

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' 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

### EQUITY

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### Haultain on Reciprocity

(Special correspondence to The Guide)  
 Regina, March 11.—On Tuesday next, March 14, the Saskatchewan legislature will begin the ninth week of its session since 3 p.m. on Thursday last a blockade of business by the opposition has been in progress. It will be suspended to-night at midnight until 11 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 72 hours. It has included two all-night sessions. This political warfare has arisen over 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. Scott contends that constitutionally the government cannot give a guarantee with regard to the holding or non-holding of an election. Undesired events, it holds, might compel 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 he says, are desirous of securing some party advantage. What they want, he contends, is a guarantee that a general election shall not take place this year. The result is the present blockade, which 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 lieutenant-governor may come down and dismiss the house, which means that a general election would take place at once. There is a tenseness in the atmosphere which may lead to some important development at any moment.

#### Elevator Bill

No progress has been made this week with the Elevator bill. It has passed its second reading and is before the committee of the whole. When it will be taken up again no one knows. Very few bills have actually passed the House. Most of those that have received the royal assent are private bills to which little or 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 paid-up, which must be on hand before a creamery may be organized.

A bill respecting the restraining of animals running at large is at present in committee. There is little new in the bill, its principal object being to consolidate and codify several conflicting statutes respecting herd laws.

In connection with a bill to amend the Rural Municipalities Act the question of the passing of the free range in Saskatchewan came up. Hon. W. R. Motherwell was in charge of different amendments. One of these, asked for by the stockmen of the province, was to the effect that a minimum should be placed on the area of herd districts. This proposal was warmly discussed, but on the whole it did not find favor with the agricultural members of the House. When, however, members from free range municipalities asked for protection from invading herds from other municipalities they found more favor with the House. It was decided that if stock-owners wished to have their own districts protected by law they must also keep their own cattle at home.

During the passing of the agricultural estimates 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 Brett, 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

# The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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

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

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

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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 municipalities 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.

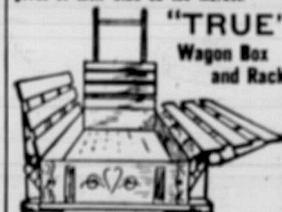
Undoubtedly the event of the past week has been the reciprocity debate and the unanimous vote in the Saskatchewan legislature in favor of the proposed agreement. Some uncertainty was entertained as to what stand the conservative opposition would take on the question. All doubt as to this was removed 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 neighborliness 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

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was impoverishing the soil. Barley would provide an earlier maturing crop and one which would help in the noxious 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 endorsement 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 city 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 penniless 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. The government announced its intention early in the session to ask the Federal government for the transference to the province of the control of all its natural resources and further to vest in the provincial government all the lands not considered suitable for homestead or colonization purposes. Homestead and colonization lands the Saskatchewan government still desires to see administered by the Federal authorities. The opposition's position is that the province should have the administration of all provincial lands, but it would still maintain the homestead policy.

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### CONDEMN EXTREME PARTYISM

On Wednesday, March 8, at Virdee, 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 condemning 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 voted, 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 reciprocity agreement by the Dominion house.

J. W. Seallion, 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 partyism, miserable peasant 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. Seallion showed the utter hollowness of the member's assertions.

The resolution regretting Mr. Simpson's action follows:

"Resolved, that this meeting strongly regrets the action of the Manitoba government in defeating the reciprocity 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, 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 constituents."

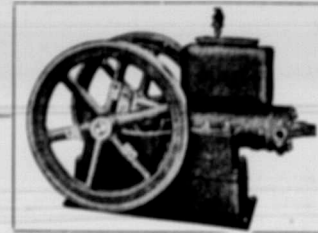
This resolution was moved and seconded by men who had supported Mr. Simpson on former occasions. Two other resolutions were passed. One declared that the resolutions passed by the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange against the reciprocity agreement failed utterly to mirror the real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

### MEMBERS TO CORONATION

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 British Columbia; George E. McCraney, Saskatoon, representing Saskatchewan; Dr. Clark, Red Deer, representing Alberta; Hugh Guthrie, South Wellington, representing Ontario; Dr. Heland, Beauve, representing Quebec; F. R. Carvell, Carleton, representing New Brunswick; J. H. Sinclair, Guysborough, representing Nova Scotia, and A. R. Warburton, Queen's University, Prince Edward Island. Conservatives—Hon. John Haggart and Hon. George E. Foster, 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

North Portal, Sask., March 9.—The mild weather of the past few days has started the tide of American immigration flowing strongly Canadianward. On Wednesday thirty-five cars of settlers' effects crossed the border at this port and on Thursday there was a trainload of thirty cars. 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 between Saskatchewan and Alberta, with an occasional car to British Columbia. Wilcox, Drinkwater and Lang, on the



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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 per cent, being under thirty-five years of age, and very few over forty. They are also above the average of other years in worldly possessions, immigration figures showing an average per man 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.

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**MILESTONE ENDORSES PACT**  
The Milestone Grain Growers' Association met on Saturday, March 4, and passed resolutions calling for the following: (1) Ratification of the reciprocity 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.

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**PROVED ITS UNVALUABLE WORTH.**

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# 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 Confederation. 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 fulfillment 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. Will 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? Reciprocity was the policy of Sir John Macdonald 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 withdraw your allegiance to your party; but you are called upon to exercise your God-given 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 Toronto 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 journals 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 journals to be relied upon. **THE FIGHT WHICH IS NOW RAGING THROUGHOUT CANADA IS NOT A POLITICAL FIGHT; IT IS A STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE COMMON PEOPLE AND THE PRIVILEGED CLASSES.** True, the common people 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 possess.

## 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 supported by Mr. Haultain in one of the ablest speeches of his career:

"That this House is of opinion that the proposed reciprocal trade arrangement between 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 trade policy 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 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, had declared against reciprocity. Mr. Haultain, however, was broad-minded and

patriotic enough to rise above the bickerings and prejudices which characterize our party politics, 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 sins of the Liberal party, but he did agree with them in the reciprocity pact which is undoubtedly one of the wisest and most beneficial 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 matters. However, legislatures choose what matters they will discuss. Members of legislatures are expected to voice the opinions 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. Scallion, 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 expressed 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, peanut, party politics" 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 representative 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 States, and they deeply regret that the government should have taken an action so distinctly 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 condemning 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 perfectly capable of voicing their own opinion upon matters of vital interest to themselves.

### 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 body of independent thought, which usually 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 Sir Wilfrid's acceptance of the Washington offer any sufficient atonement or palliation of the long calendar of misdeeds laid at his door. The independent body 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 hostility 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 body of thought throughout this Dominion which, under the circumstances, has to choose between postponing the chastisement which Sir Wilfrid so richly deserves for his failure to carry out his platform, 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 sixty 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 WILFRID 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 \$321,000,000 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 unpatriotic. 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 cry 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 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 Empire. 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 and are becoming loyal British subjects. The disloyalty cry is playing out. The farmers of Canada are too sensible to allow themselves to be fooled by such transparent fallacies.

### 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 railway at once and that arrangements would be entered into for the construction of elevators and terminals and for the steamship 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 four months of the year. This is what the West has always thought. Mr. Graham placed the estimate of the cost of constructing the road and the terminals, including elevators, 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 at Fort Churchill or Port Nelson. From Mr. Graham'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 ineffective 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 ownership 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.? No one knows, but the figures given above indicate that government operation 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 alone."

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 Fisher

**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 the tariff policy in which he believed was that 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 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 1900 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

Having spoken of the prosperity of Canada, Mr. Sifton 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

As to the general progress of Canada, the production of Canada was so enormous, 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 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 Peterborough, 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 business was for export their operations in Peterborough 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 abrogated 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.

### Loss 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 fair trade, by installing cold storage facilities and establishing business connections, and to ship our stuff to the United States



Supt. McKay's residence, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

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 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

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 were variable, and for eggs, the prices of the better grades were higher and of the other grades lower. From the 1st 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

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## Mr. Fisher's Speech

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 reciprocity with the United States. In this the liberals had supported them and had endeavored to secure such an arrangement until 1899, when, having 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 had now taken.

### 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 200 from Ontario, 100 from Quebec and

wheat sent forward pure and unadulterated. As to barley, Mr. Fisher said that under the low duties which existed from 1876 to 1894 the Canadian farmers sent 135,430,000 bushels of barley worth \$20,000,000 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 \$1,000,000. In twelve years of high duties the United States had bought \$11,000,000 worth of Canadian potatoes more than they sent to Canada, 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.

### The Packing Industry

Mr. Fisher disagreed entirely with Mr. Sifton 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 common law, 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 Kansas 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 be higher and the Winnipeg men 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

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 hogs from January 19 to December 2 the prices were higher in Buffalo than in Toronto every week with three exceptions. The 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

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 that 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

In concluding Mr. Fisher said a contented people was a loyal people, a pro-

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## Sifton: Then and Now

NOTE: Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association is now at Ottawa, watching legislation in the interests of the Manitoba farmers. He listened to Mr. Sifton'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, Hon. Clifford Sifton, attacking the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States, now before parliament for ratification, my mind reverted back to an address I heard Mr. Sifton deliver in the city hall, Brandon, on February 26, 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 advocated reciprocity 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

In the campaign of 1896, while attorney-general of Manitoba, he delivered a notable address in Winnipeg on June 29, in which, as reported in the Winnipeg Free Press, he said:

"Whatever argument there may be in the East in favor of a protective tariff, there can be no argument to show that it is in the interest of the farming population of Manitoba. 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 they have to compete with. The Massey Harris self binder, which is sold in Manitoba for \$149, is sold in Glasgow, Scotland, for \$75, and in other countries also for half what it costs here. The people of Canada pay increased prices \$60,000,000. Of this amount \$20,000,000 goes to the revenue, AND \$10,000,000 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 purposes simply, is a benefit to the people of Manitoba. Nine tenths of the articles the farmer population buys 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

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 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?

He is very solicitous as to the effect free 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-

siderations did not enter into his mind when he was a resident of the Western Provinces. Why this change? Why this difference of attitude between 1896 and 1911? Is it due to a change in the conditions under which Canadian farmers produce and market their own produce, or is it due to a change in the mental attitude of the honorable gentleman? If the tariff of 1896 was oppressive, why is the tariff of 1911 conducive to the prosperity of the country? The average tariff on dutiable goods in 1896 was 20 per cent. In 1910 it was 37 per cent., and the upward tendency in the value of commodities which commenced in 1896 and still continues, makes the duty on imported commodities higher at 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 1911?

### Sifton the Capitalist

The man in the street will have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the difference is not in the conditions of the country. The difference must be in the changed condition of the honorable ex minister. In 1891 and 1896 he was a resident of Manitoba, 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-



Mangrove patch on the farm of T. J. Ross, Fairville, Sask.

tured goods. Within the last fourteen years his associations and environment and his habits of thought have been influenced by those who profit by 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 overburdened with this world's goods. He was ambitious, full of energy, and had the viewpoint of the common people. His respectable 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 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,  
Sec'y Manitoba Grain Growers' Assn.

### 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."

## 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 GUIDE:—

After listening to the debate on reciprocity in the house of commons during the last two weeks, and also having read the reports in the various newspapers, I have been impressed with the noticeable persistence on the part of those interested in protection, in their efforts to mislead the public. Whether or not they are paying for the newspaper 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 reports that go out to the public would indicate.

### 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 made the most of, is cooked up and exaggerated, 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 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

food for thought to those who have been opposing reciprocity on the ground that it did not give the farmers what they were 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 took 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 40 per cent. British preference and free implements. If all this hysterical shouting about loyalty, and those deliberate misrepresentations of fact induced the government to take this step, then the great masses of the producers and consumers 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. The producing capacity of Canada along agricultural lines is almost unlimited, and according to the faith the agriculturists have in their markets so 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 curtailment of the farmers' markets because of his own selfish interests is a traitor to the true welfare and prosperity of Canada.

JAMES BOWER

### HAIL INSURANCE UNION

Tugaske, Sask., Feb. 25.—A farmers' hail insurance union was organized today at Lawson school house, about twenty-five miles west of Tugaske, with the following executive officers: John A. Mitchell, president; David Blair, vice-president; and Thomas W. Livingston, secretary-treasurer. At the conclusion of the meeting, which was well attended, Messrs. Elmer Washburn, of Lovelburg, 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 agriculturists from it in Denmark, Italy, England and other countries, and the work being done by the Farmers' Co-operative Company, which he had the honor 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 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

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 brethren who had suffered 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.

Could Western good be inferior as this? ever, in the case they w buying, rather—who was go would be in those of travel did not merical strong) that a it good so larger a head w seed. Some first vis adverse and bel bor's 5 the sc blestion blacken then th notice b using h has led the past to the blestion of whea would j to the a improv "As It is st provert garded thinks of scrul get the impure happen from a we run yielded more enough seed sh

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# The Pure Seed Movement

## How Registered Seed is Obtained

Could you imagine a farmer of the Western provinces today selling all the good wheat he possessed and buying an inferior quality for seed? Incredible as this statement may seem, it has, however, in bygone days been frequently the case; farmers actually thought that they were economizing by selling and buying thus. There have been farmers—rather men who called themselves farmers—who actually believed that any grain was good enough for seed so 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 drought resistance than a seed not so viable; that a stiffer straw might be expected from good seed than from poor seed and that larger and plumper berries and more to the head would be the result of sowing good seed.

Some years ago, when the smut scourge first visited the West, many a farmer was averse 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 beside 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 weakened 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.

"As a man soweth 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 scrub sires. No farmer can expect to get the most from his fields by sowing impure seed of a low vitality. It may happen that thirty fold may be reaped 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

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 Fife 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 Fife 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 Fife 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) or by the mere 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.

### Early Ripening Varieties

As a result of the cross-breeding a number of varieties of wheat have become established 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 baking qualities.

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

Preston, Huron and Stanley, by careful re-selection have been considerably improved and are excellent varieties from nearly all points of view. Under ordinary conditions, however, they do not produce flour of the highest baking strength, a disadvantage the seriousness of which can easily be exaggerated, but which 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 Growers' 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 Ontario; J. C. Cote, Ottawa, for Quebec; S. T. Moore, Trois, for the Maritime provinces.

Under the direction of these men seed fairs are conducted in Western Canada. The competitions in good seed are conducted by the agricultural societies assisted by the provincial departments of agriculture and the seed branch of the Dominion department of agriculture. The provincial governments give an annual grant towards the prizes offered, while the seed branch of the Dominion government supplies judges free of expense to the agricultural societies. During the year 1909 the increase in the amount of seed grain for sale was immense. There were, in the Prairie Provinces, only seventy-three field competitions and the amount of seed grain for sale at the seed fairs amounted to 167,000 bushels. In the fall of 1910, 212 field competitions were held. During the month of December, 1910, 787 samples of seed wheat, oats and barley were distributed from the office of the Central Experimental farm and mailed to individual farmers throughout the country. The wheat and barley were put up in five pound bags, while the oats were in four pound packages.

During the seven years the Canadian Seed Growers' Association has been in existence two things among others have been accomplished—a demand for better seed has been created and the means for supplying that demand. But the two have not run parallel. The demand has got away ahead of the supply, thus rapidly enlarging the market for better seed, and making its production a more profit-

from standing plants which were vigorous, productive and true to type. By the first amendment the words "crops" is substituted for the words "standing plants." This change will allow farmers to make their selection from the seed instead of having to do it from the standing plants. The special seed plots can be harvested in the usual way, carefully stored separate from the crop and the heads may be selected after the busy season is over. One of the advantages 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 sale each year.

In commencing work as a member of the C. S. G. A. two most important points are the selection of the kind and variety of grain most suitable to the district, and the securing 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 in the field are greatly lessened. The second change in the constitution authorizes the executive of the association to purchase seed of outstanding merit and supply it in small quantities to the members. A farmer would then commence operations with a fairly good model of type in his mother crop, and his efforts would be devoted to making that type as uniform as possible and to increasing the yield and improving the quality of the strain.

### Registered Seed

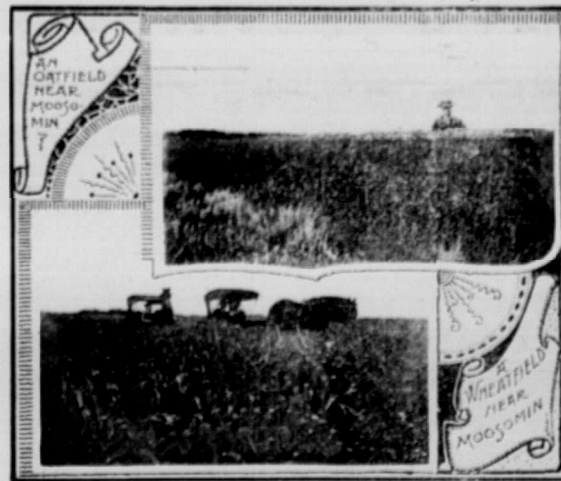
It may trouble many to know what is meant by registered seed. This is seed that has been hand selected and grown according to the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. There are three distinct classes of registered seed, hand selected registered seed; improved registered seed, and general crop 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" is in larger quantities and is grain obtained from a plot on which hand selected registered seed has been sown. "General crop registered seed" is in still larger quantities and is what is usually sold 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." The crop produced from this 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. 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

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 farmers 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 emanate from the pure seed movement is the eradication of noxious

Continued on Page 31



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.

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. Michaud, assistant seed analyst, Ottawa; Alfred Eastham, assistant seed analyst, Calgary; W. C. McMillan, B.S.A., 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 pure seed from these exhibitors.

### 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

## 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.

Continued from Last Week

Westfield House,

Hessle, E. Yorks.  
Replying to your letter of October 28th, I could write at length to explain why I as an English manufacturer am a free trader, but suffice it to say, it is because we are essentially a manufacturing nation, mainly dependent upon other countries for our supplies of food and raw materials, and that the 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, rapeseed, 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 linseed oil. This year, owing to a deficient harvest they are both having to import seed and oil from England and elsewhere. Present prices in both countries are approximately:

Linseed, \$2.65 per bush. (equal to 85/- per qr.)

Linseed Oil, 97c. per gal. (equal to £61.0.0 per ton), whereas prices here for equal quality are about 75/- and £43.0.0 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 crush 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 oil 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.

JOHN STEPHEN.

### COTTON MANUFACTURER

Samuel Turner & Co. Ltd., Rochdale.  
I find myself in somewhat of a difficulty as to how to reply to your letter of October 28th, 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.

peculiar problems, and I am of opinion, after having paid several visits to Canada that Canadian 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 fiscal 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

Waterloo Dock Mill,

Liverpool.  
Replying to yours of Oct. 27th—as a a Port flour miller I am a free trader because the facilities it allows for the buying 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 beneficial—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 best 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 Rigby and Son, Ltd., Liverpool.

### MILLER AGAINST PROTECTION

Paisley, N. B.

In reply to your letter of October 28th duly received, asking me to give to the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE of Canada an 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 some trades in this country would be benefited 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 be 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 outcry 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 cheaper 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.  
Messrs Brown & Polsons, Ltd.

## PEDLAR <sup>Nestable Corrugated Galvanized</sup> CULVERT

### Is The Strongest, Most Practical, Durable and Easiest Laid Culvert Made

YOU ought to show this advertisement to your township reeve or warden. Get him to write for the free book about Pedlar Culverts, or write for it yourself and tell him about this new Culvert—the quickest, most economical, strongest for any use any culvert can serve.

### See How It Saves Farmers' Money, Betters Roads, Lowers Taxes



This picture is from a photo of a wash-out fourteen feet deep in the Township of Darlington, caused by use of cement tile for drainage purposes. The township authorities have replaced that with Pedlar Perfect Culvert, forty feet in length by three feet in diameter; strongest, easiest laid and most durable they could get.



This picture of the Pedlar Perfect Culvert assembled and ready to lower into place, shows the immense strength and rigidity of these Culverts. Though forty feet long with a bearing of only 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.



Here you see the Pedlar Culvert doing its work of drainage twenty-five minutes after being put in place. It would have taken three times as long and cost three times as much to have installed any other type of culvert. Yet this Pedlar Culvert will last far longer and give no further trouble of any kind.



This view shows the Pedlar Culvert after the fill-in was completed. The Culvert has to carry a dead weight of several hundred tons of earth, as well as the live weight of traffic passing overhead. But that can't strain Pedlar Culvert, which will neither give nor spring. It stands what no other culvert can.

Write For My FREE Book No. 63 and Sample And get a correct idea of what makes a good Culvert. Learn how Pedlar Culvert can be used on your farm.

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REGINA	WINNIPEG	PORT ARTHUR	
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## Why Pay

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March 15, 1911  
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# The Shame of Canada

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

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

Never could it have been intended that little bodies should be torn and rended on the altar of greed; that miles of humanity should be snatched from the sunshine and flowers, from the school and church, that a few worshippers 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 14 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 did not know the meaning of the word 'holiday,' and when it had been explained to her, stated that the only holidays she had known were Christmas and Epiphany. She had never received a week's vacation."

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 progeny 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 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 employees of that concern. The products of this company are protected by duties ranging from 15 to 25 per cent, on the preferential tariff and 20 to 32½ per cent, on the general tariff.

### 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.—What 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 ten cents on the dollar.

Ques.—How much interest does that stock pay? Ans.—Fifty per cent, on the cost.

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 \$218,186.96 for repairs and betterments, and \$235,340.40 for new plant and machinery, amount to \$890,805.89." To these profits were added dividends on other stocks held by the company which brought the total net earnings up to \$1,021,146.39.

The report continues: "Out of this amount has been paid the following:

Interest on bonds	\$294,803.00
Dividends on pref. stock	130,007.00
Dividends on common stock	250,000.00
Rental Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	342,678.77
Rental Merchants Cotton Mills Co.	65,272.74

"And after allowing for fuel debts there is left a surplus for the year of \$44,493.36. This will bring the amount at credit of profit and loss account to \$398,333.41, against \$273,842.05 last year. This in the opinion of your directors is very satisfactory, 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 business, and yet, fostered by the protective tariff, they were enabled to pay all liabilities; declare a dividend of five per cent, on ten times the amount of capital they had actually invested and besides had over \$44,000 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:

"Unfortunately the cotton trade of the country does not receive sufficient protection, and it is possible for the manufacturers 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 enabled 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 find 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 employees 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 cotton mills was even as low as one dollar, but listen to this evidence given by the before-mentioned secretary-treasurer:

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 employed in the mills? Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—That does not include the officers? Ans.—No, that includes children and all.

Allowing the hardest labor he 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 workman. 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 fifty per cent, profit in a "lean" year.



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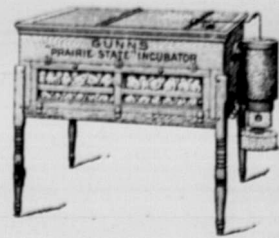
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# The Problem of Manitoba University

Amid the discussion of their economic and political problems and their efforts to find satisfactory solutions of them, the farming community of Manitoba should not forget to give consideration to the problem of Manitoba University. A crisis has arisen in its affairs and its present position as well as its future status is a question of pressing importance today. The university is in a peculiar 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 denominational colleges, some of whom expressly desire to be without the sphere of the university save examinations. It has made wonderful progress in view of its comparatively slender resources but these have now been strained to the limit. The council has decided 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 basis.

### Conflicting Opinions

Some of the denominational colleges have expressed their willingness to undergo fundamental changes, to entrust the teaching of all subjects, save perhaps theology, to the central body and to develop themselves on the lines of residential institutions which would be part and parcel of the university system as at Oxford and Cambridge. But others are not willing to see, as they think, their peculiar identity submerged and considerable opposition has developed. It is understood that Wesley college is anxious to secure degree conferring powers and that other institutions have similar ambitions; once a precedent is 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, if the experience of other communities has any value. The government hesitates to define their exact attitude but cannot afford to act rashly in view of the widespread opposition now manifested among the electorate. A petition objecting to the granting of degree conferring powers to any other body than the University of Manitoba 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 Vintners Board of Trade, the Local Manufacturers' Association and the Alumni of the McGill University have passed strong resolutions and forwarded memorials to the government protesting against such 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 retrograde innovation.

### 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 take 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 years 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 feuds 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

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 provincial funds towards the maintenance of the university. The burden of the contribution would fall upon every taxpayer in the province and the separatists who will be privately assessed for their own special institutions will find themselves possessed of the privilege of making a double contribution to higher education. They may then view their policy in a different light. The obvious interest of the inhabitants 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 lifts the dignity of the province. A policy of separation and disunion can never attain this end and we would warn Mr. Roblin and his colleagues that if they countenance any such proposal they are treading on perilous 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 institutions.—Con

### TERRIBLE TOPICS

Eight or nine women, assembled at luncheon, were discussing ailments and operations, as eight or nine, or one or two, or sixty or seventy women will. The talk ran through angina pectoris, torpid liver, 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 consider the more becoming?"

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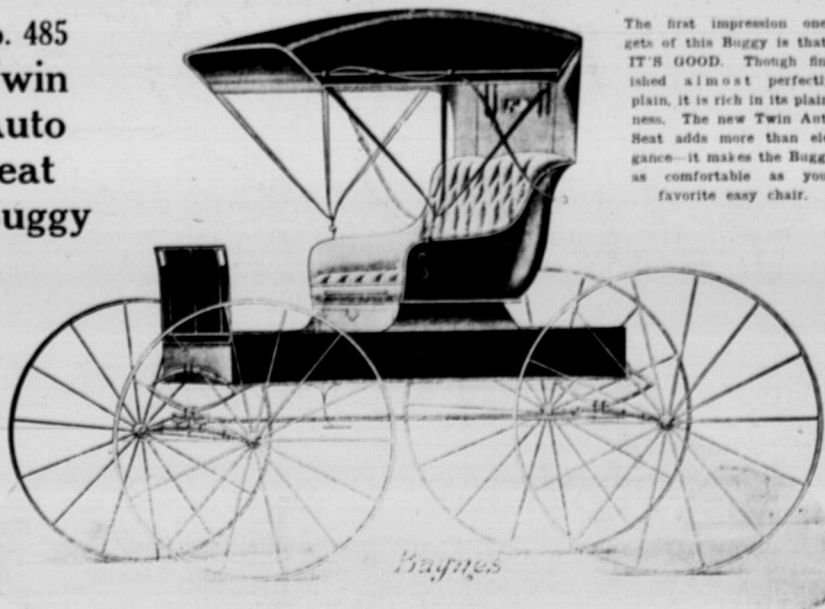
Add one pound to 30 Imperial gallons of water, pile seed grain in heap on floor and sprinkle well with solution and shovel over so all grains are thoroughly wet—if badly smutted immerse for ten minutes in solution. Cover over for two hours with sacks or blankets to keep in the gas, then spread out to dry and sow within twenty four hours if possible.

Potato Scab—boil the whole potatoes in the water solution for two hours, dry and cut for planting.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of the Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. It is open to all who care to contribute. We cannot publish all the interesting material received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter sent will be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. This is to make this department of great value to readers, and to letters not of public interest will be published.

RE GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Editor Guide: A few words in favour of government elevators. Previous to this fall we just had one Western elevator in our town. Wheat was always five cents less than at Rathwell west of us for some grade and always a cent in the grade, after putting your wheat through the elevator you would all be shocked \$ 4 or \$5 per cent at Fort William. We got a petition signed last spring asking for a government elevator. The commission brought out the Wheatland elevator about eight months ago. The elevator had a number of loaders had their cars ordered for the loading platform. The commission put in their manager and commenced to do business, they have handled about 60,000 bushels so far and the farmers are well satisfied with the government wheat and shrunken taken. The only trouble has been the averages and shortages in shipping out but every case has been satisfactorily settled. The Grain Growers here are going to make the elevator a success; all they ask of the commission is to provide competent facilities to handle it to their satisfaction. The Grain Growers will do the rest.

We street grain we simply wrote to the Grain Growers' Grain Company asking them to place a buyer on the market, which they did with good results both for the farmers and the same as on the street wheat price was the same as on the street at Rathwell to the west of us. Another thing our crop turned out about five bushels more per acre last fall. I think the government elevator should have the credit for this. It is up to the Grain Growers of Manitoba to support the elevator commissioners in their task and make them a large success. The line elevator companies have had their timings; it ought to be ours now.

WILLIAM GRANGER

St. Claude, Man.

MR. KIRKHAM'S REPLY TO MR. KENNEDY

Editor Guide:—According to Mr. John Kennedy's letter of your issue Jan 11th, I am beginning to recognize that the battle for economic justice—with its requisite legislation—will have to be fought out for us on the battlefield of Politics. Far-seeing students of human nature, as far as workers are concerned, have not been particularly prophetic for the work they do and the hardships they suffer.

Mr. Kennedy says, "Nothing but numbers attending our liberal and conservative conventions, with the pledges prepared for the aspirants to sign, demanding the things we asked for at Ottawa, will help us." And in conclusion, he says, "I hope a lot of the farmers will write to The Guide on this subject; it seems to me this is the most important thing before us today."

Well, my conclusion is, "I can cheerfully concur with you in your quotation. I cannot but see through. Therefore, I shall proceed to ask for an answer to the many following questions, and I trust some further questions will be asked by several other men, both farmers and others. The thing we have got to settle in this discussion—and it is time to settle it once for all—is, **Shall the people Rule?** Shall we join bad machine methods, or lay down a straight line and stick to it?"

1. Are not liberal and conservative conventions always run by selfish mono-

our pledge men who are already pledged against you?

11. Mr. Kennedy, please ask yourself when you already know that the liberals and conservatives—as parties—permit bribery of voters, delegates, and for what we know candidates too, when they permit bribery of election trustees, and yet neither party prosecutes the other—each side of course pretends to blame the other just a little bit yet both permit it to continue in any event. Practises law in every other field, and if it is not of the judges find some technical flaw in the proceedings and throw the action overboard; I ask you can you reasonably ask any upright voter who has a real honest desire to discharge his whole political duty to enter such conventions of mal-practises?

12. Is it not time for us to transfer this monopoly power back to the people, by having our own political league spin separate and distinct from our Grain Growers' Association which merged out on a political base?

13. Can we not choose our representatives by getting through a state and a plan and platform that can be agreed upon by us all? A plan by which we can get properly acquainted with those aspirants who are willing to become candidates and are known to be true men, men of high character and upright purposes? I have called attention to these various aspects of the situation because I feel the great importance of a speedy redress of our needs for just legislation. I felt it was my duty to again appeal to you for intelligence and I feel I have discharged the greatest duty it is possible for me to discharge at the present crisis of our organization.

FREDERIC KIRKHAM

Saltcoats, Sask.

MASSES SHOULD REIGN

Editor Guide:—In reading over the report of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa I came to the conclusion that the delegation has been of great importance and far reaching effect. Perhaps we can hardly grasp the full meaning at so early a date. As a farmer I am proud of these great and noble-hearted brother farmers, who did not spare either time or money that the farmers' case might be presented in the proper light at Ottawa.

But that is not all. Mr. Kennedy has written Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and I feel we have discharged our duty to our Western farmers in his regard, as we Western farmers would like to see him on such subjects as the government ownership of territorial levators. I think this giving away all the money to one or two people is going out of date and becoming somewhat barbarian. I think the time is not far distant when the people will demand that the government take over all public works and run them for the public benefit; then the profits will come back to the people in the shape of less taxes and lower freight rates. It is a fearful thing to think about when a man has lived in a country for 25 or 30 years and has not had a ride on a railway train. There are many in Manitoba who could tell that story, but I should like to know what my liberal farmers a pointer.

What my liberal farmers a pointer. What my liberal farmers a pointer. What my liberal farmers a pointer. I think whether we are liberals or conservatives, but what is good for our selves and our wives and children.

JAMES HARBURGH

Nesbitt, Man.

A SEPARATE PARTY

Editor Guide:—In your issue of Dec 28th you have an article entitled, "Think it Over." I have done so and would like to convey to you and the readers of The Guide some of my thoughts on the subject. With the main part of your article I am in perfect accord, but I do not agree with your suggestion for not advising Sir Wilfrid Laurier, if the farmers' countries correspond to the federal electoral districts. The farmers there can pledge a candidate of that party to protect the interests of the farmers. Likewise the farmers who lean towards the liberal party can pledge their candidate, so what difference will it make so what candidate is elected providing he is an honest and honorable man? Now, sir, if this be so why should we take the

trouble to go to the polls? Why not pledge the candidate and let them slip a copper to see which one should be elected by acclamation and save the trouble and expense of an election. Now let us see how this would work out. How are the two great political parties constituted? Are they not composed of units of every electoral district of the Dominion, that being an equal number of candidates in each federal electoral district and if he pledges himself to a platform which is in direct opposition to his party platform does he not cease to be one of this party and become an independent candidate? That being so why should we divide ourselves along party lines which are not really party lines and make ourselves a laughing stock to the rest of the world. This is just what the two old parties would like. They know as long as we are divided along party lines, we lose our power and would be like Samson, torn of his lock. Surely there are farmers, liberal enough and honest enough, who would prefer a platform which would appeal to all thinking men who are not directly benighted by class legislation. We do not want to be narrow and must not be in our demands. RYERSON, SASK.

TWO HOMESTEADS

Editor Guide:—Have become a subscriber to this journal, and by reading it I think it a very excellent paper. It seems to give people an opportunity to ask for their rights and to express their views on almost all matters touching their property. I state these views as if they have any, and I wish to express mine through this valuable paper. It might be that the leader of the Dominion government, and also the leader of the Saskatchewan government, might look into my case and bring it before the house or houses for decision, or it might be that our member, R. S. Lake Esq., might take some notice of it.

My case is as follows: In the year of either 1883 or 4 I had a son who came from England to Canada. He was supplied with a small means and came here and took up a homestead, secured here and did it dutifully, obtaining a commendation for patent. But just as he had done so, he was taken ill and died in two or three days or just so; was a very healthy young man. No doubt hardships and hatching might have been the cause, was single. After some time I came here, then I took letters of administration and got the homestead. There was then a second homestead due to him. Now, I consider as there was some means provided for him to do his duties to earn the second homestead, that I am as much entitled to the second homestead as I was to the first; if he had been indebted on his behalf before I could have got the land he did not owe a single cent that I could ever find. I wrote Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the matter once, and he sent my letter to the Dominion land commissioner but he refused to grant me the homestead.

MATTHEW DANIEL

Forest Farm, Whitesand, Sask.

PROTECTING THE FARMERS

The following is a letter which was handed over to us for publication by the Grain Growers' Grain Co.:

I take great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of cheque for \$37.86 in payment for the year's subscription. I am glad to thank you for the efficient manner in which you have handled the claim and brought it to a favorable conclusion without any effort on my part, thus fully substantiating your claim to take care of the farmers' interests.

JOHN KREHNE,

Yarbo, Sask.

H. B. R. AND CANADIAN NORTHERN

Editor Guide:—Some years ago I met a gentleman who was a keen politician, and he said to me, "I have a question for you. It is impossible for us to publish more than one-tenth of the letters sent in by readers. We have not the space. Please advise us what we can do short as possible. We want to get every person an opportunity to get their views to the public. A lot can be said in 300 words or less. There is only a certain amount of space available. Do not use one unnecessary word."

The Editor.

BE BRIEF

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The Editor.

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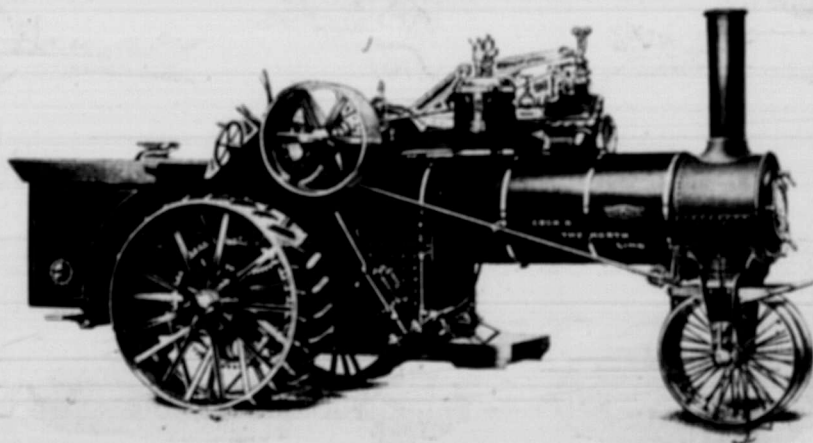




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DEMI-TONNEAU, 11-B

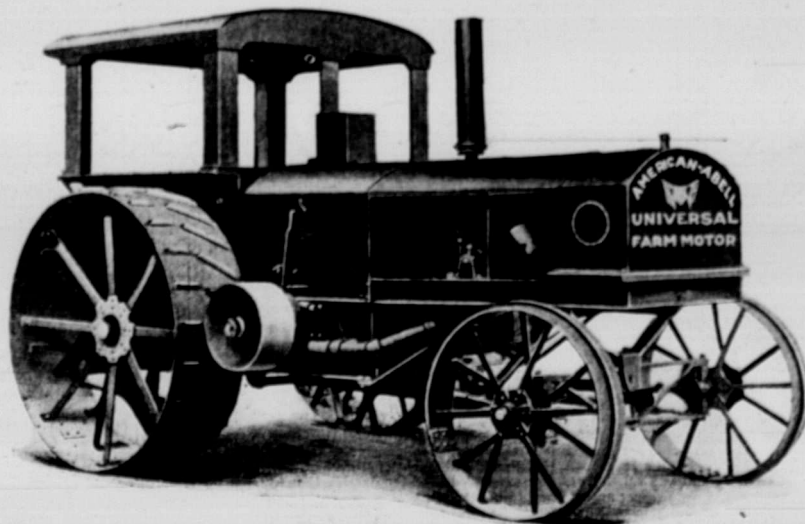


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# MANITOBA SECTION

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

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President: J. W. Scullion, Verden  
 President: R. C. Henderson, Carleton Place  
 Vice President: J. S. Wood, Oakville  
 Secretary-Treasurer: Winnipeg  
 Director: D. McKeown  
 Other Directors: J. R. Dutton, H. M. Wilson, Macgregor, L. D. McArthur, Leander, J. Bushnell, Fawcett, W. H. Rowell, Henry, R. J. Aycock, Gilbert, Platts

**DELORAINÉ MEETING**  
 The Delorainé Grain Growers' Association held a meeting in Flynn's hall on February 18 to hear the reports of delegates to the Brandon convention. The delegates were: Geo. Weidenhamer, James Kitchen, and the secretary, James B. Stewart. Mr. Weidenhamer gave quite a good report of the first day's proceedings, also of his trip to Winnipeg last week on the "Banish the Bar" question, and his visit to the agricultural college. Mr. Kitchen gave a report on direct legislation, and the Hudson's Bay Railroad, which was attentively listened to. James B. Stewart then took up the last two days of the convention with a rousing comment on the motions that were brought forward there. After the reports were received a resolution was introduced that the secretary draft and forward the following resolution in reference to the death of one of our members—the late John B. Steedman—

To Mrs. John B. Steedman and Friends, Dear Friends:—As secretary of the Grain Growers' Association of Delorainé, I have been instructed to forward to you, and your wife and kindred of the late John B. Steedman, the following resolution expressive of our deep sorrow and sympathy on account of your recent sore bereavement, 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 far as up yonder, the strong links of family and friendship now severed may be reunited where parting is no more and sorrow never comes.

Signed on behalf of the Association,  
 JAMES B. STEWART, Sec'y,  
 Delorainé, Man., February 21, 1911.

### 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., 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 Shirriff; secretary, A. T. Rice; directors, John Swenson, Tom Sherlock, A. Neutwig, Jas. Kelly, A. T. Rice, John Monkhouse.

### DAUPHIN FOR RECIPROCITY

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

A meeting was held at Crocus Hill school on Feb. 23 when a branch of the Grain Growers was organized. Ten mem-

bers joined and the prospect is that many more will come in at the next meeting. The following officers were elected:—President, W. M. Kingston, vice-president C. S. Ayerill; secretary-treasurer, H. Woodcock.

### MINITONAS RESOLUTIONS

Robert Riddell, secretary of the Minitonas branch writes us that F. J. Dixon, organizer for the Direct Legislation League, gave them a very instructive lecture on Direct Legislation in the early part of February. Mr. Dixon 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 18 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 associations charge from two to five times more for the privileges of membership than 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 be raised to \$2 per annum." 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 Minitonas G.G.A., whilst expressing great pleasure at the action

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

### CARROLL REPUDIATES SIFTON

At their meeting on March 4, the Carroll branch adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved that this association heartily approves of the reciprocity 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

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



Barn of G. Cole, Elkhor, Man.

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

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 the 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 REPRESENTATIVES

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 will 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 to 'The Grain Growers' Guide.'"

### STRATHCLAIR FOR AGREEMENT

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

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 for ratification."

### SOLOGIRTH RESOLUTION

The following resolution was passed by the Sologirth branch of the M.G.G.A. at a meeting on March 4:—"That this branch endorses the action of the government in its efforts to bring about reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States."

### LILYFIELD 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. Ayerist 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, member for Selkirk." 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.

### 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. Wool 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 echo. 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. Henderson, 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. It was moved and unanimously 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 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

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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

The Cypress River Grain Growers were

extremely unfortunate in their choice of a night this year on which to hold their annual entertainment, as Tuesday evening February 28th, was certainly the worst of the season so far for snow and blizzard. Being the third annual entertainment extra efforts had been put forth to eclipse the ones of the two previous years, and when those who attended 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 balance on hand when everything had been settled. The appearance of R. C. Henderson, of Columbus, president of the Grain Growers' organization, had anxiously been looked 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

F. J. Dixon who is making a tour of the province on behalf of the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation will address meetings at the following places:—Holland, Monday, March 20th, evening meeting; Cypress, River, Tuesday, March 21st, afternoon meeting; Rathwell, Tuesday, March 21st, evening meeting; Treherne, Wednesday, March 22nd, afternoon meeting; Elm Creek, Wednesday, March 22nd, evening meeting; Starbuck, Thursday, March 23rd, afternoon and evening meetings. Another series of meetings is being arranged for Mr. Dixon in the Swan River district to commence in the last week of the present month.

### 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 view 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 debates 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.

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

### 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, Aurburton; H. C. Watson, Oxbow; E. K. Hume, Manor; James Cheyne, Manor; R. N. Douglass, Tantallon, and a number of other breeders of Shorthorns. Herefords both males and females by the Mosson Boyd Company of Prince Albert, and John H. Reid of Mossomin. 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 29 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 supplied to any person making application for it. Address the secretary of The Winter Fair board, department of agriculture, Regina.

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Lewis occupied the chair. The secretary was instructed to advertise for tenders for a supply of farm machinery, forty per cent. Clutter (15) of the constitution was amended by substituting the words "one dollar, half" for "two dollars, 50c." It was decided to apply for an extension of the unloading 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 Growers' Association," the secretary read from a pamphlet some of the early history of the association. Then Lewis gave as reasons for belonging to the association the statement that it is a Western institution operating in the three Western provinces, 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 "Does Labor get a Fair Share of what she Produces?"

**ZEALANDIA ANNUAL**

The annual meeting of the Zealandia Grain Growers' Association was held in Crossland's hall on Thursday afternoon, the 10th 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 whether 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 might 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. Reyratt 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. These directors are, Messrs. P. Johnson, Ed. Kidd, W. J. Reyratt, James McLean, Ernest Fordham, Harnwell and H. Uptgrove. It may be noted that there are more directors this year than last, thus making the formation of a quorum an easier matter.

**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. Hurran; vice-president, Jas. Barnstable; secretary-treasurer, L. O. Dale. We have seven members to begin with, and more to come.

L. O. DALE, Sec'y.

Estevan, Sask.

**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 30 and 40 members.

JOHN M. MILLAR,

Tezotan, Sask.

**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; vice-president, T. Mudie, secretary-treasurer, H. Gibbard; directors, T. Carman, W. Stewart, D. Morgan, J. Gardner, T. Parsons and C. Hall. The branch will be known as "Battle Valley."

**CREELMAN ANNUAL MEETING**

One of the most enthusiastic Grain Growers' 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. Carrullers also gave a brief sketch of the rural telephone question. The meeting then took up the resolutions passed by the Grain Growers' convention.

JAS. DYKES,

Creelman, Sask.

**LETTER FROM MR. BAUMUNK**

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.C. 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 earnest and in one accord as they are at the present time.

Dumfries, 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 we 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 co-operative way whenever they have the chance.

Arelee, Sask. G. W. DAVIS, Sec'y.

**MR. LAWRENCE AT DANA**

At our meeting on Feb. 25, we had Mr. Lawrence of Aberdeen with us, who gave a very interesting and forcible address. At the close of his address we had the pleasure of receiving twelve new 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, Sec'y.

Dana, Sask.

**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 Dana, 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, Sec'y.

St. Meinrad, Sask.

**GOOD MEETING AT NEWLANDS**

Our meeting of the 27, 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 to us—concerning the farmers of Canada. After resolution 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 executive bring this matter before the legislature. J. W. Darman, gave us a splendid paper reviewing the work of the association in the past year.

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

**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. ROWLEY,

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.

**LIMERICK IN LINE**

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.

J. M. HOLDSWORTH,

Limerick, Sask.

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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 our Company. Many who have been thinking of purchasing stock have been asking 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. Of 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 interests. 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 themselves. 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

the marketing system that would benefit the farmers.

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 company. Many of its shareholders are members 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 Company strictly a farmers' concern and prevented any one person getting undue influence. The farmers' Company received its first car 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 considerable 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 Exchange. The result was that the Grain 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 business, although with considerable difficulty. 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 reinstate 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 cent. 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 earned. 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 than 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 dividend. 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. The 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' Company 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

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 bushels. 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 their export prices, and by lessening this spread put thousands of dollars in the Farmers' pockets. 2nd. As we were 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 earn profits 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 ahead. 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 Company. This is why the Farmers' Company is, and always will be, different from other companies.

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 charge. 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 earn 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. We have 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. We are also being asked to supply our shareholders with lumber, coal, flour, twine and other products. We hope soon to be able to meet this request and to be in a position to 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. This 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. The shareholders meet once a year and elect from 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' INVESTMENT ON THE MARKET

At the present time Grain Growers' Grain Company stock is one of the best investments 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 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. If your money is paid in before April 30th this year 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 by paying the \$7.50 or \$17.50 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 co-operative Company of its kind in America.

### HOW TO SECURE YOUR SHARES

To purchase a share, if you have an application form, fill it out and mail it to the Organization Department of the Company along with the amount you wish to pay. If you have not an application form send in your money stating in your letter the number of shares wanted, the amount of money paid on each, and in whose name or names the shares are to be allotted. The regular application forms can be sent out and signed later. 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 business. Address all money or inquiries to the ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is published annually for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. French, Secretary, Edmonton, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
President: Ed. French
Secretary: H. W. Wood

SOME AFTERTHOUGHTS ON THE CONVENTION

You will perhaps not find it very common action upon the annual convention should take up in detail some of the work done there and the thoughts which have been put into the heads of those who have been to it to talk over our common problems and the possibilities of our common work.

CHAMPLAIN AFT-VE

According to instructions I visited the Champlain Union, F. P. A., on Friday evening, February 10th, taking with me Mr. T. Perry, vice-president of Pembold Union. It was a two days' trip.

REAL TELEPHONE DISTRICT

Here I had the first of my meetings on the evening of the 11th, and what afternoon we were held at the home of Mrs. C. G. Perry, 1911 street and Cleverly, and each member pledged himself to be on the lookout for new members for the union.

REVELL UNION MEET

The regular monthly meeting of Revelv Union was held on Wednesday, February 8th, and was well attended. This is very encouraging to the officers.

REQUESTS MEMBERS SUPPORT

A well-attended meeting of Sturtevant Union was held on February 11 last, mainly devoted to the secretary's instructions at Ottawa.

AN EXCELLENT WAYWORD

At the annual meeting of Lac Vertant union held a short time ago seven new members were secured, making the membership up to twenty-five and this number will be considerably increased at its

AN EXCELLENT WAYWORD

A very enthusiastic meeting of farmers was held at C. Paulson's, Akers, on February 15 for the purpose of organizing a local union of the U. F. A., Mr. Paulson, being elected temporary chairman and H. E. Kertling temporary secretary. It was unanimously decided that we should proceed to organize a local union at Akers.

DIRECT LEGISLATION IMPORTANT

The regular monthly meeting of Park Union was held on February 22. At this meeting the work of the Calgary convention was reported by David Pearson. It was decided that each member of the Union should be supplied with a copy of H. E. Scott's pamphlet on Direct Legislation at the union's expense.

LEGISLATION IMPORTANT

A splendid meeting of the farmers of Lethbridge was held on February 26. The U. F. A. were explained by Mr. George Curry, and Mr. Wm. Headley, both of Beaumont union. At the conclusion of the address it was unanimously decided to form a local union of the U. F. A. and sixteen members signed the roll.

MEETINGS BEING ARRANGED

The regular monthly meeting of Lloydminster union was held in the Masonic hall on Saturday, February 18, at two o'clock, with the presiding officer, High H. Hill, calling the roll. There were a good number of members present. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and adopted, the secretary read a letter from Mr. Tremblins, vice-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

OFF TO A GOOD START

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the Warner district took place in Gerald's hall on Wednesday, February 15th, the occasion being the inauguration of a local union of the United Farmers of Alberta.

LEGISLATION IMPORTANT

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MEETINGS BEING ARRANGED

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to communicate with the other secretaries in the neighborhood and arrange for a circuit of meetings for Mr. Tregillus, also to invite E. J. Fream to visit the district. The question of holding some debates was discussed at some length, and it was decided that a committee should be appointed to arrange for the debates and that they take place fortnightly. W. McKenzie, the delegate to Ottawa, was then asked to give his report of his visit and this was listened to with great interest. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McKenzie for his excellent address. Two new members have been enrolled since the last meeting.

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

**MEETING AT RAWDONVILLE**

Rawdonville union is pleased to report a visit from E. J. Fream, general secretary of the U.F.A., and although the visit was not quite so much as we could have desired. Representatives were present, however, 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 business. 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.

H. MUIR RAE, Sec'y.  
Rawdonville, Alta.

**MACHINERY MATTERS**

The usual fortnightly meeting of Blackfoot Union took place on February 10th last. A letter was received from Tepee Lake union, signifying their willingness 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 unions with a view of getting in a car-load. Tepee 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 co-operate with us. Circular letter No. 1 of 1911, re organization, was discussed at the next meeting.

Blackfoot, Alta. JAS. STONE, Sec'y.

**WILL BUILD NEW HALL**

At the regular February meeting of Galahad union the secretary received 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.

M. GENTEMAN, Sec'y.  
Galahad, Alta.

**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 officers elected for these two positions for the year 1911 are: Secretary, L. M. 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 14 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. After 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.

A. J. CAMERON, Sec'y.  
Ghost Pine, Alta.

**200 FREE CASH PRIZES. SEE CATALOG, Page 5**



**ALFALFA**

# ALFALFA

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Alfalfa - Lower	\$7.10	\$12.75
Alfalfa - Turkestan	1.00	19.85
	25 lbs.	25 lbs.
	\$2.50	\$4.50
	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
	\$28.00	\$28.00

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Brandon	Calgary
Bags 25c each. Price per bushel	\$2.50

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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.

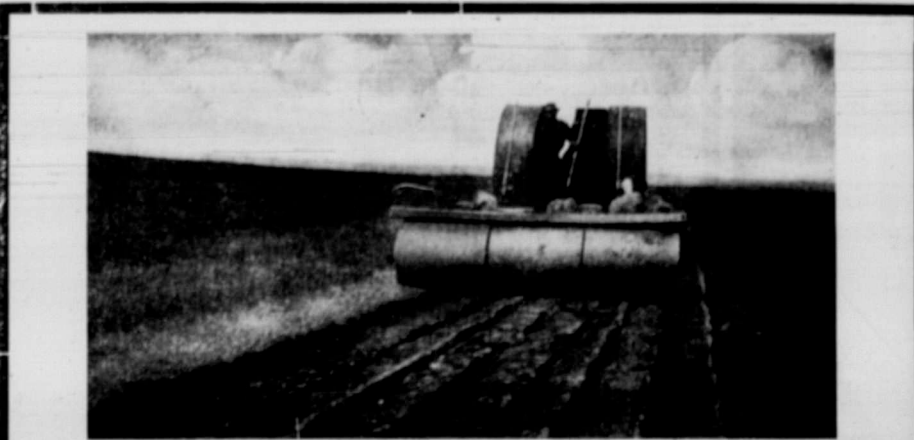
Brandon	Calgary
Bags 25c each. Price per 1/2 bushel	\$2.25
Per 1/2 bushel	\$4.00
Per 1/2 bushel	\$2.35
Per bushel	\$4.70

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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 successful, perfect working hitch in the world. Price only \$40.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg. Send order with make of binder and tell whether right or left hand cut binders.

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

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**ARRANGING FOR AMALGAMATION**

A meeting 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, Sec'y.

**MAGIC FARMERS ORGANIZED**


A local union of the U.F.A. has been

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**

Four 150 bands your choice of three beautiful colored pictures.  
Free of advertising.  
Five 300 bands your choice of pictures in wide Mission frame.  
Free of advertising.  
Size of picture, 21 x 24 inches.



**THE H.E. LEDOUX CO., LIMITED.**  
WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS, IMPORTERS  
AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS  
WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL.  
CORNER JAMES & LOUISE STS. Mar. 15th  
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Letter No. 2--TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

Dear Sir:

You smoke cigars. You ask your tobacconist for a cigar, and you probably choose at random from one of the boxes in the case. You do not know what they cost, nor where they are made, nor how, BUT YOU PAY TEN CENTS FOR THEM, JUST THE SAME.

Do you realize that for ten cents you should get a really first class cigar and one with ten cents' value in it.


You are in a position to pay for a good cigar, and you are willing to put up the price; BUT YOU HAVE NOT BEEN GETTING THE VALUE.

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

Test the ROXBORO CIGAR once; and I will take my chance on the verdict. Cut out the coupon below, hand it to your dealer with 25c., and get three ROXBORO CIGARS, which I guarantee to be the best straight 10c. cigars you ever smoked, AND SAVE THE BANDS FOR ONE OF THESE BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.

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

H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.

Per 

o o o CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY o o o

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. 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.

#### Elevator Policy

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 cents a bushel more for their wheat than could be secured in any other possible way.

#### Chilled Meat Industry

The poor market for cattle in the West Mr. Sifton attributed to the fact that the country was only just reaching the point where it could have a big enough production to organize the business. 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 duplicates of the stockyards of Kansas City, 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 bought. But they were not likely to stand for any length of time and in a few years the government would be compelled to take the duties off agricultural implements and other manufactured goods, and have practically commercial union with the United States.

### Mr. Fisher's Speech

Continued from Page 7

serious people, a patriotic people. Did trade interfere with loyalty? Those on the other side of the house who said that this agreement would lead to annexation with the United States claimed 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 last year were \$15,300,000 worth of anthracite coal and \$7,900,000 worth of the products of the forest. But was it disloyal, was it leading 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' efforts 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

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 months' 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 everybody'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 all my life in the East till this last five years 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.

Battleford.

#### 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 reply.

"Well now, Joe, do you think that I have been elected to be saved?"

"Mr. Vance, I can't say, suh. But I never knew any man to be elected who wasn't a candidate."

# ALL EYES TURNED TOWARD WESTERN CANADA

**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 vast wealth was exclusive of improvements and represented actual increase in land values alone. Original records gathered by the Winnipeg Free Press prove that in eight Western Canadian cities the value of land alone—not counting improvements—increased 562 per cent. for the last five years—an annual 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 100 per cent. profit each year is almost a certainty.

Millions of people will find homes in Western Canada. It is a country so vast in area and so rich 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

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

These 5 GREAT TOWNS are in the Grand Trunk Pacific what Edmonton, Calgary, Moose Jaw and Regina 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 these 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 Tofield. 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 some as high as \$5,000 today.

'Tis 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 townsites or additions so located as to make investments in them of questionable value. Read every word of this great announcement and don't lose sight of the future—don't forget the lesson of the past. You can't take care of the past—but you can grasp the opportunity of the present and compel the future to pay you big interest for your foresight.

## 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 purchasers 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 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 each—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:**—\$25 down and \$25 a month, without interest and no taxes to pay until the year 1912. We will select the lots 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 towns, 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 PLAN.

The advantage of buying the FIVE LOT, FIVE TOWN COMBINATION, over buying 5 lots in any one town, is the opportunity it offers for greater profits. No doubt some one or two of these towns will increase in population and grow faster than the others. No one knows, and we could not predict in which of these five splendid towns real estate values will increase most rapidly. We believe lots in any one of them will prove most profitable investments—yet it is absolutely certain that one town will grow faster, and the demand for real estate will be greater in one of them than in the others, therefore, the lot or lots you own in that town, purchased through this FIVE TOWN LOT COMBINATION SALE, will increase your profits just that much more. This means FIVE CHANCES TO GAIN—NONE TO LOSE. The response to our offering shows that investors are awake to the advantages we have mentioned. Let us urge you to make your five selections at once. You may remit \$25 for each combination, with the assurance that if the lots reserved for this sale are all sold when your application arrives, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will send your money back to you by return mail.

### TOFIELD

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. Drill tests have shown that 5,000 to 6,000 acres near the city are underlain with rich veins of from 6 to 10 feet of coal. Four mines employing 50 men 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 its most important branches, Tofield is peculiarly favored with railroad facilities which will aid in rapidly developing the manufacturing and jobbing business at this point.

### WAINWRIGHT

Wainwright is 666 miles west of Winnipeg, in the eastern part of the province of Alberta, noted the world over for the high quality and its enormous yields of wheat. The National Buffalo Park of 110,000 acres, established and maintained by the Canadian government, is located here and is one of the important attractions for tourists. Wainwright is already a wholesale distributing point of considerable importance, and has the advantage of being a Grand Trunk Pacific division point.

### WATROUS

Watrous is the geographical centre of the growing Canadian West—the centre of the finest farming section in all Saskatchewan. Watrous is the central and one of the Principal Division Points on the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Winnipeg and the most attractive young city in the new Golden Empire.

Watrous, 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 Watrous by the thousands. This lake will become a great health resort—the "Paradise of America." Many of those who go to Watrous will desire to make it their permanent home because of the nearby lake and the wonderful business opportunities there.

### BIGGAR

Biggar is situated in the southwestern part of the Province of Saskatchewan and is one of the Five Grand Trunk Pacific Division Points between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Biggar is the junction point of the Grand Trunk Pacific Lines to Battleford and Calgary, which will be hurried to completion. The Winnipeg-Edmonton Line of the Canadian Pacific Ry. also runs through Biggar. Aside from its great natural resources and railroad facilities, Biggar is fortunate in having the right kind 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 Western Canada.

### MELVILLE

It is inevitable that Melville must become a city of much importance. But few other railroad centres in Western Canada can approach Melville in the matter of transportation facilities. It is both a divisional and junction point on the Main Line of the greatest of transcontinental railways—the Grand Trunk Pacific. Branch lines of this railroad go from Melville into the richest and most fertile agricultural sections of the entire Dominion. Past Melville's door must go agricultural products worth millions and millions of dollars. It is certain to become a manufacturing and distributing centre of importance.

## WRITE TODAY

It is impossible in the limits of a page advertisement to present the proposition we have outlined here in its entirety. We have been compelled to omit so much, that you no doubt will want to know that we cannot leave you without asking you to write for complete literature, thus getting all the facts and figures. We have prepared a splendid line of illustrated folders which we have been told present Western Canada as it never was presented before—without boast or exaggeration. And yet the half has not been told. Send for the folders and see if the half we have told does not make you want a slice of the soil that is growing in wealth so rapidly. We send them all FREE—write for them today.

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

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

### G.G.G. INFORMATION COUPON

International Securities Co.  
Exclusive Selling Agents Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.  
644 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

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

Name   
Address

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO., LTD., Sole Agents for Grand Trunk Pacific, 644 Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.











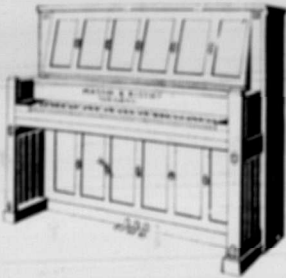












# Talk With Us

about a Piano—A MASON & RISCHE. 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 pay you to look into the merits of these instruments. It will also pay you to learn just how we treat those who honor us with their patronage.

EASY TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT

## THE Mason & Risch Piano Co. Ltd.

Factory Branch: 356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

### Here's a Home Dye That ANYONE Can Use.



HOME DYEING has always been more or less of a difficult undertaking—Not so when you use



JUST THINK OF IT! With DY-OLA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye. No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.

### Boys' Cowboy Suit Free



Three piece suit made in true Cowboy fashion: Shirt, Fringed Trousers and Wide Brimmed Hat sizes up to 14 years. It is made of very best material and guaranteed to wear. Lots of fun for yourself and your playmates. We give it free for selling only \$4.00 worth of our Beautiful Litho Art post cards at 3 for 5c. These postcards comprise views of Western Canada, Love Scenes, Comix, St. Patrick's, Easter, Birthdays, Best Wishes, Flowers, Cowboys, etc., and are very fast sellers. We also give a Cowboy Suit free for selling \$4.00 worth of cards. Send your order for cards today and when you sell them return the money and we will send Cowboy or Cowgirl Suit postcard to you. THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. C 5, Winnipeg, Man.

Petrol 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 Maurice Francis Egan)  
What canst thou give, O Gifted, in return  
For all the splendors that were shown  
to thee?  
How oft at sunrise thou in ecstasy  
Didst see the sky and autumn  
maples burn?  
Thou canst recall perhaps when thou  
didst learn  
That God had made thee like to Him,  
and free  
To be thyself, and give thee hope to  
be  
Fit for the heights for which thy soul  
didst yearn:  
And now, at sunset, eyes upon the ground,  
Thou hast forgot, and know'st not  
gratitude.  
Ah, dwell upon the glory in thy day—  
It's red and gold; think not upon the  
mound  
That shall inchoe thee, lest 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-eboldly adheres to 160 pounds, while the Czar weighs only between 162 and 163 pounds. The late King Edward weighed 205 pounds. The weight of the German Emperor varies between 156 and 162 pounds when dressed. Part of 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 179 pounds. Emperor Francis Joseph weighs 153 pounds. The weightiest Queen of Europe is the Queen of Roumania, who tips the scales at 157 pounds.

Go not half-way to meet a coming sorrow,  
Bite thankful bee for blessings of to-day.  
And pray that thou mayest blessed bee to-morrow,  
So shalt thou go with joy upon thy way.  
—Adolphus Goss.

#### 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 closing 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 house-keeper, 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 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 reaction and after-glow of the cold morning baths are an infallible cure for neuralgia," said Mr. Shivers.

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

Mr. Shivers smiled 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 tomorrow 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-o-oh! Ouch! Oh! Two-o-o. Oo, oo, oo, oo!" Th-th-th-three!" followed by a blood-curdling yell and a tremendous splash. Then there was a succession of

## All First Prize Goods Blue Ribbon Tea



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-

## SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



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



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

### THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.

PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



## Have You Bought Your Seed Wheat & Potatoes?

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH THE RIGHT KIND AT RIGHT PRICES. WRITE US AT ONCE. ALSO SHIP US YOUR CHOICE BUTTER AND EGGS.

## Dominion Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS! ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.

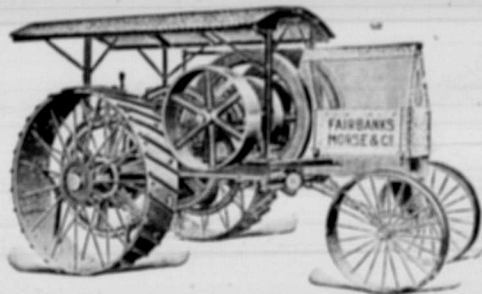








## Fairbanks Morse Tractors



Why not plow YOUR land this Spring with a FAIRBANKS MORSE TRACTOR, and reap the benefit of our thirty years successful experience in the design and construction of internal combustion engines?

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 and become so.

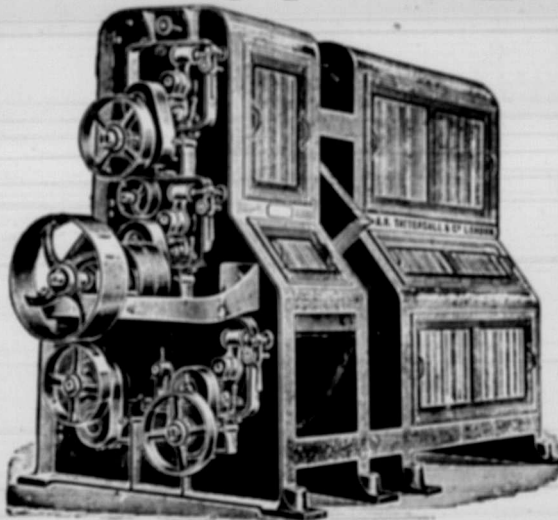
- SIMPLE SLOW ENGINE SPEED, and CONSEQUENT LONG LIFE
- ECONOMICAL HEAVY STEEL GEARS, WELL COVERED
- RELIABLE POSITIVE FORCE FEED LUBRICATION
- POWERFUL SELF STARTING
- DURABLE SINGLE LEVER CONTROL

Send me further information regarding the FAIRBANKS MORSE Tractor, free.

Name .....

G.G.G. Post Office .....

## The Midget Roller Mill



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 merit, and the machine offers unique opportunities in every locality, with an outlay of comparatively little capital.

Drop us a card and we will be glad to send descriptive booklet and particulars.

### THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LIMITED

Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Montreal St. John, N.B. Toronto Vancouver

# 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 1st September, 1910, until the present time there has been a decline of around 23 cents per bushel in Minneapolis May wheat, and 15½ 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 was 16½ cents higher than today, and our May wheat 14½ 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, coaxed 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 like present low prices.

**OATS:**—This is another cereal 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 bugaboo of large stocks is being continuously dangled before their eyes. A sight of the trade condition behind the bugaboo 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 feed in small towns? What will happen to the hoarded 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 advice:—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, look, 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 greater 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 compel 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 forced down below, or even near the cost of production, 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—never a loss. Understand that as truth and you have solved the problem. Only false sentiment forces honest producers to accept a loss on what 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.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, MARCH 13TH, 1911.)

Wheat.—For the past week Winnipeg cash wheat has worked up a little, the usual reaction following a long continued decline. The millers have been good buyers, but the export demand has been rather poor, the British people concluding apparently, to wait off until they can get some cheaper wheat from Southern Russia on the opening of navigation from the Black Sea ports in a short time now.

Oats.—Oats have held dull and steady with a little stronger tendency, and a decided scarcity of cash oats for immediate shipment, the grain in store being closely held by the elevator companies in order to make their storage until the opening of navigation.

Barley.—This grain has been dull with poor demand for the last week. Dealers in barley are just bidding their time until it is known whether reciprocity will pass or not. Stocks of barley are fairly small, and would readily be absorbed if reciprocity passes.

Flax.—For another week a great dullness in the flax market with only occasional purchases of seed by the grinders when they are able to sell some carloads of oil.

RETAIL MARKET

Butchers offer the following prices

Table with columns for Butcher, Price, and Description. Items include strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb bricks, strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks, strictly fresh gathered, dressed poultry (spring chickens, ducks, turkeys), and dressed meat (prime carcasses, front quarters, hind quarters).

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

Table showing Canadian visible statistics for March 11, 1911, comparing this year with last year for wheat, oats, and barley. Includes a section for Not including Victoria Harbor with various flour and meal types.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Country Produce

Stockyard Receipts (Week ending March 11). Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and their respective counts.

WHOLESALE MARKET

Disposition table showing counts for Butchers East, Stockers West, Oxen West, and Consumed locally.

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.

Cattle and Hogs section with sub-tables for Cattle prices (Best butcher steers, Fair to good butcher steers, etc.) and Hogs prices (Choice hogs, Heavy sows, etc.).

Eggs have also been on the toboggan 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 poor outlet.

Sheep and Lambs section with prices for Good sheep and Yearlings.

Potatoes and Hay section with prices for Wild hay and Timothay.

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week.

Table for Beef and Pork prices.

Table for Veal (Skins on) and Hides, Tallow and Wool prices.

Dealers quote prices as follows: Green frozen hide and kip, frozen frozen calves, tallow, seneva root, wood.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Table showing futures prices for wheat, oats, and flax for May, July, and October deliveries. Includes columns for contract type and price.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

Table showing spot cash prices for various grades of wheat, including Australian, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and other types like Red Karachi and Uka.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, March 13.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state that although trade at Liverpool market today was very slow, Saturday's prices were well maintained and the market was firm at the following quotations: States and Canadian steers, 14 3/4 to 15 1/4 cents per pound.

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Port William and Port Arthur, on March 15, 1911, was 7,983,797 48, as against 8,673,887 10 last week, and 5,885,195 10 last year. Total shipments for the week were 193,897, last year 790,551.

Table showing terminal stock levels for wheat, oats, and barley, comparing this year with last year.

Stocks of Oats

Table showing stocks of oats for No. 1 Extra, No. 1 White, No. 2, No. 3, and Mixed, comparing this year with last year.

Stocks of Barley

Table showing stocks of barley for No. 3 and Flat, comparing this year with last year.

Shipments

Table showing shipments for Oats and Barley.

AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Chicago, March 13.—Barley closed a trifle easier but prices are practically unchanged. The top of the market was 92. Milwaukee, March 13.—Cash barley closed as follows: No. 2, 97 to 98; medium, 95 1/2 to 100; No. 3, 90 to 92; No. 4, 89 to 91; rejected, 90; Wisconsin, 89 to 98.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., March 13.—Cattle—Receipts 25,000, market steady to 10c lower; hoves, \$2.15 to \$2.85; Texas steers, \$4.55 to \$5.85; Western steers, \$3.70 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.00 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$3.80; calves \$5.75 to \$8.75.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, March 13.—Receipts were 74 cars with 1,343 head of cattle, 27 calves, 174 sheep and lambs, 1,158 hogs and 65 horses. Trade was fairly active towards the close of the market, though starting off slowly. The quality of offerings was good and included several loads of extra choice well finished animals. There was a good demand for both butcher and export cattle. Prices were steady to firmer, at the best prices of last week, the top for exports being \$6.10 for these loads of very choice quality.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from MAR. 8 to MAR. 14, INCLUSIVE

Large table with columns for DATE, WHEAT (1", 2", 3", 4, 5, 6, Feed, Rej. 1, Rej. 2, Rej. 3, Rej. 4, Rej. 5, Rej. 6, Seeds), OATS (2c, 3c, 3), BARLEY (3, 4, Rej. Feed), and FLAX (1N, 1M, 1J, 1K, 1L, 1M, 1N, 1O, 1P, 1Q, 1R, 1S, 1T, 1U, 1V, 1W, 1X, 1Y, 1Z).

**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.

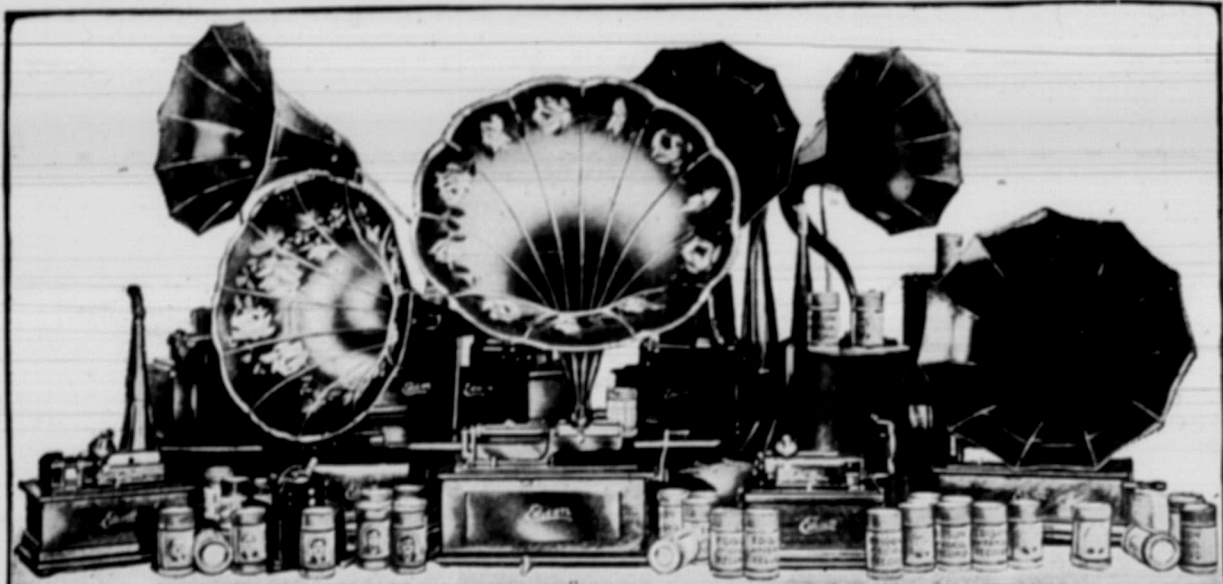
Adjoining our planted orchards we will offer a limited amount of acreage in the rough for \$60 an acre, in five and ten acre tracts. The terms of payment on the five acre tracts will be \$10 down and \$5 a month, with interest at 6 per cent; and the terms of payment on the ten acre tracts will be \$20 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 land 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 &amp; VEZINA.



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