieties

Mixed Varieties

One effect the pure seed movement will have as to the betterment of seed will be the doing away with mixed varieties. In many sections of the West the larmers have such a mixed variety of grain that it is difficult for the grain inspectors to grade the same. Cases have been frequent where a sample of wheat has contained as many as seventeen different varieties of grain. Under these conditions the farmer cannot expect anything but a low grade for his wheat as it is impossible to separate this wheat, and the wheat can be graded for little better than the poorest milling variety it contains.

Another, and perhaps the greatest result that will eminate from the pure seed movement is the eradication of noxious Continued on Page 31.

Continued on Page 31

#### Free Trade Manufacturers

NOTE: We have asked a number of British Manufacturers why they do not favor protection in their own business. Their replies should prove interesting in view of the complaints being made by Canadian Manufacturers.

Custinged from Last Week

Weathedd House,

Heade, E. Yks.

Heade, I am and actuar as a free trader, but suffer it to say, it is because we are exacutively a manufacturing nation, mainly dependent upon other countries for our supplies of food and raw material of one manufacturer is the finished product of another and vice versa. That our existence as a nation depends upon cheap food and raw material to enable us to produce cheaply and compete successfully with the world in neutral and other markets. That tariffs would necessarily mean dearer food and raw materials and lead to the loss of our position in the world as a manufacturing country. My own business is seed crushing. All our supplies of linseed, cotton, rapewed, etc., come from abroad and the above arguments apply to our trade as to others. Canada, like the States is growing linseed and crushing it. In both countries there are heavy duties on imports of linseed and infrom England and elsewhere.

Present prices in both countries are approximately.

Linseed, 82.65 per bus. (equal to 85/perq.)

Linseed Od, 97c. per gal. (equal to

approximately:
Linseed Oil, 87c. per gal. (equal to 85/per qr.)
Linseed Oil, 87c. per gal. (equal to 85/per qr.)
Linseed Oil, 87c. per gal. (equal to 861.0.9 per ton), whereas prices here for equal quality are about 73/, and £43.0.9 respectively.
Linseed oil is used for paints, varnishes and linoleums which are also subject to heavy duties. No doubt Canadian farmers use these articles for which, of course, they have to pay toll in the duties to the poor seed crusher. In my opinion, based upon 35 years experience, Canadian crushers need no "protection" in order to carry on their business at a fair margin of profit. This is proved by the fact that with a normal crop English crushers import American and Canadian linseed and ernsh it at a profit after paying oversea charges, without the help of any duties on either oil or cake. They can supply their mills with native seed, or if that is not sufficient, from the world's market, and could afford to sell their of to to paint, varnish and linoleum manufacturers as cheaply as we do, and these gentlemen in turn with cheaper raw material could afford to sell their products at proportionately lower prices. The refuse cake could be sold to farmers at home for producing beef and mutton for which there is always, a strong demand. Under a free trade-system the Canadian crusher would be able to buy his machinery, mill stores and labor at much lower prices than he now has to pay, and so his cost of production would be greatly diminished.

COTTON MANUFACTURER

COTTON MANUFACTURER

COTTON MANUFACTURER

Samuel Turner & Co. Ltd., Rochdale.

I find myself in somewhat of a difficulty as to how do reply to your letter of October £8th, addressed to me as a member of this firm. I am a cotton manufacturer, and a staunch free trader, yet I think anything in the way of individual experience of trade on this side sent out to Canada would be a mistake as such experience would be subject to the criticism that special conditions obtain, etc. Of course you know quite well the attitude of the bulk of Textile manufacturers in this country towards free trade; their case has been so well stated by Mr. Macara and others; that I feel I cannot do better than refer you to the news files. Most people who have studied this question seem to agree that the policy of inviting cheap raw materials, including food stuffs, and cheap supplies has enabled this country to overcome the geographical and other difficulties, the chief of these being the lack of natural resources. But what can we say to Canada? Every country has its own

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Because they pay the advertiser.

peruliar problems, and I am of opinion' after leaving paid several visit to Canada' that Canadan manufacturers if unprotected, either by tariffs, or some other form of advantage would have their doors closed for them directly by English and foreign competitors. It seems to me, that Canada will have to choose whether she is going to be an agricultural colony, and if I were a Canadian manufacturer in my own interests. I should have at present to be a protectionist. As an English manufacturer I am not at all anxious to persuade America, Germany, and other well-established manufacturing countries to take off-their tariffs; let them keep their self-imposed burdens, but let us continue to reap the advantages we have secured under our fisared system in the densely populated neutral markets of the world. My feeling is that if all the world adopted Free Trade the trading community of this country would have to remove to those parts of the world having the greatest natural resources.

(Signed) C. H. TURNER.

Samuel Turner & Co., Ltd.

FLOUR MILLERS

FLOUR MILLERS

Replying to yours of Oct. 27th—as a a Port flour miller I am a free trader because of the facilities it allows for the louying of wheats from any part of the world, and largely prevents the possibilities of manipulation which we see so often practised on millers in America, and as an English farmer I am convinced that free trade is most hendicial—permitting as it does of one buying imported feeding stuffs which are so largely used by farmers and also of buying agricultural implements and everything which is used on a farm in the hest possible market. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that if any duty was placed upon machinery for either milling or for agricultural purposes, the prices of the home-made article, would be increased to the full extent, and of course any kind of tariff lends itself to combination of manufacturers whose main purpose it is to raise prices and secure additional profit.

Signed) T. A. RIGBY.

Thomas Righy and Son, Ltd., Liverpool.

#### MILLER AGAINST PROTECTION

In reply to your letter of October 28th duly received, asking me to give to the Grans Growens' Guide of Canada an explanation of why it is that we, as manufacturers, are free traders, I would

explanation of why it is that we, as manufacturers, are free traders, I would say:

First of all we are free traders because we are convinced that the policy of free trade is best for our country as a whole, for such reasons as you are constantly expounding, and which I need not repeat here. I suppose that it may be readily admitted that some trades in this country would be benefitted by a protective duty (for a time at least) but at the expense of consumers here. On the other hand, duty on our imports would tend to increase the cost of our manufactures, and to that extent lessen our ability to compete for the foreign market. For instance, were an import to be put upon our raw material, maize, this would he wholly hurtful to us, increasing the cost of our article and so far hampering us both in our home and foreign trade. Were a proportionate duty to be put upon starch, this would enable us to get a higher price for our starch and cover us as far as the home market is concerned, but there would at once be an outery from the Lancashire cotton spinners as any increased price in their raw materials would seriously affect their enormous export trade to the East. We can compete successfully on the face of free imports because owing to free imports our manufacturing costs are chaper than in protected countries. Further our raw material is often cheaper than in some of the countries who compete with us, because we have the whole world's crop to draw from and can buy in the cheapest market.

(Signed) J. ARMOUR BROWN.

(Signed) J. ARMOUR BROWN.
Messrs Brown & Polsons, ns. Ltd.

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a few feet at the centre it does not give one sixteenth of an inch. See how easily Pedlar Culvert can be lowered into place. No skill needed.



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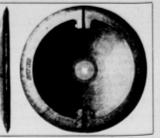


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# The Shame of Canada

The Report of a Royal Commission shows that the Dominion Textile Company pays starration wages and yet profits amount to fifty per cent of the Capital Invested

"And a fittle child shall lead them."
Thus said the Master. But without a doubt, in the acheme of the universe, it as intended that the Child land later generations of children should head to higher and better things, should be the symbol of everything pure and holy.

Never could it have been intended that little hodies should be torn and rended on the altar of greed, that mites of humanity should be smatched from the unshine and flowers, from the school and church. that a few worshipers of Mammon should be led to the heart's desire of men whose souls are small.

And yet, assimilate the facts in the following quotation from the report of a governmental royal commission: "It is distressing to be obliged to record that, though the minimum age at which children can be employed is fixed by the Quebec law at 13 years, several children were brought before the commission from among those working in the mills who admitted that they had entered upon employment under the legal age. Some of these children were so immature and ignorant that they were unable to tell the year of their birth, or their age. One little girl old not know the meaning of the word 'holiday,' and when it had, been explained to her, stated that the only holiday's she had known were Christmas and Explanay. She had never received a week's vacuation."

This is an extract from the report of the royal commissioner appointed to

a week's varation."

This is an extract from the report of the royal commissioner appointed to inquire into conditions in the cotton factories of the province of Quebec. This report is the only means at present available, of probing deeply into the inside of one of the progrey of the protective tariff. In the report the real state of affairs is "whitewashed" by a great deal of governmental verbosity, but a close reader finds much that leads his innermost soul to a revolt against the methods of the Dominion Textile Company, which company might be safely designated as the Canadian cotton goods trust.

In 1908 the attention of the government

the Canadian cotton goods trust.

In 1908 the attention of the government was called to the fact that approximately 6000 mill workers were out of employment at various times on account of the great number of strikes and lockouts at the cotton mills of Quebec. This led to the appointment of the commission and its report furnishes the data of what the protective tariff has done for the Dominion Textile company and what it (the protective tariff) has not done for the employing the company are protected by duties ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. on the preferential tariff and 20 to 32½ per cent.

Benefits of Company

#### Benefits of Company

Benefits of Company
The secretary-treasurer of the Dominion
Textile Company, appeared at the investigation and was closely questioned as to
the affairs of the company. Extracts
from his testimony follow:
"Ques.—Wat' is the common share
capitalization of the Dominion Textile
Company? Ans.—Five million dollars.
"Ques.—How much did the common
stock cost the original owners? Ans.—
It cost the original owners? Ans.—
It cost the original owners to cents on
the dollar.
"Ques.—How much interest does that

"Ques.—How much interest does that sek pay? Ans.—Fifty per cent. on

The report of the directors of the company for the year ending March 31, 1908, a year of business depression gives the following:

"The net profits for the year after paying current interest on loans, all mill charges, and writing off the large sums of \$218, 186,99 for repairs and betterments, and \$235,340.49 for new plant and machingry, amount to \$900,805.99." To these profits were added dividends on other years of the stocks held by the company which brought the total net earnings up to \$1,021,146.39.

Our Catarogue describes about all the Trees' Shrubs and Fruits suit-able for planting in the Provinces of Western Canada. Sent FREE.

The report continues. "On amount hy-bleen paid the folio Interest on bonds 84 Dividends on pref. stock 1 \$201,005 00 150,057 00 250,000 00 Dividends on common stock.
Rental Dominion Cotton
Mills Co.
Rental Merchants Cotton
Mills Co. Sec. 619, 11

Mills Co.

Hental Merebants Cotton

Mills Co.

And after allowing for bad debts there is left a surplus for the year of 844, 1903.6.

This will being the amount at credit of profit and loss account to 8:98-335.11, against 8:628.842.05 last year. This is the opinion of your directors is very artifactory, considering the large falling off there has been in trade since last fall. In this report the directors state that the year was a poor one for lustiness, and yet, footered by the profective tariff, they were enabled to pay all liabilities; declare a dividend of five per resat, on tex times the amount of capital they had actually invested and breades had over 811.00 they knew not what to do with so per force must put it into an already large-sinking fund. The stockholders must have indeed, found the report "very satisfactory," getting as they did fifty per cent, on their money.

And yet we find that when workers in the mills were demanding higher pay a representative of the same directors issued the following to the men, women and children:

"Lafortunately the cotton trade of the

and children:
"Unfortunately the cotton trade of the "Unfortunately the cotton trade of the country does not revive sufficient pro-tection, and it is possible for the manu-facturers of England and the United States to undersell us, which means that we do not secure all the business to which we have the right.

"With more protection our mills would be canabled to run full time, and the companies would be in a position to give better wares."

"With more protection our mills would be canabled to run full time, and the companies would be in a position to give better wages."

It is not probable that this appeal for further protection on the products of the Dominion Textile Company, would fined favor with the masses of a nation already taxed to the hilt. to pay dividends on "watered" stock. There is probably not another case in the Dominion where stock has been watered to the extent of that of the Textile company, and it is safe to say that they would, without any protection whatever, be able to pay really enormous profits on the sum actually invested, and besides favor their employers with a substantial increase in wages.

The Employees' Side

It is probable that the average citizen of Canada would be shocked were he told that the average daily wage of the operatives of these rottom milk was even as low as one dollar, but listen to this evidence given by the before mentioned secretary-tressure:

"Ques.—How many employees have you altogether? Ans.—They run as high as six thousand. It varies a good deal.

"Ques.—Do you know what the average daily wages of the employees amounted to? Ans.—It runs over three thousand dollars.

"Ques.—That is those who are em-

dollars.
"Ques.—That is those who are employed in the mills? Ans.—Yes.
"Ques.—That does not include the officers? Ans.—No, that includes children and all."

Allowing the greatest latitude the average wage could hardly be above seventy-five cents per day. Of course, a certain proportion of the operatives are comparatively high waged men so it would look as if the wages of the women and children and the less skillful men would average below fifty cents per day. The commissioner was evidently very careful not to bring out information that would bring to light the actual figures of the paltry wages paid to the lowest of the operatives.

One of the greatest arguments in favor of a protective tariff used by the manufacturers, is that the tariff also protects the workingman. And yet we see one of the highly protected industries paying wages that would be scorned by the so-called "pauper" labor imported from Southern Europe; stealing the birthright of little children and returning to them a mere pittance: making it necessary for entire families to labor in the mills, thus destroying all semblance of home life; and paying themselves lifty per cent. profit in a "lean" year. One of the greatest arguments in favor



# DE LAVAL Cream Separators Are Best

Among all nucleines and implements manufactured to soru-a certain purpose there is WITHOUT EXCRPTION one in each class, the total of the good points of which exceeds the total of the good points in any other of its kind. Thus from the view point of all round efficiency and service, there is one binder, one plow, one sewing machine and one cream separator better than the others in respective classes, and the illustration might be continued indefinitely.

In some cases it may be deficient to decrement which is two, but this is not true when choosing a cream superator. It is only necessary to ascertain whether or not any other machine measures up to the New Improved De Laval in convenience of operation, expactly, clean axismolog and perfection of finish in all its parts. Practically all creamsrymen and dairymen of all its parts. Practically at Present the process of the De Laval Separator, state that the total of its good points is deridedly greater than the total good points of any other.

A New Improved De Laval is at the disposal of every-possible person for comparison at home with any or other markines made for the recovery of cream from milk.

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Honestly made, of first-class materials—durable—economical of oil—easy to look after—The "Prairie State" supplies so perfectly the natural conditions of heat, moisture and fresh air, that it gets more big, vigorous is of heat, moisture and fresh air; that it gets more big, vigorous chicks than any other incubator.

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No. 0. 100 hen eggs \$18.00 No. 1. 150 " " - 22.50 No. 2. -240 " " - 32.00 No. 3. -390 " " - 38.00



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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 some 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 privilegae of personn gome of the letters which the editor receives, so they are here presented.

WORTH A COLD DRIVE

I generally go judo town on Patgarday a distance of towice online and if I don't get to find the first of the

PREFERENCE OVER ALL

I must have The feasible in preference to all other papers. We farmers have a good regue to work for and The Guide in our heat medium to go after our some. We have been designed through this mire by the hair of the head long enough. If. W. Hunter medium, N.

WOULD HELP ALL

SOME TROUBLE HERE
I beg you to strike my name off your list as I find the paper of very little value as a farmer' of visin and hope you will stop weeding it. J. C. tab, Neepawa, Man.

and place and holes you will step sending it. J. C. Ash, Neepass, Man.

I wander how many of the Grain Growers will quietly renew their subscriptions to a paper that has brief to declare. The Grain, smooth the G. G. A. and without limiting themselves to truth and without limiting themselves to truth and organization and william of the farmer—John Gildens, Luxemberg, Savi.

A NATIONAL WORK

I read nearly every word in your paper and like
it very much. I consider you are doing a grand
work in not only the interests of the farmers had
of the whole nation. Geo. A Pears. Atwater,

SCENES ARE CHANGING

SCENES ARE CHANGING
Accept my congratulations for the gallant light you have put up to occure justice for the farmers of the Wast. I trust that all the farmers may understand the manner of the state of the farmers and the state of the stat

I am well pleased with the stand The Guide has laken as I am of Grain Grower and have always been a free trader. It weems foolish for farmers all interested alket to go to the polls and kill their own votes just for party perjudice. But we seem now the control to our senses a little—W. H. Wilton,

EDUCATING ITS READERS

I think The Guide is doing good work along lines of education and agitation of the farmers in the matter of standing together.—A. O. Alexander, Millet, Mila.

You had better tops downlers You had better tone down your criticisms on our popular premier. He is true blue and has a clean record you cannot be mire. We love him and admire him as a great and good statesman.—Mrs. McKinnon, Petrel, Man.

THE VERY IDEA

The idea of a farmer ascertary not being a subscriber to The Guide, why I would not know a
thing of I didn't get The Guide, -- Class. Blunder,
Granum, Alta.

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL

I kind of like The Guide; it seems to have the proper American spirit. The most of the Canadian papers talk as if Canada did not belong to the American continent at all but was situated somewhere in Europe. It is refreshing to read a paper like The Guide that is truly democratic.—William Sterling, Pollux, Altz.

WISHES SUCCESS WISHES SUCCESS
I wish to express my appreciation of The Guide's fearless, impartial attitude toward the great political parties and for the grand fight it is putting up for the farmers. The agricultural papers who claim to be the farmer's triend are really more interested in the privileged clauses—the manufacturers—and their quiet of the properties of the grants. Success to The Guide in its new departure as an agricultural paper.—B. Brewster, Green Ridge, Man.

TOUCHES SYMPATHETIC CHORD

The true ring of the articles printed in The Guide has touched a sympathetic heart-string in, Imight say, a down-trodden class of people — T. M. Eddy, Bethune, Sayk.

When I received the invitation sample copy I three it saide, saying, its another advertising medium for the combines, oppressors, extortioners and sharpers. But by accident I picked it and started reading the straight talk on the first page

Let we report a GOOD FROM Let we enegativate you on the splended paper you prepared and permuted be the generalized as the indexests of the fearners. I shoreful hope that prooffend soil cause of the effects and sacrifices of the delegates to fetting. C. D. Mewart, Marquette, Man.

I will now man properly on the first and secretary

You are cretically discount a great work for the senses. The familie is worth many times the observations prove and I think no farmer should be otherwise prove and I think no farmer should be without it. Keep op the good work.—John R dekease, Rapid City, Man.

A FIRM PRIEND

I will ask you to kindly cancel my substription
if an no longer on the facilities and ifferently
a good-word for The Grade and the factorial
streams as represented by the forms Grawey
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interests as represented by the forms Grawey
interest ownpays and the Grain Grawey
interest company and the Grain Grawey
interest Company and the Grain Grawey
interest forms.

NONE EQUALS THE GUIDE
I empht say that I receive a sampler of weekly
prove, overeal of which are agricultural, but there
is more of them ports up the carriest whole-amount
light for the farmer, cause to done. The Guide.—
G. Steugh, Hamonta.

NEVER MIND CRITICISMS

I would not be without The Gnide on any account. Never nized the occasional complaint that your vigorous policy may came. The is only what one may expect from the party backs. You are doing a valuable work of far praching character for the farmer, the future of which can only be deady portrayed or understood. 46. E. Weinwright Broden, Such

TYPICAL MISREPRESENTATION

A RIG ORDER

I think a man would require to buy the New
Testament to get more truth than he gets in The
Gode. -A. S. McPeake, Benito, Man.

trade.—A. S. McPeaks, Rentts, Man.

The NEEPAWA SEER

The Greek Grouped and the placed in an awkward position by the reduced of the Saskatche.

was, liberal government to adopt government, which is principle and then attacked the Manitoba conservative covernment for adopting it, apparently it finds the Saskatchewan attacked to the Article of the Covernment for adopting it, apparently it finds the Saskatchewan attaction too hard for even such that the saskatchewan attaction of the Saskatchewan attaction to the saskatchewant to the

LEADER OF THOUGHT

Vour paper is becoming more and more the leader of thought and action of the farmers of the West. It is supplying a long felt want and must be appreciated by the element in whose behalf its upersistently agitates.—R. F. Curran, Emercon, Man.

PROTENTS AGAINST TORACCO

The Guide is fighting a great and good fight against powerful combinations who want to rob the form of a beginning the first of his farmer, is bearing fight and the first of his fearless advocacy of that paper on behalf of the fearless advocacy of that paper on behalf of the fearless advocacy of that paper on behalf of the fearless advocacy of that paper on behalf of the covery farmers, home and, every farmer who has his way and the state of the fearless and the search of the fearless and the fearl

ford, Savk.

BEST IN CANADA

I would not be without The Guide for I consider
it to be the best paper in all Canada, as it has done
more for the farmers of the West than all the other
papers put together.—John Piercy, Pendennis,
Man.

I congratulate you on the excellence to which you have brought The Guide and for the strong stand you have taken against the many fore of the farmers.—Erthur Burrell, Lockwood, Sask.



USE COMPO-BOARD

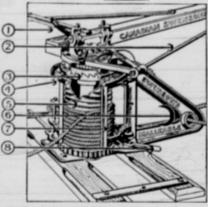
the horses Composition of the a substitute for both phaster, but hereignes it is THE PERFECT with lighter is absolutely unsubstrate proof; it will contrast the ring, it can't fail off, it will keep in all the host later and exclude the host of number; it is better the contrast to be the contrast of th

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The only Malleable Stump Machine made, and the only one sold on a positive guarantee that it will do more than any other. Now it does not matter what kind of stump-pulling work you have to do, we make the right Machine for the purpose.

THE ONE WITH ALL
THE GOOD POINTS

A Blocker Shaff pata machine in longer.

THE ONE WITH ALL
Jones Shaff pata machine in longer.

-Rocker Shaft puts machine in and out of grar from either end of sweep, without Ifling the sweep or sweep casting.

-Truss Rod full length of sweep, puts it on the sweep casting.

-Truss Rod full length of sweep, puts it on the sweep casting.

-Truss Rod full length of sweep, puts it on the sweep casting.

-Truss Rod full length of sweep, puts it on the sweep casting.

-Truss Rod Guides, adjustable high or low on the drum, and holds the machine in a rigid position.

-The Rope Guides, adjustable high or low of cable, prevent it from the first care of cable, prevent it from over-lapping, crossing, or shearing.

-Flared Wheel takes up the slack Bulletin a july. Saves team, men Bulletin a july. Saves team, men Bulletin bulleting big stumps, and makes whole machine safe.

Tand time. This is the only Machine in which every casting is warranted for one year, FLAW OR NO FLAW. Try this Machine under our Guarantee—that it far EXCELS any other—or you pay nothing. Hundreds of your friends and fellow farmers have tested and approved this Machine. So will you once you try it.

will you once you try it.

REMEMBER YOU RISK NOTHING

If you have land to clear of stumps, standing trees or willows, standing or burnt over, or poplars, or scrub of any kind, this is the machine you want, and the only one you will buy after you see it work. For it has every good point a Stump Puller should have, not merely one or two. We ask you just to test it for yourself under our most positive guarantee, that it will do the work better, easier, and quicker, that it will clear your land cheaper than any other machine on this earth. Isn't that plain?

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# The Problem of Manitoba University

Amid the discussion of their economic and political problems and their efforts to find satisfactory adminions of them, the farming economically of Manitolas should not forget to give consideration to the problem of Manitola Iniversity. A crisis has arisen in its affairs and its present position as well as its future status in a question of pressing impaortance today. The university is in a poseular situation, it is an examining body endowed with the power of conferring degrees but its teaching is restricted to certain subjects. Its destinies are to a large extent controlled by the representatives of the demoninational redleges, some of whom expressly desire to be without the aphere of the university save vanimations. It has made wonderful progress in view of its comparatively should resources but these have now been strained to the limit. The council has devided that future salvation must come from the provincial government and has approached the latter with a request for legislation that will place the university on a satisfactory and efficient hass.

\*\*Conflicting Opinions\*\*

#### Conflicting Opinions

Conflicting Opinions

Conflicting Opinions

Some of the demoninational colleges bave expressed their willingness to undergo fundamental changes, to entrust the tracking of all subjects, save perhaps of the control body and to develop themselves on the times of residential institutions which would be part and parcel of the university system as at Otford and Cambridge. But others are not willing to see, as they think, their peculiar identity abunerged and considerable opposition has developed. It is understood that Wesley rollege is anxious to secure degree conferring powers and that other institutions have similar ambitions, once a precedent it established it will be hard to set a limit. The contention of these separate, bodies is that the university does not satisfy them as a teaching institution and they desire the liberty to work out their own peculiar destinies. It is a selfish, narrow view and directly contrary to sound public policy, of the experience of other communities has any value. The government besitates to define their exact attitude but cannot afford to act rashly in view of the wide-spread opposition now insunfected among the electorate. A petition objecting to the granting of degree conferring powers to any other body than the University of Manitoka has been extensively circulated and has secured over 6000 signatures. Numerous public bodies, to name a few at random, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. the Real Estate Exchange. The Winnipeg Board of Trade, the Virden Board of Trade, the Local Manufacturers' Association and the Alumni of the Medill University have passed strong resolutions and forwarded memorials to a step. In fact the whole educated and intelligent opinion of the community apart from the members and connection of the separatist bodies, who are far from unanimous in support of the idea seems to be opposed to this retrogade innovation.

Centralize the Power

#### Centralize the Power

We feel that the government in sanctioning any distribution of the right to confer degrees on more than one central educational authority in Manitoba would ake an unadvised and reactionary step in educational policy. Our province has only a population of half a million and one university will suffice for its needs for many sears to come. One strong university is better and more useful to a community than half a dozen struggling institutions; the latter will undertake only part of a good university curriculum and will carry it out in a slipshod, incompetent fashion. There would be a loss of strength to the main university without any corresponding accession to that of the minor bodies, whose energies would be hopelessly diffused. There would be an epoch of barren rivalry and veiled fends in which the true cause of education would suffer. The degree obtaining in the province would be considerably cheapened at home and abroad and come to acquire a distinctly lower repute than that of corresponding universities which were able to command the sympathy and support of the whole province.

Benefit not Apparent

#### Benefit not Apparent

Even the gain to the sponsors of separation is not obvious. Sooner or

later the provincial government must take large annual contributions out of the proxincial famile towards the maintenance of the university. The burden of the contribution would fall upon every tapayer in the province and the exparatists who will be privately accessed for their own special institutions will find themselves possessed of the privilege of quaking a double contribution to higher education. They may then view their policy in a different light. The obvious interest of the inhabituants of the province and the farming community in general is to secure

that there is one strong and efficient university which supplies the wants and befits the dignity of the prevince. A policy of separation and disunion can never attain this end and we would warn Mr gRoblin and his colleagues that if they countelange any such proposal Alexa are treading on pertions ground. Nor ought they to be content with a merely negative attitude which confines itself to the preservation of the university's present rights. A forward policy is an absolute necessity and there should be no delay in evolving some scheme which will establish our university in the same substantial and efficient basis as our Western neighbors have planned for their new institubors have planned for their new institu

#### TERRIBLE TOPICS

TERRIBLE TOPICS

Eight or nine women, assembled at luncheon, were discussing ailments and operations, as eight or nine, or one or two, or saly or seventy women will. The talk ran through angina pectoris, torpiel inver, tuberculosis and kindred happy topics.

"I thought," commented the guest of honor, "that I had been invited to a luncheon, and not to an organ recital."

#### WHICH

"Are you in favor of a high tariff or a low tariff?" asked the suffragette. "I don't know," answered the very young recruit. "Which would you con-sider the more becoming?"

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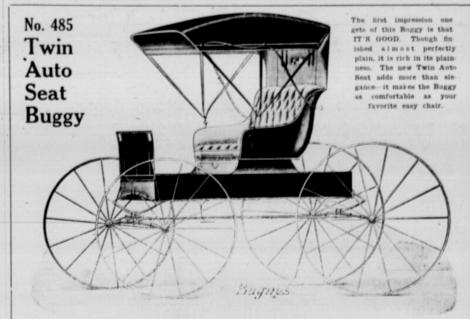
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RE GONVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Better Greich A fow seeds is began of generalized closides. Previous to this fall we just had one Western elevator for some grade and sharps as earl in the fore same grade and sharps as earl in the grade, after parting your along the divergible for the same grade and sharps as earl in the grade, after parting your about through the elevator you against the development of the same grade and few part of the foreign asking the development of the same sharps after a grade and the work of the same sharps after a grade of the mental and growe through the elevator and growe through the elevator and growe through the elevator and for the loading platform. The commission of the loading platform. The commission sharps and for the loading platform. The commission to do business, they have handled about 60,000 business, they have shalled a forest and thinkage taken. The estil Growers, here are going to make the elevator is converse, will do their part.

He developed and the series on the street at Rahwell to the varie of our properties, as the street at Rahwell to the varie of us. Another thing our crop travel of us. Another thing our crop travel of us. Another thing our crop travel of us. Another the gravers of Manitoha to support the grades on the street at Rahwell to the varie ances. The foreed-evil the groverment developes and elevator companies have but their travel one support the grades of the foreign of the government devator so and elevator companies have the the foreign of the f

MR. KIRKHAM'S REPLY TO MR. Kennedy's letter of your issue has likely been been always better of your issue has 11th, it now books as though our executives are beginning to recognize that the battle for economic patter, with its required legislation—will have to be fought out for us on the Rattlefield of Politics. Far seeing attribute of business, as for as workers interests are affected, have always affirmed this principle, and verily formers are poorly paid for the work they do and the Machington they willer. Nothing but numbers attending our liberal and conversative conventions, with the pledges prepared for the asyinate to sim, demanding the things we asked for at Ottase, will help us " And in conclusion, he asys." I hope a lot of the farmers will write to The Guide on this subject, it seems to me this; the most important thing before as today. " They also to the farmers will write to The Guide on this subject, it seems to me this; the most important thing before as today." They are through Therefore, I shall proceed to ask for an answer to the many following questions, and I trust some further questions will be easied by several other men, both farmers asked by several other men, both farmers all the in one class of mether. The thing we have got to settle in this discussion—and I is time to eather in one class and machine mether to the rest in this discussion—and I is time to the still in this discussion—and I is time to eather in one class and any down a straight line and stick to

poly machine methods on behalf of commercial interests?

A. An not body asid factions which as control of Canada guilly of mobile of the property of the mossuper to convenient for the proper to attend one preventions? They are only two factions per of the commercial interests, and are both agreement of their public of consistences in their public of consistences. For the convenience, you know there is no prevented in their public of consistences. They have there is no recover they have been them two particles, and are large for their conveniences. They have there is no preventer they have been them two particles, and are large for the only a convenience to call themselves properties. They have the confidence of the public of the confidence of the public will be exceeded for the public well-the order of the public well-the confidence of the conficuence of the confidence of t

A the most the so-called liberal and conservative convervations commercialized between the liberal and conservative conventions commercialized by very strengest forthermore of the reserved strengest forthermore of the reserved or trying to print a diseased to corporations. What is the two of trying to prints a diseased to corporate and the forthermore of the print a diseased to corporate and the research of profits a state of that no harm connected in the potential part of the connected of profits and see that no harm connected in the profits and connected or control of said faction concepts on the profit of the more of the profit of the more of the connected of the more of the profit of the lands of the hourst democratic character does not the control of said monopoly convention will not make a hig effort to suppress to control of said faction of the particle and a proper desire, if not a proper sense, of a Suppress to control of said monopoly convention will not make a hig effort to suppress any hourst expression of the particle actual fedings and sentiments as to who is lest qualified to rule and represent the true interests of the profit of the particles and sentiments as to who is her qualified to rule as and in the confid of these conventions and in the confid of these conventions and in the confid of these conventions.

B. Do they not always try and generally to represent the confident definition of the particle of the particle of and have a high effect to a particle of the profit of the secret intrinsing and control of these conventions and in the confident of the majority of decirans and in the confidence of the majority of decirans and and make a high effort to a particle of the majority of decirans and and

Are not liberal and conservative

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MASSES SHOULD REION

Folitor, Guide:—In reading over the report of the farmers' delegation to that she have been given in portages and far reaching effect. Fer heavy we can hadly greap the full meaning at so early a date, has a farmer I am probal of these great and noble heart-of heavy a date, and space sider time or money that the farmers' case might be presented in the proper light at Ottawa to the proper light at Ottawa to the proper light at Ottawa to the proper light at advanced in the proper light at John would like to see him one such subjects as the government concerning emitting the to see him one such subjects as the government concerning emitting the to see him one such subjects as the government of the such subjects as the government of the such subjects as the government of the such deletant when the people will demand that the government take over all public breefly then the people will demand that the government take over all public live with the government take over all public live was and lower freight rates, also lower gassenger rates. It is a fearful thing to think about when a man has lived in a country for 25 or 20 years and has not had a thought hope on think whether we are liberals or conservations believed and our wives and children.

Verbatt Mon.

JAMES HARDUICH.

Editor, Gettier, le your issue of December of the land of the land

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W. H. SYLVENTER.

Editor Genor-flave become a subscriber to this journal, and by reading it think it a very excellent paper. It save the conflict of the person of the person

PROTECTING THE PARMERS

The following is a letter which was handed over to us for publication by the Grain Grovers Grain Co.:-knowledging retake grast pleasure in asknowledging retake grast pleasure in asknowledging retake grast pleasure in asknowledging retake grast pleasure for 857.80 in payment for shorting of the disciplinary of the discipl

IOHN KREHNE, Yarbo, Sask.

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B. R. AND CANADIAN NORTHERN Editor, GUIDE:-Some years ago I met gentleman who was a keen politician,

# BE BRIEF.

CO Con Stan

It is impossible for us to publish more than enerenth of the letters sent in by our readers. We have not the space. Please keep the letters as short as possible. We want to give every person an opportunity to present their views to the public. A lot each make and in 300 worder or less. There is only a certain amount of space arvibble. Do not use one unnecessary word.

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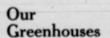
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100,000	11 3 11 11 2 11 4 11	- 77	5,00	4.5	4.8
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Fuel Oil, for use in Hart Par Engine Engine Oil Gas Engine Cylinder Oil	16c per gal. Axle Greas	
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Steam Cylinder Oil Castor Machine Oil Oil in 1-5 gallon tin in case ...... Oil in 2-5 gallon tin in case ...... We guarantee our oils to be "The Best." (Grease put up in 10 and 25 lb. pails. Imperial gallons. See Guide Feb. 15, 1911.

FARMERS' OIL COMPANY

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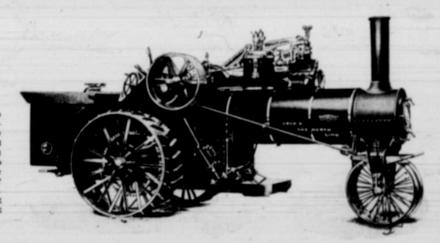
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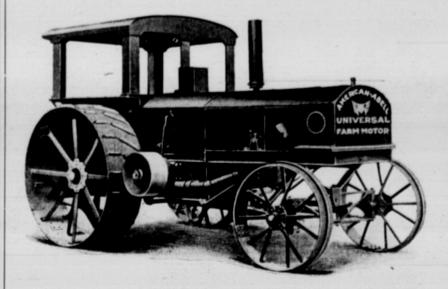
ROADSTER, A-II

DEMI-TONNEAU, 11-8

BOADWIER II -

FORE-DOOR TOURING CAR, 8-11

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ANITOBA SECTION

#### This Section of The Guide of conducted officially by the Manitobs Grain Association by E. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

bers joined and the prospect is that many more will come in at the next meeting. The following officers were elected: President, W. M. Kingdon, vier-president C. S. Averill; secretary treasurer, Hy Woodrock C. S. Averill; Woodcock.

MINITONAS RESOLUTIONS

MINITONAS RESOLUTIONS
Robert Rieddell, secretary of the Minitonas branch writes us that F. J. Dison, organizer for the Direct Legislation League, gave them a very instructive becture on Direct Legislation in the early part of February. Mr. Diron answered numerous questions, and also gave a short talk on the single tax question. At the close of his address he was tendered a hearty vote of thanks by the audience. The regular meeting of the branch was held on February IS and it was decided to hold a social and forward the proceeds to the central association and the Direct Legislation League. The question of membership fees then came up for discussion, and Mr. Sifton moved the following resolution—"In view of the fact that industrial avociations charge from two to five times more for the privileges of membership that the Grain Growers' Association does, and that the said association is seriously handicapped in its useful work through lack of funds, it is desirable that the membership fee he raised to 85 per anaum." This motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, and it is hoped that other branches will take up the subject and take action along this line. Another resolution unanimously carried at the same meeting was as follows:—"We the members of the Minitonay G.G.A., whilst expressing great pleasure at the action

in the hest interests of the producers of grain in Western Canada, he it readwed, that we strongly urge the Dominion government to operate the terminal elevators as the only redress open to Western producers of grain."

#### CARROLL REPUBLATES SIFTON

CARROLL REPUBLIES SIFTON
At their meeting on March. 4, the
Carroll branch adopted the following
resolution.—"Resolved that this access
tion heartily approves of the reciprosity
agreement between the United States
and Canada, and hopes that it will be
ratified and go into effect as soon as
possible; and that we further express
our entire disapproval of the attitude of
the Hon. Clifford Sifton, member for
Brandon, towards the matter, and emphatically declare that he does not
represent the popular sentiment on the
question; and, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Hon. W. S. Fielding,
minister of finance, and the Hon. Clifford
Sifton."

#### GILBERT PLAINS MEETING.

GILBERT PLAINS MEETING
At the regular monthly meeting of the
Gilbert Plains branch held on March 4,
the following resolution was adopted:
"That we, the members of the Gilbert
Plains branch of the M.G.G.A., hereby
place on record our approval of the
reciprocity agreement, between Canada
and the United States. We also regret
that the agreement did not go further in
lessening or removing the duty especially
on farm implements. Also we urge the
Dominion government to still further
extend the British Preference which has

reciprocity with the United States, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Dr. Roche, urging him to support the measure when it comes before the House

Secretary Treasurer

Directors postr Wright Myrtle R. M. Wilson Marringbord, It. It. McArthur, Lander C. Burdatte, Furwarren, W. H. Bewell C. Burdatte, Furwarren, W. H. Bewell

SOLSGIRTH RESOLUTION

The following resolution was passed by the Sologisth branch of the M.G.G.A. at a meeting on March 4: "That this branch endorses the action of the govern-ment in its efforts to bring about respressal trade, between Canada and the United

#### LILYFIELD DISCUSSES RECIPROCITY

LILYPIELD DISCUSSES RECIPROCITY
At the regular meeting of the Lilyfield
Grain Growers on March 8, president.
G. Smith gave an address on co-operation
and its effects on the farmers. C. Peterson spoke at length on reciprocity and the
benefits to be derived from the farmers'
standpoint. H. C. Ayvarst moved "That
this meeting endorse the actions of the
farmers' delegation to Ottawa, and that
a copy of the resolution be sent to G. H.
Bradbury, niember for Sckirk," Mr.
Smith addressed the meeting from an
educational standpoint as has been outlined at the trustees' convention, Mr.
Smith being the delegate from Lilyfield,
S.D.

Smith being the delegate from Lilyfield, S.D.

OAKVILLE MEETING

On Tuesday evening, Mar. 7, in Burns' hall, Oakville, the Grain Growers' Association held one of the largest meetings both in point of members present and the interest manifested in all the questions of the hour. David Thompson, president, ably occupied the chair and opened the program in a neat address in which he outlined the objects of the association and supported reciprocity. David Alexander gave an excellent address on reciprocity and in support of government elevators. Thos. Wood of Elm Creek, proved a whole entertainment in himself, with his Scotch songs, which were made more real by the wearing of the kilt. He was encored to the echos. Other items were a duet by Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson and a splendid recitation by Pearl Alexander; also a report by the delegate to Ottawa. Just here the program took a very pleasant turn the ladies of the association taking charge and catering to the "inner man" in a manner most heartily appreciated and the great success of the meeting as a whole was no doubt largely due to the interest in the association work. R. H. Home of Portage la Prairie, gave some interesting facts in connection with the grain trade as viewed by the commission-man. J. S. Wood, in an excellent speech, dealt with the present situation with regard to the reciprocity agreement. R. C. Henders, president of the M.G.G.A., delivered a stirring address, contrasting our association with other organizations and showing how the farmer who stands outside, hampers the work although he receives all the benefits of the G.G.A., wish to signify our firm belief that said agreement will be of immense benefit to a very large majority of the people of Manitobs and provided and manimously carried; "That, in view of the opposition from certain interests and sources to the reciprocity agreement now under consideration between Canada and the United States, we, the members of the Oakville G.G.A., wish to signify our firm belief that said agreement will be of i the members of the Oakville G.G.A., wish to signify our firm belief that said agreement will be of immense benefit to a very large majority of the people of Manitoba and to the prosperity of Canada in general. We earnestly hope for the ratification of the agreement during the present session of the House of Commons." C. H. BURNELL, Sec'y.

Oakville, Man.

#### KILLARNEY'S VIEWS

F. J. Dixon of Winnipeg, addressed a large audience of Grain Growers in the town hall, Killarney, March 3, on Direct

of the Dominion government re the reciprocity negotiations with the United States, and believing that the said negotiations will, if carried into effect, largely tend to ameliorate our present conditions, desire to put on record our opinion that nothing short of the full demands of our delegates at Ottawa will ultimately satisfy the people of the West

#### BUSY AT SPRINGHILL

BUSY AT SPRINGHILI.

The secretary of the Springhill branch, W. A. Rowe, writes us as follows, under date of March 3rd.—Although you do not hear from us very often, do not think for a moment we are dead. But far from it. We meet monthly and as a rule have a good attendance and are prospering in a co-operative way by buying by the carload thousands of dollars worth of goods, and this stimulates an interest in the association. The following resolutions were passed at our meeting to day.—"Whereas the Dominion government have, in a measure recognized the importance of the prayers of the Grain Growers delegation to Ottawa by the reciprocal free trade agreement with the United States in natural products, it is the opinion of his branch that Uke same will be beneficial to the majority of the Canadian people, especially the working class and those living west of the Great Lakes, and we desire to impress upon the government our urgent request that the agreement be ratified." "Whereas the terminal elevators have not been operated

been so helpful to our Western interests."
A paper on municipal school boards vs. the present rural trustee system was read by the secretary, J. R. Dutton, which was followed by a lively discussion for and against the proposed change. The general opinion was that a change is desirable, as elementary education in Manitoba is at a low stage and the ratepayers are not getting value for the money expended.

#### FRANKLIN INSTRUCTS REPRE-SENTATIVES

The Franklin branch passed the following resolution unanimously:—"Whereas, the Franklin branch of the M.G.G.A. now assembled is of the opinion that the new tariff schedule now before parliament would be of great benefit to Canada and especially the Western provinces, and whereas we would look upon this not as a partisan but as a national issue, resolved, therefore, that we respectfully demand that our representatives, Dr. Roche M.P., and Mr. Arthur Meighen, M.P., do all in their power to have said tariff schedule become law, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of the above mentioned gentlemen, and also above mentioned gentlemen, and also to The Grain Growers' Guide."

#### STRATHCLAIR FOR AGREEMENT

At a meeting of the Grain Growers' Association of Strathelair, on March 4th, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That we endorse—the—steps being taken to bring about a measure of

# ELM BANK ORGANIZED A very successful and enthusiastic meeting was held in Elm Bank school house on Feb. 25 for the purpose of organizing a branch of the M.G.G.A. The meeting was first addressed by J. S. Wood, vice-president of the M.G.G.A. The meeting was first addressed by J. S. Wood, vice-president of the M.G.G.A. who touched upon such questions as the elevator monopoly. Direct Legislation and its benefits, and also outlined what the Grain Growers' Grain Company had done for the farmers of the Western Provinces. Mr. Colin H. Burnell of Oakville, and Robt. Houston of Starbuck also delivered addresses, which were very much appreciated. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Peter Laidlaw; vice-president, Fred. Shirtliff; secretary, A. T. Rice; directors, John Swenson, Tom Sherlock, A. Neutwig, Jas. Kelly, A. T. Rice, John Monkhouse DAUPHIN FOR RECIPROCITY

of one of our members—the late John B. Steedsman.—

To Mrs. John B. Steedsman and Friends. Boar Friends.—As secretary of the Grain Growers' Association of Deloratine. I have been instructed to forward to you—the wife and kindred of the late John B. Steedsman the following resolution expressive of our deep sorrow and sympathy on account of your recent wore between ment, viz.—That through the dispensation of the Divine Providence your lamented husband and kinsman, who was also our valued friend and fellow worker, has been removed from our midst, and we desire to take this opportunity of offering you our sincere sympathy in the very sore bereavement you have sustained, and we trust that when the Roll Call has sounded for us up yonder, the strong links of family and friendship now severed may be reunited where parting is no more and sorrow never comes.

Sixued on behalf of the Association.

Signed on behalf of the Associat JAMES B. STEWART, Se sine, Man., February 21, 1911.

ELM BANK ORGANIZED

DAUPHIN FOR SECIPROCITY

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the last meeting of the Dauphin branch, held March 4: "Resolved, that this association is strongly in favor of the British Preferential tariff, and earnestly hopes that the Dominion parliament at this session, will increase the preference to at least fifty per cent. of the regular tariff, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Glen Campbell, M.P., for Dauphin." "Whereas, in the opinion of this association, the reciprocity agreement now before the government of Canada and the United States will be of great benefit to this country; therefore, be it resolved, that we urge the Dominion parliament to adopt the said agreement, and put the same into effect at as early a date as possible, and, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Glen Campbell, M.P., for Dauphin."

#### CROCUS HILL FORMED

meeting was held at Crocus Hill of on Feb. 23 when a brafich of the n Growers was organized. Ten mem-

# British Columbia Fruit Lands

LOCATED IN THE KOOTENAY VALLEY, WHICH LIES IN THE FAMOUS NELSON DISTRICT

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large blocks. Sold on easy terms, and rate of interest on unpaid balance is only 6 Per Cent.

These lands are all choicely lo-cated, having first class railway service and also good wagon roads which make shipping con-ditions ideal.

THEY ALSO LIE IN WELL SETTLED DISTRICTS

We will take a party of intend-ing buyers over our properties about March 25, 1911, at which time we will leave Winnipeg.

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CATALOGUE

THE PLANET

#### The Brunswick

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Legislation, and the single tax. His address was instructive, interesting and inspiring. Mr. Dixon explained what Direct Legislation is, why we want it, and how to get it. The delegates to the Ottawa convention also made their report, and expressed the opinion that the delegation had made a lasting impression on the federal parliament, and also on the whole Dominion. The meeting closed after passing the following resolution: "Resolved that we ask Dr. Schaffner to support the government agreement in its entirety."

CYPRESS RIVER CONCERT

extremely unfortunate in their choice of a night this year on which to hold their animal entertainment, as Tuesday evening February 28th, was certainly the worst of the season so far for snow and bizzard. Being the third annual entertainment extra efforts had been put forth to eclipse the ones of the two previous years, and when those who at tended knew that many of the numbers on the program had to be cancelled they then knew what a treat the complete program would have been. The hall was comfortably filled, the attendance being between one hundred and sixty and seventy-five, so that the proceeds left a little halance on hand when everything had been settled. The appearance of R. C. Henders, of Culross, president of the Grain Growers' organization, had anxiously been booked forward to and few were disappointed, as his address to the Grain Growers was all that could be wished for from a Grain Growers' point of view.

#### DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS.

DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

F. J. Divon who is making a tour of the province on behalf of the Manitoda Federation for Direct Legislation will address meetings at the following places—Holland, Monday, March 19th, evening meeting: Cypress, River, Tuesday, March 21st, afternoon meeting: Rathwell, Tuesday, Magab 11st, evening meeting; Treherne, Wednesday, March 18th, afternoon meeting; Elm Creek, Wednesday, March 18th, afternoon meeting; Starbuck, Thursday, March 28th, afternoon and evening meetings. Another series of meetings is being arranged for Mr. Divon in the Swan River district to commence in the last week of the present month.

#### SILVERWOOD RESOLUTION

SILVERWOOD RESOLUTION

The Silverwood G.G.A. at their regular meeting. March 5, passed the following resolution.—That this Association approves of the agreement for reciprocal tariff concessions between Canada and the United States made by the two countries and recommends it to the Dominion parliament's immediate approval and this association also respectfully suggests to the Dominion government that further consideration be given to the matter of the tariff with a virew to further substantial reductions in the duties on agricultural implements or to a free interchange in these articles with the United States." We have now got thirty members in good standing in this branch and hope to be able to double it soon as we are all the time adding to our number. We had a debate on "grain growing versus mixed farming," which was a great success and intend having a few more delbates on different subjects. We are going to hold a concert on March 17. We are going to form another branch up in this part of the country. We have two meetings a month, one for business purposes and one for social entertainment which proves a great success as it helps to get new members for us.

Duck Mountain, Man.

A. H. DETMOLD, See'y. Duck Mountain, Man.

#### PURE BRED CATTLE SALE

PURE BRED CATTLE SALE

Nothing which is done by the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' association is of
more importance than the annual auction
sale of pure bred cattle which enables
breeders to dispose of their surplus stock
to farmers who are engaged in the cattle
trade. The special rate offered by the
association enables a purchaser in any
part of Saskatchewan to have his purchase
delivered at his nearest railway station
for the small sum of \$2.50 each. This
sale will take place in connection with the
Winter Fair at Regina on March 23.
Shorthorn males will predominate. There
will be a few females. Shorthorns are
offered for sale by A. J. Watson, Auburnton, H. C. Watson, Oxbow; E. K. Hune,
Manor; James Cheyne, Manor; R. N.
Douglass, Tantallon, and a number of
other breeders of Shorthorns. Herefords
both males and females by the Mossom
Boyd Company of Prince Albert, and
John H. Reid of Moosomin. Jerseys
bred by Joseph Harper of Kinley are
offered for sale by Wm. Anderson of
Regina. The animals entered for the
cattle sale will be judged on March 20
so that prospective purchasers will have
an opportunity for noting the stock which
are offered. A catalog of the animals
entered in the sale is being published and
will be suppiled to any person making
application for it. Address the secretary
of The Winter Fair board, department
of agriculture, Regina.

# **GARTON'S** PEDIGREED SEEDS

The rush of orders we are having from Western Farmers proves their appreciation of Seed with Breeding and quality. Our stocks of most of our Pedigreed strains are now very low, and if it is your intention to secure a foundation stock of any of our New Breeds, send in your order
AT ONCE

Garton Pedigree Seed Co. Ltd. 455 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

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> Can be Painted any Color. Absolutely Waterproof. Made specially to walk on. Get a Sample.

DUNN BROS. WINNIPEG REGINA ::

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30 NINTH STREET, BRANDON, MAN.

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choicest wheat and mixed farming land in Manitoba, being situated in the Municipality of Daly, Township 11, Range 21 West. The farm is all fenced, close to school, church and market. Abundance of good spring water and wood on each section, and valuable buildings. Will sell at an average price of about \$20.00 per acre, on easy terms. Will also sell Plow Engine, Stock and Implements at a valuation.

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# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

actional belong in the strong, and more the pilly, we are not yet the strong to off your bave may yet replaced the Grain Grower's Association this year, do so. The report of the "lanner event" of the farmer's year, the convention, occupied the Normaction Association last evening. A very fair turnout of members was present. The periodent, Henry Stabilities, gave a report of the Regions convention, and the most important speeches weaking from the Regions and the most important speeches, and the most important speeches weaking from the Regions gathering, and after an informative talk on the Hudson's Hay Railway, the previousled elevator scheme and the other previousled elevator scheme and the index property of the hudson's Hay a subset and the other property in a total departy of the hudson's high a subset and the property of the hudson's high a subset and the previousled elevator scheme and the store granting previousled the property of the prope

SPROUT AT HOODIO

As I am very much interested in the Grain Grozer. Association, would you like so kind as to seed me particulars of poining same, as entry fere, etc. I wish to shart a branch here, as the farmers are very much interested in the doings of the association. Please oddige by an answer soon.

JOHN J. KORTH

EILION ANXIOUS TO JOIN

At a meeting of the farmers in Eidom
district hold at the school house on
Menday, Jan 23, it was decided to form,
a branch of the Grain Growers, Association, and as secretary for said meeting, it
was instructed to write you for fing if
was instructed. We are counting
on about a veryly to seventy-five members
right away, and would have already made
a start only the weather has been against
any chance of holding first meeting

JOHN BROUGH

GERMANS WILL HELP

As a reader of The Germa and a Grain
Grower I am interested in the association
of which I have been a member for some
years. I came here last apring and now
we want to get an organization started
here, and I am making myself havy
would like information as to how to
proceed, or if we could get an organize
who could speak German, it would help
us a lot as 30 per cent of the farmers
are Bussian Germans. But they are
with us in the fight. We are twenty-two
miles southwast of Unity on the G.T.P.
west of Sakkstoon. We wish to form
also at Salvador on the Kerr Robert.
Machlin C.P.R. line.

R. J. TOLD TODD

SKIPTON WISHES TO FORM
Some of the "Shipton farmers are discusing the advisability of establishing
a branch of the Suskatchewan firain
Growers" Association. Will you be an
good as to favor us with particulars of the
advantages and how to go about it. "They

avoid also like to have the details of the elevator scheme as premoted by the association and to know consulting as to what charact the farmers would have to take in getting one at very level with a scheme to the latter of the ingesting one at very latter to take in getting one at very latter to t

Our regular meeting was held on the ath inst. After all hericas of the association had been discussed and correspondence read. Mr. J. W. Hayliff haid a proposition before the meeting, which not with the approval of all present. It is this. "That all members of the branch lay aside a plot of ground (size of plot to be determined upon a noise representative meeting), to be collivated and weeded with the same sized of ground that was pointed out that in case of comperation funds were necessary, and the proceeds to be donated to the association. It was pointed out that in case of comperation funds were necessary, and this was Mr. Bayliff's suggestion. A set of bylaws, were defined for the ruling of this association. 1st. That membership he confined to beautiful for the ruling of the association of the association. Also that no Dominion official be athirted to the flat any members who misconstucts to make the supervision or may be expelled. Nominations were taken for

Jessup, the Regina delegate. The avales committee reported that they had done nothing as yet. The hadron amounts supper, and the meeting then adjourned, buring supper a splendid program was rendered.

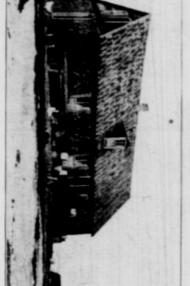
HARRY J. PERRIN

tpy Hill, Sank

WALFOLE DELECATE REFORTS
The Walpole branch of the Saskatelevan Grain Grovers' Association held a
meeting on February 27, at which t
Banities, our delegate to the Regina
convention, gave his report. Jax Rodsinson, a member of the central executive,
dwelt briefly on the elevator question
and then proveded to give a history of the
association and the growth of same during
the different years since it was first
organized. The meeting closed with a
brarly vote of thanks to the speakers.
T. KETCHESON, See's

CAMLACHIE ANNUAL MEETING
Cambebie branch of the G. G. A held
their assuad meeting on Saturday, Feb.
E3, and elected the following officers:
President, A. H. Nethelson vice-president
J. T. Pearson; serretary-treasurer, A. S.
Arantrong, Directors C. Lindony, Wm.
Gilbert, S. Jenkins, H. Batterley, F. A.

Sask



bot social to be held in the near future. The following were elected: Theol Clay Geo. Green, S. Gruber and Wm. Fisches. The meeting then adjourned WM. PINCHES. See'y.

Some time ago I received a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and we expected to have organized on the third day of February, but owing to the stormy weather we were unable to attend Honever, we intend to meet again when the meeting is well advertised. On the following day I had made arrangements to meet the farmers at Main Centre, about twelve miles north of Herbert. This is the first settlement in this district. It is almost a complete German settlement. Perhaps a more intelligent and itse around Main Centre are not to be ound in the whole West. Although the weather was none too favorable we had a very good meeting. The progressive spirit that has characterized the building up of the Canadian West is not tacking a mong the farmers at Main Centre. I expect there will be a very large organization at this point and would be very much pleased if you could obtain some literature in German to farilitate organization.

Herbert, Sask,

rt, Sask.

METING AT SPY HILL
A meeting and social were held in
Bavelaw school, February 23rd. This
gathering was a splendid success. The
Ottawa delegate gave his report of the
delegation. He was followed by Mr.

Willia and W. T. Pledge. There was a splendid attendance at this meeting and a fively interest was taken in the work of the association. Prosperts are bright for the coming year in this district, as several new members have come in and more are coming. Arrangements are being made for a box social to be held on Friday, March 17, and a good time is expected.

A. S. ARMSTRONG, Se.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

We had a meeting of farmers here yesterday and organized a branch of your association. There were eighteen that became members and paid their fee, and some more that promised to do so at the next meeting, which will be in two weeks, the 9th of March. I am, therefore, not sending you any money until we get the others.

ciew G. G. A.

BORDEN HAS AWAKENED
The above branch has just recovered from a twelve month's lumber and started out to justify its existence under, we hope, more favorable auspices. I have been requested to ask for information from headquarters that would enable us at our next meeting to get into touch with the questions that are now reagging the attention of the other branches.

Butter Sealt G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

HILLYIEW MEETINO
The fortnightly meeting of the Hillyiew branch was held at Hillyiew schoolroom on February 4. G. C. Kyle, president.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Life President

Lysis was in a series of the control of the control

presided and was supported by Mevers, Pilder, N. Laing, J. McNaughton and J. Tyou (director) and L. M. Filder, seeps tary pro-tem. I. F. Vail was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy on the director, atc., A suggestion was made as to having a seed fair in consection with the learned, and after a lengthy discussion it was decided to venture upont his innevation, consequently a seed fair will be held on Saturday aftermoon, March 18.

WEST EAGLE HILL

The executive committee of the West Engle Hills Grain Growers' Association and at M. A. Bridge's on Westnesday evening, January 18th, a full attendance being present. The following yellahos was arranged for the meetings to be held this winter. Feltenary 1st at Prongus school special meeting to discuss the resultations to be brength up at the Hegina convention. Paper on "The Heavy Horse" by the W. Waters. February 28th, Chewshadd in tied in more and refreshments; paper on "Direct Representation" by C. F. Prosent. March 28th, Frangus achool, "Groserwitten of Meisture" by J. Heidige, Sr. March 28th, Cleveland school, "Organization," by S. Schoner, April 3th, Prongus achool, "Growing Frest, April 3th, Cleveland school, "The Tariff," by A. E. Flack.

KEMPTON SPECIAL MEETING
A special meeting of the Grain Growers
Association was held to discuss the
immigration scheme of Messes, McDonald
and Campbell, of Marshall. These gentlemen are endeavoring to induce some of
the better class farmers in the States to
locate in this district.

GRENFELL ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Grenfell Grain Growers' Association was held in the Agricultural society's rooms on Monday afternson, January 30, the president, Gerald W. Fitzgerald in the chair. There was a very good attendance of members considering the condition of the roads. A good deal of routine business was disposed of.

MERVIN ORGANIZED

There was a largely attended meeting held in the Mervin school house to inaugurate a branch of the Grain Growers.

Association on January 16. AR Genmell, J.P., was appointed president, and A. McKenzie (chairman of the Local Improvement District council), vice-enthusiastic farmers.

WHITEWOOD ANNUAL
The annual meeting of the Whitewood branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association was held in the town hall on Saturday, January 28, Mr. Wiley, president, in the chair. The minutes of the annual meeting were read and adopted the financial statement showing a balance on the right side. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. A. Wiley, president; N. McNaughton, vice-president, and directors as follows: H. Gilson, D. McIntosh, C. Davis, Sr. R. J. Madden, D. J. Robertson, John Vigar, E. Dawson, J. Munro, D. W. Taylor.

SEMAN'S MEETING
The Semans branch of the Grain Grows' Association met in A. S. Minto's
flee. In the absence of President Jac
title, owing to illness, Vice-President T.

March 15, 1911

Leuis occupied the chair. The secretary was instructed to advertise for tenders for a supply of formaldeleyde, forty per cent. Clatric II (a) of the conditation was amended by substituting the words "one dellar, half" for "two dellars, 50c." It was decided to apply for an extension of the unbasing platform at once. G. T. Felton was elected to fill a vacancy on the executive. In the discussion on "Why I should belong to the Grain Grovers' Association," the servetary read from a pamphlet some of the early history of the association, the servetary read from a pamphlet some of the early history of the association of the land from the early history of the association of the land from the statement of the true Western previous, and we (farmers) are only doing our duty by becoming members and uniting for a common purpose. On the suggestion of J. J. Thompson the subject chosen for discussion at next meeting was "Bose Labor get a Fair Share of what she Produces."

Producers?"

ZEALANDIA ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Zeulandia Grain Growers' Association was held in troodand's half on Thursday afternson, the 12th inst. Surprisingly few were present but absentees had the excuse of "cold weather." The most immediate business before the meeting was the election of new officers for 1911. There was some discussion at the start as to shether the meeting should be put off till the following day and called to meet immediately after the farmers' meeting which was to be addressed by two special speakers. It was thought that as there might be a large crowd present, the major portion night be persuaded to remain and hold a meeting of Grain Growers. This idea, however, was discarded. A quorum was formed by the admission of W. J. Reyeraft to membership, and the regular order of husiness was proceeded with. The new president is Mr. Peter Brown, at the start of t Reyeraft to membership, and the regular order of business was proceeded with. The new president is Mr. Peter Brown, and the new vice-president is Mr. Hilliard Jones. The choice of directors was an easy matter, and the men elected were chosen so as to cover the district as far as possible as regards the location of their land. Those directors are, Mesers, P. Johnson, Ed. Kidd, W. J. Reyeraft, James McLean, Ernest Fordham, Harnwell and H. Upigrove. It may be noted that there are more directors this year than last, thus making the formation of a quorum an efficier matter.

#### A NEW ASSOCIATION

A NEW ASSOCIATION
There was organized here on March 3, a branch of the G. G. Association, to be known as the Dale branch. The following officers were elected: President, Jas. Burren: vice-president, Jas. Barnstahle; secretary-treasurer, L. O. Dale. We have seven members to begin with, and more to come.

L. O. DALE, See'y.

L. O. DALE, See'y.

#### WANT TO FORM

WANT TO FORM
There is a large number of farmers in
this district desirous of having a Grain
Growers Association established here. I
think there would be no difficulty in
securing between 39 and 40 members.
JOHN M. MILLAR.

Tezortan, Sask.

#### BATTLE VALLEY ORGANIZED

BATTLE VALLEY ORGANIZED
On Monday, Feb. 20th, 1911, a meeting
of the farmers of the district was held and
a branch of the S.G.G.A. formed and the
following officers elected: President,
M. W. Bradley; yice-president, T. Mudie,
weretary-treasurer, H. Gibbard; directors,
T. Carman, W. Stewart, D. Morgan,
J. Gardiner, T. Parsons and C. Hall,
The branch will be known as "Battle
Valley."

#### CREELMAN ANNUAL MEETING

CREEIMAN ANNUAL MEETING
One of the most enthusiastic Grain
Grower's meetings ever held in this
district was the annual meeting to hear
Mr. Foster's report from the convention.
B. L. Tanner spoke on Direct Legislation.
S. R. Carrulbers also gave a brief sketch
of the rural telephone question. The
meeting then took up the resolutions
passed by the Grain Grower's convention.

JAS. DYKES.
Creelman, Sask. Creelman, Sask.

LETTER FROM MR. BAUMUNK

LETTER FROM MIR, BALMUNK
I attended a meeting at Laird on, Feb.
25th, and may say to you that the farmers
around Laird are getting in shape to
handle the difficulties, which they are up
against. Every seat in the school house
was occupied. After explaining the number of things the association had brought
into effect for the farmers, several new

members were added to the association. Forty shares were taken in the G.G.G.Co. and a good number of subscriptions taken for The Guide. The farmers are nearly all agreed to use every means possible to secure a square deal. I have never seen the farmers so much in sensed and in one arcord as they are at the present time.

Dundurn, Sask N. E. BAUMUNK

ARELEE IN LINE

This branch is quite in accord with the recommendations in the elevator commission report and also with the finding of the Regina convention. At the present we cannot go as deeply into this proposition as use would like on account of our situation far from railways. Our men have suffered in the past from the heavy exactions of traders, dealers, etc., and are now dealing in a cooperative way whenever they have the chance.

Arefee, Sask. G. W. DAVIS, See'y.

MR. LAWRENCE AT DANA

MR. LAWRINGE AT DANA
At our meeting on Feb. 25, we had
Mr. Lawrence of Aberdeen with us, who
gave a very interesting and foreible
address. At the close of his address we
had the pleasure of receiving twelve members. Great interest is being manifested here in the Grain Growers' movement, and if the interest can be kept up
throughout the summer months, I believe we have the makings of a good
strong branch here.
W. E. HALL, See'v.

W. E. HALL, See'y.

ST. MEINRAD FORMED

ST. MEINRAD FORMED

A meeting of farmers was held in St.
Meinrad P.O. for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Sask, G. G. A.
A good number of farmers were present
and every one became a member. The
meeting was addressed by J. T. Wilson
of Dans, and every one present promised
to work enthusiastically in the good cause
of organization. Twenty-two members
were gathered in I might add that a
good number subscribed for The Guide
and took shares in the Grain Growers'
Grain Co.

GEO. A. REDING. Serv.

GEO, A. REDING, See'y, St. Meinrad, Sask.

GOOD MEETING AT NEWLANDS

GOOD MEETING AT NEWLANDS

Our meeting of the \$77, was our anniversary meeting, our association being
formed two years on that date. It was
a meeting long to be remembered, a
meeting not to be characterized by its
numbers but by the enthusiasm of the
twenty members present on all questions
of such vital importance of toway roncerning the farmers of Canada. offneresolution was passed by our association
on the necessity of a parcel post for
Canada to exceed the four or five lbs.
that exist to-day. A resolution was
passed, that we endorse Direct Legislation, and the Initiative, Referendum and
right of Recall, and ask that our excentive
bring this matter before the legislature.
J. W. Darman, gave us a splendid paper
reviewing the work of the association in
the past year. the past year.

R. DePRIEST, Sec'y, Newlands, G.G.A.

#### INFORMATION WANTED

INFORMATION WANTED
Kindly forward at your earliest convenience forms for the organization of an association here. Also please send copies of pamphlets issued by the association, which would be of interest to farmers.

J. M. BOWLEY

Simpson, Sask.

WILCOX ON ELEVATORS
At a meeting of the Wilcox Grain
Growers' Association held on March 3rd,
1911, a resolution was unanimously
adopted, approving of the elevator system
as proposed by the Saskatchewan government.

FRED. HESSE, Sec'y

Wilcox, Sask.

At a school district meeting recently held at Limerick, the matter of forming a Grain Growers' Association was freely discussed and it was the opinion of all present that the matter should be taken up with the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan with the object in view of forming a branch of that body in this southern portion of Saskatchewan. There may possibly be an organization formed in the south, of which we have not heard. In the event of such you may be able to put us in touch with them. the event of such you may be able to put us in touch with them.

J. M. HOLDSWORTH.

Limerick, Sask.

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  - 5-''How to Grow Sweet Peas.''
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THE WHEAT FOR THE WESTERN FARMER

the front of Resiliess and Tried equal to Red Fife in Quality. The following are from the reports of the Experimental Farms:

At Brandon, average days matering—Marquis 110, Red Fife 121.

At Indian Head, average days hostering—Marquis 110, Red Fife 121.

At Indian Head, average yield per hostering—Marquis 111, Red Fife 40 1.5 bushels. At Reporting average yield per are Marquis 40 beahels, Red Fife 40 1.5 bushels. At Indian Head, average yield per are Marquis 40 beahels, Red Fife 34 bushels. We strongly advise every ground to now all the Marquis Wheat he can obtain. Every bushed will be wented for seed next year and the following year at high prider. There is not hefty silventance in algali, their stock is the genuine, being us for full description. The Resident Fife Wheat—The old standby of the Weat, Our stock is from Registered Anverty and selected. The last standby of the Weat, Our stock is from Registered Anverty and selected. The first sead in the last standby of the Weat, Our stock is from seed here the first wheat of Agriculture of foreign manufacture in a shipped last assame to the Reportments of Agriculture of foreign manufacture in a shipped last assame to the Reportment of Agriculture of foreign manufacture in a shipped last assame to the Reportmental Farm. Ottava Write for price White Fife Wheat—Limited quantity.

Durum Wheat—In demand for Central Randatchewan and Alberta; 10 bushels 117.00, began included.

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Improved American Banner Oats "Grown from Registered Reed" We handle only the one strain. Proof of its merit is clear from the big yields of our customers, and the Government Test of many strains of Banner Gata side by side resulted in this strain heading the list. Buy the Rest. 10 busheds \$5.00, logs free.

Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats From stock send obtained direct from Messra. Garton. 10 bushels for \$8.50, bags free.

Silver King Six Rowed Barley - This variety headed the list for yield in a test of 64 varieties. It has given us great satisfaction. The sample is thin this year, but the vitality is good. 10 bushels \$10.00, bags included.

Brewer Two Rowed Barley - Messra. Garton's introduction. 10 bushels \$14.00, bags included.

Railways give half rates to the Grain Grower.



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(Marie Corelli Spencer)

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# Do You Want to Know

More About The

# Grain Growers' Grain Company?

This article, which appeared in the March 1st issue of The Guide, is being republished by request].

During the past few months we have received a very large number of inquiries regarding on Coupany. Many who have been thinking Courchasing stock have been taking how, when and why the Grain Growers' Grain Company was started, what it has done, what it is aiming to do, how it is run, how it differs from other grain companies, and other such questions. They want to be perfectly clear on all these points before they decide to invest their money, and in this they are quite right. There are, no doubt, many others who have not written us but who are just as anxious to learn more about this great co operative Company. We are taking this opportunity, therefore, to give the readers of The Guide in a plain and simple way as much information on this subject as we possibly can.

#### HOW THE COMPANY CAME TO BE ORGANIZED

Many do not understand the difference between the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grain Growers' Association. Some think they are one, while others are not aware of any connection whatever. course neither of these views is correct. The Grain Growers' Associations were organized in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in 1903, and a little later similar societies were organized in Alberta. These Associations, which were quite open and voluntary, had for their object the protection of the farmer's inter ests. It was hoped that a few thousand farmers working together in an organized body could do much that no individual farmer working alone could do. It can well be remembered that the conditions under which the farmer was compelled to market his grain about 10 years ago were anything but just. He was practically at the mercy of a few dealers, who were backed by the railways, and he had to take pretty much what was offered him. The Associations did much to improve these unjust conditions, but there was still a great deal of dissatisfaction among the farmers as to the treatment they were receiving.

In 1905 a committee was appointed by the Grain Growers to look into the situation and, if possible, to suggest some way to remedy matters. The committee soon saw that the grain trade was being dominated by a few powerful elevator companies who were running things very much to suit The farmers and the independent grain dealers in the Grain Exchange had little or no influence. The committee saw that the most effective way to improve conditions was for the farmers to form a joint stock company and to get into the marketing business themselves. Through this company the farmers could place their grain on the market and not be subject to the heavy profits which the elevator companies had been taking. They would thus force these companies to give better terms; they would, by co-operation, reduce the cost of marketing their grain to the lowest point: and they would be in a better position to see any improvements that could be made in

During the plast few months we have the marketing system that would benefit the

During the summer of 1906 stock was subscribed from among the members of the Grain Growers' Associations and other farmers, and the Grain Growers' Grain Company was organized. While this Company is an outgrowth of the Association, it is a separate institution, and is working under a government charter like any other joint stock com-pany. Many of its shareholders are memers of the Association, but there are many who are not, and many who are members of the Association are not shareholders in the Company. They are in this respect quite distinct. The Company was so organized that only farmers and members of their families could purchase shares. No one could purchase more than four, and each person had but one vote. This has kept the Comcented any one person getting undue influence. The farmers' Company received its first ear of grain on Sept. 5th, 1906.

#### DIFFICULTIES TO OVERCOME

As could only be expected, a company starting out with the objects in view which this young Company had, received consider-able opposition: Shortly after it was started, when grain had begun to flow in freely, the Elevator interests, who were the controlling factors in the Grain Exchange, took objection to a clause in our constitution which they claimed was contrary to the rules of the The result was that the Grain Exchange. Growers' Grain Company were expelled from the Exchange. Through the sacrifice of two or three of the leading farmers who came to the rescue of the young Company and pledged their personal property as security, the Company was enabled to carry on its although with considerable diffi-The objectionable clause in our constitution was altered, but still we were kept out of the Exchange. Pressure was brought to bear upon the Manitoba Legislature by the Grain Growers' Association, who had by this time become a strong power at the polls, and the Legislature ordered the Exchange to geinstate the Farmers' Company on penalty of losing its charter. The Farmers' Company was reinstated.

This was only one of many difficulties which had to be overcome, but space will not permit us to discuss all. Suffice to say that nothing can testify so much to the permanent strength of the Grain Growers' Grain Company than the difficulties which it has had to overcome in gaining its present strong position in the Grain Trade. Those who hesitate to invest in the Company today would have no fears if they knew more of the struggles which the Company passed through successfully in the first few years of its career. Let it also be said that the loyalty with which the farmers of the West have stood by their own Company has done much to make it what it is today. The greater the opposition, the stronger they have rallied to its aid.

#### HOW THE COMPANY HAS SUCCEEDED

How has the Company succeeded? The first year, in spite of losing its seat on the Grain Exchange, it handled 2,500,000 bushels of grain. It cleared a profit of about \$800.00 and paid a cash dividend of about 8 per eent. The second year (1907-8) 5,000,000 bushels of grain were handled and a profit of over \$30,000.00 cleared. That year all who had \$7.50 paid on stock received enough dividend to pay up their stock to \$17.50. The third year the receipts of grain increased to 7,500,000 bushels. The profits were over \$52,000.00, and all who had their shares paid up to \$17.50 received a certificate for a fully paid up share, the last \$7.50 being paid from the \$52,000.00 carned. Besides applying this \$7.50 on each share there was enough profits left over to form a small reserve fund. While the dividends for these two years were exceptionally high, no money actually left the Company, all being applied on the stock, and the credit of the Company was not weakened. Last year (1909-10) the Company doubled the business of any preceding year and handled more 16,400,000 bushels. The profits amounted to \$95,000.00, \$50,000,00 of which was added to the reserve fund, and the balance paid to shareholders as a 15 per cent. cash divi-dend. This year, in spite of poorer crops, the Company will exceed the record mark reached last year, and its total receipts of grain before the year closes June 30th will have run close to the 20,000,000 bushel mark. number of farmers holding stock in the Company has been doubled every year, and at the present time about 17,000 shares have been sold, which represent about 8,000 shareholders. Most of the first shareholders took one or two shares; they are now taking four for themselves, and four for every member of their families. The Farmers' Com-pany is to-day one of the most powerful factors in the Grain trade in Western Canada. Through this Company the farmers are now marketing about one-quarter of their grain, and this large amount passing through the one channel enables them to exert a strong influence in their own interest.

#### PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS NOT THE ONLY AIM

Although the Grain Growers' Grain Company has always cleared a large profit and paid a good dividend on capital, and while it always hopes to do so, it has had another object in view, namely, to improve market conditions and enable the farmer to get more for his grain. Through the influence of their own Company in the Grain trade the farmers are now able to get a much better deal. If they can't get a square deal from the elevator man, they have always their own agency to fall back on. The result is plain. Many farmers have written us stating that they have got from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for their grain on account of the Farmers' Company being in the business. Many who for certain reasons could not ship to their own Company have written to tell us that through the indirect influence of this

The Guide advertising pages

Company they were able to do considerable better than they otherwise could have done. The spreads between "street" and "track" grain have been considerably reduced, the spreads between the different grades have been considerably lessened, and the farmer is now also able to get much better satisfaction in every respect than he could have got a few years ago.

In 1908 the Farmers' Company entered the export business. That year they exported 2,000,000 bushls. Last year they exported 6,000,000, and their export trade is still increasing. We are today one of the largest, if not the largest, grain exporters in Canada. What have we done for the farmers by entering the export business? 1st. We have raised the Fort William prices of grain nearer to these export prices, and by lessening this spread put thousands of dollars in the Farmers' pockets. 2nd. As wewere not out primarily for profits we have opened up foreign markets for Canadian grain, which has increased demand and bettered prices. The past season we have found a market in, and exported large quantities of low grade, off grade and rejected wheat to Germany, a trade which promises to bring handsome profits to the Canadian farmers.

#### HOW THE FARMERS' COMPANY DIFFERS FROM OTHER GRAIN COMPANIES

The question is often asked, how does the Grain Growers' Grain Company differ from other grain companies? From what we have said of the work the Company is doing, the answer is evident. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is in the business to serve the farmers' interests. It hopes always to earnprofits and pay dividends, but this is not its primary object, while it is the primary object of other companies. It would be the object of this Company, too, were the shareholders who compose the Company not all farmers themselves, and it is plain, if the earning of large profits is at the expense of lower prices for their grain, they are no further Would it pay other Companies to try to lessen the spreads between street and track grain and between the different grades and between Fort William and export prices when that is where their profit is made? Certainly not. Would it pay them to take chances and spend money opening up a new export trade which could benefit only another class, the producers? That would not be business. The answer is plain, if the farmers want these things done in their interest they must do it themselves, and that they are doing through their Own Com-pany. This is why the Farmers' Company is, and always will be, different from other

Besides improving conditions in the grain trade and enabling the farmer to get more for his grain, the Company has done much to help on the Organization of the Western Farmers. It has supported The Grain Growers' Guide, the official organ of the Grain Growers' Association, and has lent considerable toward the educational and organization work. It has also been a strong factor in fighting for every improvement in the system of marketing grain that would help the farmer.

#### WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

Where has the money come from that has enabled the Company to carry on this work? From the farmers? No. From the one cent commission which, according to the rules of the Grain Exchange, every firm is obliged to sharge. Were this Company not in the business, the balance of this one cent commission would all have been retained by grain dealers as legitimate profit, and you would have no improved conditions, no higher prices, no Grain Growers' Guide.

From this one cent commission, and from this only, has all the money come which has maintained this Company and enabled it to do the work it has done. There has been no tax upon the farmer outside this one cent commission. All that the farmers have been asked to do is to provide the capital wherewith to give the Company credit enough to finance their grain, and for this capital they have always received a good cash dividend. All they are asked to do is to invest in their own Company the money they are now investing in other ways, ways which carn them no greater profits and which do not benefit their own business in the slightest.

### LARGE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL REQUIRED

Few have any idea what capital is required to handle a large grain business. Last year this Company did a \$20,000,000 business. Much of that was an export business which required a large amount of capital, because you must wait a considerable time for returns. In one day the past season over \$255,000.00 were sent out from our office in payment of grain. If the farmers are to remain independent of outside interests in the handling of their grain and continue to enjoy the improving conditions they must insure that their own Company shall always have enough Capital to handle more grain than is likely to be shipped to it. Should it not have enough capital to do this some farmers would be forced to sell to other concerns and they would stand just where they stood five years ago. Of course the numbers would be smaller, but the result to the individual would be the same.

Besides, the farmers have long seen the advantage of entering the milling business. We believe still better prices can be got by grinding our own wheat. To do this, capital must be invested. Our farmers have the capital today, but they are investing it in other ways. What is required is to concentrate our money in our own Company until that Company has enough to enable it to market all our products to the best advantage.

We are constantly being asked to handle meat and other farm products. already handled several consignments of dressed meat, eggs, dairy products, etc. We have not solicited this trade and have not as yet very good facilities for handling it, but the demand upon us to make these lines a part of our regular business is strong. also being asked to supply our share holders with lumber, coal, flour, twine and other products. We hope soon to be able to meet this request and to be in a position market every farm product to the best advantage, and to supply our shareholders with such articles as we mentioned, at cost. All that is necessary is more capital. is the reason we are asking the farmers at the present time to invest their money in their own Company

#### HOW THE COMPANY IS MANAGED

How is the Grain Growers' Grain Company managed? What control have the farmers over it? As stated before, no shareholder has more than one vote. once a year and elect from holders meet among themselves a board of nine Directors. This board meets every three months to consider the auditors' statement of the business and all other questions of importance which may have come up. They examine every detail of the business and satisfy themselves that all is secure. They elect from their number at the beginning of each year three men to form a board of control. These three men, who are all farmers, spend all their time in the employ of the Company. Their duty is to see that the will of the directors and shareholders is carried out, employ the necessary labor, and generally supervise the running of the whole Company. The general officers—President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Manager—are sufficiently bonded to guarantee that they will conduct the business of the Company honestly. Everything possible has been done to protect the interests of the shareholders.

#### THE BEST FARMERS' INVEST-MENT ON THE MARKET

At the present time Grain Growers' Grain Company stock is one of the best invest-ments on the market, from the farmer's standpoint. The progress the Company has made, the trade it has worked up, the financial standing it has attained, the profits it has earned, and the reserve fund of over \$50,000.00 all tend to make the stock worth considerably more than it was worth four years ago. Yet the price has been kept down years ago. to the same figure, \$25.00 per share, to give every farmer a good chance to secure his stock on easy terms. We do not think the price can be kept down another year, as the stock is now worth nearly \$35.00. money is paid in before April 30th this ; it will bear dividends since July 1st, 1910, ten months back. If you cannot pay for the stock in full you can secure it at \$25.00 by paying down \$7.50, or \$17.50 per share, and the balance next fall when you have the returns for your next crop. No interest is charged on the amount not paid, but dividends are allowed only on the amount paid. The Company is a limited Company, and no one can possibly be liable for more than the par value of his stock

Every farmer, farmer's wife, son and daughter, is now allowed to purchase four shares each. Every farmer who can, should secure the four shares for himself and four for each member of his family before the 30th of April. If he cannot pay the full amount of the stock before that time he should secure his stock at \$25.00 per share. Dividends are allowed on whatever is paid. If he cannot afford even four shares for himself, he should take one or two and become a shareholder in the greatest eo-operative Company of its kind in America.

#### HOW TO SECURE YOUR SHARES

To purchase a share, if you have an appliation form, fill it out and mail it to the Organization Department of the Company along with the amount you wish to pay. you have not an application form send in your money stating in your letter the num-ber of shares wanted, the amount of money paid on each, and in whose name or name the shares are to be allotted. The regular application forms can be sent out and signed We will only accept first payments of \$7.50, \$17.50 or \$25.00 per share. Send your money by Express, Post Office or Bank Money Order, as these can be replaced if lost in the mails. As soon as we receive your money for stock we will send you a receipt for the amount paid; this receipt will be signed by the President and Secretary, and bear the seal of the Company. It should be held by the shareholder until his share is fully paid up, when his stock certificate will be sent to him. Once your first payment is made, your name is placed in our stock book, you become a shareholder and are qualified to a vote in the Company. We trust that we have explained all questions clearly, but should any reader be in doubt on any point we would like him to write us, and we shall be pleased to answer his questions fully. As the stock year will soon be closing all payments should be sent in as soon as possible so as to bear dividends from this year's pusiness. Address all money or inquiries to the ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG.



# ALBERTA SECTION

cost resolutions that lay the associations open to relievable. We are flighting against special privileges to manufacturers and explorate parish privileges to manufacturers and explorate parish privileges to manufacturers and explorate product to ask for more We bed out for government control of policy military, per are building out that the Reterendant and Recall that the state of the special point of the state of th

A B GRIEV

Note: I feel that a special vote of thanks should be given to Mr. Griever for the way in which he has handled his subjects, and longs the reachts will be several more interesting letters along the same line. The more critisian and suggestions we can receive the better it will be fee the association. As they come to head they will appear in The Gorde possibly with a little comment attached to them, and every effort will be made to vary out the angestions contained in any of the better which may come in Dealing with Mr. Grieve's letter it may be as well to point out that the lack of concentration to a certain extent night have been the result of the lack of permanents. Whe has permanent offer firmly established that control of the resolutions sent in will be edited in the lack of permanents. Whe has permanent offer firmly established that control of the resolutions sent in will be edited in the lack of permanents. When he permanent offers from the resolutions were in the edited of the Hudson's Hay Ruilway, and as an association has done pothing to endorse any move for private or farmers' conversing the resolutions it is further studied and there can be no doubt that under existing conditions it would be a great step in advance of what is in force at the present time. Computery had insurance is another the guideer shall insurance is an advance of what is in force at the present time. Computery had insurance is an expected, before entering most for hand with the invitations upon the subject will be accepted. Economies and the scence of farming must go hand in hand with the work which we as an association are crypted.

# THANKS TO DELEGATES

The regular monthly meeting of Hill End Union was held in the De Wilton Hall on January 28, there being a good attendance of members. The minutes of the annual meeting were read and

of The Geide is conducted officially for the United Fac by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Inniefall, Alta.

According to instructions I visited the Combreland toions, I. F. A., on Friday evening, February 10th, taking with me with Theoretic Percent, we president of Penhald trains. If was a two days tip. The object of the meeting was a lost social to defray the expenses of the delegate to defray the expense of Big Bend Lucius. Theretic of Feshald, Capit. Kead, of the Deer and E. Carwell, of Feshald, and the specific at Feshald, and the specific are in the same attemperated with songs, musted selections and granuallouse selections of such a high order that any district, might be presed of it. The sale delegates expresses and left about Ext to the good of the mison. We found Cambertand a wisher-wake, progressive union, and expect to lear of them delay things in the future. \*

RURAL TELEPHONES DISCUSSED.

Howe Union had a good lively meeting on the severing of he IIth instant when severe needed, beinging the membership on to twenty-four. Circular Nov. 1 of 1911 was read and greatly apprevated, and each member pledged browelf for on the hooked for one members for the minn. The rural telephone line was discussed and some twenty signatures were severed to a petition, some birth in the return of contracts has delayed this line but we hope to have it fixed up shouly. We arranged to exorpted to the way of accuracy hay and outs, and several orders were handed in to the secretary with the request that he secretary with the request that he secrets

Macleod, Alt. H. MACKINTOSH, Sec.

The regular monthly meeting of Edwell Union was held on Wednesday, February Sth, and was well attended, this is very emcouraging to the officers. Six news on the effect that all members having a total on the effect that all members having grain for sale list same with the Red Beer Comparative association. The severlary was instructed to see Mr. Isover and Mr. Carswell as to arranging for a general meeting here. Mr. Comer, our delegate to the annual convention; spake at some of the proceedings at Caleny. He was followed by E Graham, who spake principally on the subject of direct legislation, and was listened to with great interest.

Edwell, Alta.

REQUESTS MEMBERS: SUPPORT
A well-attended meeting of Sinnydale
Union was held on February II last,
when the following resolution was unanimously passed and the secretary instructed
to forward copy of same to our members
at Ottawa:

"Whereas, a delegation of farmers has
been sent to Ottawa at great expense in
time and money for the purpose of presenting certain resolutions to the Dominion
parliament, and we are of the opinion that
these demands have been framed with the
idea of doing the greatest good to the
greatest number, and without asy selfish
motive, also that they are necessary for
dustry on which depends the progress
and presperity of this great Dominion:
"Therefore, be it resolved, that this
union of the U.F. A request that you use

A SUCCISSIVE. SOCIAL.

The first samual actual of the Cumber-land union of the U.F.A. was held in the whole loose on February 10, the chair leaving scrupied by A. Wilson, of Great Read union. There was also present, E. Carwell, Girector of the U.F.A. T. F. Parcelle, of Feshedd, and Captain Kessel, and Valley Cestre. After an interesting program of samp, replacing, etc., and short speeches by Mesers. Parcelle and Meset, as interesting and indrevitive address on "The advantages of being a normler of the U.F.A." was given by Me Carwell. The most exciting part of the program was then taken up, that being the sale of bases supplied by the believe of the district the supplied by the believe from the district to the Ottawa conference. The total boxes and numbered 27 and the amount residered was the hand-some size of 28,10.

Balermo, Alis.

A very enthusavie meeting of farmers was held at C. Fradere's, Aber, on February 15, for the purpose of organizing a boad union of the U.F.A. Mr. Fradere, bring deviced temperary chairman and H. E. Krefting temporary secretary. It was unanimously decided that we should proceed to organize a boad at Aber under the name of the Aker Local Union. The decides of officers resulted as follows: President, C. Futhers: vice-president, C. E. Frickson, vice-president, C. Fraderia, R. Hoylak, C. Thorstad, O. Craffa, E. Hoylak, C. Thorstad, O. Craffa, E. Hoylak, C. Thorstad, O. Halversen, O. C. Revendoog, I. was decided that Asker union would meet on the first Friday in each month. This teen members were carelled and poid their fews, and this number will be considerably augmented at our next meeting. Asker, Alta.

DIRECT LEGISLATION IMPORTANT
The regular monthly meeting of Yook union was held on February 10th, four teen members being in attendance. My this meeting the work of the Calgary convention was reported by David Fearson. It was decided that each member of the Union should be supplied with a copy of R. L. Scott's pamphlet on Directy Legislation at the union's expense. Meet the discussion of the convention, the general screening's creating on organization was discussed. It was the opinion of the union that a mass meeting, as recommended in the circular, should be held at some central point and that the union should be all possible to secure the organization of the surrounning district. At this meeting Mr. Albert Down was elected secretary-treasurer, in place of R. R. Wood, resigned.

Carstairs, Alta

AN EXCELENT WATCHWORD

AN INCLEMENT WATCHWORD

AN INCLEMENT WATCHWORD

AN INCLEMENT WATCHWORD

AN EXCELENT WATCHWORD

AN EXCELLENT WATCHWORD

AN

ote in support of very possible occas-is of the U.F.A. is yally support and until each item has

and interesting report on a ver-at the renewation. His effect as appreciated, as he are vive much on revening his seat. A resolu-manisously passed extending a in-clarity, actual members spa-in-clarity, actual members spa-fuver of this. The delay as a super-tivate necessary for farmers to be ented by farmers in patients to be ented by farmers in patients. ork application was in a routing a conduct of fitter appearant without with the represent without at the represent without at our appearant without at our parameters of the representation of the rep

Alta

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

James Branch Branch William Personalest St. J. Tragilius Cold. Republication of the Landsconference of Lands

4-17 District Directors

P. S. Auelle, Realight, Commun. J. R. Person Str.

Production M. E. Sty.

W. Reviscous, Constray J. P.

Rich,

are early date. The election of officers for the assuming year resulted as follows:

Protificat, David Gerverts: who president, Hence Lacourse, secretary, Redect D. Barre, treasurer, Joseph Gerverts, direct ture, Andre Hensessen, George Langweit, was trained in the fact that our members are becoming greatly interested in Tim G viros. It was decided that it was time that a backmith boasted in our bealty and the secretary received instructions to advertise in the paper pointing out the advantages to be paired by leasting berr. The secretary received instructions to defer a recordation endoesing the about the advantages to be paired by leasting berr. The secretary received instructions in the interests of the farmers and times in the late working the search of the farmers. It was moved that our watchword be. Hetter farming, letter living and better home and watch the Trench constitutions as they would be found of great convenience to our members. Paol des Metes, Alta,

Have the same of the same in the same organism of the the transfer white the repeated of the transfer white transfe

OPPTO A GOOD START

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings were bed in the Warner district took places in Graedy's half on Wednesday, February 15th, the correction being the indegration of a local anties of the United Formers of Alberta. When almost derty names had been handed in the chairman declared the best formed and called for the electron of officers, the result being as follows:—President, M. J. Comer, were president, H. Hatter, secretary, W. L. Miemad, treasurer, Geo., R. Sanpp. directors, S. G. Barrows, F. Whaythe, E. E. Gilson, M. L. Honger, E. F. Raines, Jas. Hale. Many visitors were present from other beadities and they gave the chairman a presiding invitation to form locals in their respective healthies. The result is that at an endy date it is looped that locals will be organized at Milk River, Courts, and New Dayton, while the eastern settle-

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING
One of the most successful meetings
yet held in the Stetler district was that
one at Red Willow on February 23, when
Mr. T. H. Addir, organizer for the
Stettler district, addressed an enthusiastic
meeting of the farmers of that district.
It was manifoundly devided to organize
the Red Willow beal union and twentyone signed the membership roft. The
first officers elected are—Proddent, S.
Flack secretary-treasurer, F. C. Barrett,
both of Red Willow.

A splendid meeting of the farmers of Leduc was held on Saturday afternoom, February 28, when the objects of the LFA, were explained by Mr. George Currey, and Mr. Wm. Heatley, both of Beaumont union. At the conclusion of the addresses it was unanimously decided to form a local union of the LFA, and sixteen members signed the roll. The first officers elected are—Pesident, A. J. Mattyn, Leduc.

METINGS BEING ARRANGED
The regular monthly meeting of Lloydminster union was held in the Masonic
half on Saturday, February 18, at two
c-clock, with the vier-president, Hugh
Hill, occupying the chair. There was a
good number of members present. After
the minutes of the previous meeting had
been read and adopted, the excretary read
a letter from Mr. Fregillus, vier-president
of the association, announcing that he
would be pleased to address a meeting at
Lloydminster during the latter part of
March on the subject of Direct Legislation. The secretary received instructions

200 FREE CASH PRIZES.

SEE CATALOG, Page 5



MEETING AT RAWDONVILLE

MEETING AT RAWDONVILLE

Rawdonville union is pleased to report a visit from E. J. Fream, pleased to report a visit from E. J. Fream, pleased the visit was an important one, still the attendance was not quite so much as we could have desired. Representatives were present, lowever, from Rose View and Three Hills unions. Mr. Fream briefly recounted the organization of the U.F.A. and what had since been accomplished by it. At our last meeting, I am pleased to report, we enrolled a few new members, this being the result of Mr. Fream's husiness. An organization committee was formed to investigate the surrounding conditions and see what could be done in this district. A very straightforward and explanatory address on Direct Legislation was given by one of the members and after quite an interesting discussion the meeting adjourned.

R. MUIR RAE, Sec'y, Rawdonville, Alts.

Lloydminster, Alta. W. LINTON, Sec'y.

Rawdonville, Alta.

#### MACHINERY MATTERS

MACHINERY MATTERS

The usual fortnightly meeting of Blackfoot Union took place on February 10th last. A letter was received from Tepec Lake union, signifying their willingsness to join with us this year in getting twine from an Eastern firm. The members of Blackfoot union expressed their satisfaction with the twine supplied in 1910 by that firm: and it was decided to communicate with neighboring mionswith a view of getting in a car-load. Tepec Lake has been written to this effect. The benefits of clubbing together to secure formalin and strychnine was gone into, and the neighboring unions invited to cooperate with us. Gircular letter No. 1 of 1911, re organization, to be discussed at the next meeting. Blackfoot, Alta. JAS. STINE, See'y.

#### WILL BUILD NEW HALL

At the regular February meeting of Galahad union the secretary reveived instructions to notify all members to be present at the next meeting for the purpose of discussing ways and means to co-operate in the purchase of strychnine and formaldehyde. At our next meeting we will consider ways and means to build and own our own hall, as the school house is fast becoming too small to accommodate the number of people who gather at our social entertainments.

Galahad, Alta. Galahad, Alta.

#### AN ERROR CORRECTED

AN ERROR CORRECTED

In forwarding the report of the organization meeting at Bowell the statement was made that Mr. L. M. Mansfield had been elected secretary-treasurer of the union. This was an error, that important office having been divided, and the offices elected for these two positions for the year 1911 are: Secretary, L. M. Mansfield, and treasurer, A. E. Pentland.

Mansfield, and treasurer, A. E. Pentland.

FUTURE VERY ENCOURAGING
The first meeting of Ghost Pine union, since the organization was effected, was held at the Manor school house on February 18 with President J. H. Young in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. After the minutes had been read and the general business disposed of the members had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting address from Mr. T. G. McKay, of Three Hills. Mter the secretary had been instructed to write the central association in regard to certain matters a program committee was appointed. Five new names were added to the list, making a total membership of eighteen to date. The future of local union No. 228 seems to be very encouraging.

Ghost Pine, Alta. CAMERON, Sec'y,

THE GREAT MONEY MAKING CROP

The whole country seems to have awakened to the
lasting benefits and wonderful possibilities of Alfalfa.

Everywhere throughout the West comes a persistent demand
for Alfalfa. Alfalfa presents more uses, value and possibilities than any known crop. Results have demonstrated
that the Genuine Montans Grown Alfalfa is the most
reliable for the Canadian West. We have it, plump, clean,
choice seed.

BRANDON CALGARY

BRANDON CALGARY

Five persons 2016, 50 Ha, 100 Ha, 25 Ha, 50 Ha, 100 Ha.

#### O.A.C. BARLEY, No. 21

HAS THE BEST COMPARATIVE

This wonderful six rowed Barley hole fair to expersede most other types on account of its immense yields, earliness, freedom from past, and strangth of straw. Every farmer in the West should give the variety a therough test progressive farming is the key note to success in the modern age. In appearance and size, kernels resemble Menory.

#### MARQUIS WHEAT

ELIMINATE THE DANGERS OF FROST REDUCE TO A MINIMUM THE COST OF HARVEST

An extremely early wheat, the equal in yield and quality to Red Fife. A week to ten days earlier than Red Fife. Heads the list at Indian Head for yield. Kernels are dark red, very hard, and fine size. Heads are medium in length and beardless. Straw medium height and stiff. Yellow chaff.

Bags 25c each. Price per 1, bushel, \$2.25; bushel, \$4.00, at Brandon. Per 1, bushel, \$2.35; bushel, \$4.25, at Calgary.

BRANDON

#### A. E. McKENZIE CO. LTD.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE



#### Never Before in Farm History

has any one class of brute or mechanical power so successfully cultivated so large an acreage at so small an expense.

The Gas Traction Engine has completely amashed every known record for
farm work. It has worked with absolute
success breaking thousands of acres of
raw prairie at nominal cost — plowed
fields other engines could not work in—
drilled at wholesale rates — harvested
crops under conditions most adverse to
horse use—threshed from the shock and
short, it has proved itself to be the
PERFECT GENERAL FARM WORK
TRACTION ENGINE.

Let us tell you how you can get a Gas Traction Engine right now for work his apring so that you can test it out and know what you are getting for your

The Gas Traction Engine will do more work for you than any other engine. Let is prove that. We sell on a unique plan.

We guarantee that our engine will do certain things, but we do not sak you to pay for your engine before you are satisfied it will do what we say. YOU CAN ARSOLUTELY CONVINGE YOUR. SELF that the Gas Traction Engine is worth its price and is the best engine for you.

Sit down and write us a letter telling us to send you a Gas Traction Engine on our "on approval" plan. Do not think of buying any engine till you have the coughly investigated all the special advantages of the Gas Traction Engine. Write to us. Secure the information we can give you. Better than anything elseviel us to SEND YOU AN ENGINE UPON OUR "ON APPROVAL" PLAN.

size binder in the world, with no side draft whatever, no trucks to support the hitch. You can operate as many binders as your engine can pull. One hitch to each binder. Get one. The only success-ful, perfect working hitch in the world. Price only \$10.00 fo.b. Winnipes. See Price only \$10.00 fo.b. Winnipes. See the right or left hand out binders.

Rend this coupon with your letter:

GAS TRACTION CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

I am interested in your unique plan of selling your Gas Traction Engine. Please send me particulars with free hook.

NAME

ADDRESS

Write ''yes'' here ( ) if you want more information re the Gas Traction Binder Hitch. G.G.G.

#### GAS TRACTION CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Man.

#### ARRANGING FOR AMALGAMATION

Amering of Ross Creek union was held in the school house on Thursday, February 23, for the purpose of receiving the report of the delegate to the Calgary convention. It was moved and seconded that the Ross Creek union join the Tofield union

and that the secretary arrange with the Tofield union to meet with them at their next regular meeting. Chipman,Alta. E.R.HALLBERG,See'y.

MAGIC FARMERS ORGANIZED

organized at Magic, a short distance west of Asker, by C. Paulson, president of the Asker union. Ten members joined at the first meeting and many more are expected at the first regular meeting which will be held early in March.

Poknoa, Alta. H. F. DAVIES, Sec'y.

#### SAVE ROXBORO BANDS

For 150 hands you



# Н.Е. ЕПППХ 60., Дентев.

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS, IMPORTERS AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL

mames clouse sis Mar. 16th

WINNIPEG CANADA



Letter No. 7 -- TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS

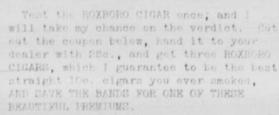
Dear Sir:

eigarn. You ask your obacconist for a cipar, and you probably shoose at rand from one of the boxes to the case. You do not know what they east, her shere they are made, her how,

one with ten cents! value in it.

good elgar, and you are willing to put up the prime; BUT YOU HAVE HOT BEEN

enough to know when you are getting the goods, and I now give you the opportunity.



I am, yours for the success of the ROXBORO CIGAR.

H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.

CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY

TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR ONE TRIAL ORDER

Sign Name Here

#### Mr. Sifton's Speech

Continued from Page 7.

Zealand, Denmark and possibly Australia. Hay was the one product that was substantially higher in the United States than in Canada. Barley was higher in the United States and oats lower. The meat packing industry, he maintained, would be destroyed by the American meat trust, and when it had oppressed our farmers and dominated the market of Ontario the only remedy Canada would have would be to put the duty on again and start all over again to build up local industries.

Western Farmer's Interests

He was perfectly aware of the fact that a great many people in the Prairie

Provinces thought this treaty would be a great thing for them, but that he thought was a premature conclusion. It was said that the farmer, of the West was going to get more for his wheat because the price was higher in Dakota than in Manitoba. It was true that the price was always or nearly always a little higher, but Mr. J. Hill said the duty did not make any difference; the difference was caused by local circumstances. If Mr. Hill was right, and the duty did not make any difference, then the Manitoba farmer would not get any more for his wheat when the duty was taken off, and if he was wrong the result would be that as soon as the exportable surplus of the Canadian West was let into the Dakota market, then the Dakota price would go down to

the export level, and the Dakota man would get less and the Manitoba man no more. He deliberately gave it as his opinion that the Manitoba farmer would get less for his wheat in the long run as the result of the agreement.

He believed that the government policy, embodied in the new grain bill, of appointing a commission to supervise the handling of wheat, was a good one. The commission should keep control of the wheat until it reached Liverpool. With the increase of production the railroads would soon be in such a position that they could reasonably be asked to substantially reduce the freight rates on export grain, and the result would be that in a reasonable time the Canadian

farmers would secure six or seven cent, a bushed more for their wheat than could be secured in any other possible way. Chilled Meat Industry

be secured in any other possible way.

The poor market for cattle in the West
Mr. Sifting attributed to tattle in the West
Mr. Sifting attributed to tattle in the that the
country was only past reaching the point
where it could have a lag enough production to organize the launes. What
we should do was to establish a chilled
meat industry, as they had done in
Australia and New Zealand, and if the
business was organized properly we
should have doplicates of the stockyards
of Kanwas Gity. Omaha and Chicago in
our own North-West.

The general effect of the treaty was that
the farmers of Canada were on a free trade
basis for what they sold, and on a protective basis for what they sold, and on a protective basis for what they sold, and on a protective basis for what they sold, and on a protective basis for what they sold, and on a protective basis for what they sold, and on a protective basis for what they sold, and on a protective basis for what they sold, and on the trade of
agricultural implements and other many
factured goods, and have practically
commercial union with the United States.

#### Mr. Fisher's Speech

perous people, a patriotic people. Did trade interfere with loyalty? These on the other side of the house who said that this agreement would lead to annexation with the United States elaimed to speak for the manufacturers, but it was the manufacturers who did most of the trade with the United States. Among the imports from the United States hat year were \$11,300,000 worth of anthracite coal and \$7,900,000 worth of the products of the forest. But was it deading to annexation that our manufacturers and railroad people in Ontario should buy their coal from Pittsburg instead of going to Nova Scotia or British Columbia for it? He did not think so. He thought they were quite right to buy where they could get things the cheapest. Were all our cotton manufacturers disloyal because they bought their raw cotton in the United States instead of going to Egypt and India for it? Were we disloyal because we allowed \$7,300,000 worth of settlers' effects to come into the country? He did not think so. Annexation did not follow trade; loyalty did not depend on trade.

TWELVE MONTH HERD LAW

TWELVE MONTH HERD LAW
Editor Guide:—As I am in this Western
country where there is a big growth of
people and of grain, and as I am in where
it has been settled now about five years,
a good grain country, all the homesteads
being taken and some of the odd sections
as well, and as there are a very few foul
seeds in the land yet, I would like to hear
from some of the older settled parts as
to what they think about a twelve montas'
herd law. We have at present a six
months' herd law, but when that is out
the people let their stock go where they
like and they go to the places where the
threshing machines have left all the
seeds in a heap and eat all they want and
then go over everyhody's land and drop
the seed. Now I say, that is not right,
but the people want the grass that is outside of their fence, so they say, and won't
listen to anything. The grass, they say,
they are getting for nothing. Now I
think that is the dearest grass they ever
got, as the cost of getting the seeds out
of the land after they have been carried
by stock running loose broadcast will be
a good deal more than they gain by letting
the stock get the grass. As I have farmed in this part, and know what
good and clean farming means, I would
like to hear from some of the older settled
parts their views, and which way they
think is the best to let the stock run at
large for six months or have a twelve
months' herd law; I am in favor of a
twelve months' herd law myself. Some
of the old settlers of Manitoba could give
a good answer to this letter.

A READER. 

Rattleford

BECOMING A "CANDIDATE"

BECOMING A "CANDIDATE"
"One day Senator Vance met an old colored man who was a religious enthusiast. He said to him:
"Now, Joe, do you really believe in the doctrine of election—that God elected some to be saved?"
"Indeed I do Mr. Vance," was the really really.

"Well now, Joc, do you think that I have been elected to be saved?"
"Mr. Vance, I can't say, sub. But I never knew any man to be elected who wasn't a candidate."

# EYES TURNED TOWARD WESTERN CANA

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS WAS MADE BY REAL ESTATE OWNERS in Western Canada Last Year

From the most accurate figures obtainable more than ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS was made by real estate owners in growing cities and towns of Western Canada last year. This was twealth was exclusive of improvements and represented actual increase in land values alone. Original records gathered by the Winnipeg Free Press prove that in eight Western Canadian cities the value of land alone not counting improvements increased 562 per cent for the last five years a nanual increase of 112 per cent, for each city during the last five years. These figures show conclusively that investments in live growing cities in Western Canada are as safe and sure as an investment can be, and that live presents of the proper will find homes in Western Canada. It is a country so yast in area and so tick in natural resources that it is capable of maintaining in plenty a population equal to that of the most thickly settled portions of the continent.



#### BUY REAL ESTATE NOW AND SHARE IN THE BIG PROFITS BEING MADE

BUY REAL ESTATE NOW AND SHARE IN THE BIG PROFITS BEING MADE

You have an opportunity right now to share in the One Ilundred Million Dollars that will no doubt be made by Real Estate Owners in Western Canada this next year. The Grank Trank Pacific offers you choice lots in Watrous, Melville, Wainwright, Biggar and Teffeld the fastest growing towns in Western Canada today—all Division and Junctice points on their Main Line—at prices that assure you a good profit on your investment in a very short time. The Company is hasing the vaine of these splendidly located lots on present conditions—not on future demands. It is the purpose of the Grand Trank Pacific to huild up these towns quickly, and they know that the best way to do this is to allow the purchasers of these bots to make the big profits on their increase in value.

These 5 GREAT TOWNS are to the Grand Trunk Pacific what Edmonton, Calgary, Moose Jaw and Regima were to the Canadian Pacific a few years ago. Think what it would mean to you now if you had bought property at low prices in those towns only a few years ago! It would have meant fortune. And that is just the kind.of. an opportunity the Grand Trunk Pacific is offering you now in Watrous, Melville, Wainwright, Biggar and Toffeld. Western Canada is growing faster now than ever before—yet lots which sold in Moose Jaw and other Canadian Pacific Division Points only a few years ago for \$100 each are worth \$2,000, some \$3,000 and sa high as \$5,000 today.

This said that if our foresight was as good as our "hind sight" we would all be rich. Here is certainly an opportunity for you to exercise your foresight so that your hind sight will never be buried under vain regret. Buy lots in Grand Trunk Pacific Division and Junction towns NOW—buy at the low prices at which these lots are selling—on the easy terms of payment. Take advantage of the 5 TOWN COMBINATION. There's 5 CHANCES TO GAIN, NONE TO LOSE. The Grand Trunk Pacific does not offer towneites or additions so located as to make investments in them of questi

#### Grand Trunk Pacific's Great Combination 5 Town Lot Sale

For some time the Grand Trunk Pacific has been advertising and selling lots in each of the towns of Watrous, Melville, Wainwright, Biggar and Tofield separately—and we are still selling on that plan. A great many purchaseers have bought lots in each of the five towns on the regular terms of 10 per-cent; of the purchase price down and 10 per cent, per month. It has occurred to us that a great many more would like to invest in each of these towns who cannot afford to do so under the regular terms, so, we have decided to make a GREAT FIVE TOWN COMBINATION

lerms of 10 per-cent. of the purchase price down and 10 per cent. per month. It has occurred to us that a great many more would like to invest in each of these towns who cannot afford to do so under the regular terms, so, we have decided to make a GREAT FIVE TOWN COMBINATION LOT SALE with special terms.

During this sale—which will last only as long as the lots set aside for this purpose last—we will sell you FIVE BIG DOUBLE LOTS, 50x140 feet, at \$100 cach—or \$500 for 5 lots—one lot in each of the towns of Watrous, Melville, Wainwright, Biggar and Tofield—today the fastest growing towns in Western Canada.

Four of these towns are Division Points—one a Junction. All on the Main Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and all surrounded by as rich agricultural lands as farmer ever put a plow into.

The lots are splendidly located in each town and are sure to increase in value and should make you a good profit before you get them paid for TERMS:—\$425 down and \$25 a month, without interest and no taxes to pay until the year 1912. We will select the plots for you or you may make your own selections, subject to previous sales, from the town plats below. If you want two lots in each of the flowns, just double the cash payment and double the amount of each of the monthly instalments, and so on for as many, lots as you care to purchase on this GREAT FIVE TOWN COMBINATION LOT SALE FIAN.

The advantage of buying the FIVE LOT, FIVE TOWN COMBINATION, over louying 5 lots in any one town, is the opportunity it offers or greater profits. No doubt some one or two of these towns will increase most rapidly. We believe lots in any one of them will prove could not predict in which of these five spledind towns real estate values will increase most rapidly. We believe lots in any one of them will prove could not predict in which of these five spledind towns real estate values will increase most rapidly. We believe lots in any one of them will prove for greater profits. No doubt some one or two of these towns will increase most rapidly. We b

Tofield has been referred to as the town of many resources. All the necessary elements of a great manufacturing centre abound in Tofield. Large coal fields are within a mile, and natural gas is to be had in commercial quantities. First feats have shean that 5,000 to 6,000 acres near the city are underlaid with rich ceims of from 6 to 10 feet of coal. Four mines employing 50 mes are now in operation. Coal can be had at the mine for \$1.50 per ton, or \$2.50 delivered in Tofield. Situated on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and at the head of one of the coal coal is to be sufficiently favored with relironal familities while will add in rapidly developing the manufacturing and jobbing business.

#### WAINWRIGHT

#### WATROUS

Watrons in addition to all of its other advantages, has a wonderful attraction in Little Manitou Lake. This wonderful lake, filled with medicinal water, brings tourists and health seekers to Watrons by the thousands. This lake will become a great health resort—the "Carlohad of America." Many of those who go to watrons will decide to make it their permanent home because of the near by lake and the wonderful business opportunities there.

BIGGAR

Higgar is situated in the nonthweatern part of the Previewe of Saskatchewan and is one of the Fire Grand Trush Pecific Division Points between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Biggar is the junctional point of the Grand Trush Pacific Lines to Battleford and Calgary, which will be hurried to completion. The Pacific Lines to Line of the Canadian Pacific St, also runs through Biggar. Aside from its great natural resources and railread facilities. Biggar is fortune in lawing the right hind of citizens—men who do things—and in the course of a very few years Biggar will certainly be one of the busiest as well as one of the most important cities in MELVILLE.

#### MELVILLE

MELVILLE

It is inevitable that Melville must become a city of much importance. But few ther railroad central in Western Canada fan approach Melville in the matter frameworks of the control of the control of the matter of the control of the control of the control of the control of the Main and the control of the control

#### WRITE TODAY

G.G. INFORMATION COUPON

Remailonal Securities Co.

Exclusive Selling Agents Grand Trank Parific Ry. Co.

644 Somerset Bidg., Winnipgg. Man.

Please forward to me by return mail full particulars regarding Grand Trank Pacific properties in Watrous, Melville, Wainwright, Biggar and Tofield.

For further information, address INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO., LTD., Sole Agents for Grand Trunk Pacific, 644 Somerset Building,

Send all money for lots to LAND COMMISSIONER, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Manitoba

# Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

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One week							ac.
Six weeks							10c
Three months							20c
Six months							40c
Twelve months							750

#### FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE HAST GLASS FARM FOR SALE — 1.440 ready for every, 1,200 under cultivation, 500 ready for every free from stone and shought, all can be plowed with engine gauge highly mittable for grain growing. 80 acre partner, all fearest. Good harm firstloo, eight for extensional, good property of the statement. Ready for the forest for the statement of good principles of the forest formation of the statement of good statement, and principles of the statement of good statement of good statement of the statement of good statement of the state

CHOICE FRUIT LAND FOR SALE

Parcel 1. Yes serve aslected one mile
from Keromene Station, all planted in
free year old learing trees, 460 applies, 50
posts, 125 percels and skill oppresses
water. Good schools and mild dry climate.
Farcel 2: Ten acre plot, corner lot,
about one mile from Keromene. Has
apring creek. Six acres planted with six
year old hearing trees. 158 apples. 450
pasches, 25 cherries, 20 pears, plune and
Agricults
Also unimproved 10, 5, 2, 2 and 1 acre
lets with water and ready for planting

MALF SECTION AND CONTENTS FOR sale-300 acres brokes, 85 acres sumerfallswad plowing all done. Horses, eatile, implements, feed. School, church and railroad siding nour place; four miles from city; good water, fairly good build ings. Telephone installed. Write owner, Thus W. Conner, Portage la Prairie, Man. But 280;

FINE FARM NEAR DAUPHIN, 480 ACRES

-300 cultivated, 160 pasture, 20 good bloff
huilding aite, shundance water, market
3 miles; school, mile; fenced, buildings
arreiceable. Price \$10,000, \$1,000 down,
terms easy, Rich soil. Owner retired.

A. J. Boughlen, Dauphin, Man. 28.6

160 ACRES IN CARMAN DISTRICT, GOOD learn soil, has been used as seed farm; clean said in splendid cultivation; heat of sater, good buildings; 1 % ares tree and small fruits; field and hog fences; tole years of the same of

FOR SALE 160 AURE FARM NEAR Ochre River, Man; all fenced, 120 arges under cultivation, good granary and stable, fair house, abundance of good water, con-venient to achood, church, elevator, etc. For price and terms write W. F. Miller, R.R. No. 1, Portage in Prairie, Man. 32 6

FOR SALE THE N. U. OF SEC. 3-32-18 W. 3. This farm is one mile from the town of Stranzar on the Markin and Outlook branch of the C.P.H. For fur ther particulars apply to Thomas John ston, 315 10th St. Sarkstoon, Sark. 31-6

WESTERN CANADA LANDS FOR SALE-Improved farms, virgin prairie, Special Whole section choice prairie steam plow able, Carlyle district, at \$15.00 per acre Write Brandon Land Co., 30 Ninth St. Brandon, Man.

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FARM LANDS, EDMONTON DISTRICT, for sale, -- William Garbe, Ardrossan, Al-

FARMERS BUY YOUR COAL DIRECT from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.00 per ton f.o.b. Bienfait. Write J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Saak.

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WE RELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Morigage Recently at each price. Give particulars and write for box application.

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FOR SALE ELLIPTIC JETTING WELL

FOR SALE, TWELVE HORSE GANGLINE Engine at hell its value, good as new; have rewaitly purchased fraction therefore have no further use for same. L. Leuerien, Lashibura, harb.

FOR RALE CARE 25 PLOWING ENGINE, run nonety days. Will sell for automotive-free cash, or 5 two Veterran's Revent James Metononell, Carndoff, Bank. 26 C. FURROW FRAME COCKSHUTT ENGINE

gang plow, with 5 breaker bottoms, good a now, but too large my power, ... J. 11. Far thing, Millwood, Man. 30-6 WANTED A SECOND HAND DOUBLE due plow R. Smith, Birch Hills P.O., State. 31-3

## HAY AND OATS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY, FOR SALE -Frompt delivery, right prices. Witton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipog.

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WANTED—FERSONS TO GROW MUSH-rooms for us in waste apace in gardens, paris, sheds or collars, \$15 to \$50 per week. Bend for linearized booklet and full particulars. — Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

WANTED IN EXPERIENCED FARM htms, wages monthly, references required.

F. C. Hayward, Vinton, lows, U.S.A.

WANTED MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT

VANTED — MARRIED COUPLE THOSe oughly esperienced in farm work and house management.— E. A. Coupai Box 90 feedley, Nask.

WANTED AT ONCE - EXPERIENCED farm hand; wages right. Harry D. Willson, Welwyn, Sask. 23-1

farm hand; wages right.—Harry D. Will-son, Welvyn, Sask. 231 WANTED — TWO EXPERIENCED FARM hands for 7 or 8 months, \$55 a month.— 1. A. Compat, Box 979, Sedley, Sask. 231

#### TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED TEACHER FOR FERRELL
Scions Instrict 1851, duties to communic
April 184, and continue for a communic
engin months. First or second class or
engin months.

Eight Cameron, Socretary, Grayson, Sask.
23.1

WANTED — LADY TEACHER, THIRD class professional certificate, duties commencing April third; Marine School District. Apply, stating sairy, Jas. L. Salmond. Recretary, Hanson F.O., Nask 298

#### GENERAL EXCHANGE

WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY OF FIFTEEN hundred in agreement of sale on farm for pedigreed or good grade mares. — D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask.

#### FENCE POSTS FOR SALE

FENCE POSTS IN CARLÓTS-FOR FAR-ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 32-13

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FOR SALE—ONE 120 EGG PEERLESS Incubator and Brooder, in splendid con-dition. A snap if taken at once. Apply to Albert Carlson, Windthorst, Sask. 23-1

#### ELEVATOR FOR SALE

FOR SALE ELEVATOR, SITUATED IN

OR SALE—ELEVATOR, SITUATED IN South Eastern Sankatehwan on Canadian Pacific Italiway spur track, in first class wheat district.

Modern machinery, cleaner, four roller Modern machiner and the same congress. Handled more grain. It gasoline engine. Handled more grain of other elevators. Well and favorably known to farmers in district. Owner wishes to sell to someone with capital to run a lumber and coal yard in connection with elevator, feed and flour business, no competition. District in particular, \$5,000 cash, 5 per cent, off for cash, or will take \$2,000 cash and balance to suit. Address Box 40 Grain Growers' Guide.

#### SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEED GRAIN

Winnipeg Man.

ARLY WHITE PRIZE. "NIE JOHN
Lleweign, "Northern Huan," Crown
Jawel one dollar-per hashel; each with
norder, fach, bags free, order early. Ad
drans J. W. Gadaby, Gadaby's Gardens.

FOR SALE ONE CARLOAD OF EXCEL

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE

FOR SALE PURE RED FIFE WHEAT, firade No. 1. Grown from registered so Cleaned fob. \$1.00 per bushel. Es watra. A. F. Honver, Venn, Hask., Cana-

SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX for sale. When writing state quantity wanted. — Wilton, Foodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winniprg.

THE RAWDONVILLE UNION HAS A considerable quantity of seed wheat for sale. Apply Recretary, RawdonvRie, Alberta 32 6

FOR SALE ABUNDANCE OATS, REGEN

SEED OATS BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND

SNAP "WEE MACGREGOR" POTATO from originator, also earliest varietie Bushel, \$1.00, Get Challenge list; sati-faction guaranteed.—Rowan Broa, Ma-gregor, Man. 22

CLEAN SEED FLAX FOR SALE

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE A QUANTITY

SALE — GOOD, CLEAN PRESTON ed wheat. For samples and prices apply Seager Wheeler, Roathern Saak, 20.6

REGISTERED MENSURY SEED BARLEY

PURE WEE MACGREGOR SEED POTATOES

#### SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES WITH NATIVE Spruce. Price \$2 per dozen, or \$15 per hundred, with 4 mebes of soil on roots. Prepaid. Height 12 to 15 inches. Thus. Fry. Canora, Sask.

#### HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE IMPORTED SUFFOLK STAL tion, eleven years old, eight years in present stable. For particulars write-Joseph Craig, Kishey, Sask. 33.6

WANTED — THREE GOOD WORKING mares, Percheron and Shire breed, guar anter for all purpose, aged 4 to 5 years, weigh 1,400 to 1,600; for eash. In writ-ing, state price.—Juseph Comte, Notre-Dame De Lourdes, Man. 33.3

JACK ASS RISING TWO YEARS OLD— From reg. Spanish Jack. For sale cheap to quick buyer.—P. Champion, Broombill, Man.

#### NOTICE

SPY HILL GRAIN GROWERS WILL HOLD meeting and social in Gerald School on best males in the United States. My prices Friday, March 24th. The delegates will speak. Mr. W. Paynter will also speak on Co-operation. Important business re elevators and scales to be done.—Harry J. Perrin, Sec.-Treas."

W. L. DE CLOW CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

#### POULTRY AND EGGS

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, PARKDALE,

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for batching, fore per day, \$2.50 per 100. Hone Comb Hinde Inland Reds, Nigo Comb White Logierza, \$1.50 per 12. A few good contertion—Alfred Averill, Clan-

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — BARRED to the sain. Eggs for batching, \$2.50 for 1.5. Order now for April shipmont, bu stock for nale.—Forest Grove Positry Yards, P.O. Bus \$41, Winnipeg.

H CLARKE VIRDEN, MAN, BREEDER of price wincing Harred Flymouth Hocks. All stock and that I can space. Eggs in common, from grand matings; 1 setting.

ANTED — BUTTER, EGGS, DRESSED foul, mutton, vail and boof. Vegetables of all kinds in carlond lots, Highest prices poid f.ab, nearest shipping point.—A. W. Taylor, 1810 5th St. W., Calgary. WANTED -

FOR SALE-FINE SPECIMEN Book Cockervis, \$2.00 each. Or k Cocherels, \$2.00 each. Orders takes ergs. \$1.00 per setting.—Mrs. J. Foth II. Biadworth, Sask. 32.4

COCKERELS FOR SALE BARRED ROCKS finest quality, \$1.50 each if taken awa before the first of April Mrs. R. A

West's prize strain.-Wesley Nor

FULL BLOOD PERIN DUCKS FOR SALE PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50

#### MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE

FOR SALE MOTOR CYCLE, PERFECT

WANTED, INFORMATION REGARDING whereaboots of Harry Sibbold, supposed to be somewhere in the West, Apply William Sib-bold, 4 Austin Street, Barrie, Out. 33-3

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BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VAL LEY near Vancouver, New Westminste and Chilliwack. We can sait your wan and pocket hook. Honest treatment inghest financial references. By QUIRKI Write today for our illustrated

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# Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

#### **Breeders' Directory**

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND R.F.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, LAR PARK URALL Seed our show stort ariding Man. We broad our show stort and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn olds, Vorkeliters, American herd R. Parkelli, Vorkeliters, American herd R. Parkelli, Vorkeliters, vinder R. Orpingtons, registered for left wheat and unregistered for left was a left of the left

FOR SALE THE IMPORTED CLYDES ale Staleon Bulwark (10700), (12070), by Baron's Pride (9122), Dam Kate of Arashres (12286), First rlass stock borne. — Alex Morrison, Pres. Carman Clydradule Association, Hamewood, Man. 278

FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS, aged 4, 7 and 1 year All from good stock. Allon second band stoom breaking outfit complete with feeder, buggers thorwer. Will sell this couffit cheap or trade for land or stock.—II. E. Roberon, Car-man Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS-FOR male, the Clydesdale Realine Glebraus flares (J1136), four years hat Asgust; head from imported sire and dam. Also three Shorthorn bulls, from ten to eighten months.—Alex Morrison, Homewood, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shirrs, Clydes and Harkneys at the Strad-brooke Stables, Fort Rouge, Write 618

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND

D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE

J. M. WALLACE, ROSSEIL MAN. BREEDER RED POLLED CATTLE

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

15 BULLS 15 GOOD, STRAIGHT REGIS

FOR SALE PERCHERON STALLION, sged 11 years, trotting mare, aged 8; W. Millione, Box 110, Washada 24.6 FOR SALE 6 REGISTERED ARVSHIRE

W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN., reeder improved Yurkahirus, pair young wa to farrow in May for sale; also two month young lours.

SHORTHORN BULL CALF FOR EX-change or sale, pedigreed. Address Mel-FOR SALE SIX YEAR-OLD PEDIGREED

JERSEY CATTLE, SHIRE HORSES, PEKIN

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE

SUFFOLK HORSES - JACQUES BROS.

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

WA WA DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK, BREED ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES YOUNG

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS

# SPEERS' HORSE **EXCHANGE**

WINNIPEG

Logan Ave. west cars

375 HORSES **AUCTION** 



175 HORSES

200

HORSES

MARCH 23rd At 1 p.m. Sharp

PRIVATE SALES DAILY AUCTION EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

We Sell Strictly on Commission. 160 Horses always on hand.
All horses sold with a warranty are returnable by moon the day following sale if not as represented. Private sales daily.

This is the only horse exchange with railroad leading facilities.

R. James Speers

PHONE GARRY 1575

T. C. Norris

#### A BUTTER RECORD

A BUTTER RECORD

Neil Wilson, of Heastlip, Man., has just received the intimation from D. C. Platt & Son, of Hamilton, Ontario, from whom be purchased the Holstein bull earl, Yrouka Ormely, Inst-summer, that his dam, as a four year old, has just completed a seven day, record of over twenty six pounds of butter, making her the champion cow of Canada for her age, and that a sister of his sire, Fontiae Chlotidde De Kol 2nd, has made the world's record in the cow class of 37,28 lbs, of butter in seven days, which, as Mr. Platt says, with such rich breeding on both sides, has made this ealf of Mr. Wilson's very valuable.

#### BALLINGER RESIGNS

BALLINGER RESIGNS

Washington, D. C., March 7.—The resignation of Richard A. Ballinger, of Seattle, as secretary of the interior, was accepted to-day by President Taft, and Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, was appointed as his successor. It appears in the correspondence between Mr. Ballinger and the president, which was given out in full by the White House, that the secretary's resignation has been in the president's hands since January 19th; that it was held in suspension at the urgent request of the president, and that the latter at last accepted it only at the argent request of Mr. Ballinger.

When Ballinger first went to Washington he found Gifford Pinchot there as chief of the forestry bureau. Pinchot was a close friend of Roosevelt and an appointee of his. He still retained office under Taft. But Taft appointed Ballinger secretary of the interior, and then the trouble started. Pinchot made charges against Ballinger of grafting, of giving away-great privileges in water power and United States government timber lands to the trusts. Taft dismissed Pinchot for this action and an investigation was finally secured by Pinchot's friends, which was conducted by a government board. This resulted in a vindication of Ballinger. Pinchot had frequent conferences with Roosevelt about this time. The finding of the board did not end the matter: the breeze increased to a wind and Republican newspapers of high standing carried on the campaign. Ballinger was accised of favoring the Gurgenheims in giving them rich coal lands in Alaska and water power in the western states. The revelation in regard to the coal lands aroused the press and the public to intense feeling and brought about, no doubt, to-day's retirement.

GENTLY, BUT FIRMLY INSIST UPON

# PURITS

More Bread and **Better Bread** 

#### CONSIGN YOUR WHEAT TO US

We pay highest prices for Wheat. Consign your ship-ments to us and learn how satisfactory it is to do business with as.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG

When writing to Advertisers Please mention The Guide

#### Guide Want Ads. Show Wonderful Growth They Constitute a Market Place for the Western Canadian Farmer

AST YEAR at this time The Guide carried barely a column of classified or "want" advertisements. Today nearly two full pages are required for this class of advertising. Next year, provided this rapid growth keeps up, several of The Guide's pages will be filled with these little messengers, bringing your wants before your fellow farmers throughout the West. And there is no reason why they should not continue to grow even more rapidly in the future than they have in the past.

Many pages of the big metropolitan dailies are filled with classified advertisements, bringing the wants of the city people before their neighbors right in the same town. They have found that this is the cheapest method by which they can locate a buyer for the articles they wish to sell or can find someone wishing to dispose of something they desire to secure.

desire to secure.

So if people dwelling right in the same city find it profitable to advertise their "wants" to one another, how much more valuable should these ads be to the farmers separated as they are by such wide distances. Ferhaps you are a Manitoba farmer and the man who is looking for the very thing you have to offer is located in Alberta. Ordinarily he would be quite beyond your reach; you could never locate him. But put your "want" ad in The Guide at the cost of a few cents per week and it immediately searches out and puts you in direct touch with your castomer in Alberta.

Your experience has probable to the cost of the co

customer in Alberta. Your experience has probably been that of many another farmer: your assoline engine, while still valuable, has become too small for your requirements, but you besitate to hay a new some till you can will the old. You have some spiendld wheat which would bring a special price as seed, but the crops have been good in your locality and mobody requires seed; you have some classy stock for which there is no buyer in your immediate neighborhood, and so on that the "want" all pages of The Guide change all this; they are a market greatly the cover twenty thousand of Western Ganada's biggest and most progressive forces over twenty thousand of Western Ganada's biggest and most progressive forces of the property of the standard of the first own they do want, as get together and exchange what they don't want for what they do want, as get together and exchange what they don't want for what they do want, as get together and exchange what they don't want for what they do want, as get together and exchange what they don't want for what they have supplied to the property of the particular regarding rates at the head of the first column.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE .

## Robert Meighen Rebuked

R. McKenzie, secretary Manitoba Grain Growers Association, replied the Montreal Capitalist and given him food for thought. The following is a copy of a letter Mr. McKenzie sent to the Toronto Globe

To the Editor of the Toronto Globe:

Vour issue of March i contained a letter from Robert Meighen, provident and managing director of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co, in which he hetrays his concern as to the effect the reciprocal arrangements for from farm products, between Canada and the United States, will have in the milling interests of Canada Mr. Michael would feight male your readers. the United States, will have on the milling interests of Cannols Mr. Meighen would feight make jour readers, believe that he chief concern is that the Western farmers will receive a large mental price for their wheat if the agreement gots into effect, but by quoting as he did at some length an address delivered by Mr.-Heil, president of the Washbaun Crosby Co., of Min-mapolies, in November, 1963, showing the advantage that would accrue to the Canadian wheat fields, he clearly indicates that his solicitude is rather for the future of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. than that of the Western farmer.

farmer.

The floor milling industry of Canada has been for some years controlled by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., the Oglivie Milling Co. and the Western Milling Co. Recently the Maphe Leaf Milling Co. Recently the Maphe Leaf Milling Co. has been organized and, in order to be in a better position to compete with these large concerns, the millers of Ontario have got themselves incorporated under the Domin on Millers' Association set of the last sension of parliament.

#### Three Concerns Control

Three Concerns Control

The three first named concerns price tically control not only the flour business of Canada, but also in conjunction with one or two large elevator firms in a large measure control the price of the wheat which they use in their mills, thus practically controlling the price of their raw material and the selling price of the manufactured article in the home-market. The advantageous position which these mills are in is indicated by the profits of their business, notwithstanding their huge capitalization. The combined capitalization of these three companies is \$3,500,000 of seven per cent. preferred stock, \$5,895,000 of common stock, and \$173,800 of bonds. The net carnings from the business of these three corporations in 1909 were sufficient to pay all the expenses, the dividends on the preferred stock and the bonds, and leave a balance of \$925,902, or over 15% per cent. for the common or bunus stock. The net carnings of these three companies on their actual investment must have been considerably over 50 per cent. of the considerably over 50 per cent. Of course such a large percentage was not paid. The Ogilvie paid seven per cent. on their actual investment must have been considerably over 50 per cent. The Western paid seven per cent. in cash and gave a bonus of 15 per cent. of new common stock, and the Lake of the Woods six per cent. The Western paid seven per cent. in cash and gave a bonus of 15 per cent. of new common stock, thereby further increasing their watered stock by this amount. The surplus, or undistributed earnings of the three company. The New Company.

The New Company.

The New Company

The New Company
The Maple Leaf Milling Co. was
recently organized, and attempts to
emulate the other larger concerns. This
organization is capitalized at \$5,000,000
\$2,500,000 of common stock and \$2,500,000 of common stock and \$2,500,000 of referred—although the combined capital of the companies absorbed
was only \$1,150,000, so that it is not
surprising to have the managing directors of these large concerns solicitous
of retaining a condition of affairs that
would enable them to pay handsome
profits on their stock.

Now to show how these concerns



manipulate the price of floor, I quote you berewith the price of floor in Liver-pool on January 31, 1910, an given by the Corn Trade News.

English made	Per gws I	De Per	two L	34
High grade		ADDRESS		63
Patrol	44			40
Bakera	81.6			3.5
American				
Spring, 1st patrax	590			4.3
Spring, find patent	24			411
Winter, 1st potent	49.		- 1	4.1
Low grade	196		- 1	.40
Kenses paint	49		- 8	8.5
Can spring	89.5		- 4	4.1
two window	427			-36
Hongarien	74.46		- 1	95
fierman	100		- 4	
Australian	87.5			319

The wholeande price of flour in Winnipeg at present is about \$2.29 per 100. He. The wholeande price of the unnegrade of flour at Manchester, England, and Glasgow, Spotland, the home of the two co-operative wholeande meieties of fereat Hritinia, is 2% for a sack of 2%0 lbs., or \$2.50 per 100 lbs. The cost of taking the flour from Winnipeg to Manchester, England, or Glasgow, Scotland, is about 50 cents sper 100 lbs., and the result of this is that the agent of the British co-operative society can buy flour fo.b. cars Winnipeg for about \$2.29 for about \$2.29 for the same grade. But when the flour is retailed in small quantities such as the poorer people are compelled to buy, the difference in favor of the English man is very much greater. For increase theorems. the poorer people are compelled to buy, the difference in favor of the English man is very much greater. For instance, the price of a 7 lb, sack in Toronto is 30 cents, or at the rate of \$4.28 per 100 lbs. At Winnipeg it is \$2.5 cents, or at the rate of \$5 per 100 lbs. The price of a 7 pound sack in Manchester, England, for the same grade of flour is 11 pence, or 22 cents, which is at the rate of \$3.14 per 100 lbs. Of course the millers are not responsible for the retail price of flour, but it is a clear illustration of the effect of protection on the selling price of all classers of goods.

Mr. Meighen complains that under the new arrangement the Minneapolismiller has an advantage of \$2.50 per ton on mill feed as against the Canadan miller, but Canadian consumers of mill feed in Western Canada are at the present time bitterly complaining that they cannot get sufficient mill feed to meet their requirements even at an excessively high price.

Capacity of Mills

#### Capacity of Mills

Mr. Meighen states that it would be suicidal for us to send our raw material to the United States to be milled there, Mr. Meighen states that it would be suicidal for us to send our raw material to the United States to be milled there, and that the Dominion now has a milling plant which, if operated to its capacity, could produce flour to supply 30 millions of people, and requiring 150 millions of people, and requiring 150 million bushels of wheat a year. It would be interesting to know what reason Mr. Meighen can advance why the mills of Canada are not operated to their full capacity and why they do not grind the whole of the Canadian wheat. A review of the effect that the protective tariff has had on the milling industry of Canada might give the key to that situation. The census returns of 1891 show that there were 2,550 grist and flour mills in Canada in that year, employing 6,317 people to whom they paid \$2,366,931 in wages, and producing to the value of \$52,423,286. The census of 1905 gave only 832 grist and flour mills in Canada, employing 5,610 people, paying \$3,078,167 in wages, and with a total output of \$56,763,269. That does not indicate that the milling industry of Canada has made the progress that might be expected under the conditions that have prevailed in Canada during the last 20 years. There seems to have been a large shrinkage in the number of grist mills, and that sunfing out process is continually going on There are scores of mills, which have been valuable properties and which represent a large amount of capital, lying idle through being at the mercy of the large concerns. Can these financiers, who are so solicitous as to the

prisertion of invested capital, do some thing for those who have invested their all in some of these mills that are now life through the operation of the room boar! If the milling industry has not made much progress it has succeeded in raising the price of mill products at a much greater ratio than the price of wheat. The price of wheat in Winnipeg on the first day of each of the four months, Reptember, Detabor, November and December, in 1960 and 1960 are as follows:

	1960	1960
Neptember	844	95% n
October	. BRIGE	\$6100
November	814	585% et
December	764	966
Average	. 82%c	96%

#### Gain In Wheat

These figures show in ten years a gain of 17.5 per cent. According to the wholesale prices in Canada compiled by the department of labor, the increase in the price of floor, brue and shorts is very much larger. The following table shows the average price in those years in Toronto.

	1900	1900
Manitoba patents, per		
bbl.	8 4.16	# 5.7%
Shorts, per ton		23.97
Bran, per ton		22.02

March 15, 1911.

This makes a gain of 34.8 in flour, 32.5 in, shorts, and 67.5 in bran, compared with 17.5 in wheat.

All desinterected students of political economy cannot but arrive at the conclusion that, with the control of the fitting of Causalian wheat is the hands of a few large concerns, both the producer of wheat and the consumer of flour would be benefitted by free trade in those commodities. With the natural advantages the Links of the Woods Milling Co. enjoy, silvated on the directime for export of wheat, with their mills operated by what is, unquestion also the best waterpower in America, and with the prevident of the company a director of the C.P.R. there is no fear but that they will be able to compete but that they will be able to compete on equal terms with other mills in any part of the world. True the Lake of the Woods Ca. will lose the cinch they have now. For the last two years their competitors at Minneapolis have been paying from ten to fifteen cents a backel more for their wheat, and with that handicap have placed their flour in the British market in competition with the Canadian mills, undoubtedly to the advantage of the British consumer, who gets his flour cheaper than the with the Canadian mills, undoubtedly to the advantage of the British consumer, who gets his flour cheaper than the Canadian who lives within the shadow of the mill where it is manufactured. R. McKENZIE.

# SEND A POSTAL

For a Copy of THE GREAT-WEST LIFE REPORT FOR 1910

Prudent men see the necessity for Life Insurance. And they see the need for choosing that Insurance with the utmost care.

Your choice will be simplified by reading the above Report. ? clearer proof could be given of the value of The Great-West Polici

For the fourth successive year the Company stands first for Canadian Business showing the wide approval of the Great-West Policies. High interest carnings, low expense rates and a favorable mortality continue to be outstanding features—and lead to high returns to Policyholders.

# Great-West Life Assurance Company

Ask for one of the Great-West Pocket Memo Books, free on request.

#### A SAFE INVESTMENT

Beautifully treed lots, high and dry, 50x183 feet deep to 20 foot lane, facing on full width, graded street, just south of Ft. Rouge and five minutes from Park Line car, close to Red River and new club boat house. Price \$15.00 per foot, third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, or \$15.00 per foot, 1.5 cash, balance in 8 quarterly payments; interest at 6 per cent, registered plan and Torrens title. For further particulars apply to

#### SHERWIN & VINCENT SIT PORTAGE AVE.

# Farm Property for Sale

AT SACRIFICE PRICES

To close estate we are prepared to sell 5 quarter sections near McGregor, Man., at \$6,00 per acre. Terms, one-third cash, balance to be arranged, with interest at 6 per cent. For particulars apply to

Standard Trusts Co. PORTAGE AVENUE EAST WINNIPEG, MAN.

#### DUNGAN & HUNTER Mail Order Grocers

end your name and address and we ill mail you a copy of our 36 page 519 Logan Ave., WINNIPEG atalogue every two months.

Catalogue every two months.

SUGAR (all kinds) has advanced 20c. per 100 lbs. over List Price.
PRUNES have advanced 2 cents per pound on all sizes

When writing to Advertisers please mention The Guide

Mar

on t from bree \$2.00 OU the Nove

Sp Cu

FOR IN

VINING



IF YOU WANT THE SEEDS THE CIPERT IN THE LARD

WM. RENNIE C? LIMITED 394 PORTACE AVE., WINNIPEC, MAN.

# Pure Seed

#### Regenerated :: Abundance Oats

These cats were grown by us on new land from seed purchased from the Garton Seed Co'y, seed breeders, of England, and cost us \$2.00 per bushel.

OUR Regenerated Abundance Oats the Saltcoats Agricultural Society November 21st, 1910

The Judge's Score Card Showed: 1. Freedom from Word Seeds 100%

 Freedom from other kinds of grain and useless im-purities, such as chaff, broken grain, etc. . . . . 100% .100% 3. Purity of variety ...

On Dec. 7 we secured first prize t the Agricultural Seed Fair, value, Saak

Special Price for Carload

#### Cut Arm Farm Co.

BANGOR, SASK.

#### FOR OUT DOOR WORK IN WET WEATHER



TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF CLOTHING

TO KEEP YOU DRY. Made for hard service and guaranteed waterproof. Best Dealers Everywhere

VER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO., LTD. Toronto, Canada.



Improved Singer No. 4 Block Machine

Our Catalogue gives full particulars re this sachine and three days' trial offer. VINING MFG. CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.

#### The Pure Seed Movement

Continued from Page 9
weeds. Clean fields only produce profitably. When the cost of producing a
grain crop has been considered it will be
clear to the observant farmer that obly
the fields that are fertile, comparatively
free from noxious weeds and properly
cultivated give a profitable crop. The
graped of clean farms cannot be preached
ton bondly or too often. The following
letter has just been received from 8. A
Bedford, of the Field Husbandey Department of the Manitoba Agricultural
collège:

ment of the Manitoba Agricultural college.

"The Field Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural college has been analysing for weed seeds and testing for germination samples of seed grain sent in by farmers and seed merchants. Up to did over seventy-five samples have been analysed and many of these have been analysed and many of these have been found to contain such a large amount of noxious seeds that the grain is considered unfit for seed purposes. A large number of these samples are from grain that has been shipped in from outside points, and consequently some of the weed seeds are new to the province. One sample of outs received from a consignment shipped to a town in central Manitoba was found to contain the following noxious seeds in one ounce of grain. Two wild outs, three stink-weed, two Canada thielde, six bull mustard, six Amecican designon-head, forty-seven wild lovick wheat, nine pepper grass, twenty-two lambiquarter, fifty pig weed and six wild sun-flowers, heades thirteen kernels of barley and nine of wheat. While this is possibly one of the worst samples received still many others contain enough weed seeds that have to be guarded against, but also the low germination ability of the grain. A large number of the samples tested, especially the outs were found to be weak in vitality only germinating about fifty per cent. One sample from Southern Manitoba germinated only thirty-two per cent, gave a vigorous growth. In view of the above facts the codege would caution the farmers not to sow imported seed until it has been analysed and tested."

Low Germination "The Field Husbandry Department of

#### Low Germination

Low Germination

The low germination of grain made reference to by Mr. Bedford is an important fact that must be borne in mind by every farmer. It is difficult to tell from the appearance of seed its germinating value and the only way to be sure is to have the seed tested. The farmer can send his seed to be tested to the Agricultural college, or he can test it himself: it simply means putting a sample of the grain on a moist substance for a few days and the seeds of strong vitality will readily sprout while the grains of low vitality will either remain inert or be a long time in germinating. By this test the farmer can find out just about what percentage of his seed sown in the spring can be expected to germinate. Oats are often found to have a low germinating value and it has become a practice of many farmers in the West to sow from a bushel to a bushel and a half more than really required, per acre, so as to make sure that there will be a sufficient number of seeds germinate. This method, however, is most unsystematic and mere guess work. Supposing all or nearly all of the oats in this case germinated the field would be too thickly sown, and even if a large number of grains did not germinate it would simply mean that so much grain has been wasted.

#### Seed Barley

Perhaps one of the most difficult grains to procure good seed of at present is harley. Barley has not been very extensively grown in the West and, as it is usually sown for the purpose of cleaning laid, it is thus difficult to obtain absolutely free from noxious weeds. Flax is also difficult to get free of noxious weeds, and as this crop is being grown more extensively every year in the West on account of the high prices it brings, it behooves farmers to be extremely careful in the selection of their seed. No farmer should sow his land to this crop before first giving the seed a thorough test to see that it does not contain noxious weeds.

Cleaning Seed

#### Cleaning Seed

The cleaning of noxious weeds and grains from grain fit for seed is something which every farmer has to do in the early spring if he hopes to grow a good clean crop. Continued on Page 34



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.

# EERLESS The Fence that

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.

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



BRANDON, Man.

CALGARY, Alta.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

#### JR. TOOL



Why not get the best attachment made. Thousands farmers testify to the superiority of this attachment.

It is flexible. built of steel, teeth can be

placed at any angle by changing the bolt in circle holes. The only all round satisfactory attachment on the market. Write for descrip-

Western Associated Retailers Co. WINNIPEG, MAN.

When writing to Advertisers Please mention The Guide

## Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all residers and it is boyed that they will take tracket of it. All questions the problems of the farmer of means to the problems of the farmer of the partment. Write questions on one sole of the paper only, and send only one question to one sheet of paper. July in making this department of the greatest take the paper only and send only one question to one sheet of paper. July in making this department of the greatest takes.

Questions cont in Without the name of the sender attached will not be accessed. The name will not be used if not desired. Sont in the desired in the property of the Board faith.

LICENSE TO TRAVEL STALLION

A. C., Sask. To whom should I write to get a
license to travel a pistion." Would it he adjusted
for me to part the Law three Beneders association."
To whom should I write?
To whom should I write?
Ass.—Work to the deposity minister of appliance.
Region, Sask. You will get the demonstrate manner from him.

CLEANING HEAVY SCRUB

D. R., Man. I induced in a paper that if eraph
served in the month of July that the roots would
be fatthet correct? Could you goe not soon
fiftee as to the best method of cleaning heavy

arrable. As a fit depends a good deaf on the kind of grads whether so not it will do if eat in July. We would recommend you to give a grady how and to rut as little as the serial as possible before phonony, after phonony the arrab run waitly be pulled by hand and resourced in the full, if phonony to done in the force part of the summer.

to done in the face part of the summer.

N. E. C. Daydhau, Sake-Can a homeolyselectwho has actiled in a detrict east of the pre-empline detrict, then he has taken on he horized, dein the right to pre-empline, or a purchased homeolyselect of the desired at the pre-empline, and a purchased homeolyselectwist of the right to be an end of the control of the pre-empline, and the series of the seri

PERCHASED HOMESTEAD

PERCHASED HOMESTEAD
Subscriber, Seek - (1) Cas I purchase a
homestead lying along side of my own which is too
stony to break I am widing to force it and find
the number of cattle and put up the 8500 house
of required. I have get my patient and 190 area
house
(2) Could I go to Alberta and purchase a housestead?

Ann. - (1) Yes. (6) Yes.

PERINNG MUNTARD TO HENS

F. C. C., Suck.—Here brand it dated that it is
predictable to feed larging brons most and the whole
year round. I would like to have your opinion on
Am. Proper or most and in frequentity given to
down suffering from odd or in the first stages of
down. But the general opinion, however, that it is
not necessary to feed these of the proper conditions
are maintained.

J. A. F., Daupinner Can you inform me where I can presure a copy of the Musicipal Act, and what it will cut?

Ass.—Apply King's Printer, Legislative Buildings, Winneys,

ings, Winterpag Printer, Legislative Build-ings, Winterpag DOG LICENSE.

T. M. F., Man. Can a council of a rillage make hydra to tax the direct of a romer who lives the village huntaries? The whole quarter is in Ann. Yes.

T. M. F., Man. Can a council assess vacant lot-the selling price or more? Ann. Can assess for estimated value.

O. Q. Man —I have two cirters: that are made of wood and are under ground. They hold the water out all around on the sides hot on the hatton the water course in and spods the rare water. Comes in and spods the rare water. The water the water they? I designed them up again make them water there water they? I designed the custers as pand putting in others. We would recommend concrete.

CONCRETE LAND ROLLER

J. M., Sask. —Could you or some of your readers give me instructions how to build a concrete roller, the proper amount of comment to use and how to make forms for same and size that roller should be made.

Note.—Would some subscriber kindly answer this query?

II. D., Sask.—Last spring a certain person whom we will call A came to my place with a stallion and wanted to make a stand there. I sagreed to breed fiver six mores on insured terms for \$15.00 and he agreed to make a stand there. I said the mass tired and one bred. Three weeks passed by and in the measures a neighbor who had a mare which was believed to have a ymptom

before not which had been fired to the obligate of the control of

B. I. Man. Wall of take more to from hilly to the more to from hilly to take more to from hilly to the same distance with the same distance upont in such case? I adopt to let same distance upont in such case? I adopt to salt take more more to the same distance upont in such case will take more to the same distance of the same distance of the same another of prote both billy growed at level ground but push more to the case way to distance on the surface, ormeting to the same of the grown of the same.

W. H. M., Man. Well grain been in a granny with of community. The malts will be in the ground. Ann. Yes.

COLLECTING FOR GOODS

Subscriber, Newl. A's wide brought conversand hand grout from B reduce BHI-50, unknown to A, and stepped them to the practice define where A tax them and did not suppose of them at the pract. B removed and A not knowing he address took the goods been. Can B collect in Ann. Ann.

Sub., Alta.—If I wish to force my form and my supplied of paining does not, can I grade him band to face any form and my marghest was har force be can be compelled to pay half of it.

Competited to pay half of it.

CAN PEAM BE REMOVER!

Manistaka sub.—Nould like to know when selling form pumperly if the pumps in the well can be removed by sellier, there being its agreement to law for purchaser of land to take powersons of the law for purchaser of land to take powersons of the contrary takes all fetures, that is, things affected or attached to the land on as to form part of the land. If pump is fastened to planking of the land or lasing of Sell would probably be retting as land on liming of Sell would probably be the purchaser.

HIRED MAN OFF WORK
Sink, subscriber. A man bires with a farmer
for eight months. During the summer he is falson
ill and is off souch for two works. Is he entitled to
wages for two weeks he is off work?
Ans.—No.

Segret for two weeks he is off work?

Ana. "Max. As a devastor company has elevator at one point in which I had come grain stored, when I wan to sell the last of the price of

can use bank if you wish to do so.

INTERENT ON MORTGAGE

Subacpiter, Sax ke Have been mashle to meet interest on mortgage due last Dec. Loan Co.

Herstend and all have protected as unnecessary for them to take permission. This reply is that statutory lesse for me to sign securing to them Dec. 1910 interest, 1911 interest, and 1911 life permission also 300 on securing the same permission also 300 on securing Have returned lease unsigned and have asked them to atta definitely if my mortgage does not stipulate that arreary of interest are to be added to principal and hear interest at some rate. Their lease would any other creditors that might bother you around harvest time. Amount due for Dec. 1910 interest is \$36.25, life premism gooliey \$1,000 point this fall. What proceedings can they take?

Ans.—Do not understand this question.

Sub, Altx.—I put a bill into the lawyers' hands to collect and deposited. Alt s with him to enter a wait in court and it was to come off last fall and lawyer over entered it. What can I do with the lawyer fore entered it. What can I do with the lawyer for not putting it through?

An.—Bring action against him for recovery of money, or for damages by reason of his negligence if you have sustained any.

if you have switaned any.

I. W. Sask.—In 1919, (April) Frented a farm for three years signing agreement for same. Terms—A the renter to work the farm, provide all seed and implements and give one-third of the crop as rent. (2) To be allowed the whole of rent years and the same of the same of

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS

HOMESTEAD BRAITS
forth, Spark-of an a wolve who her a legally
adopted child seven peace of ageorpter for a home-treal, the large crapation is every filter way for the
last distance. And so which by adoption really her
was associated to leaf.
And - Would say she was bread of a family and
excitled to make homestead eatry.

PERCHASED CATTLE

delivery. B poid \$50 divis at time he purchased cattle. Can A compet B to pay for animal that make a first that the pay for animal that nel was made, then the earths were at risk of purchaser, and he would have to pay for one that deed.

LOAN ON HOMESTEAD

DAN ON HOMENTAD

Nutercities, Nax\*\* A get a base from a least coupage on his homentand. The buildings were concerned at the time in a marked contepart at 2 on the \$100. The policy was held by the least company. The policy experies and the least company. The policy experies and the least company of the policy experies and the least company and the content of the policy experies and the first charge of the noticed company. Her the least course in the noticed company (legally take out a policy for the time than the amount of the least coupage of the policy for more than the amount of the least coupage are a company appeared of her th. and her an approach operating in mortgage.

#### VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers re-member that all Veterlany Constitute they to The Golds. The services of one of Winni-ng's leading veterlandes have been secured for this work. Private regime by retern mail, if desired, will be sent upon rereigt of one delize.

COLT WITH LAMPS ON JOINT E. M., Man.—Colt reising these years old he at at on the knew of left hind he, which he reviewed at spring from wire. Lest full the wound war array headed up lost a house kieled her on the most his natural size. The log is wore headed there is a large lump on the knew. Can anyling he done to reduce this?

Ann.—I after you be have a seterinary surgeon contact the polt as I think a surgical operation if he necessary to remove the lump.

will be normfury to remove the lump.

NICK DDG:

J. P., Sack. About two weeks ago dog took to consider in the langer. It was a second of the consideration of the langer o

ABORTON IN MARE.

1. B. Terrence, Man. Can arithmy be done to never the control of the control o

every second day.

CALVES DYING

J. C., Pleasington, Alta.—Calves appear healthy at horth, but after two or three, weeks they bow there appears and referse their milk. They continued the second of the second looked rather brunch and find a bloody appearance, the shadery also looked unnatural. The calves constroom different sires, Kindly advise treatment.

Ann.—This appears to be a case of pinct iff the second of the se

until they are histered:

MARE WITH MILK RUNNING
G. W. Bog End.—Mare now years and carrying
her first food, due to food about Jane 1st, has malk
running from her udder. What is the cause and
how can it be stopped?

Ann.—Apply to the udder once daily, helladonna
Eliud extract of helladonna, 2 owners.

Tincture of iron, 6 owners.

Spirits of ether nit, 6 owners.

Gave two tablespoonfols in a pint of water night
and morning before feeding.

BARREN MARE T. D., Hoodoo Sask, - Kindly prescribe cure fo

harren mare.

Ans.—Have your mare examined by a veterinary surgeon as the neck of the womb may want to be dilated before serving.

BREEDING HEIFER
T. K., Sask.—How soon can's heifer be bred
ter calving?
Ans.—Nine days after calving.

Ans.—Nine days after caiving.

ABORTION IN THE MARE

J. H., Hurdrann Lodge, Sask.—A young mare cast her second coil; this is the second time of persons and the second time of persons and the second time of the second time shape. The size was sick during the traveling season. Could this be the cause of abortion? Will it occur again or can I present it?

Will it occur again or can I present it?

(f) Howe turned have in pasture last fall and the bind part of front inter, he is not fame now how the second time of the second the second the second the second time of the second the second the second the second time of th

hield due to the many signing on the prairie or froming in days now. "Ye don't not if now was cot when mare was served. I would not have again sett orans.

(1) "Apply this limited to swelling which may present lamence returning. Lainment announce softly."
Theretor rains.

Lincolnest Saponia Co.; of each four countries well and role on night and corning

HORNE WITH PROJECT SHEATH
E.C., More, Such. Horn with fracts should,
Au. Confine bulling with the catholic soid
obtains at least for an horse at a time. Then support by means of a supersony bandage, feed soilterd and have the following powders made up:
Potassium nitrade, 4 concess.
Solphate of Magazzium, 6 conters.
Not wonder, 8 courses.
Aus wonder, 8 courses.
The superson of the superson of

COLT WITH HOLE UNDER JAW

J. W. C., Esterna, Sack.—I have a two-pear-old
roll with a lode in the neck just under the just
When drashing the water rous out. What can be
done to legal the bade control of the sack and
done to legal the bade starter have poor cell examined
for extracting suppress at it, may be arrecastly to
have the parts treated supposally. I think there is
a foreign lody inchedded in the times rauning the
trouble.

BHECMATION IN PIGS

J. M. M., Chearaster, Man.—I have a number of piga about overs mouthe old that have become citil in back and bind quarters; they don't care to move about. I have never them to a fry place where they are warm and confortable. I am feed ing them hardy and not chop non-left they don't seem to feed well. Kindly prescribe treatment. Ann.—Have the following powders made up. Salicytate of suda. I some a mode on Salicytate of suda. I some a mode on the contract of the salicytate of suda. I some a mode on the contract of the salicytate of suda. I some a mode on the contract of suda. I some a mode on the contract of suda. I some a mode on the contract of suda. The is unify sufficient for one pig. have sufficient made up for pigs affected and apply the following imment to part affected twice duly. Soap fininesat, 32 sources.

Soap finiment, 28 ounces.

MARE GOING BLIND

G. E. I., Fielding, Sank. Fleues prescribe for more that is going blind. Mare is seven years old. Blindness commenced in right eye about one years, a white film covering the ball for a time. These went away and re-spirit is suffered by the seven of the seven away and re-spirit is suffered by the seven of the seven away and re-spirit is suffered by the seven the sand. There is an access of selfs between the skin and sight of eye apparently. As more is valuable would like to save the eye.

Ans. You sught to have had your more attended to before the and I would advise you to have her examined by a veterinary surgeon. Have the following sofution made eye and put a little in the Fire sulphate, 10 grains.
Fluid extract bellandowns, 10 drops.
Sulphate of morphice, 5 grains.
Distilled water, 1 teaspoonful.
Give the following in feel' three times duity: Fluid of belladowns, 6 ounces.

WEAK MARE

C. E. Minista, Man.—Mare nine years old has been very weak since last apping, she was fairly shown overy weak since last apping, she was fairly meaning the was fairly weak. I got a veterinary amount to examine her in January, he said he thought she exame very weak. I got a veterinary amount on the same very make the properties of the properties of the said of the s

J. H. O., Caraforth, Alta.—Can you tell me mething that will stop secure in calves? Ans.—Have the following made up: Sulphure acid dilated, I ounce. Tincture of opium, e ounces. Tincture of iron, 4 ounces. Tincture of iron, 4 ounces.

NUMBER OF GOBBLERS

A. M. M., Harperville, Man.—How many gobblers should I keep for 16 turkey hens?

Ans—One gobbler.

HORSE WITH WIRE CUT

E. G., Delovaine, Man.—I have a horse that got his less hind leg out in two places between the hock and the hood with harden wire when he was a year and the hood with harden wire when he was a year went down completely. The out is healed but the hair has never grown. When I drive him in the winter he is wurse. Kindly advice treatment to take the swelling down.

Ans.—As this sore is of long standing I am afraid

Marc

CONSTIP Subscriber with colts b two last year Ans.—Giv quired.



Salt Brick



RITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite - regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, lineced, roots and herba-full particulars.

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very. little can be done. Consult a veterning suggeon who after seeing the case will advise y what can be done.

MARE DRAGGING HIND LEG

J. D. M., Man.—I have a mare riving four years, a good condition. When the grow out in the morning one of her hind logs crampy on that the drags.

K. Kindly advise treatment.

An.—I think the trouble is most likely in the distance of the condition of the distance of the condition of the

R. M. B. Frankin, Man. - Would you have to pay for service of a mare in a case of abortion. The errangements were that we paid nothing unless there was a cut.

Ass. - Cutes be generated a standing full Utuk you are hable for the fee.

J. B., Man.—Last winter sucking cold slipped on the enow and sprained stiffle. After hatking with hot vinegar for a time it seemed to improve, and during summer was nearly all right, but this winter he has put it out once or twice. The enlargement is a little more personneed. Can asything be

on?
Ann.—Apply to affected parts this blister:
Busieded of mercury, I dram.
Venne, 6 drams.
Mix well, roh well in, leave on 18 hours, wash off
of grane well. Keep the cold title up so that he
must bett be parts while blister to on.

CONSTIPATION IN NEWLY BORN FOALS Subscriber, Maryfield.—Have been troubled with solits being constipated when born. I lost two last year. Frense advise not. Ass.—Give tablespoonful doses of castor oil as

Ass.—Give tablespountal doses or taxion may required.

(2) Hens suddenly become weak in the back and unsteady on legs. The comba are bright; most of the affected once have been laying but the shells are soft. Been feeding chiefly wheat all satisfies the soft of the soft

HORSE SWELLING IN SHEATH

R. I. J., Saak.—A horse it years old has swelled
wis bulkers and sheath, also the muscles between
the things and sheath, also the muscles between
the things and sheath, also the muscles between
the stopper hard and cramped. He is andy doing
light work. What is the matter with him?
Ann.—Feed your horse bran mashes for one day,
giving no hay, and give on an empty stomach an
Sema buil of alone, after the purgative has acted
and the stopper of the property of the stopper
Magnesium with the purgative has acted
Magnesium with the stopper
Magnesium with the stopper
Mix and divide into it powders and give one in
feed sight, and morning.

The trouble is third to occur in a good thrifty
the trouble is third to occur in a good thrifty
freel, so when title I would advise you to cut his
feed.

WORMS IN PIGS

Subscriber, Baldur.—Kindly agreeable cure for
some in pics, cure to be given in feed for young
Ass.—Have these powders made up.
Solphate of iron, I ounces.
Litare meltic, I ounce.
Charrond, I ounce,
Mix and divide into 12 powders and give in
red to each pig at night.

A. F. D., MARE LAME IN HEEL, or her high beet about as inch spirit beet about as inch spirit been been about as inch spirit been been about as inch spirit been as about the cinches deep and Ass.—Poulties the facilities of the fa

RHEI MATINM IN SOW

A. M. Nock. Now two and a half years old work bases to see the leg. I keep her in a straw shot and the cheeps to cleaw and manner, would that request thought that What would you determine thoughtful production.

HENN DYING

S. T. F., Nespawa.—I have had a number of fivide die this winter. They were conductable and well fed. Would greater found affect them as they constitute had a quantity? If not, what night is the cause of on many dying?

Ass.—Consort one of your head veterinary

NTIPLE LAMENTSIN

S.\*M., Tandallon, Sank.—I have a golding #1;
prare odd that has his etille out and has been so store he was a roll. I have likeleted him several little high those and seem to help him. Niedly

An.—Have been horse fired and blistered by a completed vererinary surgeon.

MARE WITH RAD FEET Sank, - What will make a horse's leet

D. C., Sank, "What will make a horse's feet we and get solf? Ano. "Pack feet every night with clay and rub following histor well yound connect: Cautherice, I dram. Restorded of mercury, I dram. Vaccing, Louise. Leave on 48 hours, week of Mix well, rub well, repeat the blister in three works of greace well, repeat the blister in three works

.L. W., Artland, Sask.—What can be done for a young cult with nevel treated. Ano.—When the full is bord desident the nevel with a one to twenty adultion of carbolic need, three times delay.

G. G. Saak.—Since breeding mare decharges a "whitch dimy substance from the wonds, the is worse while deriving. Nicolly precepts and the factor of the facto

P. R. O., Sask. "Two-year old filty of good size got burt in the atife, would you advise bereding for this symmet?" Ans. "I would you have bereding for this symmet?

MARE NOT DOING WELL

MARE NOT DOING WELL

A. M. E., Sask.—Mare four years old has been speed all uniter, though in fair emolition she sold not stand work or move around the translation of the standard of the standard work or move arounderine which or ked quite several for a time, finally, however, or refered as the first of time, finally, however, in the standard way were fast and have a finally and the standard way were fast and have a light enough and at times range at the news and the got, Advise me what the trouble is and what to

Ann. Have the following powders made up and it one in feed night and morning:
Tartar emetric, I conce.
Charcoad, I conce.
Areca ant 2 concess.
Sulphate of iron, 2 concess.
Mile and divide into 11 powders, also the follow-

sture:
et spirits of intre, 8 nonces,
et spirits of intre, 8 nonces,
ture of nut vomica, \$ ounces,
ture of digitalis, \$ ounces,
et wo tablespoonfuls in pint of water night
orang before feeding.

FOAL SUBJECT TO COLIC R. R. XI., Sask.—If a mare dies of colic would the colts she raised be subject to colic also? Ans.—Not necessarily.

HORSE GROWING NEW HOOF

HORSE GROWING NEW HOOF

W. F., Sake.—Horse has been lame in right
foot ever since last seeding time. I have not
worked him since haying time. Veterinary took
decayed matter out just above his foot. He got
better for a time then heavens very lame.—He is
a lot. Kindly prescribe treatment.
Ans.—I advise you to have your veterinary
surgeon look at this hoof again as it may require
another surgeal operation. In the meanine keep
the parts perfectly clean by washing with a sole
very company to the company of the parts of the p

MARE WITH URINE TROUBLE

MAG. WITH CRENG, INVESTIGATE
W. B. Aliza.—I have a mare that wrinned quite
often and not very much at a time; the passe,
Ano.—I would advise you to call a veterinary
surgeon as the fact of blood bring passed at times
may be due to stone in the bladder, which would
require an operation to remove. It may also be
due to replace of some blood vereits. If you

C.B.Y.G. St. LINE

MARK WITH BONE ENLARGEMENT
M. Milestons, Sock. More has easily bone
enlargement just below the front left knee
on the invite and is a little lane. Also a
year-old gelding has a similar enlargement
he left front knee just. Kindly advise as

of morecong

MARE OUT OF CONDITION

E. R. L. Navk — Mare whole carrying foot, strict up at times and would have a not of squame three misutes at a time; also would cleave her of war and the property of the control of

to do.

—Apply the following once a week, pointing
th a brush:
module of mercury, 16 dram.
-chloride of mercury, 1 dram.

cobod, I conser.
I the griding apply the following blader:
modicle of mercury, I dram.
section, 6 drams.
Is and rais well in, leave on \$8 hours, wash off

MARE IN PROOF CONTITION

C. B. Y. G. San.—I have a more more reasoned the rate well but seems to fast in first and then the fast when there are the fast in first and then the same that it is not been and the same and locates her had?

An ... Give an eight draw bull of above on an anget administ, after the half has operated give an fanguage of a factor of the same and the same and a same and the same and t

S. H., Churchbridge, Sach. Con, has eye com-telly reversed with field, it looks the proof flech of rous pas. Kindly presentle treatment. Ann.—If possible have veterinary outgrous sper-e on cyclid. If this is not possible inject the flewing into eye twice duly. Nitrate of oliver, 10 grains.

A. T. B., Man.—Kindly give treatment for or lat passes a great deal of wind and gas. Ann.—Give your of the following. Annual respects of annual newscars. Two tablespoonduls in a pint of water three mere daily before feeding, also their powders in odd three times a day:

# CORRUGATED

Fire, Lightning and Storm Proof. Protects the grain ab-

solutely vermin proof. Write for particulars

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COW WITH JAUNDICE C. A. G., Alta.—Caw died under peculiar circumstances, when I opened her I found blandy water in two bladder, the gall very large and the liver yellow. Give cause, symptoms and name of

Ann.—The cause in this case was penhably due some abstraction in the bile duct. If any of a others are affected, give a pergative as follows: Sulphate of moda, I pound.

Calome, 80 grains. Calcume, 19 grains.
Disorder is a quart of tepid water and give on empty stomerly: after the pergative has taken affect give the following:
Aromatic spirits of ammonia, 16 ounces.
Three tablespoonfule of this in pint of water night and morning before feeding.

MARR WITH DINCHARGE FROM RNER. Soluccities, Plumas, Mass.—Mare sir years ald took a awelling on the knee two months ago; swilling horbs and more gut over the lameases, but same has not healed up and gives a discharge every few days. Kindly perserble.

Ans.—Apply to the knee the fallowing blister, taking care not to let any oil iget in the hole that the discharge is coming from:
Cantharides, I di sm.

Rub well in, leave on 48 hours, wash off and grease well eprings the wound out with perovide of hydrogen night and morning.



an Laurel Willows was planted by John Caldwell the Virden Town Park in 1896

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#### The Pure Seed Movement

The following method of cheming seed is described by John Fister, farm experimental of Marchanald college, Ontario "The fanning mill is one of the most of fanning mill is one of the most difficult machines to work on the farm." The operator must be prevened by the conditions of the grain he is cleaning. Wheat weighting sixty pounds per loveled, harley forty-eight, outs thirty force are all different sizes. There are also different sizes. There are also different sizes and sizes in each of these grains mentioned. It is, therefore, not only necessary to use different sizes are discontinuous and sieves and riddles, but also to regulate as to wind and shake of the shot. "In cleaning outs for seed the first operation consists, in separating some of the amail sevels and biowing out the chaff. Some of the seeds gree through the anall series under the hopper, but a certain amount will go through the arrest in the longs shot. To make a perfect join and to get not all the larger weed seeds such as vertices, each, will beach nearly over wheat and barley that are not the amesiae and weight as outs, requires care. The grain will require a necessed such as vertices, each, will need to be arranged differently. The riddles are to be arranged differently be not over, allowing all other grains, etc., by go down under the mill. In regulating the wind and shake will not be attend on end and go through the arren, but slide quietly over the back of the machine, and on the side on the wind and shake was very little wind and shake have very little so that the outs will not be attend on end and go through the arren, but slide quietly over the lack of the rid.

Cleaning Wheat for Seed

"After the chaff and all small seeds are

#### Cleaning Wheat for Seed

Cleaning Wheat for Seed

"After the chaff and all small seeds are removed take out one or two of the wheat riddles and open all the wind boards wide open. Good plump seed weighing sixty pounds to the brahef will take more wind than the average fanning mill can supply. The good heavy grains can be blown over but all the lighter grains, also oats and barley, ought to find their way over the back of the machine. Care much be taken to use conductors to carry the grain near enough to the back of the machine to give the wind a chance. When there is still some small grains or seeds left, I have found it some time. Care much be taken to use conductors to carry the grain near enough to the bock of the machine to give the wind a chance. When there is still some small grains or seeds left, I have found it sometimes necessary to run the grain over twice. Should white caps (wheat hulls) be found trouble-some to remove select one of the long screens belonging to the lower show, just large enough to let the wheat through place the screen under the hopper and this will extend far enough back to carry the whitecaps out over the machine. This long screen put in the same position will also be found useful in cleaning outs, wherever there are thistle tops or joints of oat straw amongst the grain this screen will remove them."

The production of good crops does not depend upon the seed alone, for if the best seed is put in padly cultivated ground it may not do so well as inferior seed sown in properly prepared soil. But it is certain that, all other things being equal, the superior seed must have an advantage, not only because like produces like, but because a plump seed can nourish the first blades better and longer than a this shruken seed, thus giving the infant plant a better start and better hold of the soil ere it loses the nourishment afforded by the kernel. It only requires about the same amount of labor and expense in sowing good seed and harvesting a correspondingly good crop. Many experiments have shown that sowing good,

#### How Wheat Yields are Reduced

How Wheat Yields are Reduced
The lack of good seed not only causes a decrease in the yields of the crop but it is also conducive to the fungi scourges. Professor H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Experimental station, in showing how crops are deteriorated by fungi, says the following:

"After some nine years study upon the wheat crop of the Red River Valley, I announced that the cause of deteriorated data was not primarily due, as usually to a decrease in the nitrogenia.

"To a decrease in the nitrogenia oil, but rather to the presconceives.

conceive...

# FARMING MADE EASY

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ence of numerous root-rot and blight-producing lungs which attacked the crop-after the same manner as the will fungi-attacked the flax crop. I also add that the use of fresh barnyard manures con-caining straw from the diseased fields when spread upon the land is a very de-structive process. This practice rapidly scatters the wheat diseases to new lands and injures those lands for wheat crop-ping. Numerous experiments by culture-methods in the greenhouse supplementing those of our field plots are now so far completed as to furnish conclusive evid-ence that these first statements were well

completed as to furnish conclusive evid-ence that these first attenment's were well founded. Extensive plot experiments were planned, in which twenty inches square of soil were used. The soil taken to fill these boxes was taken from old wheat lands which no longer raised any plump wheat and had grown approximate-ly forty continuous crops. Some soil was treated with various chemical fivinfectants and, in some case, settlined much hide

ly lorty continuous crops. Some soil was treated with various che mical disnifectants and, in some cases, sterilized under high steam pressure. Healthy seeds, modified hot water treated, planted in the sterilized beds produced healthy, strong, heavy stooling plants with good roots and underground sterils. The same seed planted in the old wheat lands which had not been sterilized produced feeble plants, the underground stems early evidencing decay, the cortex of their roots slonghing off. Shrivelled seed, internally disease treated, produced diseased plants even in well sterilized soils, but these grew much stronger than from the same seed untreated and planted in sterilized soil. In this case young roots are stunted or killed almost as soon as formed and no stooling occurs.

killed almost as soon as formed and no stooling occurs.

"The characteristics of the diseases are so definitely shown in the crop that photographs taken of the roots and stems plainly show the results of the experi-ments. All persons who have seen these experiments no longer question that the-chief cause of deteriorated yield and shrivelled seed in the old wheat lands of the Red River Valley is due to fungus infested lands and infested deteriorated seed.

inicisted lands and infested deteriorated seed.

"These experiments associated with numerous field observations and laboratory studies lay bare a real cause and reason for proper rotation, seed selection and treatment. They also prove conclusively why it is that formaldehyde treatment is always beneficial, even though there is known to be no smutty wheat in the seed. New studies conducted by this department have demonstrated the fact that wheat crops are quite commonly attacked by three or four types of minute fungi not here-to-fore recognized as definite wheat parasites. These parasites not only attack the wheat heads and grains, but gain entrance to the interior of the grain and bring out blighting and a shrivelling, and also live over in the soil

BRANDON, Manitoba

after the manner characteristic of flax will and flax earlier Jungi. It is therefore important that seed treatment and rota-tion of crops be followed for exactly the on empt be followed for exactly the same reason as given for the prevention of the diseases of flat. As the wheat crop is much more general in its distribution than flat it will be more difficult to gain as definite immediate results.

Recommended Treatment

Recommended Treatment

"Obtain home-grown seed of pure variety; select the brightest, plumpest and heavied type of herry possible. Grade this grain by means of a heavy blast, preferably vertical, in such manner as to eliminate the light weight, shrivelled kernels. Treat the seed as recommended for smuts of wheat, either by the formslidely de method or the modified hot water method. As these diseases of wheat often attack the grain internally it is possible that some new method of seed treatment will yet supplant the ones now in common use, though they are extremely efficient. Sow the treated grain upon soil that has not lately been accupied by wheat. The rolation should be of such nature as to introduce one or more thorough cultivations of the soil, such as that necessary to produce a potato crop. In fertilizing with barnyard manures any land which is to be sown to wheat use thoroughly composted manure, that the diseases which are resident upon the wheat staw commonly used in animal belding may be killed by the composted proces."

#### How to Procure good Seed

How to Procure good Seed

It may be difficult for many farmers to procure pure seed at present, as the supply is limited in many sections of the West. There are many farmers, however, who have taken up the work of growing registered seed with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and will have a fair quantity for sale. These farmers usually advertise in the farm papers so that the farmer can locate addresses by looking up the seed ads. Information regarding cool seed can also be obtained by writing to any of the members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, whose names and addresses are given in this article. There are also numerous seed companies, thoroughly bona fide, who advertise extensively in the farm papers. They sell good seed and many of them have established varieties of grain that hold a leading place amongst the cereal grains of the West.

There is nothing to hinder every farmer to the West.

of the West.

There is nothing to hinder every farmer in the West from making a start this spring to grow his own registered seed. Every farmer should be practical. Most men who live on their own farms and oversee the cultivation of their own land are commonly regarded as practical farmers. Let it be said, however, that the word

practical is too generally misapplied in this connection. To be practical means to put into practice those methods that are well known and easily applied. There is little doubt but that the principles regarding seed, and the methods of pro-curing it are fairly well understood, but, not so generally practised. There is, therefore, even greater need for the appli-cation of the knowledge in agriculture at present possessed than the wider dis-semination of further principles less under-stood. The West owes much to the prac-tical farmer who will practice.

#### Agents are Coining Money



write to-day for MAY MFG. CO.,





HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

LEASING OF LANDS The Company is prepared the fease ing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

It only

**BO** 



# Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret Heaft Office: GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone Sherbrooke 870

OBJECTS

To fired and chithe some hongry shild.
To gratify the wish of some introded.
To maintain the fort. Club room at 272 Hargare 25.

To maintain the Fresh Air Home at least for

Be cheeful and helpful under all corumntances.

BE PLEASANT

A working rule for every day:

Be pleasant.
In all that you may do or cay,
Be pleasant.
You feel not always bright and gay,
But you can always bay a way
That's pleasant.

Unamiling faces seem to feews, But friendly smiles light up the town And help to bring Heaven's comfort down To bearts Earth's pay has failed to crown; So be pleasant.

Unpleasant some may be to you, Yet be pleasant. It only matters what you do; You be pleasant. To lave those only who have you is Fagus, Christana more can do. Se keep pleasant.

And this is what I think of Henrys, It's everywhere, where mula forgiven, Is blood of Christ made white and shriven, Are by His love divinity driven To be pleasant.

Elizabeth Nartwell,

Lakemont, N. Y.

When a bit of sunshine bits ye. After passing of a cloud; Warm but of lengther gets ye. When the bit of lengther gets ye. Don't forget to up and floag it. Don't forget to up and floag it. At a soul that's feetin blow. For the nisute that ye sing it. It's a bouncerang to you.

MARCARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

How to organize: Of possible)
(1) Ignite ten ladies to meet with you some

treasurer, etc.

(4) Pay your does with any set of kindness which couses to band. By looking around you will find some stranger in your modet who should be called upon, some sick convidencent to whom a member might go and read aboud. Some sick mother who needs bely with the family as wing.



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41.00 for your trouble, or return us all the money and receive a \$2.00 Fountain Pen Free. These Cards sell at sight.—WINNIPEG MANUFAC-TURING CO., Dept. G.

one neighborly kindness to be done nonewhere. The constituing for nonething quick. Resulte acres to inten to or report on unkind story in your sensition insertings. Results to forget off side work for the learnest of all. Everything you. Need the name clowest for your bright and also could left of officers, members, etc., and state any particular work you wish to take my.

MARGARET.



CHILDREN'S BADGE, - FIVE CENTS Don't you want one?

for work by the day washing and ironing or serubhan. Homes wanted for habies and lettingsite. Advise and confort weight on many subjects and many problems of life. See many grite thrown out of engoley without a minutes warrang, easy from freezends and with no charge of a season of the season of

served homestly and with in their email way?

To send any surplus articles to Margaret. Mrs.

Alon send any surplus articles to Margaret. Mrs.

More always casy that no difference what is needed, it is most likely that somehody has that over article to pass on, and would be glad to do it of they only knew of the need. So through the world has been supported by the world knew where to place the warplus. If we could only get the surplus where the deficit as, there would be little trouble in this world. It is the uneven distribution which is making all the ups and dwarn of Mr. So pay your duesariest possible moment.

Wanted for the Sunshine Home and Mid-day
Lunch Room

(1) A heavy curtan.
(2) Few curtain roll.
(3) Shevita and pillow cases. Pillows.
(4) Cuttery and glass.
(5) Butter, eggs, potatoes, preserves, jam, lard, etc.

Berd, etc.

Dear Margaret:—I am sending you twenty-five cents, for grant to the cents, for the c

Champion, Alta.

Deer Reth.—Many thanks for your nice letter.
You must be a great render and also a good cover little girl. Try and obtain amone we members among your school friends. Write often. I loop yours of the Sundame clinks will write to you.

MANITOBA
A SUNHINE GIRL
Dear Margaret.—I like my button very much and war it every day, I am trying to be a little Sunshine girl. Please tell the other little members of the Guild that I think Margaret is a lovely vanchiny lady and I am going to try and be one too. With love from,

DOROTHY RYAN

Rosser, Man

Mrs. D. A., Laurier, Man, —Many thanks for your loving letter and I am very glad indeed of your offer of help. We are always glad indeed of your offer of help. We are always glad of Sanday School papers, I am collecting for Mr. Jones now and also sending to the Ninette and isolations surd of General Hospita. The papers are light and I am in urgan need of habits: dobting. The network will be necessary during the next month. I am now very busy in the home and won't be alticle to visit much this month but will pass on the papers to any one going to the hospital. Busine Hawkinson, Valley River, Man.—Hearty sections to the Graid. Yes, I am very aurious to

totaly & Merle Milboudd, Vielen, Man-tolad to hear from you. I will do as you wish. Wrote me a long letter done shilters.

Wards are along letter disance shalters.

NANKATCHEWAN

Was. E. Peer, Bearle architer, Seek. You are now a member of the results guide and must arrive try but put tenne all the time.

Hattle Pay, Houndworther, Seek. Many thanks, there shalt he pose application faces. I am usuffing the state of the pose application faces. I am usuffing the state of the pose application faces and facts that for pose and faces that hat hat he was a state of the s

ALRENT to indeen see members.

ALRENT Selected to the ALRENT Selected to one found. Gold that the keys in Alberta are accessing the rall. We will soon have enough keys to form Sanchine Boy Sounds. Write offers and if you 179 to artist Sanchine you will surveyed. One and 41% Short, Sanchine you will surveyed that he for gifts to Sanchine I should like to hear front you again. I am seeding bottom and an interesting earl. Wen't you ask Mess Architakh Rady Houston, Point, Alle Hearty wilcome to now Guidd. Would be gifed to hear from you again. Can you form a branch of Sunshipe among your friends?

. When Sunshiners are sending as parcels by small phrase are that full postage is paid. We have to pay double on all overdue postage and it frequently russ up to 30 cents a day. Picase see that you put enough stamps on your parcels.

MARGARET.

Hark to their muune.
The brief of the sir
Are chirroping softly—
Jish bark, everywhere!
Tenderly enging
At break of the dawn,
Waking the world as
They welcome the morn.

Hark, fittle children!
The lorders all say,
Rice from your shumber
from your shumber
stop in the sanleght,
Be hoppy and bright,
Just like the birders
Who welcome the light.

Just like the birdies

Who welveme the light.

WEERLY MINNAGE HELPS

Der Magnett —I want to bet you know that your weekly measure and the lavely versus in The Goule are a great help to me whonever I feel discoveraged and bondy. I was made a member of your bearen at Christians, but have never written to you neltone. I have not been able to the property of the many many that the property of the Market Now have His own words in Matt. 23—34, 35,36. Why it's encouragement enough for all the days down here, if we only keep it in mind. Though you will always have more an enough to be suffered to the many of the property of the mind. The property was all always have minded to be a suffered to the mind. The property was all always have in this work of scattering cheer. And while I move become disheartened I am very glid to stay the property of the minded post from the property and the surface of the property of the minded post new that a circle will be formed and I know that it will indeed prove a bleasing in all. Never to miss a chance of performing a kind act is just the free Sunching often and the property of the property of the property of the minded post here the first of the property of the minded post here the form of the property of the property of the minded post here in the property of th

Dear Margaret These are for some little sick grif that loves page dolls. Thus is all I have to send now. I love your page in The Grain. Grow-ers' Guide.

A LITTLE FRIEND.

March 4th, 1911.
Dear Lattle Friend:—I am glad you love my page. Work you send name and address so that I can send membership card and button? Many thanks for dolls.

A BOY MAYOR

Boys, how would you like to be mayor of a tag city for just one week? That is exactly what a boy in San Francisco was. His name is Ben Katz, and, although only thirteen years old, he was selected for the position from a crowd of \$4,000 scheeblerys.

Thus is how it happened. All the boys of San Pranceso joined in a boys' week to help deserving

PLEASE NOTE

the chart man to day,
And stopped to chat with him awide,
And stopped to chat with him awide,
Why is at that you always smile?

I said ton, Have you never knews
A despirational, or a wie,
And has no pleas here currificeum.

That you had boped would be a ga?

"That's shy you see me canding now, I may get anocked down now and then Bot your can mager, anylow,
That I will soon joung up again;
There are easy road to I fame
To win success as quote a chore,
Why, half the log men I can name."
Have failed a down times or more."
Léger A. Gores, in Petront Free Press.

THINK PLEASANT THOUGHTS

When you are dropping off to sleep try and think of something pleasant, and don't serve up-pour eyes and draw down the corporar of your mouth, for noth these habits help to bring wrinkles. But really one needs to think pleasant thoughts in the day-time too. Pleasant thoughtshring a pleasant expression to the face, which, as the years go on, become per-manent.

metrest people you meet who have pleasant ex-pressions are the ones who have never allowed hard or unkind or discontented thoughts to find a resting place in their minds.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNNINNE GULLD
Sign the form below—h
Doir Margaret—I should like to become a member of your Sanshine Guild, Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for the portage.

Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

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#### WHAT IS SLEEP?

How To Woo It

An old psychologist says that sleep is the result of changes in the sicredation of the blood of the brain, the modern psychologist defines sleep as a nort of pathologisal process caused by poisons generated by fatigue circulating in the blood, narotizing the brain and sleep causes, and when these poisons have been climinated the deeper awakes.

So much for the hig worded definitions of the tearned, but in contradiction of their learning comes the daily observation of the remmon place on looker, who knows that the lary man is the deeper and the hard worker is often unable to deep because of over fatigue. In comes a third authority who says sleep is a function of defense against exhaustion, but this is opposed by the many evidences before us of heavy sleepers who never exhaust themselves and never intend to, and every body must sleep whether a worker or not.

and every body must along whether a work-re or not.

A more practical aspect of the subject is how to obtain sleep if threatened with extensive alonglessness, as sound restful along as a factor in health cannot be over-estimated.

estimated.

It appears that humans can exist longer without food than without sleep. Animals can exist, it is said, twenty days without food though they would die in five days if utterly deprived of sleep. The more or less edebrated Dr. Tanner, of a quarter of a century ago, who fasted about forty days (as a test of endurance without food) proved how long man can live without food, He was supplied with water in small quantities, however, during the fast. the fast

#### Sleep Needed

Sieep Needed

Some clever statistician claims to have discovered that a child needs eight hours sleep, a woman seven and a man six, out of every twenty-four. Very few people get too much sleep and certainly the table given is want mosentie for anyone of the three classes scentioned, and it is easily proven that the average man needs more sleep than the average woman, and gets it, but neither gets quite enough, for sleep is nature's best medicine, her strongest agency in restoring wasted strength and in reviving low spirits. "Joy cometh in the morning" is the hope that the Scriptnes hold out to the downcast and forsaken, because the sleep that night is expected to bring revives courage, and failure takes a less dismal hue in the morning, and the deeper the sleep the more beneficial are its effects.

Anyone who feels that he is losing the habit of sleep cannot do better than to give every other interest a second place and concentrate upon restoring the habit. The herald of every case of nervous prostation and many other nervous, and mental disturbances is loss of sleep. So many causes contribute to this great and prevalent evil that no fixed procedure, and one great to forestall it.

Experienced medical advice for your particular case would seem to be the soundest advice. Indigestion takes the lead among all causes as a preventive of sleep, so say the medical fraternity. But they go further and say indigestion takes its rise in "worry, excitement, grief, shock or remorse." This makes a scrious case, for it is most difficult to root out either worry or grief. The easily acquired but almost unconquerable habit of taking from an unbelieving, apprehensive skeptical lack of faith in the good will of the universe, hence the panacea for sleeplessness which is based upon worry is a faith in the wisdom and good will of the Creator. To fully realize that worry is registed a bad habit and one to be gotten pid of at all costs is a step in the right direction.

It is possible to control the mind and actually to furbid it to dwell upon troubles needleady. Attack the matter that worries you, give it your very best thought and effort while you re at it, then diamics it until you have refreshed yourself by a sound sleep; then try it again. Everything does not have to be wetled all in a minute. The last word on "over-work" seems to be that "break downs" do not result from that cause but from hadly planned work. "Work done in the wrong aprit and with a sense of internal friction is the work that brings insomnis and the breakdown.

Many a weman, if not man, breaks down from the worry of never being able to catch up with her work.

Should Enrourage Drowsiness.

#### Should Encourage Drowsiness

Should Encourage Drowsiness
It is an old joke among physicians that they recommend their incomins patients to go to church where the disinterest and mental monitorary induces alumber. "He who would enjoy skep must never resist the first most of draws; ness," says Dr. McComb, and by every possible means encourage regularity in hours of skeping. If skep is to be enjoyed it must be earned, amounters the same authority. If one could only look hopefully forward in the expertation

reconciles it to submission and acceptance of Fate's decrees, then grief and worry must recede for a time at least, leaves reladly things seem to be going. He McComb goes us to say that he also ran commit himselfungith confidence to the Infinite as he retires to rest will have little influently in winning the most blessed of also the most mysterious gift besteved as her exists.

#### THE THEME

Two shall be been the whole wide world apper, and soper, and lake to peak in different tongues, and have no thought. Each of the other's being, and no bred; And these were synknown sun to unknown. Each error, company week, defying death. And all uncommissed y-shape every act. And lend each wandering step to this one end.

That, one day, out of darkness, they shall need.

meet.
And read life's meaning in each other's

eyes. Susan Marr Spalding

#### HOUSEKEEPING SPECIALTIES.

HOUNEKEEPING SPECIALTIES

By K. E. M.

In this day of "intensive farming" and other forms of apecializing, there is no place where the prevailing idea can be more switchly and assisfactority applied than in the domain of the housekeeper, and especially in her role as houses. For instance, I have a friend who has made-termed famous by her delicious "baked ateak" dinners. To serve with this most satisfying meat dish, she has mastered the art of preparing hashed brown potations perfectly. When she wishes to enfectain at dinner, her guests are not surfeited by a succession of frills and "fain's," but are positively reguled by a steak that is nothing short of perfection and a few simple accessories that do not detact from its glory.

Another hospitable woman has won honors with her chicken-pies. Served in a huge enameled hasin with a rich crust cut into biscuits before being baked and the chicken-rooked-until the meat has

Nearly every homewife who can cook has some pet dish that she can prepare a little better than any one clos, and she will do well when planning to entertain to make that her central idea and build a simple and satisfying reject around it.

A reader of the Companion has sent us this story. We give it in his own words:

"A married couple, whom we will call James, same to be my next-close neighbors' not long ages. Mr. James seemed a very fine fellow. He spent most of his spareline working around his house, cutting wood, digging his garden, planting flowers, etc. It was a full month after their arrival in our vicinity before my wife met Mrs. James, and it was months later before I found out emough from her to enable me to tell you this fittle story.

"The woman was most unhappy. Before their marriage abe had been a tracker of music and dancing. She was accustomed to a jody, social life, and she loved it. She had been seven years married when we met her, during which time she had not been to a single dance or entertainment, nor had she for four-years been to much a out for a walk with her husband.

"That, however, was not the real cause."

years been so much as out for a wate with her histoland.

"That, however, was not the real cause of her unhappinest. She tidd us about the sarrifer of her good times with regret, a but it was with tears that ahe told us the rest. She could not go to her husband, with any of her little troubles. She had tried it repeatedly, but always with the same result. 'He had no time for such nonsense.' These little troubles, though they seemed small to the man, were of the greatest importance to the woman, who had no friends in her new home. She came to feel like a prisoner and a drudge, with no real companionship and with a husband who couldn't be bothered with her 'nonsense.'

husband who couldn't be todered with her "nonsense."

"For all that, I believe the man loves his wife. Only he doesn't know the value of a loving wife, nor has he the slightest knowledge of the nature of

value of a loving wife, nor has he the slightest knowledge of the nature of woman.

"We couldn't belp noticing in this same case that Mr. James was prominent in the church of which we were also members. He was a member of numerous commit-tees, etc. Now why under the sun doesn't be put some of the energy which he shows in his church work into doing his duty at home, which, in this case, is clearly to take that little wife to a good opera, to a ball, or anything that would be a change for her? Why doesn't he see what I see, that he is fosing his only real earthly gem— the love of his wife?

"Oh, careless husbands! Don't you know that it is really the casiest thing in the world to keep your wife's love if you only think a little about her and try to let her see that she occupies the first place in your heart? What's the use of loving her if you don't show it fifty times each day? And how completely she is your soll she sees that you go to her with your confidences and make her your pal—she'd rather be that than your idol, even!

"Just take this from a normal husband-

idol, even!
"Just take this from a normal husband. A woman will stand being overworked, half starved, abused, and she will continue to love you if you are only nice and thoughtful with her and put each day a little more sincere warmth into your kives and a little extra pressure into your hore.

hroses and a title
hugs.

"Don't make light of her little househugs.

"Bon't make light of her little household tragedies. Remember that to her
the failure of a batch of bread, the breaking
of a piece of china, which seem small to
you, is every bit as serious as the audden
drop in value of certain stocks is to you.
"At all events, make her your 'pal'."

—W. H. Companion.

#### WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES

Rev. M. Rowena Morse, pastor of a church in Kenosha, Wis, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Third Unitarian Society in Chicago. Dr. Morse is said to be the first woman minister to receive a doctor's degree from a German university. She applied for the degree at the universities of Berlin and Leipsie, but they would not confer it on a woman. Next she went before the governors of the University of Jena and asked for women the opportunity to earn the highest degree conferred, and finally carried her point. She is a suffragist. Rev. Gertrude von Petzold, M.A., who has returned to England after two years' ministry in the United States, has been offered the pastorate of the Waverly Road Unitarian Chapel, Small Heath, Birmingham. Miss



that sleep will surely come it would help to bring it, because while sleep is not wholly a mental condition it is so much so that often the physical can be brought into subjection to the higher force, nevertheless a good plan is to approach the mind through the looky by bathing and massage while courting sleep. How many victims of insomnia go to bed with the fixed conviction that they are going to put in one more wretched night; no use talking, they just are; it's their luck and no argument or persuasion can disuade them from that mental attitude. Who could sleep under such conviction? The first thing to do is to get rid of that conviction. Anyone who persistently and conscientiously trescan empty his mind of any consecutive fixed thought.

Cardinal Newman tells us "there are some things which can be got only by renouncing them," and Dr. McComb says sleep is one of these things; but undoubtedly the last word on the subject comes from a noted English alienist whose wide-experience in dealing with mental disorders justifies him in the following reasonable conclusion: "I would state that of all the incurable sequels of a distressed mind, I would unhesitatingly give the first place to the habit of prayer." This conclusion is a most reasonable one, because prayer tranquilizes the mind and

fallen from the hones, and plenty of extra bisenits baked for "more" if wanted, she does not have to worry abent an claborate salad or fancy dessert.

At a very fashionable winter resort I once knew a woman whose afternoons were quite the rage. Living in a tiny cottage with no servant, she was the most successful afternoon-tea hostess in the place because the other women knew that when they dropped in on her days at home they would be served, not with sticky cake or dry wafers, but with tiny hot buttered biseuits and a marmalade of rhubarb, oranges and chopped almonds unlike any other marmalade they had ever eaten. It was not difficult to manage. Early in the afternoon she prepared several small pans of hiscuits and, with a friend to help pour the tea, she could run out to the kitchen at intervals and pop a pan into the oven of the gas-stove and have fresh ones for each caller. Another resourceful woman entertains frequently with sewing parties for her friends and, instead of refreshing them with the stereotyped salad and sandwiches or the almost inevitable ice-cream and cake, she delights their palate with nothing but hot gingerbread served with delicious cottage-cheese and a perfect cup of tea; but she has mastered the art of making that gingerbread until all who partake of it are firmly convinced that they never tasted anything like it before. they never tasted anything like it before

RISC Piane sell a "Fac plan. will a we tr their

EAST

M

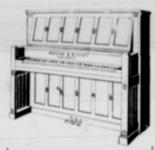
Pi Factor

AN Ca HOME

Her

Boys' Suit F

Three pie suit made true Cowbs frashion: Shi Fringed Trosers and Wi Brimmed Ht sites up to years. It made of yee best materi and guara treed to wea just the thir for the comit summer. Lo of fun froyourself so your pis; yourself as your play mates. W give it free for selling onl \$4.00 wort: cards at 3 views of Comics, S Best Wish Best Wis are very girl Suit cards. S and when and we postpaid CO., Dept.



# Talk With Us

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about a Piano—A MASON & HISCH. We make these truly good Pianos—3,500 every year—and will sell any one of them to you on our "Factory to Home" easy payment plan. It will say you to look into the merits of these instruments. It will also pay you to learn just how we treat those who henor us with their patronage.

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Best Wisser, Pairick's, Easter, Birthdays,
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Best Wisser, Strater, Birthdays,
Best Wisser, Strater, British and
Are very last slowers, Cowboys, etc., and
are very last slowers, Cowboys, etc., and
are very last slowers, We also give a Cowgirl Suit from the form of the cards. Send for selfing \$4.00 worth of
cards. Send for selfing \$4

Petrold is the author of a notable book.
"The Story of a Truth-Speaker." She is an able lecturer, an eloquent preacher, and a strong suffragist.

TO YOUTH GROWN OLD

(By Maorice Francis Egan)
What canst thou give, O Gifted, in return
For all the splendors that were shown
to three

How oft at sunrise thou in certary Didds see the sky and autumn maples horn: or canet recall perhaps when thou didst learn. That God had made they like to Him.

and free To be thyself, and gave they hope to

Fit for the heights for which thy soul

And now, at sumest, eyes upon the ground.
Thou hast forgot, and know'st not
gratitude.
As dwell upon the glory in thy day—
Its red and gold; think not upon the

mound
That shall inclose thee, lext to thee intrude
Self-pity and self-love to gloom thy way!

KING GEORGE WEIGHS 160

Though it is often asserted that King George resembles the Czar like a brother, these royal gentlemen widely differ in the matter of weight King George closely adheres to 160 pounds, while the Czar weighs only between 102 and 103 pounds. The late King Eduard weighed 205 pounds. The weight of the German Emperor varies between 156 and 162 pounds when dressed. Fart 2d the difference is probably due to the uniforms his Majesty wears. The weightiest monarch of Europe at this hour is the King of Bulgaria, who weighs 120 pounds. Emperor Francis Joseph weight 153 pounds. The weightiest Queen of Europe is the Queen of Roumania, who tips the scales at 157 pounds.

Goe not halfe-way to meete a coming

Surrowe,
Butte thankful bee for blessings of to-day.
And pray that thou mayest blessed bee

to-morrowe,
So shalt thou goe with joy upon thy way.
Adolphus Goss.

SQUARE PEGS IN SQUARE HOLES

SQUARE PEGS IN SQUARE HOLES
When you have found your place
You will be happy in it—contented,
joyous, cheerful, energetic.
The days will be all to short for you.
Dinner time and clessing time will come
before you realize it.
All your faculties will give their consent
to your work, will say "Amen" to your
occupation. There will be no protest
anywhere in your nature.
You will not feel you are wasting your
time because you are only "a blacksmith"
or a shoemaker or a nurse or a housekeeper, because, whatever your occupation
or profession, you will be an artist instead
of an artisan.
You will not apologize because you are
not this or that, because you will have
found your place and will be satisfied.
You will feel yourself growing in
your
work and your life broadening and deepening.
Your work will be a perpetual tonic

ening.
Your work will be a perpetual tonic
to you. There will be no drudgery in it.
You will go to your task with delight
and leave it with regret.
Life will be a glory, not a grind.

#### HYGIENE THAT FAILED

They say that the re-action and after-glow of the cold morning baths are an in-fallible cure for neuralgia," said Mr.

fallible cure for neuralgia," said Mr. Shivers.

"Cold water, right out of the tap?" cried Mrs. Shivers.

Mr. Shivers amiled a superior smile.

"It is not one freezing plunge, but a gradual immersion, while you slowly count six. Like this: One, you put in one foot: two, you put, in the other; three, you sink on one knee; four, you kneel on both; five, you plunge in your arms; six, you immerse your body. Yes, I shall certainly try it remorrow morning."

Slowly and reluctantly at the appointed time Mr. Shivers crept from his warm bed, silently casting a look of reproach on his smiling spouse, and into the bathroom, and after a time she heard him say:

"O-o-one! Ouch! Oh! Two-o-o. Ow, ow, ow, ow! Th-th-three!" followed by a blood-curdling yell and a tremendous splash. Then there was a succession or

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Blue Ribbon Coffee and Blue Ribbon Baking Powder have the same good quality that Blue Ribbon Tea is famous for. They are guaranteed superior to all others. And if you buy any one of these articles you are at liberty to return it and have your money refunded, but we know you will prefer to keep the goods



# "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"

Just so, one coat of good paint is worth two coats of poor. Don't deceive yourself with the idea that in buying a cheap paint you save money. Buy the best on the market. It covers more surface, looks better and lasts longer and will give you "wear" service. If you buy a cheap paint, at the end of one or two years it will have peeled off, cracked or worn away. - Get best results in your painting by using and insisting on your painter using good paint. There is a dealer in nearly every town who handles Sherwin-Williams Paint. Ask him for color cards and booklets. The Little Paint Man-

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A "TEACHER WANTED" Ad in The Guide will bring you appli-cations from bright teachers all over Western Canada.

aganized yells and ahat Mrs. Shivers at first took for a streak of lightning flashed out of the hatforeous plonged into heel, and rolled up itself tightly in the

down and cheete.

"Why Jeremish" gasped Mrs. Shivers.
Mr. Shivers simply glared and shivgred.

"Woman" he roured, when he had controlled his chattering teeth. "did you put that lump of soap in the bottom of the bottom purposes."

COURAGE
(By Olive Tillord Dargan)
The gray trees are bare;
(Oh, the flush in the skies')
Winter 'a in the bair;
(Oh, the spring in the eyes')

The wind runs a-rold; (Oh, the fire in the west') Love is growing old; (Ah, the lord on her breast!)

Life numbers its year,
(Ob, soul-without day?)
Come, Heart, we will wear
Our youth all the way.

If half a lemon is left over, place it on plate and turn a tumbler over it; will keep fresh much longer than if sponed to the air.

To keep butter aweet in warm weather, pack the butter in a crock: make brine alrong enough to bear up an egg, and pour it.

#### LEADING TRAITS OF THE COMMON ANIMALS

Animals
Some one who was interested in animals atudied their characters a short time ago, and read a great deal about them. His estimate of their leading traits was:
Ant, prudence; ass, slupidity; bat, bindness, bear, ill-temper, bee, industry; bull, strength; bulldog, pertinacity; cat,

8896

8326 A Simple but Degant Gown.

Ladies' Frincess Dress with High Square Neck Opening, and with Two Styles of Steeve.

Whate silk popins, with embrendery in pastel which the popins with embrendery in pastel would be very effective for this model. The design may be closed invisibly at the side front, it side back, and has a pull sleeve to the elbow, or may be finished with the one prece long sleeve, both of which are furnished. The pattern is cut It requires 5½ yards of 44 inch material for the 35 inch size.

innocence, eagle, majesty, deptity, dure innocence, eagle, majesty, dephant, saga-city; for, conning, goose, folly, hawk, rapacity, hen, maternal care, horse, speed, lamb, gentleness; lark, cheerfulness, hom, nobility; monkey, frivality, shells. cowardier, peaceck, pride; patients fulnes; serpent, windom; sheep, sillines; spider, wilness; swan, grace; tiger, fero-city; turkey, insolence; walf, grace; Scrap book



#### THE SENSE OF HUMOR

THE SENSE OF HUMOR

A German newspaper is seriously discussing the sense of humor, and in effect denying that women possess this faculty, which so largely influences temperament and makes for happiness. It is true that for some ages there was not much in life that would inspire humor in woman, for in her association with man she had so much of the real work to do that she had no time even to listen to humor, to say nothing about evolving it. But this is no time to say that women cannot perceive, understand or impart humor in its happiest manifestations. Some women, perhaps, in their zeal to secure suffrage and its attendant ills for their sex ignore the sense of humor altogether. They really have so much besides suffrage that they can afford to be as good-natured as man can possibly be. But in other fields of effort women promote the gayety of nations as notably as men do. In what state of mind would we be, in fact, as far as the theatre is concerned, without the women who are true comedians both in creative and interpretative work?

HOUSEHOLD

#### HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD

Blankets are heavy and hard to handle, but they can be washed with comparative ease, and come out soft and white.

One pound of white soap, shaved; four or five large spoonfuls of powdered borax; boil in two gallons of water until dissolved. Pour into a large tub, fill two-thirds full of cold rain water, put in three single blankets, and let soak over night. Be sure and have blankets well covered with water.

Next morning lift up and down, pressing.

with water.

Next morning lift up and down, pressing and working them, but do not rub, as rubbing and wringing hardens woollens. Shake them through four or five rinsing waters, or enough to remove all traces of soap. Squeeze out water necessary to pass them from one tub to the other; then without wringing, lift carefully from last water, hang on line, throw over

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS How to secure the Guide Patterns of 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.

#### BEARS THE HALL-MARK OF SCIENTIFIC APPROVAL

Tests made at the School of PHYSI. GLOGY, Publin, and reported in the Times of Sept. 3rd, showed that BOVRIL is not only a food itself, but it assists the assimilation of other foods.

It also creates a reserve fund of atrength and thus protects the body against colds, chills, influenza and other dangerous diseases.

them a liberal supply of water, and let them drip dry. They will dry much more quickly than one would suppose. Dress skirts and trouvers may be washed success-fully in same manner, hung by waistband to line; let dry thoroughly, then sponge and press. Blankets that have been hardened by poor washing can be softened and made whiter if washed in this way. If hard water is used more soap and borax will be required.

Brown Nut Bread.—Mix one and one-half cupfuls of wheat flour with one-half cupful of corn neal and two cupfuls of graham flour. Add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Add to the flours two cupfuls of sweet milk, one-half cupful of brown sugar and one-half cupful of molasses. When well mixed add one cupful of finely chopped wahut meats. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

Lemon Sauce.—Add the juice of one lemon, two-thirds of a cupful of augar, one egg, and one slice of lemon to a pint of boiling water. Thicken with a dessert-spoonful of corn starch which has been dissolved in cold water. Boil two minutes, stirring constantly.



#### SHETLAND PONY FREE



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of parl in favo them the seats af be conte

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#### PEANUT POLITICS

(By The Guide Special Correspondent) Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 10.

The conservatives have decided that the reciprocity agreement shall not be allowed to pass, and have announced their intention of talking from now till doomeday rather than allow if to come to a vote. In this policy, which was agreed upon at the beginning of this week, they are to be aided and abetted, or, perhaps it should be said, they are to be led, by Hon. Clifford Sifton, who is thus throwing in his lot with the men who but a short time age were accusing him of all kinds of dishonest and diagraceful practices as a minister, of the crown. The method which is to be followed is the simple one of moving amendments on every possible occasion, which will give the members an opportunity to speak repeatedly, and enable the opposition to attend the house in relays and keep it up forever if necessary. The conservatives have decided that

enable the opposition to attend the house in relays and keep it up forever if accessary.

The effect of this campaign of obstruction, if it is persisted in, will be not only to greatly prolong the session of parliament and prevent the house rising in time to allow Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the government to attend the Imperial Conference in May and the Coronation in June, but also to so take up the time of parliament that it will be impossible for the railway act amendments, the cooperative bill, the question of abattoirs and cold storage, and perhaps even the new grain bill to be dealt with this session. The opponents of reciprocity appear to be prepared to go to almost any length to prevent the agreement passing, and the only thing apparently that will influence them to abandon their obstructionist tactics will be such an expression of public opinion favor of reciprocity as will show them that if they desire to retain their seats after the next election they must be content with a reasonable amount of discussion and permit the majority to rule.

#### People Approve Pact

People Approve Pact
During the past few days a flood of letters, telegrams and resolutions has been pouring into Ottawa from all parts of the Dominion, expressing approval of the pact, and demanding that the Canadian side of the agreement be carried out without waiting for the action of the United States Congress. On Wednesday a return, moved by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, was laid on the table of the house, showing copies of all communications received by the government on the question of reciprocity since January 1, and out of several hundred letters and resolutions a very large mathe question of reciprocity since January 1, and out of several hundred letters and resolutions a very large majority were in favor of the agreement. Among them were a large number of resolutions from local Grain Growers' Associations and from branches of the U.F.A., and there were also a considerable number from Western boards of trade. What has given the opponents of reciprocity most to think about, however, is the unanimous endorsation of reciprocity and the demand for imperial free trade by the Saskatchewan legislature, and the stand in favor of meeting the same of the sa

#### Obstructionist Tactics

A start in the campaign of obstruc-tion was made on Wednesday, when the opposition leader, R. L. Borden, moved an amendment in favor of postponing further discussion and action upon the proposed reciprocity agreement until after the next election. Mr. Borden made a long sneech on this, padding his after the next election. Mr. Borden made a long speech on this, padding his remarks with copious extracts from Hansard and its American equivalent, the Congressional Record. Hon. W. S. Fielding briefly replied for the government, saying that they had given their word to President Taft that they would

use their best efforts to pass the Canadian side of he bargain, and that the national honor required that this undertaking be fulfilled. Hon, ties, E. Poster followed, largely with a repetion of Mr. Börden's speech, and, as the government side showed no disposition to carry on the debate, W. F. Maclean and W. B. Northrup continued from the opposition side. Hugh Guthrie and Sir Wilfrid Laurier afterwards spoke briefly, announcing the intention of the government to proceed with the matter without delay, and a division was reached immediately after dinner. The vote was a straight party division, except that Mr. Sifton, and Lloyd Harris, of Brantford, voted, for the

first time with the Conservatives Meases, Bradbury (Selairia), Campbell (Dauphin), Haggart (Winnipeg), Meighen (Portage la Frairie), Boche Marquette), Schaffner (Souria), Sharpe Lisgar), Staples (Macdonald), Lake Qu'Appelle) and Herron (MacLeod), Marquette, Senamer Goars, Sale Lisgari, Staples (Mardonald), Lake Qu'Appelle) and Herron (MarLord), voted for the postponement, and Mesers. Magrath (Lethbridge), and McCarthy (Medicine Hat), were paired on the same side, while Dr. Molloy (Pravencher), and Mesers. Cach (Mackenzie) Champagne (Battheford), Clark (Red Deer), Doughas (Stratheona), Knowles (Mosse Jaw), McCraney (Saskatoon), MacNutt (Nalleousts), Martin (Regissa), Neely (Humboldt), Oliver (Edmonton), Ruton (Prince Albert), Turriff (Assimbois), and White (Victoria), voted against the anovalment, which was defeated by 111 to 70.

In addition to the time occupied with the discussion on this amendment, two days and an evening sitting have been devoted to the reciprocity debate.

#### Laurier on Reciprocity

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 11

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his speech on Tuesday, said that since the reciprocity agreement was announced in the house a month ago it had been reviewed, discussed and canvasced in the press, by public bodies and in parliament, and unless he greatly misapprehended the trend of public opinion the policy that it contained had met with the enthusiastic approbation of a large majority of the Canadian people. He was aware that the policy had not been universally accepted, and it was a well known fact that an organization had been created in the cities of Montreal and Toronto for the purpose of fighting the agreement, and to that he took no exception. He reminded the house that General Grant narrated the story that, when a young lieutenant in the United States army, he was riding in 4,000 years, and now the conservatives asked Canada to adopt the Chinese policy. Merely Stating Truisms

Aff be were to say that those who worked, worked with the object of disposing of the legitimate ambition of getting the greatest possible return for their labor, that they had the legitimate ambition of getting the greatest possible return for their labor and that they would be the better remunerated the more customers they had, he would be told that he was merely stating truisms, but these were the very things that were embodied in the proposition now before the house. All that was asked was to obtain fur the man who worked in the fields the hest

All that was axied was to obtain by the man who worked in the fields the best possible remuneration for his labor. Having congratulated Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Wm. Paterson upon having obtained a very advantageous

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Minneapolis and New York was 4.826 miles, and from Winnipeg to Liverpool via Fort William and Montreal was only 4.174 miles or 6.52 miles less. The experience of the past few years showed that our trade over the Canadian route was increasing by leaps and bounds compared with the trade over American channels. In 1900 the total amount of Canadian wheat exported from Montreal was 4,000,000 hushels: in 1910 it had increased to 14,140,000 hushels. Of American wheat the exports from Montreal in 1900 were 5,000,000,and in 1910 it was 10,000,000 hushels. As to goods which were exported from Canada to the United States for consumption in that country, Sir Wilfrid pointed out that while Great Britain might for some time to come take the whole of our aurphus wheat, there were other products that the British market could not absorb, or could not absorb with the same convenience as the United States duty of 84 a ton be removed from hay and there would be an immense trade developed from a large section of the province of Quebec along the shores of Lake St. Peter. The same applied to eggs, poultry and mining products. The trade with Britain had been retarded by the cattle embargo, but now, if the Canadian farmers were not able to sell all their cattle in Great Britain, there would be a ready market in the United States.

Preferential Trade

It has been said that the little and the province of the canadian farmers were not able to sell all their cattle in Great Britain, there would be a ready market in the United States.

#### THE SIEGE OF OTTAWA How the Farmers raided the Politicians

This is the story of the great campaign which was started last December when the farmers bombarded Ottawa. Every farmer who went to Ottawa with his 500 fellow farmers should have a copy of this book. It is a record that every farmer living in the West today should be glad to have. It tells the full story of what the farmers did at Ottawa; how they took charge of the House of Commons and told Sir Wilfrid Laurier they wanted tariff reduction and a square deal. Every man who plans to keep pace with the democracy of the West should have one of these books. Get several copies and give them to your friends and show them what the farmers have done. Per copy 25 cents, post paid; five copies for \$1.00. farmers have done. Per copy 25 cents, post paid; five copies for \$1.00. Special price for larger orders to local branches.

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- GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

company with a friend when they heard in front of them a most unearthly howling of wolves. His friend asked him how many he thought were in the pack and not wishing to exaggerate he said he thought there must be at least twenty. His friend smiled and said nothing, and in a few minutes they came in sight of the wolves and found there were just two (laughter).

wolves and found there were just two (laughter).

Disappointed men often made a great deal of noise, but they were generally more numerous before they were counted. The wonder to him was that there should be any objection to this agreement at all. It was exactly along the lines of the policy advocated by the conservatives when in power and supported by the liberals, and Sir Wilfrid showed by reading a resolution moved by Sir John A. Macilonald that the avowed object of the national policy inaugurated by the old conservative chieftain was to bring about reciprocity between Canada and the United States. If Canada was still in the position in which the liberal party found it when they took office in 1896 he had no doubt this policy would be received with favor and exultation, but, now that the country was so extraordinarily prosperous, the conservatives told them not to go any further, to fold their arms and leave well enough alone. What was this country? Was it Canada, or was it China? The Chinese had left well enough alone for

arrangement without the sacrifice of any Canadian interest, Sir Wilfrid complimented speakers on both sides of the house on having, so far, carried on the discussion on a high plane, and said the objections which had been made to the arrangement were fourfold: first, that the effect would be to deflect the carrying trade from Canadian channels to American channels, second, that it would destroy our natural resources; third, that it would imperil our industries; fourth, that it would dispersive out autonomy and land us ultimately in the American Republic.

#### Railroad Traffic

Railroad Traffic

With regard to the first point, so far as Canadian goods being carried through the United States to Great Britain and other countries were concerned; this arrangement did not affect the system now in existence by one lota. By means of the bonding privilege goods could at present be sent from Canada through the Linted States to and shipped from any American port without paying duty, and in the same way goods could come from the United States and be shipped through Montreal without being subject to any customs charges. No amount of legislation would prevent people trading in the natural channels, but if they left nature alone the trade would be carried on over Canadian lines because the distance from Winnipeg to Liverpool via

#### Preferential Trade

The times states.

Preferential Trade

It has been said that by this arrangement we were putting an end to every possibility of mutual preferential strade with Great Britain, but with that statement he took positive issue. The policy of the government in this matter was set forth by the Canadian ministers in Great Britain at the imperial conference of 1902. They had refused to take part in the controversy which was going on in England between the tariff reformers and the free traders, but they stated that if they could be assured that the imperial government would accept the principle of preferential trade generally, and particularly grant to the food products of Canada in the United Kingdom exemption from the duties now levied or hereafter imposed, they the Canadian ministers) would be prepared to go further into the subject and endeavor to give the British manufacturer some increased advantage over his foreign competitogs in the markets of Canada. That was still the policy of the government, and as this agreement gave the United-States free entry into Canada anyway, he failed to see how this arrangement affected the granting of advantages to the British manufacturer.

Natural Resources

#### Natural Resources

As to the argument that the agreement would destroy our natural resources, Sir Wilfrid said that soil, water, forests



and minerals had been given to man by be Urgator for the one of man. The leading were men after the Early of the Hon. Gay. E. Foster. They were great properties, of natural resources they never used them. The examinism for never used them. The commission for the conservation of our natural resources was introded to deal not with questions of political censormy but with questions of physical science, and it would be an im-mence service to the country if it showed the people how to me the natural resources with produce. It was used that our resources would be taken by the Americans. If the Americans took them they ampld pay for them, but whether they took them or not, if this arrangement went into-effect the natural resources of this country, smalld be made use off, and be ineped in a more product manner than at the present time.

#### Canadian Industries

Canadian Industries

The only objection that he know of that was of any consequence was that this agreement would imperil our industries. But this agreement would imperil our industries. But this agreement was chiefly conserved with natural products. There were no manufactured articles deaft with in it except agricultural implements, and there was a vast difference between reciprocity in natural products and reciprocity in manufactured goods. The Americans were far more convened about obtaining reciprocity in manufactured goods than in natural products, but the Canadian negotiators would not consent to that In so doing, he knew, they had not gone as far as certain sections of the community desired. A certain section wanted free implements, but they did not think it prudent or advisable to go that far. "And why?" Sir Wilfrid acked.

"The reason is that the men on the

princhest or advisable to go that far. "And-why?" Sir Wilfrid asked.

"The reason is that the men on the treasury benches, who are responsible, recognize in tariff matters the wide difference between manufactured and natural products. It is easy enough to put up a customs duty or enset a protective duty, but it is always a difficult task to decrease or remove such a duty. The reason is well known. It is obvious that if you raise the customs duty or impose a protective duty you create at once a fictitious temperature; and of the inclustries established under that tariff and under that temperature and condition, have to face suddenly a removal of the duty, you might annihilate in the course of one night millions of capital and reduce, to non-employment thousands of operatives. That is why we have acted as we have done. We have gone very timidly, with great care, mot this agreement. When we came into office in 1896, we had the same problem before us, the same consideration weighed upon us, and we took the utmost possible precaution—whilst giving, as we were bound to do, to the consuming public an abatement of the tariff—we took every precaution in so doing not to inpure any existing industry, and I think we have been successful.

#### Implement Duty

"The only industry affected is that of agricultural implements, on some of which the duty has been reduced from 17½ per cent. to 15 and on others from 20 per cent, to 15 per cent. It would have been pleasing for myself at all events to have gone beyond that, but we considered that if we did, we would perhaps not do justice to the large number who have invested money in these establishments.

"This government does not exist for the farmers alone or the manufacturers alone or for any one class, but for the manufacturers and farmers and for all classes which compose our nation. I do not admit that there should be any antagonism between class and class. I

Is not along that there should be an integration between the manufacturer and the farmer. The manufacturer is the asteposium beliance the manufacturers and the farmer. The manufacturer is the best friend of the farmer, and the farmer is the best friend of the manufacturer. Let them walk hand in hand, let care profit; but so far as we are concerned, for 14 years we have administrated the governprofit; but as far as we are consermed, for 4k years we have administered the govern-ment of this country on these lines, trying to do away with class, trying to keep ahead of athers, keeping always in mind the motter. Treedom for all and privileges

Imperial Ties.
Imperial to speak of the Imperial projected,

Imperial Ties

When he came to speak of the Imperial ties which it had been and reciprority associal weaken. Six Wilried indulged in one of his sharacteristic flights of chopsence. First going back to the reciprosity fready of 1854-05, he showed that instead of Canadian loyality to the Motherland being weakened by that treaty, it was the negotiation of the treaty which killed the abnexialisation consenses of that time, and that from the abrogation of the treaty came the confederation of Canada. Then, in an chopsent percention he said. "If my poor voice cuidd be heard throughout the length and herealth of this resuntry, and if, without any presumption, it could be heard also beyond the frontier, I would say to our American neighbors that, flattering as may be to their prich, the idea that the territory of the republic should extend over the whole continent from the waters of the Artic ocean, remember that as Canadians were hornunder the same flag as were our ancestors, a flag under which perhaps they may have antifered some oppersion, but which to us has been, and is more than ever, the emblem of freedom. Remember that if you have founded a nation upon a separation from the motherland, we Canadians have set our hearts upon building up a nation without separation; that in this task we are already faralymaned, with our institutions, with our nations during as a people, and with everything that constitutes a nation, to which we are just as devoted a your own, and the other me and proud then flows in our vents is just as good as your own, and that if you are a proud prome though we have not run and a your and a prome though we have not run and a prome though we have not run and a prome though we have not run and a pour and a prome though we have not run and a pour and a prome though we have not run and a pour and a prome though we have not run and a pour and a prome though we have not run and a pour and a prome though and a pou everything that constitutes a nation, to which we are just as devoted as you are to yours. Remember that the blood which flows in our veins is just as good as your own, and that if you are a proud people, though we have not your numbers, we are just as proud as you are, and that, rather than part with our national existence, we would part with our lives. If my voice could be heard that far, I would presume to say to our American friends. There may be a spectacle perhaps nobler yet than the spectacle of a united continent, a spectacle which would astoured the world by its novelty and grandeur, the spectacle of two people living in amity side by side for a distance of 4,000 miles, a line which is hardly visible in many quarters, with not a cannon, with not a gun frowning across it, with not a fortress on either side, with no armament one against another, but living in harmony, in mutual confidence, and with no other rivalry than a generous emulation in commerce and the arts of peace. To the Canadian people I would say that if it is possible for us to obtain such relations between these two young and growing nations, Canada will have rendered to old England, the mother of nations, nay, to the whole British Empire, a service unequalled in its present effect, and still more in its far-reaching consequences."

and still more in its varietacing sequences.

Major Currie, North, Simcoe, (conservative), followed the premier and reviewed the history of Canada for the past seventy-five years in an effort to show that Sir Wilfrid was wrong in almost everything he had said as to the policies and intentions of the political parties and their leaders in the past.

#### Elevator Legislation

Press Galley, Ottawa, March 11.

The Canada Grain Bill, which includes the new elevator legislation, has been under consideration by the senate, in committee of the whole, this week. Bills of this nature are usually gone through in detail by a smaller committee, where the discussion can be carried on more informally and interested parties may be heard and expert testimony taken, but Sir Richard Cartwright, the government leader in the senate, would not permit this course to be followed, saying that, while the bill was lengthy, there were only one or two contentions clauses. On these there would be ample opportunity for discussion, and interested parties could state their views to the

Press Galley, Ottawa, March 11.
government or to members of the senate privately. He intimated that there might be opportunity given for persons to appear before a committee when the bill comes before the House of Commons.

This decision of Sir Richard Cartwright is taken as an indication that the government proposes to put the bill through the senate without any material amendment, and in view of the fact that the House of Commons is likely to have its hands full for some considerable time with the reciprocity discussion, the passing of the estimates, and the voting of simply, this does not meet with the approval of those interested in the bill. In addition to R. McKenzie, secretary of



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#### HART-PARR CO.

the Manitoba Grain Growers Association, and James Bower, president of the U.F.A., there are a number of representatives of the elevator and grain dealers' interests here to watch the progress of the bill and

#### Elevator Men's Objections

to suggest amendments.

Elevator Men's Objections

The elevator men especially object to the clause which provides that no one may own or operate a terminal elevator who deals in grain or who is interested in the storage of grain otherwise than in a terminal elevator. F. T. Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis, who represents the Peavey interests, the owners of the British America Elevator Co., addressed an informal meeting of senators to-day on this question and pointed out that as the company had 500 country elevators in Western Canada and also controlled terminals of Fort William and Port Arthur, the bill would prevent them carrying on their business. F. B. Wells, of the same company, and W. D. Doughas and A. H. Searle who represent other Minneapolis grain firms doing business in Canada, supported Mr. Heffelfinger's contention, and in addition to discussing the matter with a number of senators and members of the House of Commons, the party had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier this morning.

The party were unwilling to discuss the effect of reciprocity on the wheat market, but on being pressed Mr. Heffelfinger declared that free trade in wheat would advance the price to Western Canadian farmers, especially in the lower grades. With the duty removed and a free entry allowed to the United States, he declared that American buyers would go into the Canadian West and bid for wheat direct to the farmer before it reached inspection point. The result-would be purchases made and prices paid on values between the present grades. Between No. 1 Northern and No. 2 there was a difference of from

two to three cents a bushel and from No. 2 to No. 3 there was a drop of seven cents. Though a carload might be very near to the No. 2 specification the inspector, under the law, had no option but to place it in the next lower grade which was No. 3 and worth seven cents less. In his opinion buyers for American mills would give for such grain a price four or five cents higher than the standard quotation for No. 3. Wheat which had been injured in color by wet but had lost none of its flour making value now got "no grade" and was bought by Canadian millers at a considerable reduction in price. He thought that with more competition from American buyers the price to the farmer would be considerably increased.

Little Discussion

#### Little Discussion

Little Discussion

All the clauses except these have been passed by the committee with very little discussion. When the section dealing with grades was reached, Senator Davis, of Prince Albert, suggested that provision should be made for the grading of Preston and other new varieties of wheat, which did not come within the present specifications, but were largely grown in the West. Senator Young, of Killarney, Man, thought an expert should be appointed to advise the government on the question of grades, and Sir Richard Cartwright said it would be the duty of the commission, to be appointed under the bill, to employ experts for this and similar purposes. The clauses left over will be taken up on Tuesday, March 14.

The question of the personnel of the commission is being discussed privately, and it, is understood that a number of applications have already been received for positions on the board, which according to the bill as it at present stands, will consist of three members. It is the general impression among members and senators that one of the commissioners will be representative of the farmers and millers respectively.

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a y, through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

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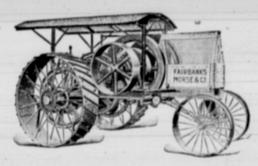
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1911

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The FAIRBANKS-MORSE bristles with special features which make it the most practical engine for YOU to buy. We mention a few of these points below, but if you are interested, you should clip out the coupon and send for free catalogue. If you are not yet interested, get our catalogue

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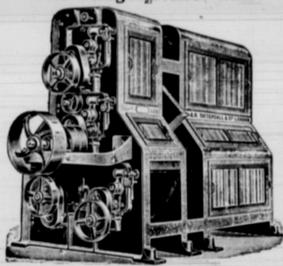
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A complete 25 bbl. plant, producing a high grade of flour, without skilled attention. In every respect a perfect flour mill, with an unbroken' record of satisfactory service. Those already installed in the West have proved to be an investment? of especial flerit, and the machine offers sique opportunities in every locality, with an outlay of comparatively little capital.

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#### THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LIMITED

# Warning to Farmers

The condition affecting the value of the grain crops of the American continent this season have been so varied, unusual and active that we have considered it wise to sound a note of warning to our farmer friends. It is the speculator's role in all markets to turn all untoward events to their own advantage, and we have no doubt that past and present events have been and are being taken full advantage of. Therefore, regardless of all conditions, don't lose sight of the above and become unduly influenced erroneously.

WHEAT:—From the list September, 1910, until the present time there has been a decline of around 23 cents per bushel in Minneapolis May wheat, and 15% cents per bushel in Winnipeg May wheat, that is from the highest point touched to the low point. The total amount of wheat grown in the United States in 1910 was 42 million bushels less than in 1909. The visible supply, which grain dealers can apparently only see, is around 14 million bushels more this year than last. Why is this! It is simply because the marketable surplus is this year displayed in the show windows, while last year farmers held an unduly large quantity in their bins at home. Conditions today are no different from what they were one year ago when Minneapolis May wheat that so day, and our May wheat 144 cents higher. The whole decline is the result of aggressive speculative activity giving undue prominence to superficial bearish factors. Actual reality does not warrant such prominence, and the result is probable that many farmers will either be forced, coacid or scared into selling out at the lower prices. According to present conditions in the light of other years, present prices should be 20 cents per bushel higher. Don't be victimized into selling your wheat at anything fike present low prices.

OATS:—This is another erecal that has speculative sentiment against it for the present. Like wheat, the oats are being piled up in the show windows to impress the public—farmers chiefly. The bugahoo of large stocks is being continuously dangled before their eyes. A sight of the trule condition behind the bugahoo would relieve the mind of the farmer holding oats considerably. The consumption of oats in the United States this year has been and is exceptionally large. Oats are fed to stock in place of barley or corn. Oatmeal mills are grinding steadily. They are making the most of present low prices. Of course for the present the show window stocks will not deplete very rapidly, but how about the oats being held in farmers' hands—both fed at home and marketed for fed in small towns? What will happen to the boasted visible when the invisible supply in farmers' hands rush towards the point of being exhausted? How long will even they last under such mighty inroads? Yes, the speculator is steadily marking his cards. Sentiment again, even the manufactured article. Farmer, here is a little advices:—Put a time padlock on your oat granary set for May 15, 1911, and don't allow your oats to be stolen, coaxed or scared from you. Hang on!! Hang on!!

BARLEY:—The barley market is bullish, lock, stock and barrel. There is nothing else to it, and if the reciprocity agreement goes through there is little to prevent an advance in our market of 20 or 30 cents a bushel. Good malting barley in the United States is sailing up around the dollar mark, while our barley is still wallowing in the slime around the fifty cent mark. What an outrage! American barley growers securing a glorious profit, while our barley growers can only market at a loss or a mean little profit. It crushes out the promise of preaster things within him, and leaves behind a sordid mass of worry that forces many of the staunchest to give up in despair, and yet how easy the remedy for it all. Give the United States barley buyers an unhampered chance to compete with the Canadian buyers, and the apparently monopolistic combination now controlling prices here will have other things to think about besides scheming to compet the farmer to sell his barley production at a loss. Hold your barley until the reciprocity deal is finally settled, and then watch how different the aspect of our market will become.

FINALLY:—The high cost of living throughout the world has naturally increased the cost of production of grain. Now, when grain is dored down below, or even near the cost of productior, it is time for farmers to board up their grain bins. Don't be tempted to sell. Prices are bound to advance enough to give the producers a fair profit. It is a law of universal good that right production will result in a fair profit they produce. The price of our wheat, oats and barley is now exceedingly low, and the wise farmer will take heed. Don't compare prices ten or even five years ago with present day prices for real value. There is no comparison whatever. The conditions are as unlike as two opposites.

March 11th, 1911

McBEAN BROS. 600 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.



#### WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, MARCH 1418, 1911.

(Grant Groverme Grant Courses, 's Green', March 11st, 1911).

Wheat. For the past week Winnipeg each wheat has worked up a little, the useoul reaction. Is discussed along continued decline. The milliers have been good longers, but the expect demand has been rather poor, the British people contecleding apparently, to wait off until they can get some cheaper wheat from Southern Russia on the opening of navigation from the Black Son ports in a short time now. Still, it must be remeinhered that wheat has recently touched a new low level for the last four years, and it may to the hear campaign has been carried too far. The holl element in the American markets are doing their very heat to promote some crop scarce as regards the growing empt in the pink of condition, and unwandly forward for this time of the year. It looks as if it will be a manipulator's market for the neit few weeks, until the situation is somewhat cleared by the moving of stocks at the opening of navigation.

Chata. Outs have held doil and sleady with a little stronger tendency, and a decided searcity of each sast for immediate abigment, the grain in store being closely held by the clevator companies in order to make their storage until the opening of navigation of A feature of the out impections has been that a bigger percentage than ever before of our Western outs it going West to Calgary. Altogether, with a considerable quantity of our outs being worked for export, the market should improve, and we Usink farmers would do well to equations keeping their time until it is known whether reciprocity will passed, in barley are fairly small, and would could be abouthed if reciprocity passes, but of not, larley will likely be dulf throughout the summer.

Flax For another week a great dollness in the flax market with only occasional purchases of seed by the grinders when they are able to sell some carloads of oil.

#### Winnipeg Live Stock Country Produce WHOLESALE MARKET

#### Stockyard Receipts

	113		
Totals	406	679	
Disp	osition		
Butchers East Stockers West Oxen West Consumed locally			17 88 90 971

#### Cattle

There is no change in prices or condi-tions on the cattle market. Best butcher cattle will bring above six dollars per cwt. and there are few arriving.

Best butcher steers	.85	75	to	86	23
Fair to good butcher steer	rs				
and heifers	. 4	75	86	5	.00
Best fat cows		.75	24	13	.00
Medium cows and heifers .	. 4	25	++	- 4	.34
Common cows	. 3	23	**	3	34
Best bulls		.50	44	4	.00
Common bulls		.00	4.9	35	2.1
Stockers		.50	80	- 3	7
Choice yeal calves				.5	.51
Heavy calves	. 4	50	20		01

#### Hogs

Prices remain the same on the hog market as last week. Packers are making efforts to get porkers at \$7.50 per cwt but have been able to purchase few at this

Hog	prices	quoted	are:			
Heavy	SOWS			.86		00

#### Sheep and Lambs

Prices show	no	change	fron	n Inst	we	ek.
Good sheep			. 83	25 to	85	50
Yearlings			. 5	75 "	- 6	00

#### Butter

Butter
Butter prices have taken a slump during the past week and the fancy grade is off one to two cents per pound. Dealers state that stocks in the East are heavy and holders are having a hard time getting rid of the accumulation so are forced to lower prices considerably. There will probably be no scarcity this spring as present conditions seem to indicate that the new make will be moving early. Wholesalers quote the following prices Lob., Winnipeg.—Fancy dairy

Fancy dairy

Fac to 2 le.

No. 1 dairy

Good round lots without culls

or mold

Lie. "15c. "16c.

No. 3 Lie. "15c. "15c.

Eggs

Eggs Eggs have also been on the tobeggan this week and a full four cents per dozen has been knocked off the price offered for the best article. Dealers state that quite a few are coming from Western points. They offer twenty cents per dozen for new laid stock. Storage eggs are finding a more outlet. a poor outlet.

#### Potatoes

There is practically no change on the potato market. Demand is good and dealers are offering from 80 to 90 cents per bushel.

#### Hay

Hay
Wild hay is off one to two dollars per
ton, dealers stating that the market is
flooded. Timothy prices are unchanged.
Dealers offer the following prices per ton,
on track. Winnipeg.

				W	ík	į.	H	fa	ıy					
No. 1									81	1	.00	to	812	.00
No. 2													10	00
No. 3											.00		9	00
										ĸ	.00	**	7	.00
1 reje	eted												5	.00
			7	۲iı	m	H	h	y						
No. 1													817	.00
No. 2									+				15	.on

#### RETAIL MARKET Retailers offer the following prices f.u.b., Winniper:

Butter	
Strictly fancy dairy in I lb. bricks	We.
Strictly fanes dairy, gal. crocks	
Eggs	
Strictly fresh gathered	#Se.
Dressed Poultry	
Spring chickens, dry plucked drawn, head and feet off. Fowl, shipped same as chickens 16c. " Turkeys, dressed and drawn. 25c. " Ducks, dressed and drawn. Georg, dressed and drawn. Note. For the retail trade chi- and fowl must be dry plucked and weakled.	He. 18c. He. kens

#### Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week

	Beef	
Front quarters Hind quarters		7je to 8c. 10je
mina dancers	Pork	. role
Prime carcasses		10 eto He
Veal	(Skins on)	
Prime carcasses		9c.
Heavy and inferio	f	S c.to Sle.

#### HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Green	troze	'n	h	H	ŀ	-	m	4	k	ip		. 6	le.		flat
Green	Iroze	'n	éi	а	w	en.									Be.
Tallow													Je.	to	5je
Seneca	root														30c
Wool												N	te.	to	101

#### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Brancheg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, outs and flar, for May, July and October

March !			911 93
March B	4		921 931
March I			944 944
March 1:	1		92 93
March I	V		98 949
Oate			
March	B		32] 33]
March 1			34] 33]
March It			38 33
March I	1		36) 33)
March 1	5		34 334
March 1			32) 32)
Flas			
March			49 240
March	9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30 ¥40
March I	9		50 840
March 1		and the same of	50 240
March 1	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31 242
March 1			51 241
		a management	

#### LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

	heat-		7	44 40		*1	85	3.5
- 8	a. 1 Nor.	Man.	7	74	.00	1	03	1-5
		Man			**			1-5
		Man.			44			4-5
	hoice Wh	ite Karach	i.	14		1	00	4-5
R	Ordinary	terms	6	111		1	55	1-5
P	late			78.6	.50		.96	3-5
					w		88	4-5
					44		15	1-5
U	Ika, old		7	3	44	.1	95	4-5

#### BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, March 13.—John Rogers Co., Liverpool, cable that although trade at rickenhead market to-day was very slow. Satur-rickenhead market to-day was very slow. Satur-y's prices were well maintained and the market prices were well maintained and the firm at the following quotations: St. idian steers, 12% to 13% cents per p

#### CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Manry 11,	1911	
	Wheat	Outs 1	Bastey
Total visible		1,164,536	835,881
Last year	11,763,631 1	1,094,193	241,169
Last year	10,679,149 3	1,566,119 1	/989,155
	r Victoria Hart		
Pl. William		2,781,775	117,693
Pt. Arthur	3,135,115	8,058,717	#15,#51
Depot Harbor	35,361	48,764	
Meaford	97,148	11,947	
Melliand Tellia	354,645	431,451	
Collingwood	54,597		
Owen Sound .		54,477	
Graderich	317,979	54,614	4,419
Serain, Pt. Ed-	want #19,495	5,719	9,133
	395,415	3 7 6 5 5	
Kingston	\$5,000	24,059	
Prescutt	67,799		
Montreal	E84,161	794,986	BE,705
Queline	18,400	93,400	6,939
Virturia Harbon	214,000	130,466	
When	I Affinal in Ha		
		Wheat	flata
Tiffe		199,999	199,699
Thursda		73,899	
Callingwood		317,811	
Sarnin		141,049	75,549
Ft. William		351,148	210,012
		1,197,638	395,591
Photosti.		Made destroy	

#### TERMINAL STOCKS

Dubath Buffalo

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on March 10, 1911, was 7,085,707.40, as against 0,075,887.10 last week, and 5,885,195.10 last year. Total shipments for the week were 193,897, last year 299,555. Amount of each grade was:

This year	Last year
4.499.10	\$8,59E.30
1.000 147 50	1,649,773.59
1 914 555 50	2,060,983:00
1 700 000 00	
1,186,933.39	1,164,711.90
917,556.10	335,991.39
585,057.00	73,158.89
1,039,865 20	584,877.00
7,015,702 49	4,883,195 10
	1,993.18
223,694.26	303,538.18
	£,594,035 00
481,379.00	554,030.09
5,656 94	11,893 14
954,514.14	188,784.89
-	Section Selection Control Services
	5,754,889.00
	459,377.00
365,854.00	506,719.00
hipments	
	61.616
	15.659
	19.697
	This year 4,999 16 1,000,147.50 1,012,406 16 1,712,406 10 917,333.10 917,333.10 917,332.50 1,039,695.20 2,035,702.40 223,694.20 424,679.40 424,679.40 5,555.25 5,555.25 6,5

#### AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Chicago, March 13.—Barley cloved a trifle easier but prices are practically unchanged. The top of the market was 30.

Milwaukee, March 13.—Cash barley closed as follows: No. 2, 97 to 98; medicum, 93 by to 100, No. 3, 98 to 98; No. 4, 98 to 91; repeted, 90; Wisconsin, 90 to 98.

St. 87 Fanciesco, March 13.—Barley closed: May, 81, 81 by Cocember, 81, 115 by.

#### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK
Chicago. III., March, 12.— Cattle-Receipts 25,000; market steady, to 10c lower. herves, 51.15 to 86.08; Texas steers, 84.35 to 85.08; Texas steers, 84.35 to 85.08; Western attens, 84.70 to 85.75; stockers and feeders, 84.00 to 85.75; cows and herfers, 84.00 to 85.75; cows and herfers, 84.00 to 85.00; Laives 86.75 to 87.00; market more active, Hoge-Receipts 6,500; market more active, 57.00; mixed, 85.75 to 87.05; heavy, 86.55 to 87.70; mixed, 85.55 to 87.00; good to chine heavy, 86.70 to 87.00; pize, 85.55 to 87.00; market attacky, Schep-Receipts 20,000; market attacky, Schep-Receipts 20,000; market attacky, Schep-Receipts 20,000; market, 85.15 to 84.00; yearings, 84.75 to 85.08; lambs, native, 85.00 to 86.40; western, 85.85 to 86.45.

#### TORONTO LIVE STOCK

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

TORONTO, March 13.—Beregite were 74 ears with 1,545 head of cattle, 27 calves, 174 sheep and lamks, 1,198 heags and 63 horses. Trade was fairly active towards the close of the market, though stating of slowly. The quality of offerings was good and included several loads of extra demand for both butcher and espect (astlus, Prices were steady to firmer, at the hest prices of last week, the top for exports being 86.10 for these loads of very choice quality. Several choice loads of butchers and of a 85.35. There was a light two of observable and an enhanced from last quotations, but the market was weak. Today's quotations, but the Lavepool market 8.56 to 6.60. Choice hutcher Cave. 81 to 84 50; hulls 84 to 84.00. Lambs firm at 86.25 to 87; sheep steady at 85.00 to 84.85. Hogs 86.73 f.o.b. and 87.05 fed and watered.

#### QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from MAR. 8 to MAR. 14, INCLUSIVE

2	WHEAT												OA	TS	BARLEY				FLAX		
DATE	1*	2*	3*		5	6	Feed	Rej.	Rej.	Rej. 2 1	Rej.	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2" Seeds	zew.	3 cw.	3		Rej.	Feed.	INW	1 Man. R
MAR.			T				1	1				1		7			17	T	T-	1	
8	891	861	841/	791	731	674	60							291				1		246	
9	88	861	83	781	733	66	60							30			1	100		246	400 00
10 11 18 14	891	87	85	791	74	68	60							30			1			246	
11	901	871	851	801	741	681	60 }							30						247	
1.8	891	87	85	791	74	674	61				100			301		1				247	
14	901	871	854	801	744	684								30						247	

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# BEATON & VEZINA REAL ESTATE and Investments ENDERTON BUILDING WINNIPEG

March 14, 1911.

#### NOTICE OF INCREASE IN PRICE.

When we placed our Whatshan Valley lands on the market we announced that we would sell a limited number of APPLE ORCHARDS, CLEARED, IRRIGATED AND PLANTED, FOR \$150 PER ACRE. We have now completed the sale of as many farms as we care to at that price, and on the first of April, 1911, the price of our cleared, irrigated and planted lands will be advanced to \$200 per acre. Only those whose applications are on file in our office on March 31st will be able to secure land for \$150 per acre.

If you intend to purchase from us, we would advise you to send in your application at once. It is highly improbable that you will ever have another opportunity to buy first class land in British Columbia, cleared, irrigated and planted, for \$150 per acre.

Commencing April 1st the price of our planted land will be \$200 per acre, \$100 down and \$15 per month, with interest at 6 per cent.

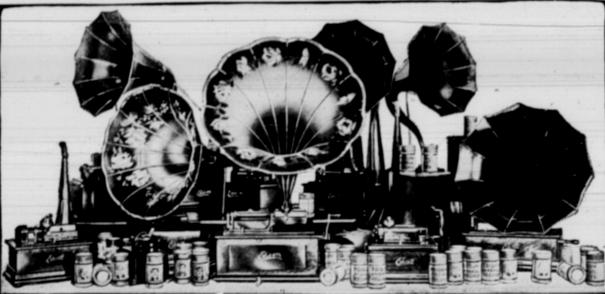
Adjoining our planted orchards we will offer a limited amount of acreage in the rough for \$60 an acre, in five and tenatre tracts. The terms of payment on the five acre tracts will be \$10 down and \$5 a month, with interest at 6 per cent; and the terms of payment on the ten acre tracts will be \$20 down and \$10 a month, with interest at 6 per cent. This land is very easily cleared, as it has been burned over several times, and as it will immediately adjoin our high priced land it will easily double in value as soon as our orchards are planted.

We have a few thousand acres of high class and fronting on the Arrow Lakes, which we will sell at from \$100 to \$125 per acre on easy instalments. We also have 800 acres adjoining the town of Nakusp on the Upper Arrow Lake, which we will sell for \$60.to \$100 per acre, also on easy instalments.

If you desire to avail yourself of the opportunity of securing our planted and irrigated land for \$150 per acre and cannot pay \$500 down, please let us know the best you can do, and we will endeavor to make terms to suit you. An application form will be forwarded to you on request.

Yours very truly,

BEATON & VEZINA.



# Yes, FREE Shipped positively and absolutely free.

not have to pay us a single penny either now or later. We don't ask you to keep the phonograph —we just ask you to accept it as a free loan. We do not even ask you for any deposit or any guarantee, not even any C. O. D. payment to us. All we ask is that you tell us which of the magnificent Edison outfits you prefer so that we can send that one to you on this free loan offer.

# t Take Your Choice You Don't Have to Buy Anything

Get any of the outfits shown above—your choice of records, too. Simply get the phonograph and the records and use them free just as though they were your own. Entertain yourself, your family and your friends, too, if you wish, with everything, from the catchiest, newest popular songs, side-splitting minstrels and vaudeville monologues to the famous grand operas, Amberola and other records sung by the world's greatest artists. Hear all this to perfection on the Edison Phonograph. After you have had all this entertainment absolutely free, then you may simply send the outfit right back at our expense. Now, if one of your friends wishes to get such an outfit tell him that he can get the rock-bottom price, and if he wishes, on payments as low as \$2 a month without interest. But that's not what we ask of you. We just want to send you your choice of the latest style Edison Phonograph iree—your choice of records, too, all free—then we'll convince you of the magnificent superiority of the new style Edison. It will cost us a little in express charges to get the phonograph back from you—that is true—but we'll feel amply repaid for that, knowing that we have made you a friend and a walking advertisement of the new style Edison Phonograph.

Send Coupon for New Edison Books FREE Today

Get our handsome Free Edison Catalog and list of over 1500 records so you can select just the machine and the songs, recitations, etc., you want to hear on this ultra generous offer. Remember, there is absolutely no obligation on your part at all. All you need to do is to return the outfit at our expense when you are through with it. If you enjoy good music, and the finest and most varied entertainment that it is possible to imagine, or if you want to give your family and friends a treat, such as they could not possibly get through any other means, then you should certainly send the Free Coupon to-day. Don't wait—your name and address on a postal will do, but the coupon is handier. No letter necessary. Be certain to write while the offer lasts. Better write to-day.

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