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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



WORKING AND WATCHING

The farmers of the West are now putting in the seed that is to bring forth the food for the Canadian people. They are to produce the food and the chief wealth of the country, and, according to some, that is their whole duty. The farmer, however, is coming to realize that his farm work is only a part of his duty. He owes it to himself, his family and future generations, to take his full share in the government of his country. Today his eye is upon his representative at Ottawa, even though he is busy on the land. There is no use to sow unless the harvest is protected for those who have made it possible.

MAY 3, 1911

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

\$1.00 PER YEAR

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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GUIDE REPORTS CHALLENGED

Senator Jones Denies Statement in Guide Regarding His Actions, but is Completely Answered by Guide's Correspondent.

Senator L. Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris company, is chairman of the special committee of the Senate which has been hearing evidence on the new Canada-Grain-Bill which is to regulate the operation of the terminal elevators. Mr. J. W. Ward, The Guide's special correspondent at Ottawa, attended the sessions of the committee regularly and had an opportunity to see how affairs were conducted. Senator Jones has sent the following letter to The Guide for publication, criticizing the statement of our correspondent:

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED.

Office of the President.

Toronto, Ont., April 29, 1911.

To the Editor of the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—In your issue of March 29, in an article under the heading of "The Grain Bill in Committee," by The "Guide's" special correspondent from Ottawa, you refer to the work of the committee, and, in so doing, make special reference to myself in the following words:

"The chairman, Senator L. Melvin Jones, has been very active in endeavoring to prevent evidence favorable to the clauses from getting into the official records."

I desire to say that this statement is absolutely untrue. It is without the slightest foundation of fact. As chairman of the committee I desired to have, and endeavored to obtain the fullest possible information from everyone desiring to give information and especially from those interested in the growing of grain.

I have no interest, nor have I ever had, directly or indirectly, in either terminal or country elevators, nor have I any interest, directly or indirectly, with any grain buyers or sellers, my only interest and my business interest necessarily being with grain producers. The absurdity of the statement quoted above must be apparent.

I would ask you to give to this letter the same prominence in your next issue that you have given to the article in which the above statement is made.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

L. MELVIN JONES.

Guide's Statement Correct

As soon as Senator Jones' letter was received at The Guide office a copy of it was sent to Mr. Ward, at Ottawa, in order that he might justify the statement he made regarding the actions of the Senator. The reply is as follows:

"Press Gallery, Ottawa,

"April 28, 1911.

"With regard to the letter of Senator L. M. Jones, complaining of my reference to his conduct as chairman of the committee on the Grain Bill, I can only say that the statement to which he takes exception is absolutely true, and entirely founded on fact. His partisanship was very obvious throughout the sittings of the committee, which I attended regularly, and was commented on both in and out of the committee by members of the committee and by witnesses who appeared in support of the clauses under investigation. Senator Davis, of Prince Albert, repeatedly protested against the attitude of the chairman, and there was a warm discussion in the committee on the point. When the elevator men were giving their evidence they received a courteous hearing and were allowed to make their own statements in their own way, but as soon as the representatives of the Grain Growers and the milling interests began to give their testimony in support of the clauses under discussion, the chairman, Senator Jones, as well as Senator Loughheed and Senator Power, commenced to interrupt and to suggest that what they were saying was not material. Senator Jones frequently ordered the official stenographers not to take down portions of the evidence given by Mr. Bower, Mr. McKenzie,

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. MCKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIFMAN, Managing Editor

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

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

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested 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.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single Copy, 5 cents.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application. Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

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Mr. Maharg and Mr. Watts, and also directed them to omit from their report the protests of Senator Davis against the manner in which the witnesses were treated and the discussions which took place in consequence. Many times in the course of the proceedings of the committee, when a witness was testifying in favor of the clauses, Senator Jones waved his hand in front of the official reporter and said "Don't take that." In addition, when one of the Grain Growers' representatives was explaining some complicated point in connection with the grain trade, Senator Jones repeatedly interrupted with a question or a remark on an entirely different subject, with the result, if not with the intention, of putting the witness off his line of thought. Discussion among the members of the committee followed in some instances, and when this was over it was with difficulty that the witness could again take up the thread of his argument.

Favored Elevator Men

When the elevator men were giving

their evidence it was entirely different. Mr. Black, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., was permitted to give a lengthy history of his company relating among other things how, some years ago, the company had reimbursed farmers for grain which had been burned in one of the Ogilvie elevators, and he also quoted figures at length with the evident intention of discrediting the Manitoba government elevator system, all of which was recorded in the report of the committee. But when the Grain Growers' representatives were speaking Senator Jones complained almost continuously that they were "burdening the record." His partisanship was also displayed by questions which he addressed to Mr. McKenzie as to the profits of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., a matter entirely foreign to the question under consideration, and it is a fact, as any unprejudiced person who attended at the sittings of the committee and who has read the official report can testify, that Senator Jones not only endeavored to prevent evidence favorable to the

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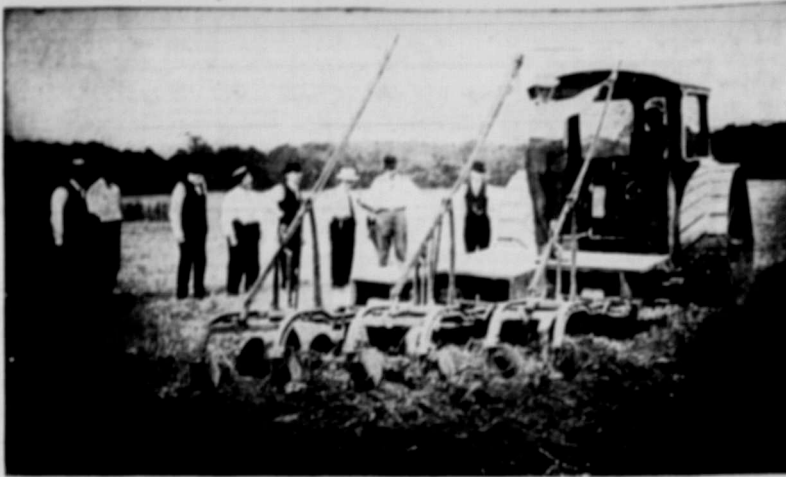
Boys! We are giving a dandy Baseball Outfit practically FREE, exactly the same as shown in the above cut. It consists of a Leader's glove and Catcher's mitt, both made of good horsehair leather, a regulation size ball, a good strong mask and a regular Baseball cap. Send today for \$1.50 worth of our high-grade and complete outfit, guaranteed to last. These sell like hot cakes at 6 for 10¢; all our agents say so. When sold, return us the money, and we will send you the above outfit, all charges paid. Any cards you cannot sell, we will exchange. THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. G-25, Winnipeg, Canada.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

clauses from getting into the official record, but that he succeeded to a very considerable extent. Senator Jones says that the absurdity of the statement to which he objects must be apparent, and gives as a reason the fact that he has no interest in elevators or with any grain buyers or sellers. Neither in my report nor anywhere else as far as I know has this been suggested, but Senator Jones' statement might lead one to believe that his actions as a public man and as a member of the Canadian Senate were dictated by his own financial interests. J. W. WARD.



“PLOW DEEP WHILE SLUGGARDS SLEEP”

The above words were uttered by Benjamin Franklin. They have no significance unless applied to something significant. We harness the slogan and apply it to our every-day business.

Wise sayings are like good inventions. They are useless unless they are harnessed and put to work.

We have been plowing deep for years, and deep plowers have profited by our experience and are plowing deep and reaping harvests of profits.

Deep plowing is profitably done by **AMERICAN ABELL UNIVERSAL FARM MOTORS**. Nothing new, but an old idea properly harnessed and hitched to do the bidding of man.

Some fellow in the early days of Gas Engines in explaining it to a friend, who never did understand, said, this is a hit and miss engine, and from that to this day the average man has taken it for granted that this was true and has never bothered himself enough about Gas Engines to find out the true meaning of the words “hit and miss,” but has taken it for granted that it meant it will work may be—or may be not.

Now the facts are a Gas Engine is built on certain scientific specifications and if properly designed and assembled it has to work. There is no alternative for it. You hear men say every day, such and such an engine works all right and can be started at will, and So-and-So has a Gas Engine, and his hired girl quit because he wanted her to help start the Gas Engine. Of course the whole family and the hired man had been exhausted before he thought of the hired girl.

The **AMERICAN-ABELL UNIVERSAL FARM MOTORS** are designed and assembled by master mechanics, men who have seen all the troubles of others and have profited thereby. The **AMERICAN-ABELL UNIVERSAL FARM MOTOR** is a mechanical construction and when supplied with gasoline it has to do your bidding. It cannot stop and start at will, but must stop and start at your will. It will plow, and plow deep while sluggards sleep.

Our catalogue will explain—write for it.

Our Creed:—“**WE BELIEVE HONEST GOODS CAN BE SOLD TO HONEST PEOPLE BY HONEST METHODS.**”

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WE REPRESENT—

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Battle Creek, Mich.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.

Hopkins P.O., Minn.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 3rd, 1911

THE DEADLOCK AT OTTAWA

The people of Canada are in full possession of the facts regarding the reciprocity agreement, and all available information has been placed on Hansard by members of the House of Commons. With all this information at hand, and public opinion well known, the business of Canada is being tied up at Ottawa entirely on account of party politics. The only justification for the action of the Opposition is from the standpoint of party. By the appearance of things this session of parliament will be absolutely barren of results so far as the farmers of Canada are concerned. Whatever plank in the farmers' platform has been favored by one party has been opposed by the other party. The result is nothing is done. The political game could not possibly be played with greater disadvantage to the farmers. It is doubtful even if anything is done with the Grain Bill. The present tactics at Ottawa will force on a general election in a few months. The most regrettable feature about an election held this summer is that fully one-third of the electors of the Prairie Provinces will be disfranchised. Redistribution cannot be made until the census returns are known, which will not be before November. This seems to be the situation. There is no closure in the Canadian parliament as there is in the British parliament. It is within the power of the Opposition to prevent any legislation being passed, which is certainly a most undesirable situation. There should be no minority rule. When all the facts about a question and every opportunity has been given for debate, the government should then be able to force a vote as is done in Britain. For several years past the tariff has been a dead issue between the two political parties at Ottawa, both of them having gracefully yielded to the persuasion of the Protected Interests. The people seized the opportunity to demand a square deal and soon the politicians are split again. The people are now asked to vote against each other while Special Privilege smiles. The people of Canada, however, are to blame largely for prevailing conditions. If they foolishly array themselves in political parties under the delusion that one party is better than another, then the present system is certain to continue. The blind and unthinking partizanship which lines up the members at Ottawa behind party leaders is but the outcome of the actions of the people to a great extent. How, then, can any improvement be made? Only by placing principle and the welfare of the country above loyalty to party. The farmers laid down a platform at Ottawa last December. There was no party politics in it. Every Western farmer today is still in favor of that platform if he considers it aside from party politics. Then is it not advisable to take action and see that the men who go to Ottawa after the next election will be men who can be relied upon to carry out the farmer's platform in its entirety?

MAKING PUBLIC OPINION

Last week we stated that the capitalistic and corporation element in Eastern Canada was spending huge sums of money upon an anti-reciprocity campaign to "educate" the people of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Some of our readers might feel inclined to doubt our statement so we will submit the proof. The Canadian Century, of Montreal, which may be regarded as the organ of Privilege, recently published a series of anti-reciprocity articles. This journal has

a very small circulation, and such articles would thus not reach many people. However, the men behind the scheme, who want to retain the privilege of preying upon the public, planned a more ambitious campaign. The McKim Advertising Agency, of Montreal, was retained to place these articles in newspapers all over Eastern Canada. The following is a copy of a letter from the agency to an Ontario paper which has been sent to us by the editor. For obvious reasons we withhold the name of the editor, though will publish it if necessary:

"We have arranged with the **CANADIAN CENTURY** to take space in a large number of newspapers throughout Canada for the republication of a series of articles on 'Reciprocity,' now appearing in this weekly magazine.

"This matter requires to be set up in your regular body type as near like copy as possible, in space approximately 10 inches deep—2 columns wide.

"**POSITION** to be top of page and alongside reading matter or following two broken columns of reading matter. To appear on your editorial page if possible; if not on editorial, on one of the best news pages.

"We have arranged to send you at least 150 inches of this stuff—one article each week—at the rate of '10' cents gross per inch.

"Should we send you less than this amount of space we will pay you 10 per cent. higher rate.

"If you do not agree with the views expressed you will, of course, be at liberty to criticize them in a fair and courteous way, and on the other hand, if they meet with your approval your editorial endorsement from time to time will be appreciated.

"We enclose copy of article No. 1, which please insert in space required 2 columns wide in first issue after February 19.

"Kindly acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed matter on the enclosed post card.

"Yours very truly,

"A. McKIM, LIMITED."

Thus we see that it is the Canadian Century that foots the bill for this vast advertising campaign. But it is the capitalists behind it all. An advertising agency acts merely in the capacity of an agent and is paid by commissions. These articles are to be published on the editorial pages if possible, and there is a kindly suggestion made that the editors should endorse the sentiments contained in them. Thus is public opinion manufactured by the capitalists in order to keep the common people in subjection. These articles have been published in both Liberal and Conservative journals in the East, by the hundred, so it is not a political campaign. In some cases editors exposed the plot, and, while publishing the articles, they riddled the arguments and protected their readers. In other cases these articles were published as original news, and the unsuspecting public swallowed this poison, probably in many cases believing it to be true.

Here is a copy of the second letter sent out by the advertising agency with the second article:

"**RE CANADIAN CENTURY RECIPROCITY MATTER**

"We enclose herewith copy for the Article No. 2 to be set up in regular body type as near like copy as possible and inserted in space approximately 14½ inches deep—2 columns wide in first issue of Weekly after February 27.

"Semi-weekly papers insert second issue of the week.

"If for any reason Article No. 1 has not been inserted, insert it in first issue and move No. 2 forward for a week.

"**POSITION**—Guaranteed top of page and alongside reading matter, or first following two broken columns of reading matter.

"Requested on Editorial page or good news page.

"A. McKIM, LIMITED."

It will be noted that there is a keen desire to buy up not only the space in these jour-

nals but the opinion of the editor as well. Now, in view of these facts, will any of our readers approve of having opinions prepared for them by the "water wagon" financiers who are promoting mergers and combines for the simple purpose of levying tribute upon the people? We ask those of our readers who are opposed to the reciprocity agreement if they approve of this "Observer" method of moulding public opinion? We must remember that the reciprocity agreement has little effect upon any class of people outside the farmers. Then why are these financiers spending so much of the good money they have filched from the people to prevent the farmers from getting a better price for their produce? It can only be one of two reasons. These men are either patriots of the highest character and too modest to publish their names, or they are the very worst and most unscrupulous enemies of the common people. Which are they? How many real patriots there are in Canada who would thus buy up the columns of hundreds of newspapers in order to poison the public mind? Our own opinion is that they see in reciprocity the forerunner of greater tariff reductions. How long will the people of Canada allow a handful of men, who enjoy Special Privileges at the hands of parliament, to dictate the affairs of Canada? If these interests can already buy up space in nearly all the country newspapers, how long will it be before they will buy up the papers entirely all over Canada and the people will never see the truth in print? Any man who is opposed to the reciprocity agreement can see into whose hands he is playing. It will pay every man to ponder deeply over these matters before he opposes freedom of trade.

THE CAUSE IS PROSPERING

Considering that this is one of the busiest seasons of the year in the country, we are most grateful for the assistance our readers have given us in increasing the subscription list of The Guide. In order that The Guide should fulfill the function for which it was established, we feel that it should have at least 10,000 additional readers by October 1. With that increase it would be in a class by itself and would appeal to the advertising world sufficiently, we believe, to secure a very large advertising revenue. For this reason we have asked our friends to take up the work. We feel that no agent can explain the work that The Guide is doing as well as can the thousands of readers who are heartily in sympathy with the cause of the organized farmers. The Guide is the great connecting link between the various associations in the three Prairie Provinces, and wherever The Guide is most read in a community, the association is most active. There will be probably 100,000 farmers come into the West this year, and it would appear that The Guide should have a circulation throughout the whole West of at least 50,000 per week in order that the organized farmers might secure the reforms for which they are working. We know that May is the busy month for the farmers, but still we feel that they will have considerable opportunity to meet their fellow farmers who are not readers of The Guide. Two of our readers have sent us in ten new subscriptions each, and another eleven, as the result of a few hours' work. **OUR SPECIAL OFFER OF 50 CENTS FROM NOW TILL JANUARY 1, 1912, IS STILL OPEN.** We earnestly ask our readers to assist us in this work. We are going to ask for a general campaign on the part of our readers to

secure new subscribers during the months of June and July when work is not rushing. In the meantime we hope they will do up for us during May. An increase in the circulation of the Guide would not mean an increase in dividends to the publisher of the paper. It is not published to make money, but to assist the farmers of the West in building up a powerful organization by which they can secure reforms that are vitally needed in this country.

RESORTING TO FALSEHOOD

In page three of last week's issue we published a false speech supposed to have been made by Hon. Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, declaring that I liked States was going to annex Canada. This speech has been printed in red ink and distributed through out certain sections of Ontario in order to stir up feeling against the reciprocity agreement. Mr. W. R. Milson, of Kingsville, Ont., suspecting that the speech was bogus, sent a copy of it to Mr. Clark. In his reply the Democratic leader said that he had never uttered one single word contained in the speech attributed to him, but that it was utterly false from beginning to end. Now, who circulated that false report among the farmers of Ontario? Doubtless it is a part of the anti-reciprocity campaign being carried on by the "water wagon" fanatics and corporation magnates of Eastern Canada. They were never known to deal with a public question upon its merits, but are unquestionable to a degree and seeking to make laws for their own selfish ends. This is another indication to the farmers of Canada of the struggle which faces them before they will secure justice.

THE NEED OF PUBLICITY

As I Hill, the great American railway magnate, has recently declared that the public are entitled to know what public utilities under which they transact their business. He favors public control and publicity, but says that such control should be intelligent. The need of publicity in regard to the affairs of public service corporations and other semi-public corporations characterized by the people is greatly needed. Nowhere is this more clearly shown than in the freight rates recently published by the Winnipeg Free Press. It is practically impossible to secure reliable information regarding the methods by which the great railway companies transact their business. If any criticisms are made of freight rates, the company immediately says that the public do not understand and that they should not dabble in matters outside of their knowledge. This of course is very satisfactory to the railway company, but is rather rough on the man who pays exorbitant freight rates. Why should such matters be kept in the dark? For many years in Canada there has been widespread demand for effective public control of railways. This control can not be secured unless there is publicity of the business of the companies. The railways have adopted the policy of "the public be damned," which was enumerated by one of the older Vanderbilts years ago. Considering the fact that the Canadian railways have nearly all been built by the people's money, or upon the people's credit, it is reasonable that the people should have some knowledge of the railway business. The Railway Commission prevents more power being given to the Railway Commission. The public shall have no control over any companies are determined that it possible the public shall have no control over

them, but they must realize that the utmost they can hope to do is to delay public control for a few years. It might come as it is coming all over the world. No railway official in Canada has ever been able to explain upon what basis freight rates are made up. They maintain that it is impossible to ascertain the cost of hauling freight per ton per mile. The United States Steel corporation, which is the largest corporation in the world, is able to figure the exact cost of production of the smallest bolt or nut which they manufacture. The railway companies can do the same in their business, but they do not want the public to know the actual cost of hauling freight. The Railway Commission should be clothed with full power to investigate every detail of the railway business and give full publicity in order that there may be intelligent and effective public control of these railways. No person desires that the railway companies shall be compelled to operate their roads without a fair margin of profit, but today all available figures indicate that the railway profits are most unreasonably. There should be publicity of the business of the telephone, telegraph and express companies, that are also public service corporations. The public of Canada are beginning to feel that publicity should be given to the business of all companies that enjoy tariff protection at the expense of the people. If it can be ascertained definitely that any desirable and legitimate industry in Canada requires assistance to meet competition, this assistance should be given in the form of a bounty, but no assistance should be given unless public interest is shown. For instance, no person knows whether the steel industry really needed the government and a half million dollars that have been committed to pay it without knowing why. The people are compelled to pay for protection of the agricultural implements industry, the cement industry and numerous other industries without the slightest proof being offered that any protection is necessary. Publicity is also needed in regard to the business of the chartered banks of Canada, which are created by the people and given vast privileges, yet the people have no control over them. The whole trend of present day thought is towards publicity and public control of public and semi-public service corporations. It is very desirable that this control shall be intelligent and reasonable. If the corporations would cooperate in this work they would be able to ensure that public control, which it does come, will be intelligent and fair. However, they resist the will of the people, then the blame will be theirs if drastic measures are resorted to in the future.

If the elections in each constituency could just remember that they were men, they would soon see the folly of going out to the polls and voting against each other in the name of "party." In the name of "party," men are appealed to to endorse all kinds of political corruption. A strong "party" man will often cheerfully overlook graft and crookedness by his "party," that he would not for a minute tolerate from his father, his brother or his son. Of course it must be admitted that these are men who have worked "party," so long that it has become to them a sort of divinity. How would it look to see the shareholders of the C.P.R. divide into two parties and fight for the control of the company, and then to see the successful party spend the revenue of the company to maintain their control and to distribute donations to their friends? Is it not just as sensible as it is absurd to see the public business of Canada conducted in that way? The revenues of the two are about the same.

A man who had always voted religiously for one political party chiefly because his father had done so began to study and soon became disgusted with the actions of the man for whom he voted. He expressed himself thus: "I would vote for the party next time if it were not for the disgrace it brings on the name of my family." With many men their politics is a part of their religion. There is every reason why a man should change his vote at every election if the principles involved warrant it. In fact we cannot see how any man can conscientiously approve of the record of either "party."

Two brothers grew to manhood together. One enters a profession. The other becomes a boot manufacturer. By what moral right can the law stop in and compel the former to pay a part of his earnings into the pocket of the other? Yet it is being done every day in Canada, by means of our protective tariff. Senator L. Melvin Jones will need to make out a better case for himself than is shown in his letter on page three if his fairness is to be unquestioned.

Our correspondent adds that he would like to know how to make the 100 per cent. He says he has been farming five years and hasn't made his salt at it. The advertisement is rather strong and sounds much like the prospectus of a new merger that had recently been treated to a generous dose of water. Somewhere between the two statements of the government advertisement and our correspondent will be found the average. No one can say where.

The best method to induce good farmers to come into the West and take up land would be to place a tax on idle land and by specialists equal to twice the tax upon land actually used by farmers. Millions of acres that have never been touched by the plow are today held by speculators at from \$15 to \$100 per acre, and some lands closer to cities at over \$1,000 per acre. The value of this land has all been created by the workers in the West, yet the taxes levied upon it have been ridiculously light. If a fair proportion of the "unearned increment" were returned to the community in the form of taxes, farming would be more profitable.

100% Annual Profit
means
Farming in Canada

CANADA WANTS MEN TO TILL THE SOIL

FARMING IN CANADA
A correspondent sends in the following advertisement clipped from a British news paper.

Get a piece of the earth—in the Empire—under the Flag. Canada's best part is reserved for you. Will you purchase improved land of your own? Will you purchase a part of a British Farm? Will you purchase a part of a British Farm? Will you purchase a part of a British Farm?

For free maps, pamphlets, and full particulars apply to Mr. J. MELLENAN, Canadian Agent, 25, Gait Street, London, or to Mr. J. ORR, British Assistant Representative of K.M.I.L.L. Association, 11 and 12, Charter Cross, London, S.W.

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Making Money Easily

By F. J. DIXON

NOTE—The land speculator reaps from the labor of others. The best and easiest way to make money in Western Canada is to buy land and let others increase its value. The longer such a man does nothing the wealthier he becomes. The following is a summary of an address delivered before the Grain Growers Convention at Brandon.—Ed.

The adoption of land value taxation as a means of raising public revenues would be a greater boon to the people of Canada, and especially to the tillers of the soil, than any other reform that is being discussed at the present time. You farmers are deeply interested in the question of taxation, perhaps more so than any other class in the community—with the exception of the manufacturers. The recent delegation to Ottawa to protest against our protective tariff is sufficient evidence that you are alive to the injustice of taxing labor and the products of labor. Those among us who have watched and waited were glad to see that in presenting your demands you stated that you were prepared to adopt the taxation of land values as an alternative to the tariff.

Land value taxation is the only logical alternative to the tariff. Protection is a great wrong. It is a system of organized greed which robs the toilers and enriches the speculators. Land monopoly is a greater evil than protection and is the cause of far more poverty and hardships than the tariff. The protected manufacturers chastise us with whips; but the land speculators chastise us with scorpions. Land value taxation is the true system of free trade finance. Richard Cobden recognized this as long ago as 1841, when he stated that the repeal of the corn laws and the decreased taxation of the food of the people should be accompanied by a revaluation of the land of England, and increased taxation of the landlords' rents.

Lloyd George Budget

The British chancellor, David Lloyd-George, has made his name immortal by introducing the principle of land value taxation into his famous budget of 1909. Land value taxation is a two-edged sword which will eventually destroy the tariff and land monopoly. Farmers should be under no delusion upon the land question. You toil and sweat in the heat of summer and endure the cold and hardships of the winter to earn a scanty living, while the land speculator is living upon Easy Street and having a good time at your expense. He is able to do this because your labor adds to the value of the land he is holding idle. All wealth is produced by labor upon land, and under our present system of land tenure the land owner levies toll upon the workers for the opportunity to produce wealth.

Millions of acres of fertile land are being held idle by the railroad corporations and the land speculators. Vast fortunes are being accumulated by the shareholders and the speculators at the expense of the workers. This is a crime against humanity. The unequal distribution of wealth is the main cause of the economic and social ills which afflict humanity. If some men grow rich without working, others must work without getting rich. If some men get something for nothing, others must get nothing for something.

When a man buys a piece of vacant land, and, after holding it idle for a few years, sells it at an increased price, he is getting something for nothing. He is reaping when he has not sown. He is appropriating a value which is not due to his own efforts, but is due to the industry of the members of the community in which his property is located. Millions of dollars' worth of wealth are annually being filched from the toilers in this country by the great land owning corporations and speculators. When the C.P.R. railway obtained its charter in 1881 it received, in addition to \$62,000,000 in cash and construction, 25 million acres of land. It is estimated that the company has realized \$100,000,000 by land sales up to date, and still holds 15 million acres which are valued at \$150,000,000. The average price per acre in 1896 was \$3, which, in 1909, had risen to \$13 per acre. The C.N. railway and its allies have received over five million acres in public land grants from various sources. According to an eastern

paper, the G.T.P. is starting in with a vim. A subsidiary company has been formed which is known as the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, with a capital of \$1,000. This company owns 81 townships, making a total area of 78,640 acres, and a three-quarter interest in the Prince Rupert townsite. Mr. C. M. Hays is one of the five shareholders in this company, each of whom owns two shares of \$100 each. The enormous amount of money they will make out of this can be better imagined than described.

Hudson's Bay Company

The Hudson's Bay Company realized \$1,508,953 from its land sales in twelve years, 1898 to 1909, and it still has on hand some 5,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in this country. This company paid a dividend of 4½ per cent. in 1908, and 30 per cent. in 1909. Again we note the increase in the value per acre of land sold. In 1898 the average price was \$4 per acre, and in 1909 the price was \$11 per acre. Is it any cause for wonder that the directors of the company in their report to the shareholders announced that their policy in the future would be to hold the land for higher prices? Jefferson Levy, one of the largest shareholders in the Hudson's Bay Company, estimated that the company's

Corporations and speculators are becoming dangerously wealthy by means of the rent they collect from the workers of Canada for the use of the natural opportunities. For rent is wealth or service received for the use of land, and when men buy land they simply pay the rent in advance. As land increases in value, rents rise higher and higher, and the share of wealth which is the reward of labor, sink lower and lower. Meanwhile governments must be maintained and taxes are the food of governments. Since our government fails to secure its revenue from the natural source, the rent of the land, it has to raise its revenue by taxing commodities—the food, clothing, homes and implements of the workers. This system of raising revenue is inimical to the national welfare. It is unjust because it places a heavy burden of taxes upon the industrious members of the community to the great benefit of the speculators and monopolists, thus encouraging idleness and greed and discouraging honesty, thrift and industry. It enables speculators to hold millions of acres of the best land in Canada idle. Thus the price of land is artificially raised. This makes it harder and harder for the workers to get land to cultivate or build upon. Idle land means idle men. No crops are

grown from the lack of medical attention. Homeowners are forced to endure unnecessary hardships, privations and melancholy; and sometimes starvation and insanity and death because of land speculation. There are in Canada millions of idle acres of fertile soil near the towns and railroads which would support a happier and more prosperous population but for this demon, land monopoly. In our towns and cities we already have our slum districts, where poverty appears in its most hideous forms. Unemployment, drunkenness, prostitution, disease, crime, insanity and suicide are the results of unjust social conditions, chiefly caused by land monopoly fostered by an iniquitous system of taxation.

Not only is our system of taxation unjust and iniquitous, but, from the standpoint of national economy, it is foolish. In spite of the heavy burden of taxation now imposed upon the workers, our public debts are constantly increasing, notwithstanding the fanciful surpluses brought forward annually by crafty politicians. These debts are largely incurred to provide public improvements, railways, canals, bridges, schools, etc. Every expenditure of the public money in this direction increases the value of land. As Thorold Rogers says:

"Every permanent improvement of the soil, every railway and road, every bettering of the general condition of society, every facility given for production, every stimulus supplied to consumption, raises (ground) rent. The landowner sleeps, but thrives." It is to this source that our governments should look to replenish their treasuries and replace in them the money that has been expended upon public improvements.

Tax Land Values Only

We would abolish all taxes upon improvements, farming implements and stock, buildings of every description, business, machinery, tools, food, clothing, etc., etc., and raise all governmental revenues (municipal, provincial and federal) by the taxation of land values. The most important point for the public in general and farmers in particular to grasp is the fact that we propose to tax land according to its site value, exclusive of all improvements in or upon it. We do not propose to tax land according to its area. Mr. T. A. Russell, chairman of the tariff committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, thinks the farmers are ill advised because they advocate a direct tax on land, and they are large landowners. This is an old bogey always brought forward to scare the farmers away from land value taxation. There is a great difference between a tax on land and a tax on land values. The land which the farmer uses is of low value.

The gentlemen who ride in the automobiles, manufactured by the company of which Mr. Russell is a member, are the owners of the valuable land, townsites, coal mines, timber limits, etc. One acre of land in the heart of the City of Winnipeg is valued at \$2,000,000, which equals in value 100,000 acres of farm land at \$20 per acre. This will give an idea where the tax on land values will fall! The bare land on which the City of Winnipeg stands was assessed at \$108,000,000 and shows an increase of about \$100,000,000 in ten years, or \$10,000,000 per year. The farmers of Manitoba have helped to create this value. Only by the adoption of a system of land value taxation can they hope to obtain their just share of the value which they have created. The principle of land value taxation is making great progress in different parts of the world, notably in Germany, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Last year the City of Vancouver adopted the single tax system of raising its civic revenues, and the results have been good in every way. We have only to extend a principle already recognized and we shall arrive to all members of the community and which will bring undreamed-of blessings in its train.

WORKS OF HENRY GEORGE

Several of our readers have requested that we secure for them sets of the complete works of Henry George. This has been impossible up till the present time as there were no complete sets in existence. However, the directors of the Fels Fund of America arranged with New York publishers to print a limited number. The Book Department of The Guide secured twenty-five sets of these works at a low price by taking them direct from the publishers. Three sets were sold within two or three days after the books arrived. There are still twenty-two sets, and when they are gone additional sets will cost more than these. This is a very fine library edition of George's works, consisting of ten volumes, including:

- "PROGRESS AND POVERTY."
- "THE LAND QUESTION."
- "A PERPLEXED PHILOSOPHER."
- "OUR LAND AND LAND POLICY."
- "LIFE OF HENRY GEORGE, BY HIS SON." (2 Vol.)
- "SOCIAL PROBLEMS."
- "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE."
- "THE SCIENCE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY." (2 Vol.)

These volumes contain everything that Henry George wrote, and form as complete a library on the subject of Economics as can be secured. They are bound in green buckram and each contains a splendid portrait of the author. These complete sets of Henry George's works will be sent by express, prepaid, to any railway station in the Prairie Provinces for \$10.00 each. When these twenty-two sets are exhausted, the publishers state that it will be necessary to raise the price to \$15.00 per set. Any person desiring these books should take advantage of this offer at once.

BOOK DEPT. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

holdings in the City of Edmonton are worth \$16,000,000. In addition to these notorious corporations there are many other companies and individuals speculating in Canadian land. Coal land, oil land, timber land, agricultural land and city land all are the legitimate prey of the speculator. With these many and various parasitical interests draining away the wealth of the nation the cost of living is unnaturally high. Rent and taxes are the cause of the high cost of living.

ever reaped, no homes are ever built on land held out of use by speculators.

In the Country

In the country, land monopoly forces people to live too far apart, thus preventing them from enjoying that social intercourse which is essential to human happiness. Farmers' children are partially or wholly deprived of educational facilities. Farmers, and their wives and children, often suffer preventable pain during sickness, and sometimes die,

OREGON

The Most Complete Democracy in the World

By FREDERICK C. HOWE in Hampton's Magazine

This is not the story of a man, it is the story of a people. It is not a human document, it is a report of progress from a few of us to all of us.

It is the story of a commonwealth, quietly, serenely, without heat or passion, laying the foundations of popular government, it is the story of a people forging their arms, winning their freedom and once free, building up defenses so that they will forever remain free.

This is the story of Oregon, the story of a people who really rule. Oregon had its bosses, its gold pieces on election day, its machine-made states and conventions packed with Hessians from the railways and franchise corporations, it has had its scandals, its "auction block" for the United States Senate. Oregon has had all the blessings of so-called "representative government."

The "good men" of Oregon organized to get other "good men" into office, to defeat the machine, to fire the people to civility. But the grip of Big Business was not loosened, the hearts of the boss and the business men were not softened by the prayers and the sermoning of the people of the state.

Oregon was neither better nor worse than the rest of the States. But Oregon learned wisdom from failure. Oregon came to believe that the people were not as bad as their rulers, that the rulers were not as bad as the bosses, that the bosses were not as bad as the Big Business behind them, and that Big Business only did what most of us would do if sufficiently tempted, that the privilege seekers were no worse than you and I would be if street railway and gas franchises, land grants and water power rights, tax exemptions and contracts worth millions were dangled before our eyes—all to be had for the asking from the representatives of the people.

Cause of Corruption

Oregon saw, or thought she saw, that special privilege was the cause of corruption; that privilege always works through the agent of the people rather than through the people themselves; that this was possible by reason of the party, the convention, the caucus and the machinery of representative government, which was so complicated that the people could not make it reflect their will. Oregon saw, before the rest of us, that the trouble was not with the law-breakers but with the lawmakers. So the people of Oregon went into the business of making laws on their own account. They did not abolish representative government, they perfected it. They did not do away with the governor, mayors, legislators and councilmen, they made them accountable to the people rather than to the boss, and the business interests behind the boss.

They took this novel step in 1902. They made every voter a Moses, every citizen a Cannon. If you want anything in Oregon you have to "see all the people." Neither the boss, the party, nor all the members of the legislature can deliver the goods. The people are now sovereign, not rhetorically, but actually; not on every day they go to the polls, but on every other day of the year as well. In Oregon the people really rule. They have all the power all the time. Oregon is a democracy, possibly the most complete democracy in the world.

There is now no boss to be "seen," no one to make up the party slate, no one to trade in legislation. Seats in the United States Senate are no longer disposed of on the "auction block," or filled by long distance dictation from Wall Street. Governors, mayors, assemblymen, are no longer chosen by corporation-controlled conventions. There is no more repeating, no more gang rule, no more vote buying. These things are part of the past, gone with the mining camp, the Indian fighter and the frontier days.

Not a Political Utopia

I do not mean that Oregon is a political Utopia, or that only disinterested men run for office, or that self-seeking ambi-

tion is an evil. Oregon has not changed human nature. It has not tried to. Rather it has minimized, and in great measure eradicated, the evils with which most of us are familiar, by giving the best that is in all of us a chance to express itself.

"The State of Oregon has gone mad. It is ruled by a mob," said the privileged press, during the elections last fall. "The people have lost all veneration for the constitution, all respect for representative government." They have destroyed the dignity of officials and taken away their independence.

Why the business of government was first taken over by the people of Oregon rather than by the people of Massachusetts, I do not know. The Puritan state should have taken the lead, if culture, educational advantages and the traditions of 1776 have anything to do with democracy.

Possibly Oregon owed a way to popular government because her people are not too reverential. For Oregon is new. Her people have no veneration for the old just because it is old.

Oregon believes in today rather than in the eighteenth century; believes that the last word on government was not said by Alexander Hamilton any more than was the last word said on medicine, science or mechanics more than a hundred

years ago. Oregon has not changed human nature. It has not tried to. Rather it has minimized, and in great measure eradicated, the evils with which most of us are familiar, by giving the best that is in all of us a chance to express itself.

These interests were holding back God's gift to all the people when men wanted food. They were herding millions in the townships of the cities who wanted a home of their own out on the prairies.

U'Ren saw great estates, in comparison with which those of great Britain were insignificant, saw commonwealth after commonwealth strangled by land monopolists, who would not permit them to grow. Surely, he concluded, God never intended that a few should monopolize the coal, iron, copper, gold, silver, the forests and the streams and a great part of the land of America. He did not intend that those who by chance came first should collect oppressive tribute from those who came after them. For that is what land monopoly means.

What could U'Ren do about it? He was only a young lawyer without clients. He could preach the truth, but who would listen? Even if people listened, what could they do? For those who owned the land also ruled. U'Ren saw that. They ruled the assemblies of the states, they made the state constitutions and appointed the judges who interpreted the constitutions; they even sent themselves or their attorneys to the United States Senate.

U'Ren read another book, this one

secret ballot; by this means they can veto such laws as they do not want, and propose such laws as they desire.

This is the Initiative and Referendum. Switzerland tried the new tools of government in all her cantons except one, and they worked well. By their use the people got rid of the political boss and the business interests back of the boss.

Initiative and Referendum

U'Ren became convinced that the Initiative and Referendum would break up the monopoly of land, and would also enable the people to control their government. Fired with this new idea, U'Ren joined the Farmers' Grange and the Populist party. He talked unceasingly of his discovery. Enthusiasm is contagious. First a few, then many caught his fever. He explained the Swiss device with the unfamiliar name. He showed that it meant more power to the people. That sounded like democracy, like the Declaration of Independence, like Abraham Lincoln. The granges and labor unions caught the spirit of U'Ren's enthusiasm. They drafted an amendment to the state constitution which gave the people power to propose amendments to the constitution and to frame laws.

The Initiative operates in this fashion: Some one, or some organization, proposes a new law or amendment to the state constitution. The next step is to circulate a petition and secure the signatures of eight per cent. of the voters of the state.

Then the petition with the proposed measure is filed with the secretary of state, and at the next election the voters decide whether or not they approve it. If a majority of those who vote on the measure so approve, it becomes a law, just as though it had been formally enacted by the legislature.

The Referendum is a veto. If five per cent. of the voters of the state are dissatisfied with any law passed by the legislature, they prepare a petition, secure signatures and file the document with the secretary of state.

The operation of the law is thus suspended until the election takes place, when the voters decide on it. If a majority approve the measure, it becomes operative; if they disapprove, the law fails.

How People Won the Fight

U'Ren was a politician as well as a lawyer. He knew the way to men's minds. He never blustered, never threatened. He argued quietly, persistently, intelligently. He went to the conventions of the Republican party and induced them to endorse the "I. & R." as the new idea had come to be called. Then he went to the conventions of the Democratic party and induced them to follow suit. Then he went back among the people and built fires behind the assemblymen so that they would not go back on their agreement. He pledged candidates for the legislature. Then he published their pledges. He wrote a pamphlet telling the people what the "I & R" was; that it made them boss, enabled them to rule. Nobody could object to this; least of all the candidates who were asking the people to trust them.

Everybody worked. The Germans translated the pamphlet into their language; the women stitched the covers; the granges and labor unions carried the pamphlets about the state. During the campaign in 1894, 70,000 copies were distributed among the voters, so that everybody might know what this new device was. They circulated a petition and presented it to the assembly with 14,000 signatures.

Then U'Ren went to the Assembly to see that the men who had agreed to submit the resolution kept their word. He was disappointed. The resolution failed to pass by one vote.

Two years later U'Ren ran for the Assembly on the Populist ticket and was elected. That was in 1896, when the state was split up between the regular Republicans, the free silver Republicans, the Democrats and the Populists. The assembly was in session forty days,

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and has devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery" would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 post paid.

BOOK DEPT. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

years ago. Hamilton devised the "checks and balances," the division of powers of representative government. They baffle and confuse the people and prevent things being done, but offer slight obstacle to Privilege. That was probably the intention.

Oregon found a short cut through these obstacles by the Initiative and Referendum.

Man Who Started It

Oregon listened to a young lawyer, W. S. U'Ren, rather than to Alexander Hamilton. U'Ren had drifted about the West looking for a place to hang out his shingle. He had moved from Colorado to Iowa, back again to Denver, then to California and finally to Oregon. He was poor, far from strong, always pursuing his health. He had time to read, as have most young lawyers. Among the books that came to his hand was one by an obscure printer from San Francisco, whose name was Henry George. This man George had said that God gave the land to all the people; it was intended for use, and not for idle monopolysownship.

U'Ren looked about the boundless prairies, where unnumbered millions might be homed, and found a great part of the land in the hands of railways and land grabbers, who had gotten it from the government, much of it by corrupt means. They were holding tens of millions of acres out of use, waiting for the time when a hungry population would

deal with Switzerland, written by a man named Sullivan. From this book U'Ren learned that Switzerland had had troubles not unlike our own; that there had been corruption, bosses and graft in the little mountain republic.

Switzerland had rid herself of these poisons by a simple device her statesmen had discovered in use among the villagers of the mountains. Each spring the mountaineers met in an open field to discuss their affairs, to decide how their taxes should be levied and for what purposes they should be spent, to select those whom they wanted to rule over them and, generally, to give their officers instructions as to the conduct of public business.

Broadly speaking, the Swiss mountaineers were handling their local affairs on much the same plan as the old-fashioned town meetings in New England. Swiss statesmen who had studied the mountaineers' system and appreciated the excellent results obtained by it, took the idea and from it developed a plan which could be used in the government of a city or a state.

It was obvious that all the people in the nation or state could not come together in a field and settle public affairs—no more than the town needs of the great cities and states which have grown up in New England. However, so the Swiss statesman decided, all the people can vote on public measures by means of the

but never organized. Nor did it agree on a United States senator. Again the "I & R" resolution failed to pass. Two years more of agitation followed. Candidates for the assembly were pledged; the state was canvassed with literature and speakers. Finally in 1899 the resolution submitting the amendment to the people was adopted by both houses of the assembly. It was again approved in 1901, for in Oregon two legislatures must approve of an amendment to the constitution before it can be submitted to the people.

More Power to People

It was submitted to a vote of the people in 1902. "More power to the people" was the argument of those who favored it. Its opponents could not say the people could not be trusted and they did not care to make that assertion. The resolution carried by a vote of eleven to one, the vote being 62,024 for the measure to only 5,668 against it.

The houses were not disturbed. The people had won before; they had this new toy, but how could they use it? How could they unite on a measure, how could they gather from five thousand to eight thousand names on a petition, how could they secure publicity in a state almost as big as New York and New England combined and with a population of only five hundred thousand people?

So, too, thought many people. There was the Godfather of Privilege, but where was the Sampson of Democracy? Sampson appeared—not as one man but as an army of men. Anyone could circulate petitions for signatures to a petition. Anyone could urge his convictions on the streets, in the grange meetings and among the labor unions. And it was from the common people that the movement had come.

One of the first things the people of Oregon did with their new political tool was to secure a direct primary election law. It was not a poor cripple of a law, filled with jokers and mocking masks, as are most of the so-called primary laws given us by our law-makers. It was the real thing. It swept away the convention system as a fire sweeps the prairie. There were to be no delegates of any kind between the people and their servants. From governor down to city councilman, every candidate was required to come to the people in person.

No Party Platforms

There are no more party platforms in Oregon, drafted by delegates instructed by the machine and made as meaningless as possible. Under the new primary each candidate makes his own platform and prints his pledges under his name on the ballot, where the people can see them when they go to the polls. Responsibility is lodged where it belongs, with the official himself. No vestige of power is left to the boss. His function is taken away. Anyone who wants to can run for office, by merely filing a petition signed by two per cent. of the voters of the district.

Then the people proudly bore their first-born to the state house at Salem and asked the voters of the state to pass judgment upon it. There was no doubt about the verdict. By a vote of 56,205 to 16,354, they enacted the best primary law in the United States.

Life was being breathed into representative government. Candidates for public office were compelled to qualify before the people directly. One-half of the power of the boss was taken away. He could no longer barter in offices.

U. S. Senators

In this primary law the people of Oregon did what two-thirds of the states have not been able to do in twenty years of agitation. Oregon was weary waiting for members of the United States Senate to commit suicide by submitting an amendment to the Federal constitution for the direct election of Senators. So Oregon amended the Federal constitution all alone. In the primary law there was inserted a little paragraph known as "Statement - No. 1," which candidates for the assembly could have printed after their names on the primary ballot. It reads as follows:

I further state to the people of Oregon as well as the people of my legislative district that during my term of office I shall always vote for that candidate for United States Senator in Congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress WITHOUT REGARD TO MY INDIVIDUAL PREFERENCE.

Or, the candidate for the assembly had this disagreeable alternative. He might print under his name the following:

During my term of office I shall consider the vote of the people for United States Senator in Congress as nothing more than a recommendation which I shall be as liberally to wholly disregard if the reason for so doing seems to me to be sufficient.

Or, the candidate had a third alternative, and that was to say nothing at all about whom he would support for the Senate.

The law contained two other provisions, one, that candidates of either party for the United States Senate could have their names printed on the primary ballot and be nominated for that office in the same as other officials; and, two, that at the general election in November the names of the successful party nominees should appear on the ballot and be voted on by the people directly.

The people first pledged their assemblymen to vote for the popular choice, and then provided a way for the people to make the selection.

The alternative offered the candidates was not a pleasant one. But they learned to dodge it. The newspapers said the people had been hoodwinked into enacting Statement No. 1 by its insertion in the direct primary law, where it did not belong. So the people agreed to test the question directly. They filed another measure in 1908 which reads as follows:

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OREGON

That we, the people of the State of Oregon, hereby instruct our representatives and our Senators in our Legislative Assembly, as such officers, to vote for and elect the candidate for United States Senator from this state who received the highest number of votes at our general election.

When the votes on the people's ballot were counted it was found that the measure had carried by a vote of 69,661 to 21,162.

Democrats Elected by Republicans

Democrats and Republicans have broken party lines to send representatives of the "interests" to the United States Senate. Only once, however, has a Republican majority elected a Democrat to that office by the command of the people.

George E. Chamberlain has been governor of Oregon for five years. He became the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate in 1909. He was nominated by his party and received a majority of the popular vote at the November election, although the state is overwhelmingly Republican, as was the Assembly elected at the same time. Fifty-one of the ninety assemblymen had signed Statement No. 1. The Assembly had obeyed the law two years before, and elected Jonathan Bourne, Jr., under mandate of the people. But he was a Republican and Chamberlain was a Democrat. Here was a test indeed. Would the Assembly repudiate its pledges and elect a Republican, or would it register the popular will and elect George E. Chamberlain?

The big "interests" protested that the Republican party was being cheated of its victory; that the pledges were absurd and were made under compulsion. The President was besought to rescue the state from itself; to block the betrayal of the Republican party, and the wicked conspiracy to circumvent the Federal constitution. The people must be saved from their own wrongheadedness in attempting to elect their own Senators. Emissaries of the Republican national machine rushed to Oregon, with promises of Federal preferment (outside of the state, where it would be safer to live) to such assemblymen as would betray their pledges and vote for a Republican for the Senate.

Introduction of the Recall

Then the folks back home got busy with another tool, forged, through their own ingenuity, on the anvil of Direct Legislation. The Referendum has enabled them to bolt the doors of the state house so that the interests which thrive on Special Privileges could not enter. In the form of the "Recall" they placed a policeman on guard as a further warning. The Recall was initiated in 1908 and approved by a vote of 58,381 to 31,092. By means of this device any official may be recalled from office on the filing of a petition, demanding his resignation, and signed by twenty-five per cent. of the voters in the district in which he is elected.

This petition must set forth the grounds of the complaint. If the official does not resign within five days after the filing of the petition a special election is held to determine whether or not he shall remain in office.

Continued next week



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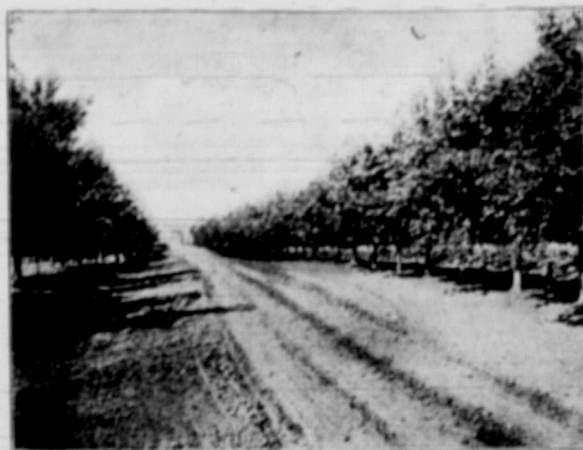
Tree Planting in the West

If a trip through the Western Provinces reveals one thing more than another it is the absence of trees. From the window of the car, as the train speeds toward the Rockies, one may observe whole belts of country absolutely devoid of trees. Fine barns and homes and broad, rich fields are noted, giving this new country an air of prosperity, but, with all that, a feeling that there is something lacking comes over the traveller especially if he is from a country where trees deck the landscape when his eyes rest on those bald-headed prairies. And particularly is this true in winter, spring and fall, when annual vegetation is wilted and shorn to the ground.

That trees add beauty to a country cannot be denied, but there are other benefits derived from trees which the farmer cannot afford to ignore. Protection from winds is absolutely necessary in the West on account of the geography of the country, and nothing so fittingly accomplishes this protection as trees. It is also noted that trees have wonderful moisture conserving powers, by breaking the force of the hot winds in summer, thus retarding evaporation. They also hold the snow in the winter, which supplies the soil with a great deal of moisture in the spring.

Streams Dried Up

In many of the older countries the senseless denuding of streams of every vestige of tree growth have caused these streams to dry up. Periods of drought, too, are now more common in those countries, once wooded but now laid waste by the woodman's axe. Another great need for trees is that they will induce more birds to visit our prairies—friends that are welcome around the home and little nothings, as it were, who benefit the farmer much more than he realizes. Science has proved that, if the birds of the earth were totally exterminated, in a period of seven years the earth would not be habitable on account of the rapid increase of destroying insects, which the "aves" keep in control and subjection. Insects yearly cause a great loss to the farmer of the West and the best means he has, to call in the aid of the birds, is to plant trees that will induce more and new varieties of birds to come. It has been noted that birds who formerly were only tree insect destroyers are now becoming soil insect destroyers. The "flicker," one of our many yearly visitors, is an example of



Manitoba Maple is an Avenue Tree (Indian Head Experimental Farm)

TABLE OF TREES SUITED FOR PLANTING ON CERTAIN SOILS

Heavy clay	Moist, sandy loam	Dry, sandy loam	Sand or gravel	Low wet land
Man. Maple	Man. Maple	Man. Maple	Russian Poplar	Ash
*Soft Maple (A. dasycarpum)	*Soft Maple (A. dasycarpum)	Russian Poplar	White Spruce	Elm
*Scrub Oak	*Green Ash	Some Willows	Scotch Pine	Cottonwood
*Basswood	Green Ash	Scotch Pine	Jack Pine	Blk. Poplar
Green Ash	Elm	Jack Pine	White Spruce	Larch
Elm	Cottonwood	White Spruce		Blk. Spruce
Cottonwood	Willow			Willow
Willow	Larch			
Scotch Pine	Scotch Pine			
	Jack Pine			
	White Spruce			

Trees marked thus * are suitable for planting only in portion of south-eastern Manitoba.

this. Though primarily designed to crawl around the trunks of trees like the wood-pecker, in quest of worms, the red-topped flicker is now quite frequently seen hopping over the fields devouring the plant-destroying worms and, incidentally, a little to the discredit of his noted beauty, losing some of his stiff tail feathers through lack of use.

How to Plant

Much could be written about the need of trees for our Western prairies, but the purpose of this article—written as it is in the spring of the year—is to give, in the limited space, a little knowledge of how to plant trees and, further, to point out the varieties of trees most suitable to certain soils.

The nursery is one of the chief objects of attention on the experimental farms, and large nurseries have been established, but the work of supplying the thousands of farmers who annually write for trees is so great that the forestry branch of the department of interior has very wisely issued a bulletin in which the farmer is shown how to have his own nursery and also how he may successfully transplant the native trees and know the soil most suitable for the same. The latest bulletin, prepared by Norman M. Ross, B.S.A., B.F., now head of the forestry department of the Indian Head experimental farm, is a most unique pamphlet, and much of the information contained in this article is indebted to Mr. Ross.

In choosing certain varieties of

trees the farmer has to determine those most suitable to his district, and in making this choice the nature of the soil must be taken into consideration. The accompanying table shows the different trees that may be successfully grown on varying soils. It is very important that a proper selection be made when plantations and walks are laid out, for any alteration that may be necessary on account of this mistake may require a great deal of labor and loss of time. Among the general varieties that are very rapid growers and also that have a wide range of country are cottonwood, willow, Russian poplar, Manitoba maple, and possibly white spruce. In setting out a shelter belt in which the farmer desires quick results, these trees will be commendable.

Manitoba Maple

The Manitoba maple, being one of the easiest varieties to obtain, and because of its value as a wind breaker, is one of the most popular trees. It is easy to transplant and is adaptable to a great variety of conditions. It will stand long periods of drought, but on wet or very dry soil growth is much slower.

Maples are frequently taken out of the bush where they are found fringing the margin of some stream. When lifted with moderate care, pruned and planted in well prepared soil, they thrive well. However, the most successful way is to plant the seedlings. It is the easiest method, the surest, and stronger trees result, with a much more rapid growth than the forest transplanted ones. The seed should be sown in the spring, about May 15. The best method of planting is to place the seed in drills from one and one-half to two inches deep and far enough apart to admit of thorough cultivation between the rows if horse labor is to be used. Three feet is about the right distance. The seed should be sown rather thick, about the rate of 40 grains per running foot. The soil for the nursery should be deep and finely worked up, well drained and moist, never wet. During the growing season the seedlings should be constantly cultivated, never allowing the surface soil to become baked. At one year old the trees may be transplanted into permanent quarters, or if the seedlings are planted in a spot intended for a hedge or wind break, they may be left and simply thinned out a little as they grow.

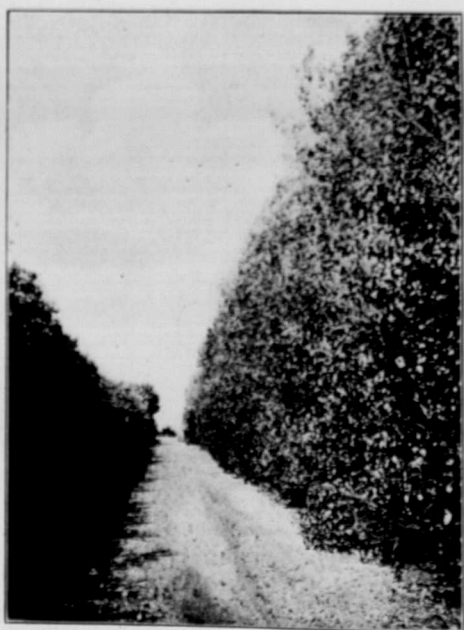
Elm

The American elm is one of the most



Russian Poplar

Tree 10 years old, upreared and in a healthy condition (Indian Head Experimental Farm)



Wind Break of Cottonwood (Populus deltoides), 11 Years old, from Cuttings (Indian Head Experimental Farm)

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beautiful shade trees found in the West and is frequently planted as an avenue tree. It is a slower grower than the Manitoba maple but lives much longer, and therefore is a better tree to plant where it is intended that the tree shall be permanent. Like the maple, the best results are obtained when the trees are grown from seedlings. The elm thrives best on rich, moist soil and should never be planted on very dry soil. The seeds ripen early in June and should be picked and sown at once.

Cottonwood

Cottonwood, a native of the Western prairies, is a hardy tree and a rapid grower. It is a splendid pioneer tree for wind breaks and shelter belts or wherever it is desired to obtain very rapid tree growth for the sake of ornament. Owing to its fast growth, it may be set out in plantations with slower growing kinds and cut in five or six years when wood large enough for fuel may have been produced. The seedlings may be obtained very cheaply as they can be found in very large numbers along the sand-bars of many of the streams and rivers. The tree can also be grown from cuttings or root-suckers. Cuttings are made from well ripened wood, generally of the previous season's growth. The best cuttings are made about ten inches long and from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. They should be planted out as early as possible in the spring in well prepared soil. Holed should be made with a dibble of suitable size. The cutting is placed in the hole, buds pointing upwards and about one inch of the top left above ground, the soil should then be firmly tramped around it. Splendid wind breaks are readily made from cuttings of the cottonwood and, on the whole, it is one of the most satisfactory trees the farmer can start out with in the matter of beautifying his farm.

Russian Poplars

Russian poplars have proved a success in the Northwest. Their growth is extremely rapid and the trees are exceptionally hardy. In Manitoba and the Northwest it would seem that the Russian poplar would thrive on all kinds of soil. But, unfortunately, on heavy clay land it does not live very long. In about nine or ten years the heart of the tree commences to decay and it soon becomes unsightly. The tree can, however, be recommended on thoroughly dry soils where it is difficult to get other trees to grow. The trees are very easily raised from cuttings and are treated much the same as cottonwood.

Spruce

White spruce, which is found growing in large sections of the three Western Provinces, is one of the most valuable trees and one that adds beauty to the landscape throughout the entire season. It is a sure grower, but requires a great deal of care when transplanted from the bush, as it, perhaps, the commonest way. To ensure success only trees that grow in exposed spots should be taken. They should be carefully dug and the roots never allowed to become dry before placing the tree in its new situation. The best plan is to sharpen the spade so that in digging out the tree the roots will be cleanly cut. At least a pail of earth should be taken out surrounding the roots and this should be wrapped around with old bagging or something similar to protect the roots in transit. When the journey is long, as it usually is, the dirt keeps constantly shaking away from the roots unless they are wrapped around with some material. If the above precautions are taken and the day happens to be dull and the trees are planted in the holes in the evening in well prepared soil, the planter can depend on saving 100 per cent. of his trees. There have been many failures in transplanting spruce, but in the majority of cases these failures could be traced to carelessness. Frequently the trees are simply pulled out of the sandy soil and the roots left bare under the scorching sun until planted. The seed of the spruce ripens about the middle of August. The

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comes grow only on the tops of the trees and should be picked up as soon as ripe and sown late in the fall or early spring in sandy loam soil, where there is plenty of shade.

Willows

There are many varieties of willows hardly in the Northwest, such as the white willow, the Russian laurel leaf willow, the Russian golden willow and acute leaf willow. Perhaps the white willow is the best known of these varieties. Two or three rows of cuttings planted three to four feet apart would form a splendid shelter or wind break in a few years. The method of dealing with willow cuttings is much the same as in the case of Russian poplars and cottonwood. The cuttings may be planted any time from early spring till late June and will strike root immediately. The growth during the first season is very rapid and the plants in the second spring are too big to be handled conveniently and cheaply. If it is desired to set out a grove consisting purely of willows, the cuttings should be set fairly close together, three feet apart each way, or in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the row.

Birch

This tree, known as the canoe or white birch, has the widest range of any northern tree. In Western Canada it is found scattered all over, extending as far north as the limit of deciduous tree growth. When transplanted it is a rapid grower in plantations. As it has an open crown and demands much light, it should never be planted alone in large numbers. The trees are readily grown from seed. The catkins ripen about the middle of August. The seed is small and light, there being over 800,000 grains to the pound. The best time to sow the seed is in the fall of the year, according to the experience of the nursery men. The young plants require shade during early life. In the first summer they will grow three or four inches. The following spring the young plants should be planted out in nursery rows about two or three inches apart in the row, the distance apart of the rows depending on the method of cultivation to be used. After one year in the nursery the seedlings will be ready to transplant into the permanent plantation as they make a growth of from eighteen inches to two feet in the second year.

Care Necessary

Much could be written on the subject of tree planting, but unfortunately space does not permit. There are many other varieties that can be successfully grown and a great deal is yet to be learned on the subject. One thing, however, is clear, and this is every farmer can have trees with a little care. It is well to plant trees before first building a secure fence to protect them from live stock. The ground does not require to be fertilized as the prairie soil is rich enough for any of the varieties that will grow in this climate. Moisture is the great thing needed and for this reason trees should only be planted in well prepared soil. Many people have the impression that trees require to be continually watered during the first year that they are transplanted, but such is not the case. The tree should be firmly planted first and then, if desired, a little water may be given if the weather is dry, but the hoe or the cultivator from then should do the watering. The ground should never be allowed to become crusted on top as the moisture will evaporate. If a soil-mulch is kept after every rain the tree will get sufficient moisture and thrive.

Pruning

It is not wise to transplant large trees, from three to six feet is a large enough tree to take out of the bush and in the case of spruce the smaller the better. Spruce is not generally pruned, but maple, elm, birch, cottonwood, ash, etc., if taken out of the bush should be pruned. The pruning should be done with a sharp knife and, if the tree is inclined to bleed, the cut should be covered with red lead, varnish or any material to stop the too rapid flow of sap.

Any farmer can make a success of tree planting with a little care, but the thing is to make a start. Trees that are wanted two years from now should be ordered at once as the forestry branch of the department of interior have all the orders on hand that they can fill at present. Farmers should write to the department and secure a copy of the bulletin on tree planting which they will find beneficial.



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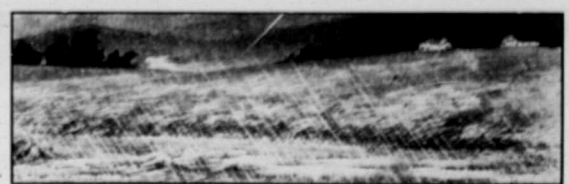
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Langvale, Man. C. T. WATKINS.

TARIFF INCONSISTENCY

Editor, Guide.—Owing to the diversity of opinions expressed in the public press on the question of reciprocity, which is believed in some quarters to be the thin end of the wedge that will rend asunder the fetters of protection, I am constrained to add my mite of thought in support of freedom, which is undoubtedly one of the inalienable rights of man. Who is it that says we must not deal with "that" man or "that" country, but we shall trade with "this" man or "this" country? And who is it, in order to enforce this restriction of trade, inflicts a penalty, otherwise a tariff, for the "privilege" of trading not only with our neighbor at a distance but also with that one close at hand? None other than that government which upholds and enforces the principle of protection. What is protection? It is a conspiracy for the restriction of trade. Who conspires? A certain class of people, who, for personal and selfish ends, dominate and direct Parliament by and with the consent of an ignorant and credulous electorate. By permission of the masses Parliament enters into a conspiracy with Special Privilege whereby trade is restricted for the benefit of Special Privilege, which also grants a measure of freedom to Special Privilege which this combine (of Parliament and S. P.) agrees is not within the reach or the right of the great mass of humanity. In the statute books of Canada and also those of the U. S., I understand, is an act under which it becomes an indictable offence for any person or persons to conspire for the restriction of trade. Thus the protection government which has the power to pass a law under which it can fine or imprison those who would restrict trade, is itself the aider and abettor, the very Beelzebub of all trade restrictions and combines. And a man who would evade the customs laws of Canada, or in other words, refuse to pay the penalty enforced by trade restriction is liable under a law which finds restriction of trade legal. Thus, the law which holds restriction of trade to be unlawful is ultra vires of the law which enforces protection. Human law and government, like the house divided against itself, must fall till everything that worketh or maketh a lie be eliminated. We are living in the year 1911 Anno Domini, but the laws which we have established for ourselves, under which every man's hand is against his neighbor, are very far removed from the law laid down 1900 years ago by the Great Founder of the Faith we profess. One of the greatest acts of modern times was the abolition of the corn laws of Great Britain. The world has looked England as an idiot and a fool. But who can say that she has suffered by this act? Free trade in England was the outcome of freedom of thought, right desire and Christian effort, and upon this has been built up the greatest and wealthiest manufacturing country in the world. There are those in Canada today still advocating trade war, and waving the flag of loyalty to the Empire, which, when analyzed is only loyalty to self with a big S. The advocate of preferential trade would demand that England reject her principles, place a tax on food stuffs and natural products offered to her by foreign countries that Canada might enrich herself at the expense of the toilers of the motherland. I congratulate the farmers who congregated at Ottawa on the 16th of last December, in repudiating this sort of loyalty to a man. Our demands are based on the principles of the Golden Rule. On this we are prepared to stand or fall. No government has any right to place restrictions on trade (which protection undoubtedly is) under which power and authority is given some to tax and levy tribute on others, withholding from them that which they are entitled to in common with every man living under a constitution which avowedly stands for freedom, justice and equality.
Greenfell, Sask. W. G. FITZGERALD.

OPPOSES RECIPROCIITY

Editor, Guide.—As a new subscriber to your valuable paper I am "a seeker after wisdom" on the question of the

moment—the reciprocity treaty. Of course it is, or should be, the object of our lawmakers in making laws to do so with the aim of benefitting the country as a whole and not one particular class, and I venture to doubt whether such a treaty would be to the interests of the country as a whole. We are told that this treaty would bring us better prices for our wheat and live stock. In the case of wheat, would it? The U. S. A. is a large exporter of wheat, most of it I presume inferior to our hard wheat. If we had free trade with the U. S. in wheat would not the price we get still be based on the export price? Possibly we might get a little higher price at first, but would they last? Why reciprocity in case of live stock? The West imports horses; why should we cry for entry to U. S. markets when we cannot supply our own demands? With meat there is a growing home market and the Old Country can take all we have to export. The fruit growers of B. C. and the East have passed resolutions against reciprocity. Did the U. S. attain her present greatness under free trade or protection? Would she ever have got a start as a manufacturing country had she not protected her own infant industries against foreign competition? If we want to induce our manufacturers to lower the prices on their goods, especially on agricultural machinery, why not do so by a means conducive to the good of the empire to which we belong, viz. by increasing the British preference. I venture to think that had the Unionists won at the last British general elections we should not be hearing so much about the reciprocity treaty. There would not have been the need for it. Canadian and other colonial products would then have a preference on the British market and all partners of the British Empire would benefit. How has free trade benefitted the English farmer? He is undersold all the time in his own market. The town dweller buys American flour, Australian mutton, Roumanian fowls, French eggs, Dutch cheese, Danish butter, German beet sugar, etc. Canada is still a young country, and to develop her industries and preserve her natural resources for our own use and the use of our descendants we should maintain a discriminating tariff. On the other hand we farmers certainly pay too much for many things we use, especially for farm machinery, but with co-operation on the part of farmers, increase of the British preference, legislation against trusts and combines and more competition among home manufacturers this might be overcome. What need for the Hudson's Bay Railway if the course of our traffic is to be diverted to the South. Nokomis, Sask. E. B. BELL.

JOHNSON MEMORIAL FUND

The Tom L. Johnson Memorial committee, of Cleveland, Ohio, have effected a temporary organization by selecting as temporary officers: Newton D. Baker, chairman; Herman Schmidt, vice-chairman; Chas. W. Stage, secretary; F. H. Goff, treasurer. So far as can now be announced the committee plans—

First: An enlargement of its membership, followed by permanent organization.
Second: The collection of funds for the erection of a suitable memorial of the services of Tom L. Johnson to mankind and especially to the city of Cleveland and its people. The form of the memorial will be determined with reference to the amount of money contributed, but the committee will seek to have it symbolize the beliefs to which Tom Johnson devoted his life.

For the present, contributions may be sent to the treasurer of the committee, F. H. Goff, president of the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio, to whom the funds already collected by the Cleveland press and others have been turned over. Contributions sent to any of the newspapers or to any member of the committee will be handed to the treasurer and acknowledged through the public press.

Third: The committee will provide for the holding of a memorial meeting, to be held in one of the parks, so that the people of Cleveland will have an opportunity to pay their respects to the memory of this beloved and departed leader. Since it is to be an open air meeting, the date will probably be in the latter part of May.

NEWTON D. BAKER, Chairman.
CHAS. W. STAGE, Secretary.

Dr. Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, has informed the Toronto Star that he will not be able to attend the coronation.

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Not An Extravagance**

Because a fairly good open-blade razor can be bought for two dollars, while a GILLETTE costs five, have you concluded that the GILLETTE is an extravagance? It is not.

The open-blade costs you \$2.00 to buy and at least 25c. a year to keep honed and in condition. Total, \$2.25 for the first year.

The GILLETTE, with 12 double-edged blades, costs \$5.00, and a second box of blades (should your beard be very tough) adds \$1.00. Total, \$6.00 for first year. Difference \$3.75.

Looks bad for the GILLETTE, eh? But wait! The three-minute GILLETTE will save you 5 to 10 minutes every time you shave. Put it at 5. That's over three working days a year. Isn't your time worth over \$1.25 a day?

When you're nearly late for the train or an important engagement, the five minutes which the GILLETTE saves you is apt to be worth several times the whole cost.

Then there's the comfort of the clean, cool, easy GILLETTE shave—worth in itself several times the difference in price.

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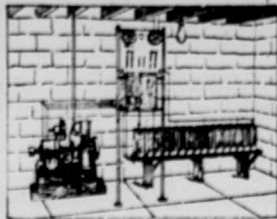
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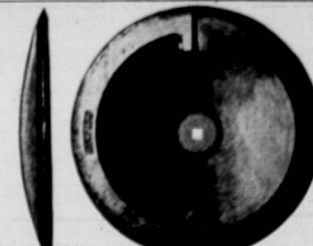
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MANITOBA SECTION

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

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President: J. W. Houston, Virdee
 President: H. C. Healders, Calross
 Vice-President: J. R. Wood, Oakville
 Secretary-Treasurer: R. McKeen, Winnipeg

Directors: Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Meringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; C. Burdette, Foxwarren; W. H. Rowell, Bazaar; R. J. Atkinson, Gilbert Plains.

THE SUMMER PICNIC

From reports coming into the office it is quite apparent that at the closing meetings of the winter series many of the branches of the Grain Growers are contemplating holding picnics during the summer months. The plan suggested in many instances is to have a joint gathering of neighboring branches at some central point selected for the purpose. This plan affords an opportunity for the members of different branches to become acquainted with one another. The idea of providing a day's outing during the comparatively slack time intervening between the rush of seeding and the more strenuous work of harvesting is a commendable one. Opportunities to develop the social side of farm life are very much needed on the prairie, apart from the fact that such gatherings afford excellent opportunities for farmers of the different communities meeting together and comparing notes, and the ladies and young people becoming better acquainted and cultivating new acquaintances, these gatherings should be used as a medium for acquainting the farmers with the work of the Grain Growers' Association, its aims and purposes.

The tendency in the past has been to make Grain Growers' picnics an outing devoted largely to sport. Some of our branches also take advantage of these gatherings to provide some funds for the usually exhausted exchequer by providing booths for selling soft drinks, refreshments, etc., or providing a dinner where a charge is made. Nothing can be said against any of these practices. A certain amount of sport seems inseparable from, and may be a necessity in, our summer outings, and provision made for them. But we think that these things should be a secondary consideration in the minds of Grain Growers, and their chief aim should be in the direction of more serious things.

We would, therefore, suggest to those entrusted with the planning of the picnics for the coming summer that they should make an ample provision for the social side and the providing of the attractions that usually appeal to the young people, but that in their arrangements they attach more importance to the providing of an intellectual feast of good things and that in every instance generous provision be made whereby one or more men who are competent may lay before the people the aims and purposes of farmers' organizations and explain to them many

of the economic questions that engage the attention of and the policy pursued by the Grain Growers' Association. In making these arrangements the Grain Growers should not altogether depend on men from the outside to occupy the time devoted to speaking but should, in every instance, afford opportunity for local men who may not yet be recognized as public speakers. Our aim as Grain Growers must be to develop the local talent, to inculcate the spirit of self-reliance in our farmers, and endeavor to remove the native modesty that is peculiar to men on the farm, affording opportunity for bringing latent talent to the front so as to provide in every community more capable of expressing their views in a public way, who have the instances of the farmer, the view point of the common people, and possess the rugged honesty that is peculiar to rural life. The work of the Grain Growers' Association should not be confined to bettering conditions for the marketing of farm products and the distribution of manufactured commodities. These truly are essential to progress, but the great need of the age is the development of man.

LAW FUND SUGGESTED

The Pine Creek branch held its regular meeting on April 7 with about twenty members present, and a good crowd of others besides. A very enjoyable evening was spent and all were glad to welcome back to their midst their old time friends, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Bennett, who have just returned from a visit to the old sod. A feature of the evening's entertainment was a debate on Woman Suffrage, the ladies winning by sixteen points. The following resolution was passed dealing with the reciprocity question: "That we unanimously endorse the resolution of the central executive on the ratification of the reciprocity agreement." A resolution was passed at a previous meeting of the branch which is as follows: "Resolved, that our secretary write the executive of the central association regarding the plan of having the members of the sub-associations subscribe twenty-five cents each to a fund to be used to employ a competent lawyer to fight such cases as may arise from time to time concerning the Grain Growers of Manitoba."

NEELIN RESOLUTIONS

H. A. Laughlin, secretary of the

Neelin branch, writes us that they have a real live branch there, and something happens at every meeting. The interest in the work of the association is well kept up and the membership is increasing every day. The following resolutions were passed at the last meeting: "Resolved, that the Neelin branch of the association endorse the resolutions of the delegation sent to Ottawa by the Grain Growers' Association in the matter of the requests they made to the Dominion government." "Resolved, that we, the members of the Neelin Grain Growers' Association, having declared ourselves in favor of the government ownership of terminal elevators, and having sent a copy of such declaration to our representative, Dr. Schaffner, and he having brought in a bill in support of such government ownership, we do hereby endorse our representative in his action in this matter."

GLENORA PICNIC

The Glenora branch of the M. G. G. A. will hold their annual picnic at Rock Lake on Friday, June 16. Further particulars will be given later.

C. P. R. DIVIDENDS

The following notice to the shareholders of the C. P. R. has been sent out by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and has undoubtedly assisted in sending the price of stock skyward.

Montreal, March 15, 1911.
 To the Shareholders:
 Pursuant to the information given at the last annual meeting, your directors have considered and formulated a plan by which the shareholders may in the future receive greater advantage from the extraneous assets of the company than they have in the past.

Amongst the securities held by the company there are bonds and stocks to the face value of about \$16,000,000 on which the company receives, or is entitled to receive, direct payments of interest or dividends, and there is the amount represented by the land mortgages and cash proceeds of land sales, \$50,000,000; then there are other lands to the value, on a conservative basis, of \$5,500,000, of which the company became the owners in whole or in part connection with the acquisition of branch railway lines. Besides these there are, of course, your unold lands in the agricultural belt approximating 7,300,000 acres.

It has always been the practice to separate in the annual accounts the

revenue from land and townsite sales from the other income of the company, and it is now proposed to adopt the same policy with reference to interest on investments, dividends, rentals, and like sources of income other than the receipts from the railway and steamship lines, incorporating the income from these items in one fund which, of course, will vary in amount from year to year, and from which the directors will make such a periodical distribution as in their opinion may be warranted by circumstances, in addition to the regular dividend that may from time to time be declared on the ordinary shares of the company.

It is estimated that the interest and dividend returns from these sources will be about \$4,000,000 during the current year, so that even now it will only be necessary to supplement this amount by a comparatively small contribution from the land funds to represent three per cent. on the outstanding common shares, and, therefore, it was decided to make a distribution on that basis, commencing with the quarter ended December 31 last.

Your directors have every reason to hope and believe that the regular dividend of seven per cent. per annum from the net revenue of the railway and steamship lines can be maintained, so that with a payment of three per cent. from other income you would be receiving a return of ten per cent. per annum on your common stock without encroaching to any appreciable extent on the vast assets, now at your disposal, that will increase in amount as population increases and as your lands are sold, and that will remain available for the fortification of your property in any exigency that may arise.

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, Pres.

EGG MARKING DEVICES

An American paper puts it thus: "An egg-marking attachment for the hen is the mechanical oddity covered by a Buffalo man's recent patent. The apparatus is secured in place by rings passing through cartilaginous parts of the hen, and suitable springs bring the marker into position to stamp the egg as it is laid. Each individual hen being assigned her own special mark, this device ensures her full credit for her product."

A better device is as follows: On the foot of each hen was placed a rubber-dating stamp with a special number, changed daily by an attendant. Every time a hen lays an egg she gives it a slight lick with her right foot, very few hens being left-handed in the foot. That action imprinted the date on the egg and kept a complete record for the producer.

Another device seen in Gipsland consisted of a small self-acting trap door immediately under the hen. As soon as the egg is laid the hen always look around to see it. The egg by that time would have disappeared, and chookie, thinking it to be a false alarm, laid another!

A WOMAN'S REJOINDER

Abraham Lincoln once told the following story as an illustration of the quickness of woman's wit:

A man saw his wife buy some false curls and was much displeased. That evening as the lady was arranging her coiffure he darted in upon her and exclaimed reproachfully:

"Mary, why do you wear the hair of another woman upon your head?"

"John," returned Mary, with a glance at her husband's boots, "why do you wear the skin of another calf upon your feet?"

The Prince Edward Island legislature has passed a resolution approving of the reciprocity agreement.

"IDEAL" FENCE

Made to Last

This Lock makes "IDEAL" FENCE Strongest in Existence

Wise farmers buy things that are sure to last long. For this is true economy and good sense. And it is these wise farmers who have made the sales of "IDEAL" Woven Wire Fence grow far more rapidly than any other fence on the market. It is made to LAST. Same large gauge No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout—simplest strength—surest service.

Study this Lock

See how the Ideal Lock grips the wires in five different places—with no sharp turns—firmly, evenly. Thus this Lock absolutely prevents the wire from slipping in any direction. See the wavy horizontal wires. They give spring and elasticity and long life to the fence, and provide for expansion and contraction. Indeed IDEAL Fence will last. Learn more about it. There is a style for every purpose—and every style the best you can buy. Write us to-day.

Send a Postcard for Catalogue **E** and Sample Lock. **WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

AN AMERICAN VIEW

The following interesting circular is being circulated throughout the United States by the Morrison & Millard Elevator Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, who are conducting a campaign against reciprocity with Canada.

Reciprocity

"What is it? What does Canadian reciprocity as proposed in the McCall bill now before the United States Senate mean?"

"It means the giving over to Canada, our greatest and best markets, the mills of the northwest and middle west, for 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels annually, of Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa wheat, without getting anything in return. The mills of the northwest and middle west prefer the Canadian wheat even at a considerable premium over the southwestern wheat, as it makes the whiteness of flour without bleaching, whereas, the winter wheat of the southwest needs the bleaching process in order to compete, and this process is illegal.

"Such a condition brought about by reciprocity would benefit especially the Canadian farmer, to the great disadvantage of the American farmer. To the latter it would be suicidal. It also means the giving over to the Canadian farmer our markets in the New England and middle States for 100,000,000 bushels of our western oats, annually, which grain is second only to corn in extent of production, without getting anything in return.

"Furthermore, Canada raises a superior quality of oats to those raised in the west and hence her oats would be preferred at a premium in our eastern markets, which markets now take a large part of our surplus. This would mean a large increase in the production of grain in Canada, and a corresponding decrease in the United States of both wheat and oats. Our loss would be Canada's gain.

"In a word, reciprocity places the Canadian farmer not only in direct competition with the American farmer in the latter's home markets, but gives the Canadian farmer the advantages of the superior quality of grain, and shorter distances to our eastern markets. These markets, which we now propose to give away to our Canadian neighbors for nothing, have been the largest factors toward the building up of our western country.

"Nebraska will receive a harder blow than any other state on account of the peculiar character of our wheat, not making as white flour as the Canadian wheat. Kansas would receive the next hardest blow, because a considerable portion of the wheat product of that state is similar to the Nebraska wheat, and also, Canada would compete for the large Pacific coast trade, which Kansas now enjoys.

"It is estimated that the depreciation in the values of wheat, oats and corn since reciprocity has been agitated in the United States will exceed sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000). As grain depreciates in value so will the lands on which it is raised. The lessened values of farm products will be felt by nearly all manufacturing industries. This will in time affect labor, because necessities and economy will be the motto.

"We were all taught from the beginning that the farm is the fountain of the prosperity of this country. Is not this as true today as ever? I have distributed the grain products of Nebraska through terminal elevators at Omaha for twenty years, to all parts of our country. If I do not know whereof I am speaking, I ought to. If I am unable to forecast the effects of reciprocity which does not reciprocate, I ought to be. This reciprocity bill impresses me deeply and sincerely as a discriminatory wrong against the farms of our country.

"The disastrous effects of this are already a fact. The United States does not really need the products of Canada, while on the other hand Canada with her vast area of territory, capable of raising 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000,000,000 bushels of oats and possibly in the near future enough corn for home consumption, needs our markets to help build up her country.

"It should be understood that our farm products are consumed largely in our own country, that we export only ten per cent. of our wheat, three (3) per cent. of our corn, and one (1) to three (3) per cent. of our oats.

"We should not forget that there is no material economy in low prices for

wheat because at \$1.10 per bushel the average consumption for each person does not exceed in value two cents per day. We should always remember that good prices for farm products makes for good times in all industries and high prices for labor, while low prices for farm products makes for hard times, closed factories and low prices for labor and armies of idle men. While we are giving a good deal of consideration to the conservation of our forests and mines we should not underestimate the conservation of our home markets, which were built up and left to us as a sacred legacy to preserve, and they should still be held as sacred as our homes, because they are the makers of homes. Ninety new towns have been started within one year in Canadian sections developed by Americans. What would it be with reciprocity established. Let us open our eyes to the danger and not to be blinded by a little free pulp or ore. The Canadian benefit as compared with United States benefit is as a mountain to a mole hill."

SPEAK NOW

If you've anything good to say of a man,
Don't wait till he's laid at rest,
For the eulogy spoken when hearts are broken

Is an empty thing at best,
Ah! the blighted flower now drooping lonely

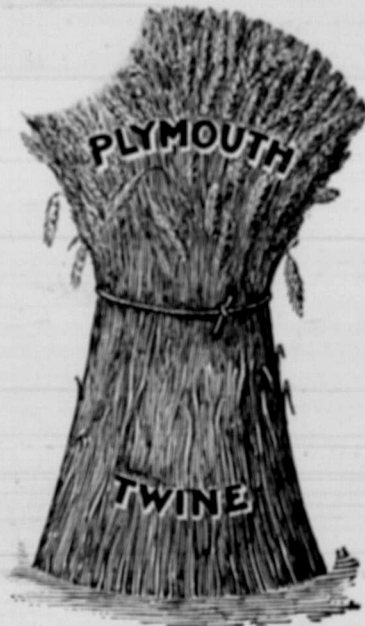
Would perfume the mountain side,
If the sun's glad ray but shone today
And the pretty bud expired.

If you've any alms to give to the poor
Don't wait till you hear the cry
Of woe distress in the wilderness,
Lest the one forsaken die
Oh, harken to poverty's sad lament!
Be swift her wants to allay,
Don't spurn God's poor from the favored door,
As you hope for mercy some day.

Don't wait for another to bear the burden
Of sorrow's irksome load;
Let your hand extend to a stricken friend
As he totters down life's road.

And if you've anything good to say of a man,
Don't wait till he's laid at rest;
For the eulogy spoken when hearts are broken
Is an empty thing at best.

THE BEST EVER



W. G. McMAHON
General Agent - - WINNIPEG

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This handsome Dominion Art Piano, brand new, in genuine walnut or mahogany, with ivory keys, full metal plate, double repeating action, violin spruce sounding board, three pedals, five layer cross banded pin block, and specially designed in the highest style of art, only \$295, on terms of three years if necessary. It is manufactured and guaranteed by the makers, the Dominion Piano Co., for a term of 10 years. Over 80,000 satisfied owners are its best recommendation.

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Pianos taken in exchange for **GOURLAY ANGELUS PLAYER PIANOS**

MEYERSON — An attractive small upright Piano in rich dark mahogany case. Has full length plain panels, three pedals, double repeating action. In use only about a year. Special price \$195

MASON & RICH — A 7 1/2 octave Cabinet Grand Upright in walnut case, plain polished panels, ivory and ebony keys. In perfectly good order. Original price \$400. Only \$205

HEINTZMAN & CO. — A 7 1/2 octave Cabinet Grand in dark mahogany case, double folding fall board, full overstrung tricord scale. Original price \$450. Special price \$245

GOURLAY — A fine Grand Scale Gourelay Piano in exceptionally rich Circassian walnut case of simple Colonial design, with full length plain polished panels, Boston Fall Board, 3 pedals. If you were to pay us a \$1,000, we could not make you a finer piano than this instrument. The extra money would have to be upon case ornamentation. Special price \$215

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SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap, a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale and lots wanted. R. F. Hodgson, 604 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

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FOR SALE - ELLIPTIC JETTING WELL drill, 600 ft capacity, new lot. Also take sets or bars in part pay. For particulars write to T. A. Rosenville, Hartney, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

A person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties - Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within one mile of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$1.00 per acre.

Duties - Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties - Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. COMY

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B. - Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

FLAX FIT FOR SEED - A LIMITED quantity first class flax. Thoroughly cleaned. Price \$2.15 f.o.b. Winnipeg. sacks free. Sample on request. Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

HAY AND OATS, ETC. FOR SALE AND WANTED

HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY FOR SALE - Young delivery, eight grades. Nelson, Goodhouse & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE 3 CARS GOOD HIGHLAND 1911, 1912 and 1913. One fine light colored 1911. One dark color, 1912. One light color, 1913. All cars in good condition. Apply to owner, H. Botsford, Winnipeg.

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS FOR P&R business and private lots. Good material. Write to E. G. McKinnon, Manitoba, B.C. 31-23

SHADE TREES, SIBBERBERRY, ETC.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT - VIR Green Group, Lilac, Rose, Pinks, Pinks, Pinks, American White Elm, Magnolia and Japanese Willow Cottage, strong plants. Some green, some light. Also a stock of Early Successor potatoes of three years' selection, a heavy producer and the very best quality. Pure Bantam and 40 day eggs. Hatched. Orchard, Hartney, Sask. 38-6

POPLAR TREES - NATIVE GROWN AT Lethbridge. Six to seven feet high. Each tree 1/2 bushels. Cash order. Apply all orders - L. F. Tull, Lethbridge, Alta. 37-4

BINDER TWINE WANTED

THE O.G.A. OF WASKADA WISHES TO hear from the different binder twine companies that they very best terms on terms in eastern Sask. at Waskada and later than the end of May. -John W. Millman, Sask. 37-4

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED MARCH 22, 1911, FROM SEC. 30-23-25 W. 2 cow bay mare, weight 1,400 lbs., 9 years old, stand on front feet when last seen. One black horse, white face and eye, 2 years old, branded P on left shoulder. One dark bay horse, cut white star on forehead. One light bay filly, white star on forehead. \$200 reward. Will be given on return of horse or information leading to recovery. To Alfred Flaxel, Marquette P.O., Sask. 37-4

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED NOW - RELIABLE MEN TO sell a selected lot of hardy Russian fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs. Forest seedlings, raspberry and currant bushes, and potatoes, varieties recommended hardy by the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms, exclusive territory, outfit free, and excellent opportunity for farmers and implement agents. For particulars write to the Felham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 40-12

WANTED - ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful program in return. -James' Export Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg

SITUATION WANTED

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS carefully selected, arriving every Monday. Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal, at 14 Grenville St., Toronto. 39-7

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CO. LTD. - The largest distributors of labor in Western Canada. Supply men for work, city or country, without charge to the employer. Phone Main 6348, 847 1/2 Gloucester Bldg. 2020, Office, corner Main and Pacific, Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRASER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Home treatment, high cost. Special reference to H.E. QUICK. Write today for our illustrated catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

NEED GRAIN GRABBER POTATOES ETC. FOR SALE AND WANTED

EARLY TRIUMPH POTATOES - FIRST early planting, an extremely early variety, good keeper, and to seed good value, white skin, early shiner. Local \$1.80 bushels. \$1.17 bushels. \$1.14 bushels. Write to owner, May 1st to 20th, W. J. De La Mare, Halifax, Man. 34-4

FOR SALE - A QUANTITY OF PRIZE EYE green seed, open to seed of Scotland, early, late, extra. Forty bushels of young Norwegian pipe root of same quality and price. Write to owner, all registered. Write owner to W. W. Crawford, Regina, Man. 40-7

NEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX for sale. Write writing state quantity wanted. Write to owner, H. G. Cor King and James St., Winnipeg.

CHOICE SEED WHEAT NO. 169 MINNE sota. Registered variety. \$1.20 per bushel. Write to owner, J. M. Walker, Denver, Man.

FOR SALE A QUANTITY OF GOOD TIMothy seed, long straw, per lb. bag extra. -Samuel Greenman, Hartney, Sask. 38-6

POTATOES - BOVIE SENSATION - Superior. Home. Man. -Maitland, Sask. -Box 81, Alta. -Ed. Stryker, Sask. 34-4

REGISTERED MANSURY SEED BARLEY for sale. \$1.00 bushel on car. -Lamb Bros., Carleton Place, Man. 39-2

SIX CARLOADS OF BANNER OATS FOR sale. Val Kraemer, Wilcox, Sask. 38-5

BEES FOR SALE

TWENTY-FIVE SWARMS A 1 ITALIANS - Price nine dollars each. Lark Lee, L. J. Crowder, Box 650, Portage la Prairie, Man. 34-4

BEES FOR SALE IN 8 FRAME HIVES for May delivery. \$10.00 per colony. -L. Langdon, Toronto, Man. 38-6

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

THREE FINE WOLF HOUND PUPS - ALL colors, 2 months old. Price six dollars each. Also number of pups, age 4 years, weight 21 1/2 stones, weight about 95 pounds, broken for wolf. Price \$25. Write for information. -A. Robertson, Kenton, Sask. 40-5

POULTRY AND EGGS

S.C.W. LEGHORNS - PRIZE-WINNERS 12 entries at Brandon Provincial, Winter 1911, winning 16 prizes, including 4 firsts, 4 specials and special for best pen in the Mediterranean class. Eggs from this pen \$2.00 per 15. Pen No. 2, headed by a prize cockerel and exhibition hen and pullets, \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Also good quality eggs, \$1.50 per 15. I have won more prizes in the past three years than any S.C.W. Leghorn breeder in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. -W. J. Headip, Glenora, Man. 39-6

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS - TRY OUR strain for laying and winning. 18 prizes at Brandon and Regina on 14 entries, including New West Farmer Cup. Eggs from No. 1 pen headed by 1st Cock, Brandon, \$3 per 15. No. 2 pen headed by 1st Cockerel, \$2 per 15. \$2 per 15. Best Orpington egg, \$2 per 15. -John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask. 39-6

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, PARADE Man. utility breeds. Turkeys, geese, Ducks, Chickens. Supply catalog giving valuable advice, mailed free. Maw's instant Louie Killer, easily applied on roasts, kills lice, instantly. Half lb. size, postage paid. Edward's Limp Cure, a tonic, postage paid and cures disease, readily given in drinking water, half lb. size, postage paid. 40-2

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. - R.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Heading R.P. Rock Bene, 1st Cock, 2nd CKL at Man. Prov., 1911. Heading S.C.W. Leghorns pen, 2nd pen Cock at Man. Prov., 1911. 2nd and 7th S.C.W. Leghorn pullet at Man. Prov. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100.

POULTRY AND EGGS

J. H. CLARKE, VIEDEN MAN, BREEDER of prize-winning R.P. Rocks. This one year's birds are headed by 3rd cockerel, 1911 and best one of 2nd grade Cockerel, 1910. Best Poultry Shows, Eggs. 1 set - \$1.00. 2 sets - \$2.00. 3 settings, \$3.00. All by breeder for sale after May 15th.

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS - BARRED to the blue. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 15. Place orders well in advance. See stock for sale. Contact Greenway Poultry Farm, Box 44, Winnipeg.

MCGFA FARM WINTER LAYING BAR-red. Home and Indian. Superior Rocks. Eggs \$1 per setting, 2 for \$3. Will try to please you. -W. H. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 34-4

EGGS FOR SALE - AT \$1.50 PER SETTING of Green, from superior pure bred birds of the following breeds: Barred, Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. -Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 34-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING - S.C. WHITE LEG-horns, heavy laying strain, now running over 80 per cent fertile. Special price during April and May, \$1.25 for 15. \$1.00 for 10. -J. M. Walker, Denver, Sask. 38-6

EGGS FOR HATCHING - PURE BRED Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; also 500 bushels seed wheat, Red Eye and Alberta Red Fall wheat also 1500 bushels potatoes. -Mrs. E. S. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta. 37-6

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS - Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds, same free range. -Ard Fowles, Goodland, Man. 38-6

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS from snow white birds, highest type of breeding. One dollar per setting. -Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 35-6

SUFF ORPINGTONS - GOOD TYPE AND color, bred from prize-winning stock; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. -John Mann, load, Carleton Place, Man. 39-6

SUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE - Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50 per setting. -T. A. McDonald, Deloraine, Man. 34-3

SUFF ORPINGTON EGGS - ALL CHOICE - colored birds, good laying strain, \$1.50 for 15. -Neil Wilson, Headip, near Minto, Man. 39-4

PURE BRED SUFF ORPINGTON EGGS - \$1.50 per 15. -Mr. W. Booker, Dundurn, Sask. 37-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR hatching. One dollar for 15 eggs. -W. F. Somers, Carman, Sask. 35-6

EGGS FOR SALE - S.C. WHITE LEG-horns, \$1.50 per 15. -H. Robinson, Box 654, Brandon, Man. 38-6

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS - EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; also setting, \$2.50. -B. D. Boden, Lloydminster, Sask. 37-6

SUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING - Good laying strain, \$1.50 for 15. -Wm. Gulland, Brudenbury, Sask. 38-6

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, 50c per dozen. -R. B. Rock, Moore Park, Man. 38-6

FOR SALE EGGS, PURE BRED RHODE Island Reds, \$1.50 for 15. -Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 38-6

EGGS FOR SALE - LIGHT BRAHMAS, Two dollars per fifteen. -Fred. Louth, Stephentown, Man. 38-4

SUFF ORPINGTON EGGS - \$1.50 FOR 15, Virgin Pullet, Cardfield, Semans, Sask. 39-6

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN. - Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, \$2.25 per 15. -John Peterson, Wainwright, Man. 40-6

TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS FOR SALE - From prize-winning stock, 50c each. -A. H. Salmon, Riga, Sask. 40-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES' EGGS - \$2.00 PER 15. -J. H. Thomas, Trochu, Alta. 39-6

SUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE - W F. Dawson, Junata, Sask. 37-6

'PROGRESS AND POVERTY'
We have been deluged with requests for literature on the taxation of land values. On that account we have secured a number of copies of Henry George's great book, 'Progress and Poverty.' The book contains over 400 pages and is the standard work upon the subject. We will sell these books to our readers while they last at 20 cents postpaid. They will be sent by return mail.
BOOK DEPARTMENT GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

SCRIP
We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. -Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

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They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months.

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

CLYDEDALE, YORKSHIRES AND B.F. Bulls—Run my young stock on Brandon Winter Fair, found some and for sale—others on the farm at low money. None killed all legs and in fact, others to select from. Some choice Yorkshire sows to farrow March and April. Orders solicited for spring pigs, also for eggs. Catalogue all sold. Shipping station, Portman and Richard—Andrew Graham, Portman P.O.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSER, MAN.—We wish to reduce our Shorthorn without having a public sale. We have pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from six to eighteen months, also heifers and cows of all ages. Inspection invited. Yorkshires of various but farrow, either large or small. \$12.00 September farrow, \$14.00 July farrow, \$18.00. Prices include crate and registered pedigrees.

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

FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS, aged 4, 3 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand steam threshing outfit, complete, with loader, bagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap. Trade for land or stock.—H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man.

YOUNG BERRKESHIRE — LONG BACON type, bred from Brandon prize winners. Ten dollars each. Registered in purchaser's name. Fair to Red skin.—Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 496

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marjole, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

JACKS FOR SALE

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

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

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorn young bulls for sale.—Hampden Stock Farm, Napack, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE — THE BREED for best and better. Females and bull calves for sale.—London, Eng. Iron, Hald, Inc., Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

15 BULLS 15—GOOD, STRAIGHT registered Shorthorn \$1 for service, \$10 for \$75. Five young Clyde sires cheap.—J. Donohoe, MacGregor, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality. Friesians, Belgians, Normans, Clydes and Hackneys at the Grand Breeds Station, Fort Rouge. Write 419 Rossier Avenue, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—ONE MARCH, TWO APRIL litters improved Berwickshire. Price \$100 each registered and crated Island Station.—H. Pritchard, Island, Man. 384

REGISTERED BERRKESHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomaska, Lipton, Sask.

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

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

WA-WADELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle.—Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

F. J. COLLIER, WELWYN, SASK, BREED- er of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

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

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

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

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

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eight, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

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

HILL ADVOCATES PUBLICITY

St. Paul, Minn., April 25.—James J. Hill, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroad magnate, sees in the publicity of corporation matters and intelligent public control of the corporations themselves, a long step towards the solution of the present era of business stagnation. "And the United States needs a saviour," says Mr. Hill. "The people have demanded not only the best but an improvement on the best, and they will now have to pay accordingly. If they don't pay in money, they must pay in prosperity. The business of the country increases 15 per cent. every year; the facilities for handling this new business increase only one-sixteenth of that. The difference in the ratio is too great and a balance must be struck, sometime, else there will be a complete breakdown of service or prosperity. Why don't the facilities for handling business increase more rapidly? Because the men behind those facilities are afraid to spend their money for extensions and improvements."

Mr. Hill has long been an exponent of publicity of corporation affairs and looks upon that as one of the means of bringing corporation and public together. "The people are entitled to know what the public service corporations are doing and the conditions under which they transact business," he says. "I have believed in, and have advocated, publicity of corporation reports for many years. When the public becomes conversant with corporation affairs and is convinced that it is seeing from the inside, much of the feeling against the great business concerns will pass away. That will be one of the effects of publicity."

In the matter of public control of quasi-public concerns, Mr. Hill is a firm

advocate, but he wants that control to be intelligent; he wants only trained men in the places of control. "A corporation is a piece of paper bearing the stamp and seal of the state," he says. "Its life is created by the people and naturally the people should have some word in making the rules under which it transacts business. That proposition is one I have preached for years and now I am glad to see it making headway among common carrier corporations. Last week President Mudge, of the Rock Island railroad, declared for public control of railroads; George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, did the same thing last week before; T. N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph, recently made an official report to his board of directors in which he took a firm stand for both publicity and public control. But that control must be intelligently administered. Public control simply because it is a control by the public, is not all. It must be intelligent, as I have always contended. Intelligent people will ask and expect nothing more. Vail, Reynolds and the others are right in advocating publicity and public control. Both are things which eventually will go far towards making a good feeling between the corporations and the people, and will assist in settling much of the antagonism which now seems to prevail."

GOOD FARMING COMPETITIONS

The good farming competitions which have been held in different parts of the province each summer for some years past are being continued this year under the direction of the Manitoba Agricultural college and the provincial department of agriculture. The conditions of entering



THE OLD MAN HIMSELF

Get Face to Face

with us and we will show you some of the best

Farm Land Bargains

in Western Canada. After selling you land we will re-list back and re-sell in a reasonable time at a very satisfactory price to you. If we were millionaires we would buy all these good things ourselves; but we are not, and we must pass most of these snaps on to our friends. You are missing it if you do not buy land now before outsiders get the best. A postcard telling us just what you want to buy or sell will bring quick action on our part. **WRITE TODAY!** Your wants are neither too large nor too small to receive our prompt attention. Anything from 40 to 20,000 acre blocks. We are specializing on lands in the **BROKENHEAD VALLEY**, 25 miles East of Winnipeg, and in the Yorkton district.

John L. Watson Land Co.

FARM LAND SPECIALISTS

435 Main Street - - - Winnipeg

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- Mining and Metallurgy
- Chemistry and Mineralogy
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- Chemical Engineering
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EVENTS TO KEEP IN MIND	
Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Brandon	May 31
Winnipeg Horse Show	June 5-10
Calgary Exhibition	June 30-July 7
Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg	July 11-22
Brandon Summer Fair	July 24-29
Dominion Exhibition, Regina	Aug. 1-10
Edmonton Exhibition	Aug. 15-19
Edmonton Fat Stock Show	Dec. 20

are the same as in former years, but the standard of marking is considerably altered. In the score for this year the marking for farm buildings is considered as of secondary importance to that for good tillage. The man whose farming operations are of a sufficiently high character will receive due credit even though his buildings may be less costly and less imposing than those of his fellow competitor. This change will induce many, who have hitherto had little inducement, to enter the contest.

A HANDY DICTIONARY

The MacMillan Company of Canada, Ltd., have been compelled by the wide demand, to issue a second edition of the desk copy of their "Modern Dictionary of the English Language." In the 772 pages of this dictionary are contained 48,719 words, 1,949 phrases, 750 abbreviations, 895 foreign words and phrases and a list of some 292 classical and mythological names. It is to be especially noted that it gives the correct way of spelling and pronouncing words that are sometimes spelt or pronounced in more than one way; it corrects many common grammatical mistakes; shows the correct plurals for many uncommon nouns; gives the recognized pronunciation of foreign words that are in almost daily use; and also includes words that have recently been added to the language. The guide to pronunciation makes this art very clear and simple. It is printed in clear, bold type, is thoroughly up-to-date in vocabulary and definitions. This dictionary may be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide for 55 cents, postpaid.

put up a good fight for the Grade's best price, and if it does not come our way it won't be better than a fair one.

NEWS FROM KITHO

The Friday, April 7, Kitho Union, No. 110 held their second annual general meeting. The day after that a year ago was a decided success and after that year it is evident that this local will have no difficulty in celebrating this day every year.

W. M. ISAAC, President.

Barnes, Alta.

THE MAIL INSURANCE QUESTION

There was a good coming meeting of the Kitho Union held on March 23, when several questions were put up for consideration. One was discussed and resulted in the appointment of a buying and selling also telephone committee.

W. D. TREGG, Secy.

Gibbons, Alta.

AFTER TELEPHONE LINE

The members asked the wheat question on these districts at the last regular meeting by purchasing two cartons of seed from a local miller. The worthy president brought up the question of membership. The new members resulted in the appointment of a buying and selling also telephone committee.

MATHIAS J. BOHRER, Secy.

Chia, Alta.

NEW BRANCH AT DELIA

The farmers of the Delia district have formed a local union of the U. F. A., with nearly twenty members. We are new to the work but will make up for that in enthusiasm and will not be the smallest union very long, for we are all working in the goal of the cause.

JAS. KING, Secy.

Delia, Alta.

FAVORS RECIPROcity

By the unanimous vote of seventy members Kinsdale Union No. 119 has placed itself on record as being in favor of the reciprocity agreement, for the complete abolition of the duty on farm implements, and for increasing the British preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff.

I. D. COX, Secy.

Kinsdale, Alta.

SOME RECIPROcity TALK

High River is right in sympathy with the reciprocity question, and passed a resolution favoring same at the last regular meeting.

O. W. BOLES, Secy.

High River.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE FARM

At the last regular meeting of Standards Union addresses were given on the improvement of the farm home by R. H. Tweedle and R. A. Thompson. Mr. Thompson took a number of photos of the home and showed how it could be improved, while Mr. Tweedle took the exterior. Both papers were well received by the members.

E. H. TWEDDLE, Secy.

Macklin, Sask.

ENFORCE WEED LAWS

Brannett Union believes in enforcing the weed laws of the province, as can be inferred by the passage of a strong resolution which was unanimously adopted at the last regular meeting of the union.

C. A. GALBRAITH, Secy.

FROM SUNNY HILL DISTRICT

As the secretary of the Sunny Hill Union, which has just been organized I take pleasure in forwarding you the fees due along with the organizer's report, which I hope will suffice to procure for our little union all due recognition from headquarters.

HARRY L. MILES, Secy.

Taber, Alta.

SALTAUX ORGANIZED

A meeting of farmers was held in the post office at Saltaux recently to discuss the advisability of forming a branch of the U. F. A. in that district. About fifteen residents were present, also Messrs. Murrell (president), Fielding (secretary-treasurer) and Carry, of the Broken Hill Union. It was decided to form a union to be known as Saltaux Union. Arthur Curtis was elected president, W. S. Hays, vice-president and F. Patton, secretary-treasurer. It was decided that the regular meetings should be held on the second Saturday of each month, and the meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to the visiting members of Broken Hill Union.

PERCY FIELDING

Manville, Alta.

WHAT STICKING TOGETHER DOES?

The Thousandfold Local of the United Farmers of America is situated in the north-western part of the province, and about forty miles northwest of Edmonton. The Union has been organized about two years. The second year was our discouraging one, when we had only about four active members, but those four would not give it up.

JACOB WELLS, Secy.

Holley, Alta.

FARMERS MUST BE UNITED

If I may be permitted to do so, I should like to address a few words to the farmers of the Viking district, through your paper, which, my friends, is being read by you, or has interest in them. I should like to know how many have heard of the United Farmers of Alberta, of their motto, "Equality" and the work they are doing. The farmers of Alberta! How many ever heard of the Grain Growers' Guide, the official organ of this society, and how many subscribe to it? Well, there are many, and although you have never heard of it, it is very much alive and its members are not so much as they are, either, but by some more. You have read about the Ottawa delegation, the reciprocity agreement, preference, free trade, the Hudson Bay Railway government ownership of abattoirs, the post parking plant, the Initiative and Referendum, etc. but do you know what part taken by the U. F. A. therein? If you do not, you are a farmer should know, and any farmer who believes in and desires any of the above questions settled in favor of the present law should immediately take up the U. F. A., and then do what towards securing any of those things that appear to him to be for the common good and the interests of Canada, and not of little while his brother farmers and fellow citizens do all the fighting. If you believe in these things, you are very much interested in them, and you do not bother about the U. F. A. Perhaps you are one of those sanguine individuals who do not think it necessary for the farmers to be organized in their own interests. I would like to know why all other lines believe in co-operation and do co-operate to mutual advantage, and why they do so strenuously object to co-operation on the part of the farmers? For my part, I do not see why farmers have any objection to do that anyone else can readily understand the obstacles placed in their road. To those who do not wish to secure any action on these subjects, this matter is not really lost to those who want them and will benefit by their being secured and will not do their part in the securing of them. I can think of but one synonym—"apathy." Now, don't be offended, because you know what I think don't make it so. That is only my way of looking at this matter. If I receive at least four hundred applications for membership I shall not be mistaken. Don't smile now. I mean that there should be at least four hundred new members added to the local branch in the near future as there are more than that number of farmers who are vitally interested. Further particulars gladly furnished. Now, how many members of this local will get busy and see that the rest of Alberta does not get ahead of Viking. Yours for Equity for the common good, and Viking and district all the time, DANIEL T. GREENE, Secy.

(Note.—The above letter, which originally appeared in the Viking Gazette, is reprinted here as it shows what one man is trying to do locally and how he is trying to interest the residents of his district.)

START EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

It is with pleasure that I report continued progress on behalf of Blackfoot Union. At our last meeting we had a record turnout, both in numbers present and in quality of business handled. The resolution regarding life insurance received from Strathmore Union was adopted and we are acting as directed by the body. Indignation was expressed at the treatment received from the telephone department. We have been trying for rural service since early in the year, with no results, and the secretary was instructed to remonstrate in the strongest possible manner. A resolution was passed whereby the opponents of the reciprocity agreement are using all possible means for the defeat of that measure, even to the extent of poisoning feeling in Great Britain, thereby causing uneasiness in financial circles, and so defeating one of the aims of the U. F. A., viz., cheap money to be raised by the Province of Alberta to be loaned to farmers at a rate of interest that makes it possible to be used profitably by the farmer, thus creating a larger income for the province and keeping the interest in the province instead of some going out as at present; we strongly advocate the raising of a voluntary subscription for the purpose of sending two capable men from each Prairie Province to lecture through Great Britain and place the true situation before those who are looking to Canada as a place of investment. The resolution was passed suggesting that the department of public works be communicated with, proposing that all vacant lands be served with gopher poison,

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...to be charged up against the lands in question. The true work of the evening came in the reading of a paper by our president, Mr. Donaldson, in very clear style. Mr. Donaldson pointed out that the only possible way of getting our own back from the vacant lands is free range. One cannot make headway in this creek country on grain alone at present. The present fence law should be brought up to date, making it impossible for outsiders to graze on our stock, and a reasonable time should be given for people to prepare for fence law. No action, it was decided, should be taken at the meeting, but that if a winter district should be called to a mass meeting and the question thoroughly handled. Steps are being taken to this effect. The Blackfoot United Football club was organized with enthusiasm and promises to be a very strong help to our union. JAR STONE, Secy. Blackfoot, Alta.

WHAT HAY GROWERS ARE DOING

A regular meeting of Cowley Union was held on Saturday, March 25, about thirty members being present. The president, Mr. Durban, announced that he had organized Mountain Mill with a membership of twenty five and with every prospect of making a successful branch of the U. F. A. There, the president then announced that in response to the invitation issued by this union, the officers of the South Alberta Hay Growers were present and would address the meeting. The president of the Hay Growers, Mr. Kemmis, briefly stated that the company was formed on the same lines as the Grain Growers' Grain Company and had very successfully operated at Pincher Creek during the last nine months. They had been of material assistance to the farmers in disposing of their produce and also in procuring feed stuffs, coal and many other commodities at lower rates. As the vice-president, Mr. Politzer, and the secretary, Mr. E. G. Ambrose, were present they could go more into detail and give particulars to any who wished further information. He found it impossible to do the work of a business man importing and exporting produce by the carload or in smaller lots, and he hoped the members would become interested enough in the company to take sufficient shares to enable it to open a branch in Cowley this fall. Mr. Politzer, of Pincher Creek, vice-president, said in part that he found that almost every shareholder of the company had received directly and indirectly much more than they had paid in, in cash saved, in better prices obtained for their produce and in the lower rate paid for the commodities they bought. Those who said to get a benefit also, for as they were working on a smaller margin of profit they were able to sell at reasonable rates. He thought the company and the local unions should work hand in hand, one helping the other. A question was asked as to what connection there was between the two, and if the shareholders were confined to members of the company already in the area. The secretary, referred to the by-laws which stated that only members of the U. F. A. were eligible as shareholders. It was true that a few farmers had obtained shares who were not members, but they had all promised to join, and with two or three exceptions had done so. These two or three would join as soon as a union was organized near them. The company was a limited liability joint stock concern. It was a good thing and the farmers could take shares in it or have it alone as with any other concern, but this was first and foremost a farmers' company, operated by farmers and in the interest of farmers. If a branch was established in Cowley the local shareholders would have a great deal to say about running the business, the man in charge would be in close touch with them and he would in all interests and purposes be their man. A motion was put to the meeting about this point that this union consider that the shareholders of the company should be members of the U. F. A. It was pointed out that the motion was out of order and that the by-laws of the company already provided for this, but the motion was carried. Mr. Ambrose went on to say that at the annual meeting the shareholders might change any by-law so that no officer could say a by-law would remain in force indefinitely. The proposition was simply a business one, purely financial and commercial, that in no way could conflict with the U. F. A. Mr. Ambrose gave as an example the Grain Growers' Grain Co. without which the organization of financial and commercial that change any by-law so that no officer could say a by-law would remain in force indefinitely. The proposition was simply a business one, purely financial and commercial, that in no way could conflict with the U. F. A. 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Farm Miscellany

ALFALFA

By W. C. Palmer

Alfalfa is the king among hay crops, the queen among soil improvers. The prince among drought-resistant plants. It comes nearer to giving something for nothing than anything else on the farm. It will produce more hay per acre and hay of a higher feeding value than timothy, bromus grass or western eye grass. While growing that valuable crop of hay it will, at the same time, leave the soil richer in nitrogen and humus every year that it occupies the land, and supplies the very things that the grain crops take out the fastest and leaves the soil in the greater need of. Still the whole story is not told, as weeds cannot grow readily after alfalfa sown a good stand and if they should grow a little the alfalfa is cut before the weeds are ripe so they cannot go to seed. The roots go deep and so open up the soil better than the subsoiler. The one disadvantage in growing alfalfa is that it is a little difficult to start, so when a good stand is secured it ought to be left for several years. It is not a good rotation crop like clover. This is really no great drawback though, as it will produce a crop that is worth more than any other crop that can be grown.

Where will alfalfa grow and how should it be started? Alfalfa will grow on any good soil that is well drained, on sand it does not do so well, and hard pans interfere with its root growth. Standing water is death to it. When starting alfalfa it must be kept in mind that alfalfa has bacteria living in nodules on its roots. These germs furnish the plant with nitrogen which they take from the soil air. They put it into a form that the plant can use and so supply the alfalfa with the nitrogen that it needs and more, too. The alfalfa plant has in a measure lost the power of taking nitrogen from the soil as the other crops do, so it cannot make much growth alone. It in turn furnishes the germs with food of a different kind so it is a co-operative affair, each furnishing that which the other needs the most. When the alfalfa is starting it does not have the germs on its roots and so is very delicate and must be given good care.

The germs will multiply faster in the soil if it contains manure, and if the germs are not in the soil it may be necessary to introduce them. The best way to do that is to get some soil from a field that has been growing the alfalfa successfully for a few years and sow it on the new field at the rate of 200 pounds per acre.

A bare fallow that has been kept free from weeds is a good soil preparation, as well as old potato ground. But in any case it should be manured. When the alfalfa is up eight to ten inches it should be cut back. This will not hurt the alfalfa, in fact it will do it good, but will be hard on the seeds. Prof. Shaw recommends harrowing the alfalfa when it is up five to six inches. This will kill weeds and remake the dust mulch. When sown with the drill the plants will be so deeply rooted that it will not pull out many plants if the harrow teeth are set with a backward slant. The amount of seed sown should vary with the rainfall, under irrigation, or where the rainfall is abundant, more seed than eight to ten pounds per acre should be sown.

The best seed to sow is that which is northern grown. The Grimm has proven to be one of the most hardy strains. However, seed that is northern grown is in itself an evidence that it is hardy.

The alfalfa is not a pasture plant. It will not stand pasturing well, and cattle and sheep blast very easily on it. It is, however, an ideal pasture for hogs. It will likely last two or three years under such treatment.

In starting alfalfa better start on a small patch and learn how to do it before experimenting on a large field. Use plenty of manure. Plant on potato, or summer fallow ground. Introduce the germs. Sow without a nurse crop. Sow the last of May or first of June. Do not use too much seed. Remember that the alfalfa is delicate till it gets its partner on its roots—look for the nodules.

THE CARE OF LAMBS

At eight or ten days of age lambs will begin to eat. At that time a creep should be built which will give them access to a feed box containing grain and a trough with hay. Box, trough and feed should always be kept sweet and clean.

A good grain ration for lambs is made as follows: Mix one-third part of oatmeal with one part each of bran, oats and corn meal. Red alfalfa hay or the second cutting of alfalfa hay are the most desirable form of roughage. Of the two, alfalfa is to be much preferred.

It is a good idea to keep up the grain feed right along until the lambs are sent to market. By so doing the lambs are kept fat all the time and are ready to be turned into cash on short notice should the market take a sudden rise.

PLANTING POTATOES

The amount of seed to use and distance apart should depend upon the fertility of the land and supply of moisture. Rich soil with a continuous and ample supply of moisture should receive more seed and the hills should be closer together than on soil lacking one or both of the above characteristics.

The size of the seed piece should be uniform, regardless of the number of eyes.

The depth to plant depends upon the texture of the soil and whether early or late potatoes are desired. Five inches is none too deep for the late crop, on light, mellow soils, but three or four inches is better for very early potatoes. Five inches is too deep on very heavy or very moist soil.

New potatoes can be got earlier by allowing the seed to sprout in strong light before planting.

A poor stand may be due (1) to the heating of seed after cutting, if soaked or piled up for more than six hours, (2) to diseased seed, (3) to planting early in wet, cold soil, (4) to chilled seed, and (5) to late planting on soil that has dried out.

Excellent yields of potatoes can be secured under irrigation, provided the moisture in the soil is uniform and continuous.

THE CARE OF THE YOUNG FOAL

By C. A. Waugh

Many colts are ruined in the first few months of their existence. Every fall I have a chance to buy colts from the best kind of heavy sires and draft mares weighing around 1,600 pounds. Ordinarily such colts at six months of age would be worth \$85 or better, but on account of the way in which some colts have been neglected we have turned down many chances to buy such animals at six months of age for \$40. They would be expensive at that price, for it would take at least three years of pampering to make anything at all of them, and then the horse rearing would never be first class.

Caring for the young colt really begins with caring for the mare. She should be kept healthy and during the winter months she should have plenty of exercise. Do not jerk her, stay away from slaughter houses and give her a sensible ration, not getting her overfat. Then do not start in with the spring work too heavily. It does not take much work to overheat a horse in early spring and such trouble is often injurious to the foal. It may be well to stop working the mare a few days before the birth of the foal, though it really matters little. I have known of several foals that have been born in the field before the owner was able to get the mare out of the harness and they have done as well as any without any damage whatsoever to the mare. Anyway, it is always better to have the colt foaled out of the stable and on the ground, for the cases of navel trouble with colts foaled on the ground are much less numerous than with those foaled in a manure-soaked stable.

Sometimes the mare will not own the colt. Then there are a number of things that may be done, such as modifying the milk of a cow, placing the mare's milk on the colt, forcing the mare to allow

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the colt to suck until she becomes accustomed to it, when she often has no further objections.

It is seldom that the mare needs to rest from work more than a week after foaling. We never allow the young colts to follow the mares about when they are at work. It is a constant annoyance to the man who is working the team. Ofttimes the colt will get to suck when the mare is unfully warm, which is sure to cause bowel trouble. What is more, following the mare about when working is bad for the colt, as it gets more exercise than it needs, and a great deal of its food goes to waste when it should go to making bone and muscle. For a short time after the mare goes to work we aim to have her near the barn and then about the middle of the forenoon and afternoon we drive the team up to the barn so as to allow the colt to suck, always taking great care that the mare is not hot when she is brought in. This continues until the colt is old enough to be allowed a whole half day to himself. It often happens that all our brood mares are not in the field at once, and in such cases we allow all the colts to run perhaps with one mare and quite often she will allow several colts to suck.

We always allow the young colts to run together as they like company and seem much more contented than when left alone. Generally as soon as the flies come we give them a dark shed to run in and if possible plenty of pasture. We teach them to eat grain as early as we can by milking a small box in the stable with their dams. Bran and some oats make the usual feed, and it is surprising how much they will eat. Doing this makes it possible to wean the colts at an earlier date as well as to raise them to grow on uninterruptedly after weaning.

It is a great deal of fun to play with a colt, but the fact cannot be denied that hundreds of colts are taught to kick and bite on account of this playing. Boys delight in tickling a colt in the belly and watching him kick. I recently learned of a large breeding establishment where the owner would not allow an employee to mistreat a colt, and at the same time he would not allow a man to play with one. Petting was allowed, but the colt was taught that while a man was his friend, he could not play around him. Thus the young horse learned that a man meant business and the breaking of horses was easily accomplished. The kickers and horses with other tricks were mighty scarce about that farm. Always teach a foal to lead when it is young. It is an easy matter then; later it is a task.

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This to all I will tell relating Westerns the department of the question making value.

Quite the new but it's good to.

A.V. is in one row running but it grows but it is fast in as we call very had it time wore year was. I could read no lead to me I have an Assoc. I had grass, is no difficult what of looking trouble in which is good water of hay also before any would be in a way to increase fields of a it to lead, crop of go be burnt a may have the soil at this way to re-wooding destroyed. In your.

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Question Drawer

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

MUST HAVE NAMES

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

FOXTAIL IN LAND

A.V. Sask.—I have about 20 acres of land in one corner of my farm, low lying, alongside a running creek. The creek flows in this land but it grows wild hay. It is five years since the land was first cut for hay. There was very little foxtail in the hay at that time. This foxtail, as we call it, is a kind of barley grass, silver in color, very bad for horses' mouths. The land keeps getting worse with this foxtail every year and last year was very bad.

I would be glad to know if you or any of your readers can tell me what is best to do with this land to make it profitable. It is the only hay land I have and is worth a great deal.

Ans.—The proper name of this grass is sheath-grass, but it is commonly called foxtail. There is no difficulty in eradicating this grass from any land which can be plowed as the usual method of breaking in June will destroy it. It gives most trouble in wet places where it ripens its seed, which is spread about in every direction by wind and water. It grows freely about the edges of hay meadows on the prairie and is generally ripe before any hay is cut. The remedy in this case would be cutting before the seeds are formed. In a wet season probably a second cutting would be necessary to prevent any seed ripening. When fields of sweet clover grass are badly infested it is best to break and harrow and then take a crop of grain before re-seeding; or the fields may be burnt over in the fall to destroy such seeds as may have fallen, early the following spring plow the soil shallow and then harrow and roll. In this way the brown grass may be renewed without re-seeding and most of the seed will have been destroyed.

In your case it would probably be best to break

your land as early as possible and after plowing or rolling the same and harrowing to produce a fine tilth, then sow with oats and western rye grass. Western rye grass does well for hay land, and you may expect a good crop of hay next year.

LIEN NOTE ON HORSE

Sask. Subscriber.—(1) A note B. a horse in the spring and takes his note till November; that is, a lien note. Can I take the horse from B and sell any good reason and if so could I demand a short period such as 15 or 14 days for A to get the money?

(2) A note B. a horse and takes a lien note. B sells horse to C before note is due and when note is due cannot pay it. What must A do to get back his horse and where does it come in?

Ans.—(1) Depends on terms of note.

(2) A can take possession from C. C's remedy is against B.

LAW RE LIVE STOCK

Sask. Subscriber.—Is there a provision or provision law compelling owners to care for live stock and pay damage when done by them? What rights have I against a neighbor in case of trespass or damage on my homestead?

Ans.—None for damages.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Subscriber, Minn.—I have got my buildings within ten yards of the C. P. R. right-of-way and partly covered by insurance. Who should be responsible, C. P. R. or insurance company, if destroyed by fire, provided it could be proved that it was ignited by said company's engines?

Ans.—Both are responsible.

PUBLIC TRESPASSING

E. H. Boney, Swanton, Sask.—The public is very much in the habit of using my farm for public traffic and will drive any way over same and litter with mud and scattered seed and debris through my grass, also my garden which is a great loss to me. I have put up notices for six months again. Am I obliged to get any notice noticed? Is there any change in the law or what is the present law for trespassing on private property under such conditions?

Ans.—Remedy is an action for damages.

LIEN NOTE ON STOCK

Subscriber, Minn.—I have a lien note on stock. Am told this note must be registered before I could take animals in case payment is not made when due or in case I consider myself insecure. Is this so?

Ans.—No.

operation will be necessary; have parts thoroughly cleaned.

YOUNG PIGS WITH COUGH

S. S. Kingman, Alta.—(1) Young pigs three and four months old, have a cough and breathe hard as if there was something in their throat. They keep it up for two weeks and finally die. (2) I have had the power of her kind quarters. She took this trouble soon after her pigs were taken from her. Kindly prescribe remedy.

Ans.—(1) Give each young pig a teaspoonful of castor oil and stop feeding barley chaff for the present, giving instead a little warm bran.

(2) Keep the sow in a warm, dry place and give her four teaspoonfuls of castor oil. After the paroxysms have abated, give her some, 1/2 dram, divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning. At noon give the following powders in feed: Potassium iodide, 6 drams; divide into 12 powders.

CATTLE BREEDERS AT BRANDON

Stock breeders and farmers through the province and the West are favorably reminded of the unusual opportunity presented for the upbuilding of their herds by the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association annual sales, by the remarkable galaxy of fashionable family and individual excellence listed in the forthcoming seventh annual sale at Brandon, May 31. Nearly one hundred of the finest individuals in the best herds of Manitoba are to be put under the hammer at this sale, and every one of the cattlemen sold will go toward the upbuilding of the best herds of cattle in Western Canada. One, at least, of the bulls to be offered is a grand champion, and winner of last season's blue ribbons at Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina and the winter fair are included in the listing. Besides the preponderating Short horns there is an increased showing of Herefords, testifying to the growing favor in which the white faces are held, and a few Aberdeen Angus. Everyone interested in the breeding of good cattle should attend the association's sale at Brandon, May 31.

DONALD

Donald lives in Strathdonald. You will search the Ordinance Survey Map in vain for that "Strath." But it is there all the same, although under another name—a certain long Gaelic word bristling with syllables, which looks like the wooden paling round Donald's back garden. No man who hasn't the Gaelic would ever think of attempting to pronounce the real name of the strath. That is one reason why the gentry call it Strathdonald. Another reason is that Donald is the only man who stays in it. He is a gamekeeper and a bachelor, and he stands six feet and two and a-half inches in his stocking soles. His hair is red, and so is his beard; his face is covered with half-penny freckles, and he has china-blue eyes. He is a quiet man with very little to say, but what he says is very much to the point. That is Donald for you. He lives a contented life and a quiet one, and is not given to worry. When the grouse shooting is on the birds are all round about his door, and he has an easy time of it and enjoys good company. But when the time comes to shoot partridges he has to walk five miles down the Strath five miles down and five miles back again every day. So Donald told me.

"A daily marathon," said I.

"If you'll put it in the Gaelic, I'll be understanding you," said Donald.

"How do you manage it?" I asked.

"Oh!—manage it? It's noising, noising" (nothing) said Donald.

"But it must be most monotonous," said I.

Donald sighed. "It's a peety you're no having the Gaelic," he said.

"You must be very tired when you get back at night," said I.

"No no tired," he said. "I've no, never a bit. It will never be bothering me at all, at all. You'll see, when we'll come in from the partridges, I'll be my denner at the big house with the shaft and the shaffer (chef and chauffeur). Then I'll get my bonnet, and before I'll be off, I will just be wan tumbler of beer and wan-half tumbler of whisky."

He wiped his mouth with the back of his hand. "And then," he added, "I'll put my face to the road, and I'll no' ken noising more till I'll be lowering my boots at my own fire-side."

Sometimes Sandy of the Croft comes over the hill to have a celloid with Donald. They took in the old New Year together. "We had a patle of whisky," said Donald. "Maybe we had two." Sandy said he was stopping at me that night, he added. "He'll no be ferry goat at carrying a dram."

It was another friend a first-footing visitor to Donald's house—who told the rest about the celloid. When the second bottle looked as if it had a thin copper ring round the bottom of it Donald looked hard at the wag-at-the-wag. It was half-past eleven, but he thought it was half-past twelve. Then he looked very hard at his friend, and speaking very solemnly he said, "I'm sinking it's time that you was in your bed, Sandy, my lad. This you'll be no very goat at carrying a dram.... I can see two heads.... upon you."

D. A. M'K.

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VETERINARY

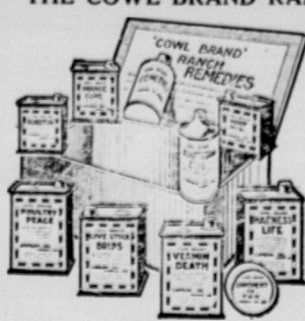
We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary questions which to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Petriate replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

HORSE WITH SORE FOOT

Subscriber, Alta.—Horse got lateral cartilage of left front foot damaged last fall. It got sore, soft and matter ran freely. Rattled it with carbolic solution and left it clean, and it healed up. Broke out again during winter. Treated it as above and it healed up, but again broke out. Horse is not lame and works well. What can I do to effect a cure?

Ans.—Call in a veterinary surgeon as a surgical

Here is what Every Farmer Needs "THE COWL RANCH REMEDY CHEST"



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THE GUIDE "BREEDERS' DIRECTORY" IS GROWING. If you have stock for sale, try it; it costs little and the results are good.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

CONDUCTED BY "MARGARET"

Head Office—Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee	\$1 00
S. G. Badger	25
S. G. Buttons	25
Pendants (pairs)	50

OBJECTS

To gratify the wish of some invalids to care for the blind from infancy.

MOTTO

COURAGE—FAINTING HEART

There's a gift of sunshine after Every shower of tears,
And you'll find a host of laughter Scattered all along the years.
And if the thorns have pricked you,
You've good reason to suppose
God has led them often from you,
'Neath the rapture of the rose.

Dear Friends—It is always with real regret I find the words "don't publish" on many letters that I would like to give to my readers. The thoughts contained in these letters generally are beautiful in their helpful and kindly offers of waiting cheer. Some letters are very good and would, if not for the reasons which have troubled husband and good home to "count her blessing and to thank God for the love of her good true man and for her loving and devoted children, Dark and miserable sometimes feel your life to be could you but understand the misery of many others who would feel "blessed" indeed in comparison. For the Dawnstar and Girl will give a special issue this week and hope it will bring a ray of sunshine.

There is never a day so dreary
But God can make it bright,
And unto the soul that trusts Him,
He giveth songs in the night.

There is never a path so hidden
But God will show the way,
If we seek the Spirit's guidance,
And patiently watch and pray.

So many have almost fainting by the way, but meeting some cheerful soul felt that all was not lost, and picking up the broken thread won victory at last. If we could only realize that every one in misery or less discouraged at some time and try to be determinedly cheerful, helpful and trusting, believing that every cloud has its silver lining and nothing so bad that it could not be worse we would indeed begin to live the life that truly preaches the lesson we all must learn, "To live for others; to remember that every smile helps some one who is in distress."

Courage, faint heart, nor in thy purpose falter—
The farthest goals are found in deepest water;
The lightest seeds in the darkest moor,
And through the blackest midnight hour
The Star of Hope doth ever faithful shine.
Write this verse into your Sunshine Diaries,
It is one worth learning.
If you'll sing a song a plod along,
You'll find that the busy rushing throng
Will catch the strain of the glad refrain,
That the sun will follow the blinding rain,
That the clouds will fly from the blackened sky,
That the stars will come out by and by.
Yours lovingly,
In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

MANITOBA

Mrs. F. P. Kennedy, Madford, Man.—The boxes arrived safely for which many thanks. There are some useful articles. The night shirts will go to a poor fellow suffering from tuberculosis. The towel will help the girls' home.

Mrs. F. Preston, Carleton, Man.—Your letter received. I will attend to the earliest possible moment.

Hazel E. McKeish, Storkton, Man.—Many thanks for your kind letter. Glad you like school. You will soon begin to work in the garden. Hope you will plant lots of pansies and send them to my sick in your neighborhood. Pansies mean brightness. Isn't this a pretty thought to ease the heart of some one? Write often.

LITTLE PANSY FACES

Little pansy faces,
Smiling at the sun
From the early morning
Till the day is done;
Always bright and cheerful,
Can't we be like you,
Helping those around us,
As you pansies do?
Brown and yellow pansies
Don't you mind the rain?
If you do, you never
Smile or sing in
Oh, when the sun is trying,
How I wish we might
Be as sunny-temper'd
As the pansies bright!
—Exchange.

Mrs. W. G. G., Wellwood, Man.—Your parcel of baby clothes was greatly appreciated. The first clothes are always in great demand. Accept my hearty thanks for your loving gift and delightful wishes. The 44 cents will be placed in emergency fund.

Mrs. Shaw, Manitoba, Man.—How good you are—and your dear baby—To hear our Sunshine work so lovingly in your mind. Many, many thanks to you both. Glad to hear of Edgar's improved health. My love and best wishes to you.

SASKATCHEWAN

Bruce Kerr, Pense, Sask.—Hearty welcome to our Guild. I am glad of membership cards and buttons and hope you will wear your Sunshine in due day. Ask Miss Hart to start a branch of Sunshine in your school. Write again, dear little Sunshine.

Miss A. M. M., Rothbury, Sask.—You have earned your button indeed in the loving thought of scattering sunshine. Will be very glad to wel-

come your friends. Please send notices as soon as possible. I will send card, buttons, to you, etc. The 44 cents will be placed in emergency fund. I do not want until May 11. Watch announcement in Guide and send all you have to spare, also clothing, etc. Many thanks for making patch work.

Jean Anderson, Delabonre, Sask.—The paper dolls, etc. will be sent to the children's hospital and will, I know, make many a child happy. It is good to have such dear little Sunshiners working all the time to scatter sunshine at home and school.

Bella Tait, Manitow, Sask.—Many thanks for the tea sets. I will forward cards and buttons this week. Tell brother Sam that I hope he can find a branch of Sunshine with his school friends. Your loving wishes for myself and the work are a great joy. Help wattle the Sunshine all you can.

Ethel Bockett, Wardenville, Sask.—Dear child, your thoughtful and loving letter was greatly enjoyed. An forwarding membership card and button. It is always a joy to know so many loving hearts are praying for the success of my work.

Mrs. D. Aiken, Lacombe, Man.—Many thanks for the 25 cents and envelope for my papers. Sorry I missed you. If ever you are in Winnipeg again be sure and call at 274 Hargrave St. and have a cup of tea with me. I am looking forward to meeting many of you at the Winnipeg Exhibition.

Mrs. G. Richards, Oxbow, Man.—Many thanks for Sunday School papers. Yes, the papers will be useful, as several boxes are to be packed for Indian reserves and also sent to several small Sunday Schools.

Every one who loves you
Loves to see you cheerful,
Loves to see you cheerful,
And happy all the while.

Smiling comes so easy,
Do not wear a frown;
If you feel one rising,
Always smother it down.

ALBERTA

Old Short, Sunny Slope, Alta.—Your welcome letter and loving wish for the prosperity of Sunshine always bring joy to my heart. No, I will not expect a letter every week but just when you can spare time. I will be glad to hear from you this week. Give my love to your sisters and dear mother. Your toys and playthings will be enjoyed by the children, you may be sure.

Alta Short, Sunny Slope, Alta.—Glad you like your button. Hope to hear of a branch in your school. The children enjoy the Sunshine work and it has always proved helpful in teaching kindness and helpfulness to each other. Glad you love your teacher and also going to school. Write often; I enjoy your cheerful letters.

Ethel C. Erickson, Camrose, Alta.—Dear child, hearty welcome to our friends. I am sending membership card and button also cup of Sunshine. Hugs.

WILL START CLUB

Dear Margaret—I have been a silent reader of your page for some time, and the children at our school, what they thought of getting up a club. They thought it was fine. Would it be too much trouble for you to send me full directions how to start our club? We girls at school are busy now making things, and we hope to be able to send a parcel in a couple of months or so. What are the most useful things to send? Would you kindly send me a button? You will find enclosed 50¢ cents which I hope will become useful to you. May God bless you in your work.
Your loving friend,
EVA LAUGHLIN, Age 13.
Mather, Man.

Dear Child, I am sending full directions and feel sure of your success. Your letter is so sweet I feel sure the Sunshine chicks would love to read it. Write at any time and be sure my love and sympathy is with you at all times. Don't let anything discourage you. It is not always easy to make your friends realize the true beauty of the Sunshine work. Remember from the outset that it is not what you do but what each member can do that is important. Do not shoulder all work but a lot to each a share of the burden. God bless you and help you.

Miss Bessie Bonner, Manitoba, Man.—You dear wee Shiner, you shall have your button and membership card sent at once. Many thanks for twenty-five cents. Thank dear mother for her loving wishes for our work.

WHEEL CHAIR

G. T. Man., kindly forwards 25 cents to start the Wheel Chair Fund for our sick friends.

THE BEST PLAN

Poor little Bessie!—Dear by-ones—
What must she do now, if you please?
With such bad insects buzzin' round
I do not wonder at her frown!

But, in her place, I'd surely not
Be standing still in that one spot.
Instead, I tell you what I'd do—
I'd up and run!—now, wouldn't you?
Just like these bees, with their bad stings
Are folks who always say mean things.
So you had best, where'er you can,
Adopt this well-known splendid plan.

To fight them back, don't ever you try,
But when you see them drawing nigh,
Do what poor Bessie should have done—
Take my advice—just "up and run!"

WHICH WAY ARE YOU PAYING FOR AN IHC GASOLINE ENGINE?

THERE are two ways—a quick, easy way and a long, costly way.
The first way is to go to the IHC local dealer, pick out the style and size suited to your needs—pay for it—take it home and set it to work. It will operate your cream separator, feed grinder, thrasher, fanning mill, turn your grindstone, saw wood, etc.

The other way is to get along as best you can without it, and pay for it over and over again in the time and money you lose by not having it.

"Procrastination is the thief of time," and time is money. An IHC Engine saves time—saves money. It's an investment that pays big dividends, day after day, year in and year out, through its capacity for doing work at less cost than any other power.

IHC Gasoline Engines

are made in all styles and sizes, 1 to 45-H. P., vertical and horizontal—stationary, portable, and tractor. Their efficiency, economy, and dependability have been proved by years of service. Thousands of owners consider an IHC Gasoline Engine one of the best paying investments they ever made.

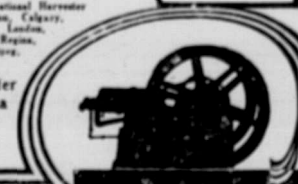
If you want to know more about what an IHC Gasoline Engine will do for you, and why it is that IHC construction insures more power on less gasoline consumption than any other engine, you should call at once on the IHC local dealer, or, write for a copy of the IHC Gasoline Engine catalogue.

While you're delaying you're paying, so why not have what you're paying for.



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International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated) Chicago USA



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WE say BEST because we know of no other fence quite so good—or so strong—or so durable. Look at the lock. That is what has made LEADER fences known to shrewd farmers and ranchers everywhere. The LEADER lock is the strongest part of the strongest fence. The lock practically interlocks itself, giving a double grip. And a double grip means a twice-as-strong lock, a twice-as-strong fence, a twice-as-good investment, no loose links in the fence, and that makes a big item in fencing. The man of experience will tell you why YOU should buy LEADER fence this summer. LEADER fences have proven best by test from every viewpoint.



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House Cleaning Time

Many a quip and jest and humorous cartoon announces the arrival of that dread period, the toil-worn house-keeper, of the annual spring house cleaning. Not much fun does the farmer's wife get out of this extra heavy demand upon her resources of physical strength, especially as it arrives simultaneously with the spring rush of seedling, when every man's hand is fully occupied out of doors so that she gets less than the usual aid from that uncertain source, and has also to cope with the imposition of extra "hands" to feed during this trying time. Added to this accumulation of difficulties she is made conscious that there lies at the back of the usual masculine mind the conviction, more or less exposed, that "house cleaning is a nuisance anyway," for which all women, especially his wife, are unjustifiably and personally responsible. When he "was a bachelor he had no house cleaning troubles," and now "it's nothing but scrub this and beat that" till he has no peace, and no man can view with equanimity a broken peace, unless indeed he choose to do the breaking himself.

The question that every house mother does well to consider in this connection is: Are the plaints of the husband well founded? Is there more toil and stress and disorder and actual household misery while merging from the throes of the annual purification process (or, as one evidently a sufferer, expressed it, "an orgy of cleaning") than the ease warrants?

If there cannot be "rhyme" at least let there be "reason" in our house cleaning methods.

"Every one to his taste," as the old lady said when she kissed the monkey cook, and no doubt there will still be those insuppressible women with superfluous energy and steel-lad determination, who, without fair warning to the unfortunate inmates that they may flee to the mountain tops for safety, drop with "a fell swoop" upon the inoffensive house and proceed ferociously to tear up carpets, to tear down curtains, beds and bedding, the furniture is strewn helter-skelter in the yards, bunk flapping in the throbbing breeze, fires are out, dishes unwashed, mistress dishevelled, air heavy with dust, children scolding into corners and even the cats take to the tree-tops, if any work, chaotic and discomfort and disorder reign conjointly—a truly "reign of terror"—and to what end?

Some man, not without ample cause, doubtless, wants to issue a proclamation for the abolition of house cleaning as an inevitable annual event, for, he maliciously argues, she must be a most incompetent and deficient house-keeper who needs to clean house as a necessity. This man does well to remain "inert" for the feminine affinities of spring house-cleaning will bring no obliteration of their time-honored custom, rather, indeed, they prefer to obliterate him.

An old house-keeper, so old indeed as to have tried both the cyclonic and the sane methods of spring cleaning proceeds leisurely thus: All the furs of the household are hung on the clothes line some bright day and are thoroughly beaten with a rattan carpet beater in small light, smooth stick will do the work, but it takes much longer than if there is any suspicion of moths a pan of fine lake sand is heated until the hand can just work in it comfortably and the furs rubbed in this—or, rather, the sand rubbed into the fur and shaken and then again beaten; then they may be boxed or tied securely in papers and put away in some safe place; the lace and muslin window curtains, white bedspreads, pillow shams, and other extras are washed one day by themselves and "done up." It makes the general wash quite too large to add these specials and there's not time to properly care for them unless they

have a lengthy disorder or overwhelming condition. If new paper is to be hung, it will pay to have a paper-hanger, if the ceiling is to be done. This is very hard work and an inexperienced woman is very apt to injure herself, perhaps seriously. Far better not try the ceiling—the walls are not particularly difficult if there is a second person to hand up the strips. Kalsomining on the ceiling is much easier than papering. If the old paper is to be done for another year, but two or three bunches of cotton batting, take chunks of this and wipe the paper off carefully, wiping all the same way (never back and forward), and treading carefully so as not to rub with a dirty side. It is claimed this as a most successful means of wall paper cleaning.

By preparing the regular meals in the usual way, securing the men's help at meal times for moving the heaviest pieces of furniture, calmly planning out the day's work and doing not more than two rooms a day, manfully resisting the enticement to over-exertion, the lure of the lust of victory which is the complement of satisfactory work, the grim age of spring cleaning retreats to his lair in the past, and peace and satisfaction prevails in the rural home even during periods in the erstwhile strenuous term that all good housekeepers welcome an arrival and heartily speed in departure.

among the various nationalities that are finding homes in Canada, as well as among Canadians themselves.

It is felt by this determined-to-be-
 helpful committee that a vast amount of
 happiness will be given to workers
 throughout the country, as well as
 a most desirable stimulation to craftsman-
 ship, were some recognition of their work
 maintained.

It is claimed and believed that the
 majority of people express themselves
 in their work if opportunity offers,
 and in the homes of those who have no
 other possible recreation or satisfying
 labor, the Guild hopes to bring some glad-
 ness into those lives by providing the
 means of profitable recreations. The
 scheme that this Guild has been working
 upon with considerable success for years,
 is to try to come in touch with the in-
 formal worker who is required to for-
 ward his completed article to the home
 of the Guild in Montreal, where those
 in charge hold regular bazaars or sale
 days of all goods received and the price
 is sent on to the maker of the article.
 No commission or charge of any kind
 is made for the trouble of selling. Those
 handling the goods are all free volunteer
 workers.

ARBOR DAY IN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Arbor Day will soon be here. Could not some Samaritan or the trustees in



MRS. NORQUAY
Aged Widow of the late John Norquay, First Premier of Manitoba

tures and books may be wiped (book by book, for dust is very injurious to books) and covered. All worn out clothing, coats, flannels, etc., can go pell-mell into an empty apple barrel to await a "sorting" on the grass when time is not so precious. Now the decks are cleared for action, so to speak, and the real house cleaning operations begin. Better leave the kitchen till the last, and don't forget the old saying: "One keep-clean is worth a dozen make-cleans." It is infinitely easier for the men folk to clean their boots outdoors than for the house mother to track them over the house with brush and dustpan. Insist upon that if necessary. The children, too, may be quite as happy cleaning their shoes and carting out dirt as they are in bringing it in; a very little persuasion convinces the average child that it is a pleasure to be useful.

Up to this stage there has been no disorder, for the absence of curtains, shams, spreads and cushions is not material for comfort in the busy spring.

With a little preparatory baking, the previous day, two workers can, without distress, do two rooms a day and not

each district furnish trees for the children to plant and celebrate Arbor Day by a work of some real value? Let each child plant a tree, under proper guidance, and care for it during the season. If the pupils feel that the trees are really their own, they will take a much keener interest in them. Growing trees are such a pleasure and benefit that it seems wrong not to indulge the children and encourage them in this kind of work. If the teacher and pupils are earnest in bringing the matter before the proper parties, much may be done to improve the bleak and lonely prospect of the rural school grounds.

CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS GUILD A Delightful Money Maker

Under the above name a band of earnest workers have joined their energies and contributions toward the formation of a society, the purpose of which is to revive and foster hand-work of nearly all descriptions, such as weaving, lace, embroidery, leather-work, rugs, wood-carving, basketry, metal work, book binding, sewing, knitting, pottery, etc.,

among the various nationalities that are finding homes in Canada, as well as among Canadians themselves.

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 in charge hold regular bazaars or sale
 days of all goods received and the price
 is sent on to the maker of the article.
 No commission or charge of any kind
 is made for the trouble of selling. Those
 handling the goods are all free volunteer
 workers.

Besides selling as many as possible of all articles received, the Guild occasionally sets a day for competitions and valuable cash prizes are awarded to articles of merit. Many philanthropic persons who appreciate the objects of the Guild give liberally to the prize list.

The Guild has sent out dozens of exhibits to country fairs and provincial fairs throughout the Dominion, and Great Britain. At all these fairs the exhibited goods are offered for sale.

The Guild has established a regular shop as a permanent depot for the sale of hand-made articles from workers throughout the Dominion, neither creed nor race of the craftsman being considered, only the quality of the work sent. In cases where the work is not up to the required standard to merit a good price, the worker is given instructions (free) and samples to improve his work. In the matter of dyes, etc., full information is given.

It is expected that from this common salesroom of hand-made goods, a healthy friendly intercourse and understanding will grow among people widely separated by distance but united in a common effort to perpetuate the skilled labor of early associations in various lands, to be occupied in interesting and remunerative work, which will relieve the monotony of daily routine—an all important concern to the ruralist.

To make beautiful things adds to the happiness of living and experience teaches that to sell beautiful things when made encourages the craftsman to new and better efforts.

It may be added definitely that a paragraph copied from the annual report of the Guild, dated Jan. 25, 1910, \$5,034.74 was the amount paid to workers by the Guild for that year, \$785 of which was won in the prize competitions.

If any reader of Fireside wishes further information on this interesting matter of making fancy and useful articles at home of the kinds already indicated, to be sold at fair prices without any charge for the selling, a letter to The Guide, this department will furnish it.

THE NEGRO

Fireside would like well to know what the people, especially the country women of the west think about the negro invasion that is now pouring into the Canadian west and receiving free land grants from the Dominion government, and farming large settlements contiguous to and among the whites.

There can scarcely be anyone who is not aware of the atrocities committed by members of these terrible communities, the only corresponding punishment for which is the lawless lynching, and even burning at the stake. Already it is reported that three white women in the Edmonton and Peace River districts have been victims of these outrages accomplished in peculiarly fiendish abandon.

Where will the end be? White settlers in those districts have already appealed to Ottawa to have the entrance of the negro barred to the West, or at least heavy restrictions upon his entrance be made such as restrict the Chinese.

Ottawa has done nothing so far. How many of these industrious, courageous, unprotected, country women must be sacrificed to the horrors of a negro attack

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That **ANYONE** Can Use.



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69-71 Queen E., Toronto

CATALOGUE

IT REQUIRES AN

ALARM CLOCK

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

DOLLAR BILL DROP

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

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co. Ltd.
"The Old Reliable"
BOX 1023 - BRANDON, MAN.

PICKLES TENT MAKER
SEND FOR PRICES
311 HARGRAVE ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

before the slow and rusty machinery that drives the engine of state can be induced to erect a barricade against so dreadful an evil?

Because the United States has granted rights of citizenship to ten million negroes, and by so doing has placed them upon the same plane as other citizens, which gives to them (the negroes) the right (under existing treaties) to travel and reside in Canada at their will, does not abrogate that other arrangement, that "undesirable" from either country may be excluded by the other. Is the negro a "desirable"? The United States may well raise the negro to citizenship of his own doing it makes him eligible for exportation to another country, thus freeing the United States at once of his crimes and their just penalties.

It seems plain that the Dominion government could at once issue an order to take immediate effect, barring the negro from Dominion lands, the edict to stand pending an exhaustive international investigation.

The executive of the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg, comprising a membership of several hundred women, are taking the initiative in drafting petitions, protesting against the negro as an eligible homesteader, and also warmly urging that an order be passed making women eligible for homesteads.

It is expected that some restrictions in the matter of free homesteads for women be asked for. Probably all foreign women, even British, will require either a two years' residence in Canada or be required to deposit with the government a sum of money not less than \$500, which sum would be a reasonable guarantee of her ability to perform the duties.

It is not desirable to grant homesteads wholesale to foreign women who know nothing of the rigors of the country and who are bound to fail through the discouragements of unexpected hardships. In their interest it is wise to hinder them at the start until fully assured that they understand the undertaking.

It may seem too big a contract at first glimpse for a woman to try to fulfil the homestead duties, but a fuller consideration will reveal its many admirable inducements.

Homesteading offers a prospect to the worth while girl to make a place for herself in the world, instead of being a mere moneyed-husband hunter. It will give to the physically weak and weary, discouraged office and store girl, or the over-worked school teacher, a chance to earn health, strength and wealth all at the same time. It would nearly empty the sanatoriums for consumptives, because those invalids who require to be separated from sound households, through danger of contagion, could just as well be doing time on a homestead (as in a sanatorium) cheered by the immediate prospect of a competence, would be an added desire to live. Each provincial government could give to each such what the law allows in support, when they occupy space in the government supported institutions.

Girls with small means, without men relatives, could homestead in groups and unite in outfits necessary to perform the duties. Brothers and sisters could, for mutual cheer and protection, acquire adjacent quarters and both make good at the same time. A much better class of settler would come in than the festive Donkhoror or the beery Galician. Many desirable men are unable to homestead because their wives and daughters have no personal concern in it and decline the hardships that give no return. It means a loss of time to a whole family when only the man is eligible.

Can the country people be depended upon to take hold of this matter and help to get those petitions signed. It is likely the plan will be to have small committees in each district who will take charge of the petitions, and return them to headquarters when fully signed. Judging by statements found in the press of all denominations the panacea for all ills, commercial and physical, is to get back to the land. Well, let us get back. Will you help? Talk it over among yourselves and send your opinion to Fireside.

It should be possible for Canadian women to secure from the government of their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons at least an equal share with the foreign negro, in the rich heritage of the Dominion's homestead lands.

HOUSEHOLD

Meat soaked in crude oil is said to be excellent bait for rodents.

Peerless Fences cost the least per year of service

THE longer a fence lasts the less it costs you. That is why Peerless Fence is the cheapest you can buy. It is made right in the first place. Heavy steel wire, well galvanized so that it cannot rust. Each intersection is held firmly together by the Peerless lock. Peerless Poultry Fencing is made to give long and satisfactory service. It is strong enough to keep the cattle out and close enough to keep the chickens in. It requires few posts, because it stands stiff and taut. Peerless Lawn Fence will add to the appearance of any property. It is attractive and strong—will last for years.

These compare some of our Peerless Fencing that I put up the last year with other fences put up the last year and I find that Peerless Fencing shows an eye for eye, and that the other fences are as good as when I started, and I think you have been successful in getting out a good fence.

—M. J. L. L. L., Grand Forks, N. D.

Comparing your fence with other makes it is not hard to tell which is the best. These are samples of some of the best Peerless Fencing I put up here, and these are some other makes that were put up about the same time that are now in ruins. When I have had to buy once I can get the best and will be there again.

—G. A. Ferguson, Grand Forks, N. D.

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THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.
Dept. N., Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

To mend an umbrella take a small piece of black plaster and soak it in water until quite soft. Place this carefully under the hole inside and let dry.

A most inexpensive and labor-saving article for the busy housewife is a "head" for a comforter made of two and one fourth yards, or the width of the comforter, of white cheesecloth. Sew up both ends, slip over end of comforter, and sew it on by hand, so when soiled it may be readily taken off and washed.

White ostrich muffs can be cleaned with ordinary starch. It should be slightly blueed, so that the tips do not acquire the yellowish tinge which is often the result of cleaning ostrich feathers at home.

The starch does not stiffen the fronds, but merely dries in the form of a cake of paste, which, when hard, will shake off in the form of a powder.

A thick ostrich feather bow will probably require gentle brushing as well as shaking, after which it should be curled by holding it over the steam of very hot water.

Inexpensive pudding and sauce—One cup sugar, 1 egg, butter size of two eggs, 1/2 cup milk, 1 1/2 cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Bake in gem pans or in loaf and serve hot with the following sauce: Stir a tablespoon flour, five tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon butter until well blended; pour gradually into this 1 1/2 cups boiling water, cook well. Flavor with lemon or cinnamon or vanilla.

Tomato soup—Remember in preparing soup to pour the hot milk into the tomato (and not tomato into the milk), to prevent curdling.

FLIES

When the flies begin to come you may rid a room of them by placing a vessel containing one-half teaspoonful of black pepper, one teaspoonful of brown sugar and one teaspoonful of cream, near one of the windows.

MORAL SUASION

The neighbors of a certain woman in a New England town maintain that this lady entertains some very peculiar notions touching the training of children. Local opinion ascribes these oddities on her part to the fact that she attended normal school for one year just before her marriage.

Said one neighbor—"She does a lot

of funny things. What do you suppose I heard her say to that boy of hers this afternoon?"

"I dunno. What was it?"

"Well, you know her husband cut his finger badly yesterday with a hay-cutter, and this afternoon as I was going by the house I heard her say: "Now, William, you must be a very good boy, for your father has injured his hand, and if you are naughty he won't be able to whip you."—Edwin Tarrisse.

A POOR ALLOWANCE

In connection with a law suit in the State of Connecticut, a farmer's son made the statement that the mother of the household had not had a cent of her own to spend in forty years, although the father was in good circumstances. While we hope that such cases are rare in Canada, we feel that not enough stress has been laid upon the economic value of the housewife's work. "You see, you have never earned your own living," said a school teacher, in the course of conversation with a farmer's wife. Now, the latter is one of the most capable housewives in the country, and she smiled grimly at this thoughtless remark.

It is all very well for the mere sentimentalist to say that this work is

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Deadlock on Reciprocity

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 28

The most important news of the week is the official announcement made by Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, on Wednesday, that the opposition party had determined to continue the fight against reciprocity until the government either abandons the proposal or dissolves parliament and brings on a general election. While the opposition cannot defeat reciprocity in the face of the government majority, it can prevent the passage of the resolutions and bill by continuing the debate indefinitely, and this the party, in caucus, has decided to do.

The Liberals held a caucus on Thursday morning to consider the situation, and decided with the same enthusiasm that was displayed by their opponents, that whatever else might happen reciprocity would not be dropped.

Then on Friday, Mr. Borden asked Sir Wilfrid in the House if it was his intention to attend the imperial conference, and on Sir Wilfrid replying that he desired to do so but might be prevented by his duties in Parliament, the leader of the opposition made three alternative proposals. First, that Sir Wilfrid should proceed to the conference and coronation, leaving his colleagues in charge of the business of the House; second, that he should bring the session to an end, leaving the reciprocity question to stand over to the next session; or, third, adjourn the present session for two or three months. If the premier chose to follow the third alternative, Mr. Borden said the opposition would be prepared to allow the passage of an interim supply bill sufficient to meet the public interests until the House should meet again.

Sir Wilfrid rejected these proposals of Mr. Borden, and said that if it was true, as was commonly reported, that the opposition had determined not to allow the reciprocity agreement to be carried into effect it would probably be necessary for him to revise his determination to go to England and stay in Canada.

The result will be an endurance contest, with the probability of the House remaining in session from Monday mornings until Saturday nights, all through the summer or until the House is dissolved and a general election called. The opposition will be compelled to do all the talking, but with eighty-five members to relieve one another they can easily keep things going. The thing was done by the Liberals in 1896 when Sir Charles Tupper, the Conservative premier, endeavored to pass the remedial bill in connection with the Manitoba separate school question, and the result was the dissolution of Parliament, followed by the success of the Liberals in the ensuing election. On that occasion, however, Parliament was about to be dissolved by the effluxion of time, whereas, the parliamentary term now has over two years to run, and the circumstances are entirely different.

Apart from the extraordinary exhibition that will be afforded, by members of Parliament keeping up a continuous flow of talk for the purpose of killing time, with their colleagues taking turns at sleeping within call of the division bell, this action of the opposition will have far-reaching results.

An Imperial Conference, without the premier of the greatest of the overseas Dominions present, would hardly be an Imperial Conference at all. The Liberal members who were to have attended the coronation have already cancelled their arrangements and will remain at Ottawa.

The opposition also object to voting money to carry on the business of the country, and as only sufficient to meet the obligations of the government up to the end of May has at present been voted, the financial situation, especially from the point of view of the civil servants, will soon be serious. Legislation that the government desires to put through will also be held up. The amendment to the Bank Act has already been shelved, and it is very doubtful if, under the circumstances, time will be given in the Commons for the consideration of the grain bill, which is now before the Senate, or for a

subjected to by the terminal elevator interests, will be eliminated from the bill.

A number of amendments of a technical nature were made to other portions of the bill, and a clause was inserted, with the consent of Sir Richard Cartwright, permitting an appeal to the governor-in-council against the revocation of a terminal elevator license by the grain commission, but providing that the revocation shall continue in force pending the hearing of the appeal.

The elimination of clause 143 was moved by Senator Longheed, who, however, declined to discuss it until others had spoken. Senator T. O. Davis consequently opened the debate, making a strong speech in favor of the clause, and reviewing the evidence given before the special committee. He pointed out that the men who objected to the clause were

some of whom had already been fined for breaches of the law.

Senator Douglas, of Tantalou, Sask., also spoke in favor of the clause. He said he spoke in the interests of 300,000 people who were engaged in agriculture in the West, and who knew quite well from their own experience that they could not hope to put a stop to the fraudulent manipulation of grain if the buyers were allowed to retain a connection with the terminal elevators. It was of no use to talk of a fine of five thousand or even twenty thousand dollars, for the elevator companies could pay that sum every month and go on and do the same thing.

Senator Talbot, of Lacombe, Alta., supported the principle of the clause, but said he thought it was pretty drastic and perhaps unworkable. He moved that the following be substituted:

"No person, owning, managing, operating, or otherwise interested in any public or terminal elevator shall buy or sell grain at any point in the western inspection division.

"This section shall not apply to any person who owns, manages, operates or is otherwise interested in any terminal elevator.

"First, which has been leased to the commission for operation, or which has been leased to any person, firm or company for operation with the approval of the commission.

"Second, which is used in connection with the operation of any flour mill situated at the same terminal point as such elevator, provided, however, that such elevator shall be subject to such restrictions and regulations as are from time to time imposed by the board, with the approval of the governor-in-council."

Senator Beique, of Montreal, opposed the clause. He agreed that mixing had been proved, but considered that in view of the fact that the bill gave the government power to expropriate and operate the terminals, if that step should be found necessary, it would be sufficient for the present to appoint a commission to supervise the elevators.

Senator Chaban, of Montreal, said there were 300,000 farmers in the West asking for a certain thing against the demands of three or four capitalists who were more or less interested in elevators. Then let them grant the demands of the farmers. The voice of the West was going to be dominant in this country, and the Senate was not powerful enough to go against it.

Sir Richard Scott, of Ottawa, also supported the clause which he said was necessary to retain the high character and repute of Canadian wheat. He denied that there would be any confiscation of property under the clause, for the owners of the terminals would get full value for them whenever they disposed of them.

The debate was adjourned by Senator Young, of Killarney, Man., and Sir Richard Cartwright said he hoped the matter would be brought to a conclusion on Tuesday next.

MORE PEANUT POLITICS

(The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 28

The business of the country has been allowed to remain practically at a standstill this week, while members of Parliament have fought and squabbled over matters of party politics. A great part of Monday's session was taken up with a very acrimonious debate as to the accuracy of the Toronto Globe's report of an incident which occurred in the early hours of Saturday morning, and a couple of hours in which the House was almost continuously in a state of most undignified uproar, were spent on the same subject on Tuesday. The rest of Tuesday was spent in discussing scandals in the government printing bureau, and all day Thursday was devoted to what is known as the Lanetot affair—a scandal caused by the member for Richelieu, Quebec, having his house painted by employees at the government shipyards at Sorel. Mr. Lanetot paid for the paint and the time of the men, after the job had been completed, and the government got the money, but everyone agrees that he was foolish, to say the least to get his house painted in that way. Mr. Lanetot being a Liberal member, the Conservatives attempted to convict him of a breach of the independence of Parliament Act, which prohibits members from making contracts with the government and endeavored to have him unseated. An investigation extending over three weeks was held by the privileges and elections committee but the only result is that the Conservative members of the committee

TOM L. JOHNSON

By Edmund Vaner Cook

A Man is fallen! Hail him, you,
Who realize him staunch and strong and true
He found us dollar-bound and party blind,
He leaves a City with a Civic Mind,
Choosing her conduct with a conscious care,
Selecting one man here, another there,
And scorning labels. Craft and Graft and Greed
Ran rampant in our halls and few took heed.
The Public Service and the Public Rights
Were bloody bones for wolf and jackal fights.
Now, even the Corporate Monster licks the hand
Where once he snarled his insolent demand
Who tamed it? Answer as you will,
But truth is truth, and his the credit still

A Man is fallen! Flout him, you,
Who would not understand and never knew
Tranquil in triumph, in defeat the same,
He never asked your praise nor shirked your blame,
For he, as Captain of the Common Good,
Has earned the right to be misunderstood,
Behold! He raised his hand against his class:
Aye, he forsook the Few and served the Mass.
Year upon year he bore the battle's brunt,
And so the hiss, the cackle and the grunt!
He found us striving each his selfish part,
He leaves a City with a Civic heart
Which gives the fortune-fallen a new birth
And reanimates him with his Mother Earth;
Which seeks to look beyond the broken law
To find the broken life, and mend its flaw.

A Man is fallen! Nay, no demigod,
But a plain man, close to the common soul
Whence springs the grass of our humanity. Strong
Is he, but human, therefore sometimes wrong,
Sometimes impatient of the slower throng,
Sometimes unmindful of the formal throng
But ever with his feet set toward the height
To plant the banner of the Common Right,
And ever with his eye fixed on the goal,
The Vision of a People with a Soul.
And is he fallen? Aye, but mark him well,
He ever rises further than he fell.
A Man is fallen? I salute him, then,
In these few words. He served his fellow-men
And he is passing. But he comes again!

He comes again! Not in that full-fledged form
Which revealed in the charge, which rode the storm,
But in that firm-fixed spirit, which was he,
That heritage he left for you and me,
Before no Vested Wrong to bow the knee,
Before no Righteous Fight to shirk or flee,
Before all else to make men free, free, free!

number of other measures which are required to be passed in the public interest.

Two speeches on reciprocity were delivered on Monday, David Henderson, of Halton (Conservative) and H. E. Allen, of Sheffield (Liberal), going over the ground covered by previous speakers.

GRAIN BILL IN SENATE

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, April 28, Ottawa

The grain bill has been before the Senate again this week, and two afternoons have been spent in its discussion. The debate was chiefly upon clause 123, providing that no person owning, managing, operating or otherwise interested in any terminal elevator shall buy or sell grain or be interested in any other form of storage of grain, but no decision was reached on this point, the debate being adjourned until Tuesday, May 2. As previously stated there is strong opposition on the part of a considerable section of the Senate to this provision, and it is expected that when the question comes to a vote the clause which has been strongly

elevator operators from the United States who had been in the same business in Minnesota and elsewhere, and who had made money there by mixing and manipulating grain. Notwithstanding all the laws passed by the Minnesota and other legislatures these men had continued to outfit them. They paid a vast amount in fines, but nevertheless they continued their dishonest practices. Now they had transplanted themselves to Canada and had obtained control of our terminals, and they had broken the law and some of them had been fined here. There was absolute evidence that these men had mixed grain at Fort William and Port Arthur, and yet they, as well as other independent parties, had declared that it was impossible for them to mix under the present law without collusion on the part of the government employees. The only remedy was to take the storage business at the terminals out of the hands of the grain dealers and owners of interior elevators, and he maintained that the demand of the farmers of the West, and of the millers of the East, for the passage of these clauses should be given more weight than the representations of half a dozen men who came from Minneapolis,

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think Mr. Laurier should be expelled from Parliament while the Liberal members think no blame attaches to him, but that the member making the charges should be removed.—The debate on this question lasted from three o'clock on Thursday afternoon until a quarter to five on Friday morning, when Mr. Laurier was escorted by a straight party vote of 26 to 36. Sixty-two other members, many of whom were absent, "passed" their respective votes in advance of whatever stand the rest of their respective parties might take.

G. G. G. CO. BILL.

Ottawa, April 28.—The bill to incorporate the Grain Growers' Grain Company was considered by the private bill committee on Tuesday and again on Friday. There was some objection to the wide powers asked for by the company with regard to mining, manufacturing, milling and the holding of real estate, but the committee finally decided to report the bill with a few technical amendments.

BRITISH-AMERICAN PEACE PROPOSALS

London, April 28.—What Premier Asquith described as "this venerable guild hall," without whose seal of approval no popular movement in London is really launched, witnessed today a meeting for the adoption of resolutions pledging the city to the support of Anglo-American complete arbitration. The lord mayor of London, in his scarlet robes and with the mace in front of him, held the center of a temporary stage. On the right was the prime minister, at his left former

Premier Balfour, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, while seated about the mace were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Westminster, Lord Lansdowne, the lord-high chamberlain, Lord Strathcona, high commissioner of Canada, Sir Joseph C. Ward, minister of New Zealand, and other notables. Over their heads the union jack and the stars and stripes were unfurled.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour spoke eloquently of the treaty first proposed by President Taft, declaring that it would mark a new era in civilization, but both pointedly disclaimed that a power pact between Great Britain and the United States providing for the arbitration of all differences in arbitration would mean an alliance between the two countries. Mr. Balfour warned his hearers, that should he and those in the world felt more the burden of preparing for war, that the treaty would mean the immediate reduction of armaments. The meeting represented the democracy of England rather than the aristocracy. Among those on the platform were the bishop of Hereford, the Earl of Aberdeen, lord lieutenant of Ireland, Sir George N. Reid, high commissioner of Australia, along with representatives of the banks, the railways and the steamship companies of England.

After declaring that the projected treaty implied no menace to the rest of mankind and did not provide for an Anglo-American alliance aggressive or defensive, the premier continued: "But we may hope and believe that other things will follow. It is not for us to debate or to preach to other nations, but if the United States and Great Britain recognize war a step will be taken of immeasurable and incomparable significance in the onward progress of humanity." Mr. Asquith then moved the following resolution: "That the meeting of citizens of London assembled in the Guild-hall cordially welcomes the proposal of the United States in favor of a general treaty of arbitration between that country and the British empire and pledges its support to the principles of such a treaty as serving the highest interests of the two nations and as tending to promote the peace of the world."

The resolution was received with tremendous applause which continued until Mr. Balfour rose to second it. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Westminster, Chief Rabbi Adler of the United Hebrew congregations of the British Empire and Rev. Frederick Brotherton Meyer, minister of Regent's Park chapel, who spoke for the free churches also seconded the resolution. Premier Ward of New Zealand, who spoke briefly for the colonies, received an enthusiastic reception. Lord Aylesbury, Lord Rector of St. Andrews University and Lord Rothschild, who were unable to be present, telegraphed their regrets.

AUSTRALIAN REFERENDUM

Melbourne, April 26.—The Referendum proposals regarding amendments to the constitution of the Commonwealth were voted upon today, and enormous public interest was shown in the contest. The proposals of the Labor government were defeated both by an aggregate majority and by the total vote for Australia. The figures indicate the plurality of 90,000 against the amendments, and it is said this in all probability will be doubled when the full returns are to hand. The press describes the result as a smashing blow to the political trade unions. It is noteworthy that many electorates held by the labor party voted heavily against the amendments.

Watt, the Victoria treasurer, regards the vote as against Socialism. Though the Labor leaders admitted they feared defeat, they did not think the result would be so decisive as it proved to be. The outcome of the voting is a surprise even to the Liberal party. Ex-Premier Deakin, who took a prominent part to secure defeat of the measure, declares himself satisfied with the result, which he regards as a reaction of the people against the domination of the Labor party. Deakin expects that with improved organization the Liberals are certain to recapture the seats lost in the last election. Only the fact that Premier Fisher is now on the way to the imperial conference is said to stop the labor government from resigning as a protest.

The referendum just taken was on a proposition of the Federal government that the constitution of the Commonwealth should be amended to give the

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Federal government greater power in certain matters. The attorney-general, Mr. Hughes, addressed a memorandum to the state premiers several months ago indicating to what extent the Commonwealth purposed exercising its increased powers in the event of the amendments being ratified by the people. Mr. Hughes summarized these intentions under two headings: (a) legislation necessary to give effect to what is known as the "New protection;" and (b) such amendments of the industrial acts as may be necessary for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, and to give effect to the policy of a fair wage for all workers. The minute sets out that any new Commonwealth industrial legislation will aim, not at superseding, but only supplementing the state laws. The Commonwealth, he said, did not seek enlarged powers to trespass on the state's domain, but to work effectively in a sphere in which the state cannot, by reason of geographical limitations and other circumstances, operate unaided, and in which the Commonwealth is at present hampered. The states would retain, he said, their powers to make concurrent laws in trade, com-

merce, and industry, and exclusive powers in regard to land settlement, development, and protection of natural resources, education in all its branches, public health and morals, and social relations.

C. P. R. STOCK RECORD

On Saturday, April 29, Canadian Pacific stock at Montreal went to the record figure of 233 1/4, which was bid for the stock. Holders asked 234. Later sales were made at 233.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES

April 25.—The total immigration into Canada for the fiscal year ending 31st March last was 313,684. The immigration from the United States was 121,451 and by ocean ports 189,633. The total immigration for the previous fiscal year was 208,794; 103,798 being from the United States and 104,996 entered by ocean ports. The increase for the last fiscal year was 49 per cent.

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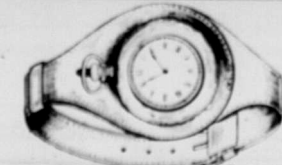
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GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, May 1, 1911)

Wheat.—During the past week our wheat moved up a little, more in sympathy with the advance in the American markets than an export demand, consequently there has not been much wheat worked for export.

Navigation has opened and large shipments of wheat have been made, in fact the past week has seen about two and three-quarter million moved out from the lake terminals. Still the stocks there were the largest in many years. Many cars which could not be unladen before will now be taken in, and the delay has worked to the advantage of our farmers as prices are higher now. Those who wish to realize upon their wheat in the next few weeks should sell on ladders.

Farmers should watch for permanent damage from the recent freezing weather and report such damage to the headquarters of the various Grain Growers' Associations. Such information will be valuable.

Oats.—Oats have weakened a little at the end of April but the situation continues strong with the best export demand in many years.

Barley has held dull and steady with no change in the situation.

Flax has weakened considerably as crushers of flax are now said to have such a supply as will last them, according to their present calculations, until the new crop. Any advance in flax, we think, should be taken advantage of.

in some cases, as much as twenty cents per bushel. Also it is a good plan for neighbors to plant the same variety, so then, if it is necessary to make up a carload together, it will be of the same variety throughout.

Hay

The hay market shows great strength this week, two dollars per ton higher being offered for the wild varieties than last week. The demand is strong and supplies are very hard to get. Dealers quote the following prices on track, Winnipeg:

Wild Hay		
No. 1		\$15.00
No. 2		14.00
No. 3		10.00
Timothy		
No. 1		\$18.00
No. 2		16.00

\$1.50 to \$3. Hogs sold at \$6.75 and calves at \$2 to \$3.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., May 1.—Cattle—Receipts 22,000; steady; heaves, \$5 to \$6.45; Texas steers, \$4.00 to \$5.50; western steers, \$4.50 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$5.45; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.65; calves, \$4.25 to \$6.

Hogs—Receipts 67,000; market more active generally; 15 cents lower than Saturday average; light, \$5.95 to \$6.10; mixed, \$5.70 to \$6; heavy, \$5.55 to \$5.95; rough, \$5.55 to \$5.70; good to choice heavy, \$5.70 to \$5.95; pigs, \$5.55 to \$6; bulk of sales, \$5.85 to \$6.95.

Sheep—Receipts 22,000; market weak; natives, \$3 to \$4.00; western, \$3.25 to \$4.60; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$5.15; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.10; western, \$4.75 to \$6.15.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Minn., May 1.—The first of the May delivery days was marked by the passage of all tenders into strong hands. The mills and Armour took the 1,000,000 bushels tendered early, and in Chicago the 2,000,000 bushels were well taken care of, resulting in a strong market but lacking any sensational development. Strong cables were held to the bulls, and while crop news on the whole was bearish, the cold weather extending into the southwest and the high winds over the northwest was conducive to caution to the bears. Statistics were more bullish than bearish. World's shipments were moderate; there was a liberal decrease on ocean passage, and while the domestic primary movement exceeded the year ago run, the visible increase 1,715,000 bushels, which compared, however, with a decrease of 3,554,000 bushels last year for the corresponding week. Compared with a week ago the arrivals at the profane markets are not showing up as heavy and this may indicate a lighter first handling movement. The southwest got additional moisture, mostly in the form of snow, especially through Nebraska. While this was damaging to the fruit crop, it did no harm to grain. The Canadian northwest had good rains, but in the spring wheat states little rain fell and reports of high wind in North Dakota were quite general.

No change was noted in the local cash market. The demand continues limited with the mills showing no great interest in top grade offering. No. 1 Northern sold mostly from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents over May. Flour sales were moderate.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Ill., May 1.—New buying of wheat was given impetus today because the monthly deliveries here went into strong hands. A liberal portion of the resulting advance failed to outlast the session, but the market closed steady at prices varying from Saturday night's level to 3/4 cents above. Corn finished 1/2 to 3/4 cents up, oats with a gain of 1/4 to 1/2 cent. Purchasing of wheat was not so confident late in the day as during the early hours. Besides a number of first buyers unloaded. On the whole, however, the trade paid little attention to the splendid rains which had fallen over the crop country the last 48 hours. Some of the feeling of strength came from the fact that the world's shipments were 1,000,000 bushels less than for the previous week and for the corresponding time a year ago. Then, too, the visible supply of both the United States and Canada showed a falling off, and the Oklahoma state report gave a low condition as well as setting forth a heavy abandonment of acreage. Profit-taking had quite a little to do with the relative weakness of the market in the final hour. Wet weather and smaller shipments than expected, carried up corn. Eastern demand, however, was quite brisk, and primary receipts were on a huge scale. Cash grades were firm. Despite considerable liquidation in oats,

Winnipeg Live Stock Country Produce

Cattle
Receipts this week were light and were mostly to common animals. Prices are even with last week, quality considered, but very few cattle that would catch anywhere near the top have been shipped. The truth is that there are very few such animals in the country, nor will there be until there is plenty of grass. Prices in the East have not bettered to any extent, in fact are easier than they were a while ago. While this state of affairs endures there will be dressed beef shipped west and this will tend to prevent any great advance in prices here. However, there is little likelihood of there being any reduction for some time to come.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best butcher steers	..	\$5.50 to \$6.90
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	..	4.75 " 5.25
Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	..	4.00 " 4.50
Good fat cows	..	4.75 " 5.00
Medium cows	..	3.75 " 4.25
Common cows	..	3.25 " 3.50
Best bulls	..	4.00 " 4.50
Common to medium bulls	..	3.50 " 3.75
Canners	..	2.75 " 3.00
Choice veal calves	..	5.50 " 6.00
Heavy calves	..	4.00 " 5.00

Hogs
Hog prices remain at the same level as last week and there is practically no change in the situation. Unless there is a great increase in receipts it is hard to see how there can be any further reduction in prices.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	..	\$6.75
Heavy sows	..	\$5.25 to 6.25
Stags	..	4.50 " 5.00

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts were limited to one carload received by a local abattoir from the States. Prices remain the same as last week.

Prices quoted are:

Good handy weight sheep	..	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Heavy sheep	..	4.75 " 5.25

Butter
The butter trade shows no improvement over last week. Receipts from the country are not heavy but so large are the stocks that have been held at storage centers that there is sufficient in sight to supply all demands for some time to come. Of course, the new stock sells higher than the held stuff, but still the large supplies from storage exert a drag on prices for even the best. Dealers do not anticipate any great supplies from the country until the grass is well along. Following prices are quoted f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	..	20c. to 22c.
No. 1 dairy	..	16c.
Good round lots without culls or mold	..	10c.

Lower grades are not wanted at any price, there being absolutely no outlet for them.

Cream

City dealers are offering 31 cents per pound butter-fat for cream that can be delivered sweet in the city and 23 cents for sour cream for buttermaking purposes. Dealers are having a hard time to get anywhere near the supply of sweet cream that they need and such will be the case until the supply of grass is much improved. From the quotations the advantage of shipping sweet cream is apparent.

Eggs

Shipments of Manitoba eggs to Winnipeg are heavy but the price remains at the same level as last week, 17 cents per dozen, f.o.b., Winnipeg. Demand is good and unless receipts should be much larger the price should hold.

Potatoes

Potato prices are steady with last week, dealers offering 70 to 75 cents per bushel for good stock. Dealers advise farmers, when planting this spring, to be sure and use all the same kind of seed. Some of the carload shipments that came to Winnipeg from western points last fall contained as many as ten different varieties of tubers. As a consequence they suffered much, when sold in competition with Eastern shipments, that were of but one variety to the car. The difference in price from this cause alone was,

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, May 1.—Union Stock Yard receipts 66 cars with 1,345 head of cattle, 84 sheep and lambs, 40 hogs, 44 calves and 40 horses. Trade fairly active with moderately good demand for both export butchers. The opening of St. Lawrence navigation and sailings from Montreal booked for Saturday next has stimulated export trade slightly. Prices were, on the whole, steady with slightly firmer tendency, but quotations practically unchanged. Sheep and lambs—steady and unchanged with very light receipts. Hog market very weak and prices 15 cents lower, select \$6 f.o.b. and \$6.35 fed and watered at Toronto. Export cattle quoted steady at \$5.00 to \$6 the top, butchers, choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85, medium choice, \$5 to \$5.60, common mixed \$3.75 to \$4.50. Sheep steady, ewes \$4.75 to \$5.25, bucks \$3.50 to \$4.25; lambs, yearling Canadian, \$5.75 to \$6.25; springs, \$3 to \$6.50 each. Good milk cows firm at \$55 to \$70 each.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, May 1.—John Rogers & Co. state today that trade in Birkenhead, although slow showed no appreciable difference from Saturday for both cattle and sheep, and quotations may be given as follows:

States and Canadian steers, from 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c.; clipped lambs from 14 1/2c. to 15c.; and clipped wethers from 11 1/2 to 12c. per pound.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, May 1.—Receipts at the C. P. R. east end market today were 325 cattle, 100 sheep and lambs, 105 hogs and 200 calves, and for the week 650 cattle, 225 sheep and lambs, 1,154 hogs and 2,800 calves. Prices were 25c. per 100 lbs. lower than last week, with steers selling at \$5.50 to \$6.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.50; and bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.50. Sheep were lower at \$4 to \$6, and lambs at \$5 to \$7. Hogs also declined in price to the extent of 25c. per 100 lbs., and sold at \$6.75 and sows \$5.75. Calves brought all the way from \$2 to \$6. At the Montreal stock yards, west end market, cattle were also 25c. lower, with top quality quoted at \$5.75 to \$6, and good butchers \$5.50; cows, good, \$4.50 to \$5, and bulls

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR FROM APR. 26 TO MAY 2, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY		FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1 1	Ref. 1 2	Ref. 2 1	Ref. 2 2	Ref. 1* Needs	Ref. 2* Needs	2cw. 3cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed.	1NW 1Man. Ref	
April 26	93 1/2	91	88 1/2	84	78	72 1/2	61 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 1/2	..	68	55	..	235
27	93	90 1/2	88	83 1/2	78 1/2	72 1/2	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 3/2	..	68	55	..	234
28	93 1/2	91 1/2	88 1/2	83 1/2	78 1/2	72 1/2	61 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 1/2	..	68	55	44	228
29	94 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	84 1/2	79 1/2	73 1/2	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 1/2	..	69	55	..	230
May 1	91 1/2	92	90	85	80	73 1/2	61 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 1/2	..	69	55	..	232
2	96	95 1/2	91	86	81 1/2	73 1/2	61 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	69	55	..	232

WATCH & CHAIN FREE



THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. 66, Winnipeg, Canada.

that cereal developed a stronger taste than other grain. There was a good trade in the way of changing from May to the deferred deliveries.

COMPARATIVE VISIBLE

Table with 2 columns: Last Week Prev. Week, Last Year. Rows for Wheat, Corn, Oats.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total world's shipments 11,955,000, previous week 12,010,000, last year 12,000,000. Comparison by countries...

CANADIAN VISIBLE

Table with 4 columns: Wheat, Oats, Barley. Rows for TT visible, Last week, Last year.

WHEAT ON PASSAGE

On passage, wheat 54,928,000 this week, 56,636,000 last week, and 51,192,000 last year. Decreased 1,728,000 Corn...

TERMINAL STOCKS

Table with 2 columns: Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on April 28, was 9,341,684 bu.

Table listing various wheat and oat grades with their corresponding prices.

Table listing various corn and soybean grades with their corresponding prices.

Table listing various barley and rye grades with their corresponding prices.

Table listing various flax and oat grades with their corresponding prices.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

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

Table showing future prices for Wheat, Oats, and Flax for May, July, and October.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Table showing cash sales for No. 1 Nor. wheat, No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars, etc.

PROCEED WITH H.B.E.

An Ottawa dispatch of May 1 to the Winnipeg Free Press said:—The Liberal members spent two hours in caucus this morning with the result that it was decided to proceed immediately with the construction of the Hudson Bay railway...

The Liberals say that there was but little discussion of the situation arising out of the apparent deadlock on the reciprocity question as it was taken for granted after what occurred in the House on Saturday that the fight would be proceeded with in the House and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not go to the Imperial conference.

FORECAST OF CONVENTION

London, May 2.—The Daily Telegraph claims authority to state that the new Anglo-American peace convention is not likely to be signed for at least a fortnight, but that sufficient progress has been made to warrant a forecast of its subject matter.

ment of agriculture, has inaugurated a crusade against this class of poisons. An investigation of 363 drugs marketed as headache cures has been in progress for some time and Dr. Wiley announces that he will institute prosecutions of all manufacturers whose products have been found to contain harmful ingredients.

"Hardly a day passes," said Dr. Wiley, "that I do not receive from some part of the country the report of a death from taking headache powders. Every such preparation sold contains large quantities of either acetanilid, phenacetin, anti-pyrin or caffeine, all of which affect the heart more or less. No physician would think of prescribing more than one or two grains of these drugs, but the headache powders contain from four to six grains."

"Many people afflicted with headache get accustomed to taking these powders for relief. Instead they should go to a physician, find out what causes the headache, and follow the prescription given for permanent relief."

"If I had my way, the sale of these powders would be prohibited. They are poisonous to a person with a weak heart and are likely to result in death at any time. Most of these powders are sold with instructions to take a second dose in case relief is not immediate. No physician would give such drugs with these instructions."

"Judge Smith McPherson recently stated that the pure food laws were to keep harmful ingredients out of foods. That is just as true of the pure drug laws, and it applies particularly to headache powders."

RECIPROCITY IN U.S.

Washington, April 28.—Action by the Senate today in confirming the organization of the finance committee was followed by the decision to meet on Monday and proceed as soon thereafter as possible in hearings on the Canadian reciprocity bill.

The finance committee, as far as can be seen, contains eight Senators opposed to and seven in favor of the reciprocity bill. This, on the surface, is a matter for comment, but it is understood that President Taft has received assurances that the worst the committee will do to the bill is to report it without recommendation, leaving the Senate free to act upon it as it sees fit.

There is a curious explanation of the composition of the finance committee. The immediate danger facing the Republican party, which is still the party of protection, lies in the sundry radical tariff bills yet to come from the Democratic House of Representatives.

The new finance committee will be composed as follows: Republicans—Senators Penrose, of Pennsylvania (chairman); Cullom, of Illinois; Lodge, of Massachusetts; McCumber, of North Dakota; Hamphshire, of Utah; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Clark, of Wyoming; Hayburn, of Idaho; and La Follette, of Wisconsin. Democrats—Bailey, of Texas; Simmons, of North Carolina; Stone, of Missouri; Williams, of Mississippi; Kern, of Indiana; and Johnson, of Maine.

THE CONSERVATIVE

Wes' Burch says everything looks well As far as he can see; We've had a right smart rainy spell, About as orto be, But Wes' don't set a heap o' store By rain that has gone by, An' says if it don't rain no more, She'll be almighty dry!

Wes' Burch says his potatoes look First rate this time o' year, He had some big enough 't cook, But Wes' don't set a heap o' store On how they look till fall, An' says if they don't grow no more, They'll be almighty small!

Wes' Burch says fur as he can see Th' grain is up 't date, Although a sight of it'll be Fr' harvest mighty late; But Wes' don't set no store on grain A-growin' as it ort, An' if we shouldn't git no rain, She'll be almighty short.

Wes' Burch has got right smart o' shoats A-gettin' plump an' fat, But he says 'bout this time he notes They allus look like that; Wes' says there's mighty few like these An' orto bring big pay, But some incurable disease Might kill 'em any day.

Wes' Burch says he's a hopeful man, An' tries 't see things bright; He keeps as cheerful as he can An' does his farmin' right. Wes' Burch says fur as he can see Th' prospects is class first, But he thinks it is best 't be Preparin' fr' th' worst!

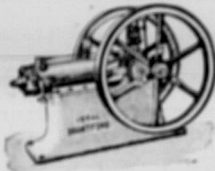
J. W. FOLEY.

HEADACHE POWDERS HARMFUL

Washington, D.C., May 1.—Aroused by the increasing number of deaths throughout the country, resulting from the use of headache powders, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the depart-

PRESENTED BANNER

During his recent visit to Winnipeg Governor-General Earl Grey presented the agricultural college with a banner of St. George and the dragon.

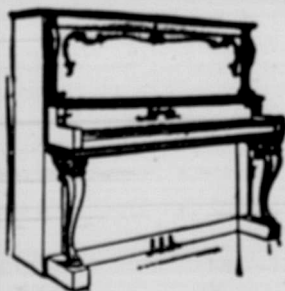


**YOU NEED AN
"IDEAL" ENGINE**
Vertical or Horizontal, from 1½ h.p. up

The following testimonial, which is one of scores, shows how satisfactory our Engines are:
Messrs. Gould, Shapley & Muir Co.,
230 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

London, August 31, 1910
Gentlemen:—We are much pleased with the 16 H.P. Ideal engine purchased from you last spring. We find the engine easy to start and satisfactory in every particular. Previous to fitting this engine we used a smaller engine with the hot tube system, and we truly believe it consumed just about the same amount of gasoline, and only did half the work.
Further, as regards consumption of gasoline, we have made some experiments along this line, and we find your engine consumes thirteen gallons per ten hours, running closely to its full capacity.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) E. T. TELFORD, M.P.E.
GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY, LTD.
230 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, Man.



**SPECIAL
Bargains
IN
Used
Pianos**

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

- Stock No. G 751—Doherty Piano, style Louis, like cut above, mahogany case. This piano has been in use one month and aside from a very slight blemish on front board is new in every way. Fully guaranteed for 10 years. **\$300.00**
Original price \$400.00. Special
- Stock No. G 758—Doherty Piano, Colonial design, mahogany case, used one month or less. In perfect condition and fully guaranteed. Original price \$350.00. Special **\$275.00**
- Stock No. G 759—Doherty Piano, Corinthian style, mahogany case. This piano has been in use six months but is without a blemish and cannot be told from new. This instrument bears our full guarantee, and cost new \$375.00. It is a rare bargain at **\$275.00**
- Stock No. G 726—Morris Piano, walnut case, style 15. A large piano and in fine condition. Cost new \$400.00. This will be sold at a Special price of **\$275.00**
- Stock No. G 767—Shaffer Piano, one of Chicago's highest grade pianos, rosewood case and in perfect repair. This piano is 10 years old and cost new \$400.00. Price now **\$175.00**
- Stock No. G 768—Mank Bros. Piano, walnut case, a small piano in perfect condition. One of London's best pianos. This piano looks like new and is a perfect snap at **\$150.00**
- Stock No. G 771—Eglise Bros. New York, Square Grand, rosewood case, over-string base. This is a beautiful instrument and if you have room for a piano of this size it can be bought today for **\$75.00**
- Stock No. G 780—Doherty Organ, Alberta style, genuine mahogany case, used for four Sunday services in church while waiting for Doherty Cathedral Organ. This organ has four sets of reeds and cannot be told from new. You are getting \$150.00 value in this instrument for **\$100.00**
- Stock No. G 745—Doherty Organ, Barton style, in quarter cut oak, brand new, but a discontinued style this year. Wonderful value at \$160.00, **\$100.00** and a rare bargain today at
- Stock Nos. G 733, G 741, G 747, G 783, G 782, etc.—We have twelve organs, in five and six octave, of various makes, all of which have been put in perfect playing condition in our own workshop. These instruments cost new from \$90.00 to \$150.00, and we now offer them for quick **\$30.00 to \$50.00** clearance at

Any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of order accompanied by \$5.00 deposit on each Organ, or \$10.00 on each Piano. Please order by Stock No. and give second choice. **NONE OF ABOVE GOODS SOLD TO DEALERS.**

COUPON

W. Doherty Piano & Organ Co., Ltd., 282 Hargrave St., Winnipeg, Man.
Enclosed please find \$..... deposit on Stock No.
(second choice Stock No.). You may ship this instrument subject to examination, and if satisfactory I will keep it; otherwise I will return it at your expense.
NAME

W. DOHERTY Piano & Organ Co., Ltd.
WESTERN BRANCH 282 HARGRAVE ST., WINNIPEG
Long Distance Phone: Main 6166

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

Warning to the Politicians

On Dec. 16 last the organized farmers of Canada went to Ottawa 800 strong. They were intelligent men and knew what they wanted. They were tired of the bickerings of political parties and of the reign of Special Privilege. In the House of Commons chamber on that beautiful winter morning those farmers told the politicians what they wanted; what they were going to have. The whole story of the trip and of what the farmers did and said is published in the book entitled "The Siege of Ottawa." It cannot be obtained anywhere else. Every farmer should have a copy and should see that his friends have a copy. They will be sent to any address by return mail postpaid for 25 cents each. Five copies for \$1.00. Lower prices for orders of twenty-five or more copies.

BOOK DEPT. - - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

THE REVOLT AGAINST THE NEW FEUDALISM

No man knows so well as Edward Porritt the shameful story of Canada's protective tariff, and no person writes more entertainingly upon that subject. His "Sixty Years of Protection" is the standard work on the Canadian tariff. He was so much interested, however, in the action of the Grain Growers during Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour last summer that he has written another book covering the tariff history of Canada from 1907 to the present time. This book gives in full the story of the steel industry, the recent combines and trusts, and "wester wagon" finance is fully exposed. He also deals with Sir Wilfrid's tour through the West and with the agricultural implement tariff. The book contains 240 pages, fully indexed and is attractively bound in red cloth covers. It will be sent to any address by return mail for 45c post paid.

BOOK DEPT. - - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

CANADIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY

The agitation for a square deal throughout Canada is producing a literature all its own. Mr. J. J. Harpell, of Toronto, has just published a book dealing with all phases of Canadian national life, including the tariff, natural resources, and he points out the need of strict national economy. He shows how the wealth of the country is being gathered into the hands of a few at the expense of the many. The inner story of the cost of living is well set out in "Canadian National Economy." It is a book The Guide can recommend to Western farmers and all students of Canadian national questions. This book contains 182 pages, and will be sent to any address for 50 cents post paid.

BOOK DEPT. - - - THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.



AUTOMOBILE TROUBLES AND HOW TO REMEDY THEM

A number of Guide readers have asked for a book that will tell them all about automobiles. After a great deal of trouble we have at last found the best book on the subject. It describes every trouble that the automobile meets with, and tells how to remedy it. It is guaranteed by experts, and our readers in ordering it can be assured they are getting the best book on the subject. It has 220 pages and is illustrated. It will be sent by return mail for \$1.50 post paid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WPG.

Direct Legislation: or The Initiation and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

All over Western Canada the people are asking for information on Direct Legislation. This little booklet of 36 pages by R. L. Scott tells the whole story. Every man interested in Direct Legislation should buy from 25 to 100 copies of this booklet and distribute them among his friends. They will be sent to any address for 5c each, post paid, or 25 copies for a dollar. If you want only one, send for it. If you want a large number of copies to be distributed, send in the names and addresses with your money, and the booklets will be mailed direct to any names desired. Direct Legislation is one of the greatest needs of the time, and no man can afford to be without a copy of this booklet. They are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent promptly by return mail.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

(By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.)

The readers of The Guide have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts this book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Traction Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Birchmount, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated. This book is kept in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail, \$1.50, postpaid.

John Deere Engine Plows

FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE OR FOURTEEN BOTTOMS



Equipped with Deep Suck, Quick Detachable Shares. Handiest Feature Ever Put on an Engine Plow

BUY A JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOW

Because these plows have the longest successful field record back of them.

And more of them are in use than of any other make. Which is the best evidence of their efficiency.

Because it is a safe bet that farmers generally will not buy an implement unless it gives satisfaction.

JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOWS are very strong, pull easy, handle easy and do the finest kind of work.

They are strong because of the high grade material used.

They pull easy because **JOHN DEERE** bottoms are light in draft.

They handle easy because there is only one lever for each pair of plows, and every other desirable convenience is provided.

They do the finest work because the pulverizing and turning qualities of **JOHN DEERE** bottoms have never been equalled.

QUICK DETACHABLE SHARES A BIG ADVANTAGE

It takes a lot of valuable time to change shares on an ordinary engine plow.

JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOWS are equipped with **QUICK DETACHABLE SHARES** which can be changed in one-fifth the time usually required for other makes.

Each share is removed by taking off one nut which is easy to get at instead of four nuts inconveniently located.

Illustrations below give you a good idea of this feature.

Another thing, the one eye bolt holds the share more securely than when bolted to frog in the old way.

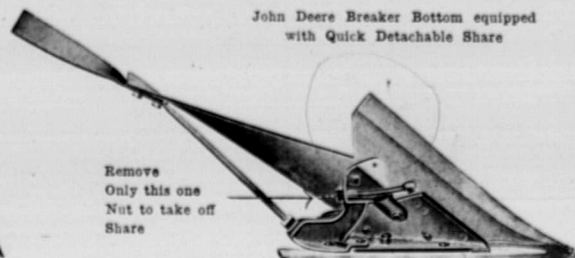
Think of saving 80 per cent. of time ordinarily required to change shares. This means a lot—especially when in a hurry.

ASK YOUR JOHN DEERE DEALER ABOUT THESE PLOWS OR WRITE US FOR ENGINE PLOW BOOK. THIS BOOK CONTAINS ALL AVAILABLE VALUABLE INFORMATION ON ENGINE PLOWING.



John Deere Old Ground Bottom with Quick Detachable Share

Share Quickly Removed by taking Nut off Eye Bolt



John Deere Breaker Bottom equipped with Quick Detachable Share

Remove Only this one Nut to take off Share

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. Ltd.

Winnipeg

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Calgary

Saskatoon

Edmonton

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