

THE

GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE

WINNIPEG

Vol. 1 MARCH, 1909 No. 9

PUBLISHED THE FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

AND EMPLOYED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THOSE BODIES

Devoted to the work of organizing the Farmers for their mutual protection and advantage, keeping them accurately informed on all matters and movements of importance to them as Farmers, and furnishing a medium through which they may exchange ideas and information to their mutual benefit, and the building up of an enlightened public opinion on economic and social questions.

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- Revival of Association Activity at All Parts of Saskatchewan



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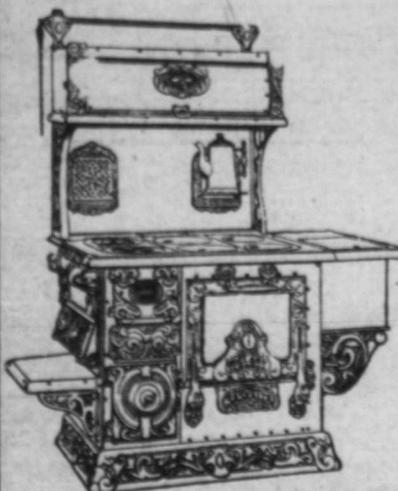
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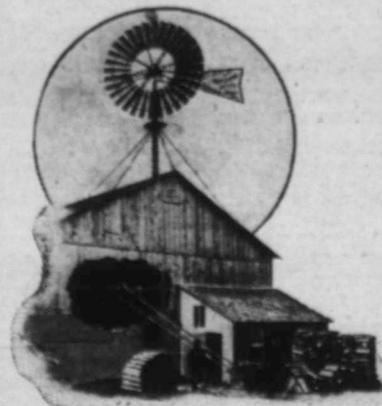
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

No. 9

WINNIPEG, MARCH, 1909

VOL. 1

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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.

Designed to give publicity to the views of Western Farmers generally and to become the official mouthpiece of as many Farmers' Organizations throughout the "Three Prairie Provinces" as may apply for space therein.

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No. 9

MARCH 1909

VOL. 1

ANOTHER VIEW OF COST

According to the Premiers' reply, in the shipping season of 1907-8 there were 1,334 elevators in the three provinces which handled 42,000,000 bushels of wheat, or an average of 31,500 bushels per elevator. These figures did not, however, take into account the oats, barley and flax which passed through them.

The total amount of all kinds of grain handled by them, allowing that 22 per cent. passed over the loading platform in that year was over 66,000,000 bushels.

Allowing that the elevator capacity should be equal to one-third of the amount passing through them in a year, there would be required only 22,000,000 bushels of storage capacity, that is to say: the Government would be required to furnish 752 elevators in place of 1,334 then in existence.

The average capacity of these 752 elevators would require to be the same as the average capacity of the present system, viz., 30,000 bushels, in order to provide the required storage. Employing proper business methods, elevators of this capacity could be built and equipped at the present time for \$5,400 each, but those now in existence should be purchased for very much less owing to depreciation from age.

Within the last few days the Northern Elevator Company sold a 25,000 bushel elevator with stone foundation and equipped with cleaning apparatus for \$1,500.

Not accounting for depreciation, the requisite 752

elevators would cost \$4,060,800. If a fair amount were allowed for depreciation the cost of purchasing the needed storage for the three provinces would not exceed \$3,000,000.

In establishing a government system the representatives of the government would endeavor to purchase the storage in existence at any given point.

If the storage were not in excess of the requirements at such point the price offered would be equal to the cost of duplication, less a proper allowance for depreciation through age.

Where a point was overstocked with storage facilities, the price offered for the total storage would be equal to the cost of duplication less a proper amount for depreciation through age, cost of tearing down excess storage and re-erecting same at another shipping point.

The tearing down, removal and re-erection of elevators is quite common, the cost, in the case of an ordinary line elevator rarely exceeding \$1,500.00.

Should the storage facilities which could be purchased on these terms prove to be in excess of present requirements, it could be utilized from time to time to meet the increasing needs of the provinces.

The increase of storage for one year since 1907 has been 9 per cent. The acceleration which will be given to railway building in the West by the policy of the present Governments leading to a great increase in the production of grain will greatly increase the percentage of storage expansion during the next few years and thus rapidly absorb any excess storage which the governments might acquire even should they purchase all the elevators in existence.

In the cost of operation we must consider that where new storage is created at points where the shipment will be large, the capacity of such elevators will be much more than 30,000 bushels, and consequently the amount of help required will be much less than in a system of smaller elevators.

At points where more than one average sized elevator will require to be retained to provide the necessary storage, two or more elevators can be connected by conveyors and shafting and operated by a single staff, except perhaps at the busiest season.

Taking the above facts into consideration, and also the fact that at only a few points will the elevators require to be kept open for the whole of the year, \$720.00 per annum is a fair allowance for salary of operation.

Cost of operation may be estimated as follows:

Operator's salary	\$720.00
Helpers' salary (3 months)	135.00
Fuel	150.00
Repairs and up-keep	150.00
Apportionment of cost of general supervision of system, commissioners, etc.	45.00
Total cost of operation	\$1200.00

Taking the capacity of the average elevator to be 30,000 bushels, and that the storage supplied is equal to one third the amount passing through, each elevator would have the handling of 90,000 bushels.

At the customary charge of 1½c. per bushel (allowing

that 1/2c. is absorbed in insurance on building and contents) the revenue for receiving, cleaning and storing for fifteen days and loading into cars of the 90,000 bushels, would be \$1,350.00, sufficient to pay the cost of operation and leave a credit balance of \$150.00.

But the 1 1/2c. per bushel is only for fifteen days storage. The customary charge for each additional thirty days storage is 1/2c. per bushel at the initial elevators. At the terminal elevators it costs one cent per month after the first fifteen days.

Delivered grain not sold for export prior to the close of navigation, must for the most part be stored either in the initial or the terminal elevators until the following May.

Despite the greater cost of storing in the terminal elevators, farmers desiring to finance on the security of their stored grain, are forced to send it forward in order to obtain weight and grade certificates.

It is safe to say that, on an average, three months storage would be collected on at least the full capacity of the elevator, or an additional revenue from each elevator of \$675.00. This amount, added to the surplus obtained from first storage charges would make a total surplus over cost of operation of \$825.00 for each elevator. This amount would be sufficient to meet not only the interest on the bonds sold to furnish the purchase price, but to redeem these bonds within a reasonable term of years.

FEARS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE GOVERNMENT SYSTEM UNLESS MADE A MONOPOLY UNWARRANTED.

It has been urged that the owners of private elevators, relying on their brokerage business and purchase of street wheat to make up their losses, could charge less than cost for storage and divert the business from the Government elevators, causing them to be operated at a loss. For this reason it has been claimed that the Government should have a monopoly.

Should such tactics be adopted there is no reason why the Government itself should not in self protection adopt the same tactics. It could sell car lots for its patrons on commission and collect the offerings of street wheat into car lot shipments, thus extinguishing the large profits that private operators now make out of the needy farmers.

The willingness of the Governments to undertake this, if necessary, would make private owners hesitate to challenge the competition of the Government.

It must be remembered that the present determined struggle for Government ownership, together with the excessive use of the loading platforms is due to the revolt of the farmers against the treatment accorded them in private owned elevators. This year 33 per cent. of the grain has been loaded over the loading platform, not because it is cheaper or more convenient to employ this method, but because it afforded an escape from the exactions of elevator owners.

It is worthy of note that at points where there are well managed farmers' elevators, they are getting much more than the average of the line elevators at the same points, while the loading platforms at these points are very little used.

It is not a desire to evade elevator charges which drives men to the loading platform, since saving in labor of hand loading, saving of freight charges on screenings by cleaning before shipment, and value of screenings saved for feeding purposes in most cases would amount to much more than the elevator charges escaped in using the platform.

A Government elevator would be more popular than a farmers' elevator, because these may sometimes be run

to make as much profit as possible for their shareholders out of the farmers who have no financial interest in them. But the chief advantage that a Government elevator will have in attracting grain away from private elevators, apart from the sense of security from improper practices will be the fact that certificates of weight can be issued on which the farmer can finance until price conditions warrant sale.

(Continued in next month's issue).

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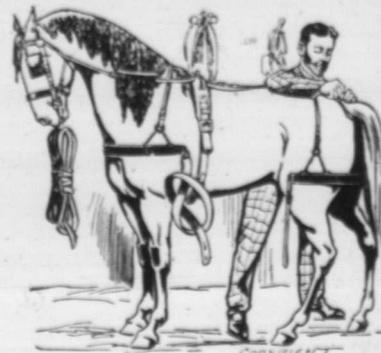
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The Improved Brandon Sub-Surface Packer

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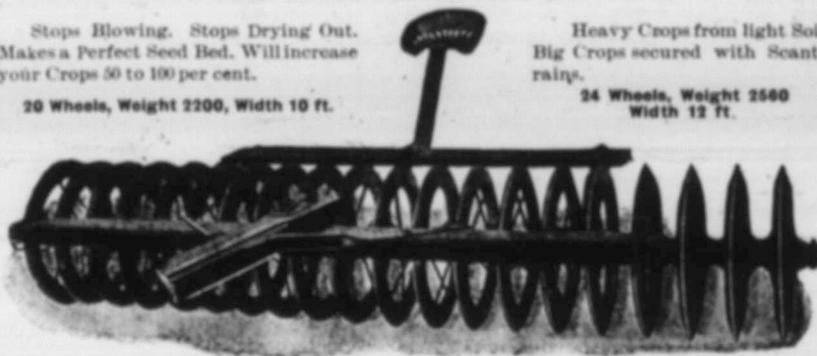
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THE GRAIN CONFERENCE AND CAR SUPPLY

At a conference held at Calgary a few weeks ago, at which the banks, railways, elevator interests and farmers were represented, to discuss the possibility of the development of the Western outlet for Alberta grain, the following resolution among others was passed:

Resolved, that the Manitoba Grain Act be so amended in its application to the Province of Alberta that any farmer or number of farmers, wishing to put their grain through an elevator, by sale or otherwise, be enabled to get cars in the same proportion as though they load from the loading platforms, and that the railway agents be obliged to keep a book for the purpose of recording their requests for cars in accordance therewith, and in the event of this amendment being made, that the government prepare a draft agreement to be entered into by the parties interested, and that this draft agreement be attached to the Act as Schedule H.

Elsewhere in the Alberta section of The Guide, in a general comment on the work of the Conference, mention is made of this resolution, the wisdom of which, to say the least, appears doubtful to us. If we understand the situation aright, the ostensible object of this resolution is to facilitate the movement of grain. It is indirectly aimed at the present method of the distribution of cars.

The resolution asks that the farmers be enabled to get cars at the elevators in the same proportion as though they loaded from the platform. The present Act provides for this if they desire to put their grain through the elevator. One would gather from the proceedings of the conference that the farmers were largely using the loading platforms and not using the elevators. If so, the question very naturally arises, why is this the case?

If the elevators have been open to farmers as a means of shipping their grain, why have they not used them? There are only two ways that an elevator can handle the farmers' grain—either by purchasing it from him outright or by giving him storage facilities to get it loaded on track.

Under the present Grain Act the elevator is compelled to provide him with the latter. Generally speaking, the elevator operators, acting no doubt under instructions from their superiors, do not tumble over themselves to make it easy for the farmer to ship his grain by offering him the necessary space for a car lot.

It has frequently been found that a little grain is distributed into every bin in the elevator, and when the farmer comes with a request for a bin to ship his grain

he is told that there is no room. Then the elevator company, with considerable show of reason, advance the argument that their space is tied up by lack of cars. The amendment in question will undoubtedly make it easier for the elevator companies to secure control of a much larger portion of the wheat, which will have the logical result of putting them in a better position to stifle competition.

The average farmer in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta has at least a carload of grain for sale. If he lives too far from the shipping point to use the platform,

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he should be able to use the elevator for that purpose, and his shipping in this manner does not in any way delay transportation or in any way place him at a disadvantage with his neighbor in securing a car.

The great outstanding feature of the whole question is that the elevator companies desire to purchase as much grain on street as possible. A close analysis of the whole struggle in Manitoba and Saskatchewan between the producers and the grain interests, can, with a great deal of truth, be said to hinge on whether the farmers would have the privilege of shipping their own grain in car lots, or be compelled to sell it to the elevator companies on street.

The elevator companies (and railways and banks too, for that matter) have done everything possible to discourage car lot shipping by farmers. Why so? It requires a far reach of the imagination to believe that they are doing this in the public interest, especially when we in Manitoba and Saskatchewan remember the wretched conditions in the sale of grain that existed before the present distribution clause came into effect. It is extremely difficult, even under the present law, to tie the elevator companies down to a strict observation of it, and if the way was opened to have every farmer who sells a few loads of grain go to the railway agent and order a car to be placed at the elevator where he made sale of his grain, a condition of things would be introduced which would without question work against the producer. These are plain, stern facts which cannot be disputed.

Our western farmers should also not lose sight of the fact that by enabling the elevator interests to retain control of the grain, they give them the opportunity to control competition and thus manipulate the values in the larger field of exporting which will invariably be used for their own enrichment, regardless of the interests of the farmers who grow it.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES—(1) At least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above, while living with parents or on farm land owned by himself, must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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MARKETING LIVESTOCK AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

Next to the question of public ownership of the elevator system, the marketing of cattle, hogs and other farm products of the farm is the most absorbing topic for discussion in farmers' meetings. Several resolutions on the subject, as well as many private letters, have reached us within the last few weeks.

While there are differences of opinion as to the remedies to be applied to secure relief, the one most advocated, and which seems the most feasible and practical in its application, is that suggested in a recent resolution from the Grain Growers of Bowman River—the principle of co-operation. The principle involved is: to provide a medium to get the producer and consumer together so that an exchange of commodities could take place at the least possible cost to both parties concerned. Owing to natural causes, the individual farmer cannot bring his food production to the door of the individual consumer who uses it and must have it. It therefore naturally follows that he must trust to others the function of distributing his product, unless by co-operation with his fellows he can employ an agency that will be directly under his control and perform for the many a function which the individual cannot perform for himself.

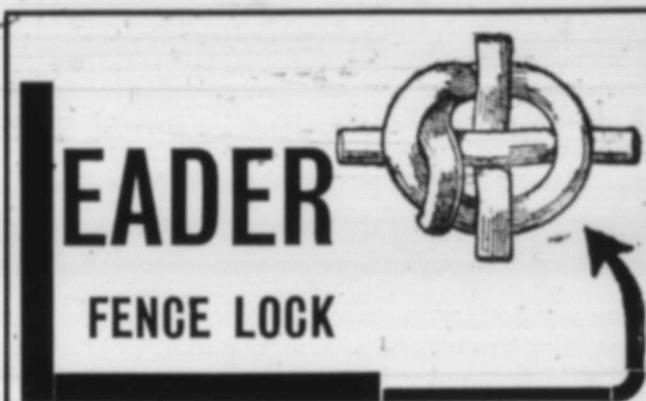
A farmers' agency in Winnipeg, properly equipped with modern appliances to care for and dispose of all kinds of farm products, would be of great value not only as a medium of distribution for domestic consumption but for finding a profitable market for that portion that would not be absorbed by local demand.

In these days of rapid transit and ingenious inventions, distances form no barrier to an interchange of commodities. Yet in the face of that fact we find large masses of people at centres of population insufficiently provided with food, due to prices being beyond their earning powers, and at the same time thousands of our western farmers ceasing to produce food products other than grain because of a system of distribution that will not permit them to receive due reward for their labor.

There is no good reason why the intelligent Western farmer should not devise a method that would place the output of his skill and energy where it is most needed and give him the best return without the intervention of groups of men whose only interest in the commodity is what they can annex while passing through their hands.

All that is needed is organization along the lines indicated in the resolution referred to above.

"Resolved that we, the members of the Ashville branch of the Grain Growers' Association beg to extend our most hearty thanks to the Central Association for taking up our case before the Railway Commission, and we wish also to thank them for paying the expense of same."



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SPRINGHILL

The Springhill branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association held a meeting on Feb. 5th to receive the report of the delegates to the Brandon convention. The attendance was large and manifested great enthusiasm in the report presented by the delegates. The principal business transacted was the passing of the following resolution:—

That the Secretary-Treasurer report the condition of our crops weekly to the editor of the Grain Growers' Guide and to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and that the members of the Executive be a committee to report to the secretary-treasurer at frequent intervals the condition of the crop in that locality. The officers are looking for a large increase in their membership this year.

FAIRVILLE ORGANIZES

Messrs. Robson, Cruise, Esplin, Buchannan, McNeil, Machan Playford, A. J. and W. J. Boughen of the Dauphin Branch of the Grain Growers' Association drove out to Fairville School House on the evening of Feb. 25th. to organize a Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association there. Several of the visitors addressed the meeting on the different phases of the work of the Association, especially emphasizing the question of Government ownership of elevators and the importance of farmers identifying themselves with the organization. One speaker stated that everyone was a beneficiary of the Grain Growers' Association and should for that reason become a member. The farmers present took the same view of the situation and decided to form an organization with the following officers:

President, A. French; Vice-Pres., W. Walker; Secy.-Treas., R. M. Morgan; Directors, F. Baylis; J. Linitick; Wm. Mitchell; G. Jensen; Abraham D. McLellan.

MUST PAY FOR CAR DOORS

E. Breckon of Emerson writes the Guide complaining of having to supply \$4.50 worth of lumber to fix up a car before he could load it with wheat, and has been unable to secure a refund from the railway.

At the last meeting of the Board of Railway Commissioners in Winnipeg, at the request of the Grain Growers' Association, the Board passed an order which compels the railway agent at each shipping point to pay for any lumber supplied for car doors immediately the doors are put in.

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BROWNIE

Write for "The Book of the Brownies" mailed free.

Price \$1.00 to \$9.00

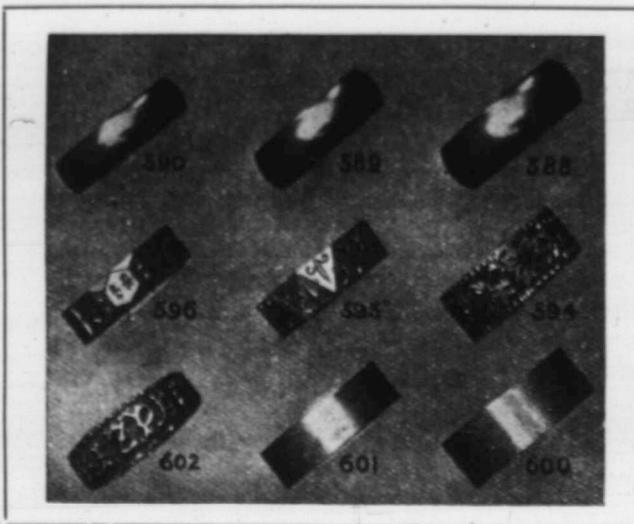
R. STRAIN & CO.

276 SMITH ST.

WINNIPEG

When answering advertisements mention the "Grain Growers' Guide"

Wedding Rings and Keepers



These rings are the output of our own workshops, contain the "Dingwall" imprint, and are guaranteed to be the quality stamped.

No. 590. Wedding Ring, 18k	\$5.00
" 589. " " 18k	6.50
" 588. " " 18k	8.00
" 596. Keeper Ring, 10k	2.00
" 595. " " 10k	2.25
" 594. " " 10k	2.75
" 602. Mizpah.....	2.25
" 601. Band Ring, 14k.....	3.50
" 600. " " 14k.....	7.00

CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

D. R. Dingwall Ltd.

Jewellers & Silversmiths
424 - Main Street - 589
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A POULTRY HEROINE

Following a conspicuous success at Winnipeg with her poultry exhibits, Mrs. A. Cooper, of Treesbank, Manitoba, again scored at Brandon Winter Fair.

Mrs. Cooper has devoted her energies to the single object of producing a perfect strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Weeding out everything of a doubtful character, her birds now represent one of the finest flocks in the Northwest, and when she came to the platform at Brandon to receive the honors she had won, her reception by the crowd assembled to witness the prize-giving was nothing short of an ovation.

Her winnings on this occasion were as follows: 3rd cock, 1st and second cockerel, 2nd hen, highly commended pullet, 1st pen, the "Sun Challenge Cup" for best pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Special for best B.P.R. cockerel. Hunter Smith special for best pen American Class. Special for best display by a lady. Special for lady winning most prizes. Special for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen of Parti-colored Birds.

At the Winnipeg Poultry Association's show last month, Mrs. Cooper's winnings were no less important, and in addition to the awards given on her birds, she took 1st and 2nd on eggs, with a special prize for best eggs exhibited. Mrs. Cooper believes in the old adage of being "a whole woman to one thing at a time," and devotes herself exclusively to the Plymouth Rock.



★ ★ ★
**100% A YEAR
 FOR 20 YEARS
 TO COW OWNERS**

That's the marvelously good investment that more than one million satisfied users are finding the

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

With three or more cows a DE LAVAL separator saves its cost the first year, in more and better product, and it may be depended upon to go on doing so for twenty years, as there are already thousands of instances to prove.

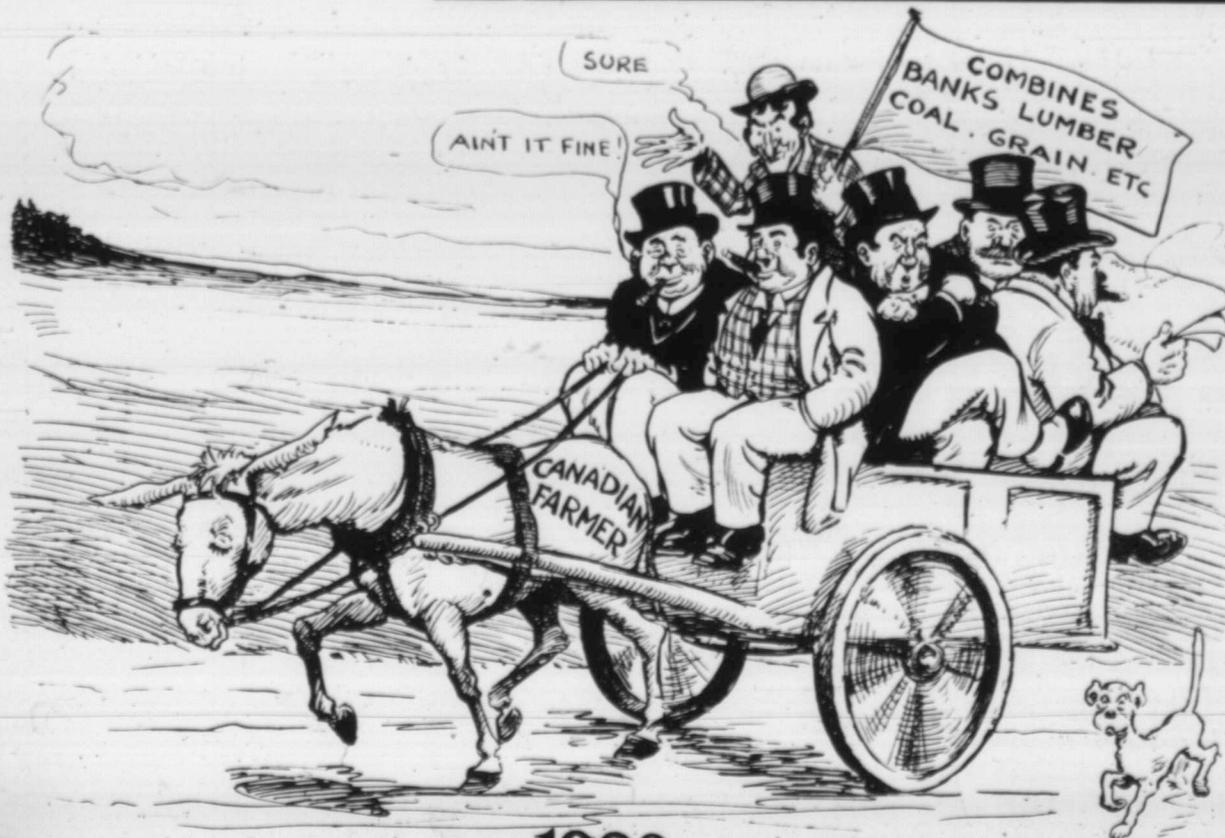
There's half this much saving in the use of a DE LAVAL over inferior separators, while other separators last but from six months to five years instead of twenty years. They lose half that might be saved while they do last.

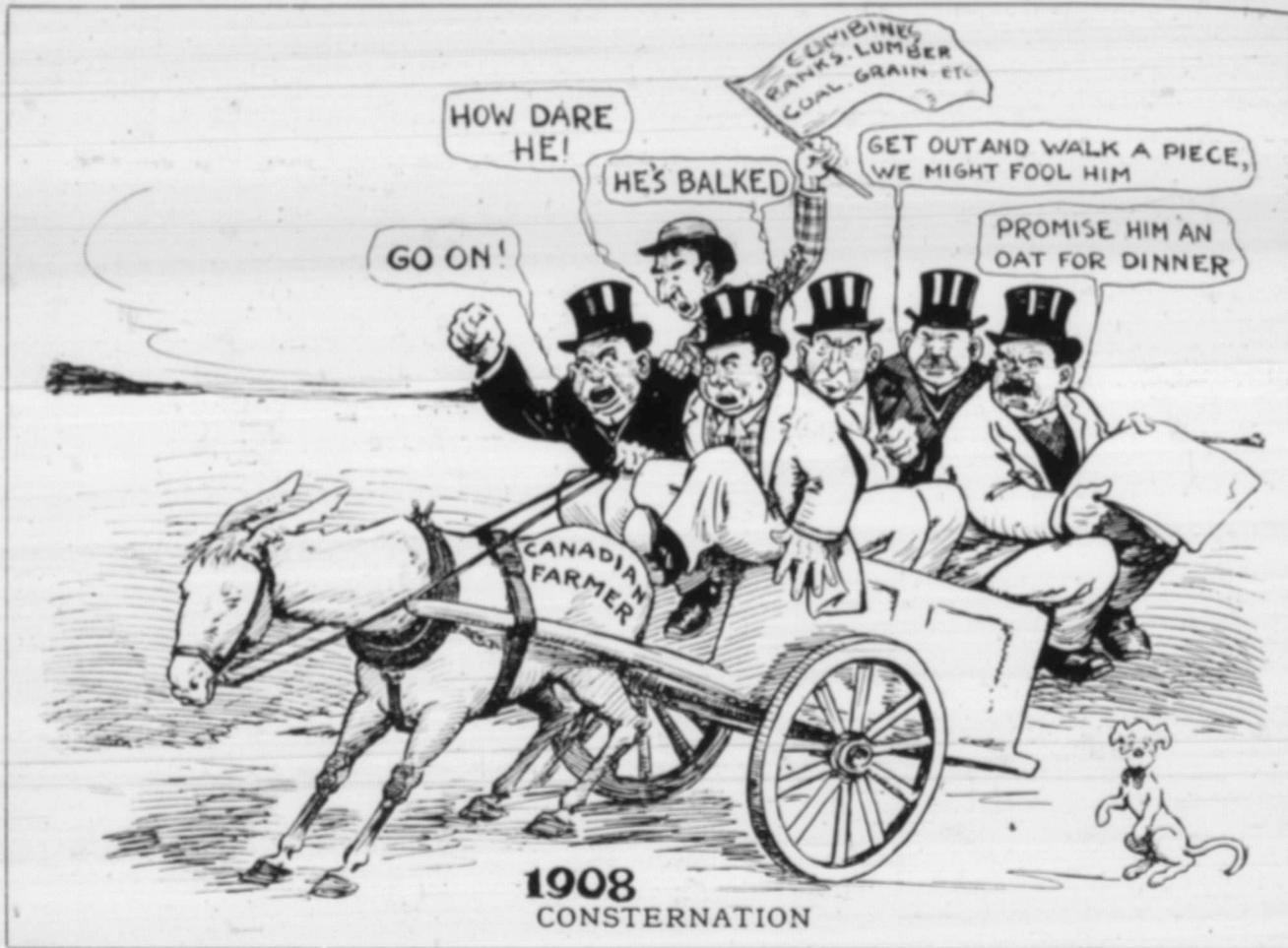
That's the whole separator story in a "nut shell" and the reason for the now nearly universal sale of DE LAVAL separators.

A DE LAVAL catalogue may be had for the asking. Likewise the trial of a DE LAVAL machine.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER





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The evidence given to your commissioners from these farmers who have come from the United States goes to show that the price of hogs in the different states has fluctuated, and some years it pays to raise hogs and some years not, but in all years there has been a market of some kind, and it is at this point that the Province of Alberta has fallen down the hardest. A splendid healthy country to raise hogs in; plenty of farmers desiring to raise them, but no market sufficient to make it worth while to go into the business, as a business, while seventy-five per cent of the cured article is imported.

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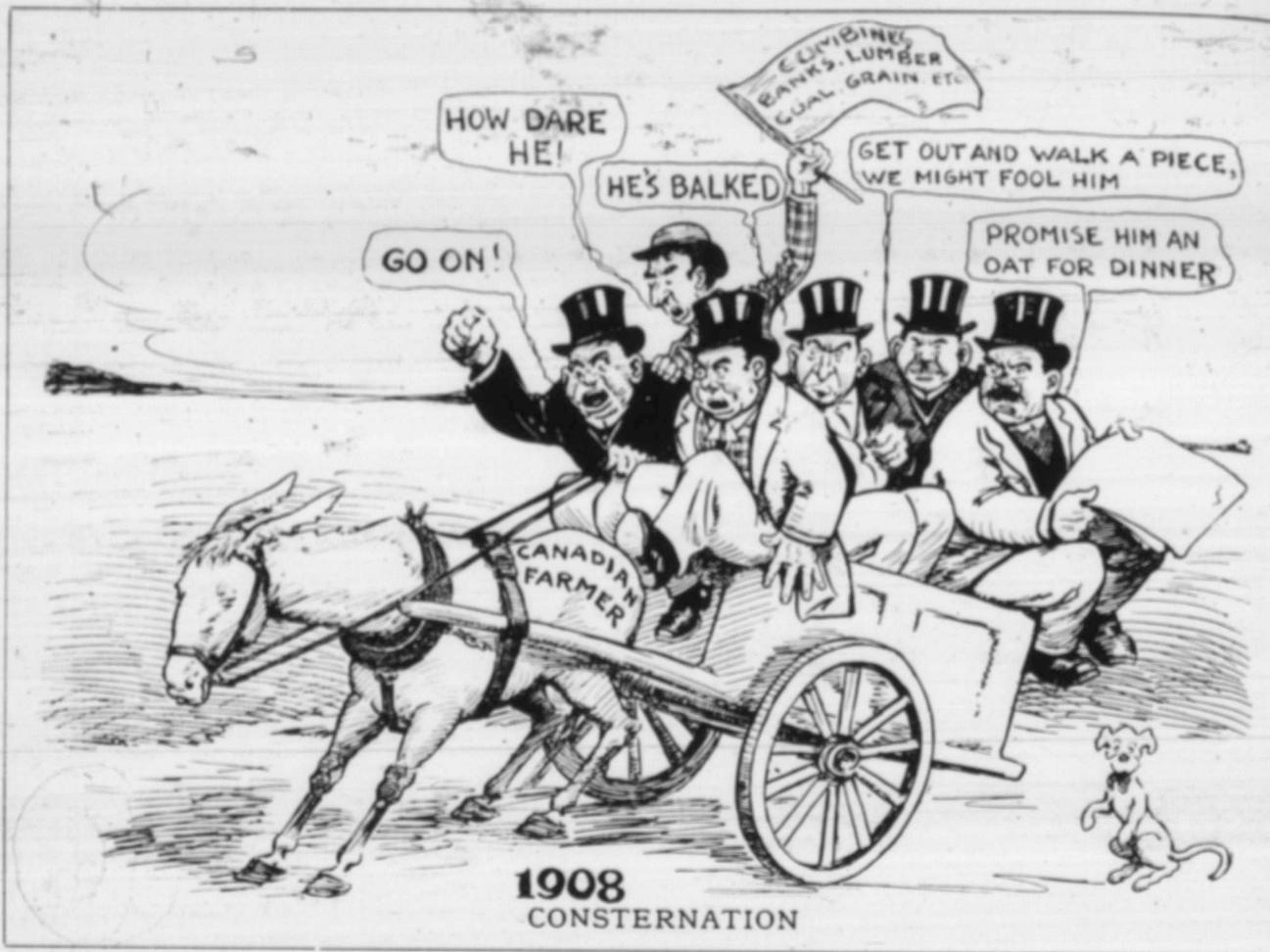
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The evidence and conditions existing clearly show that something must be done. The Ontario plants failed because they were not controlled by authorities in whom the farmers had confidence. The farmers in Denmark did not receive aid from the government except as to shipping and marketing facilities. They have a system of country banks from which they can borrow the capital needed, they guarantee each other's liabilities and they run their own plant, and they agree to supply such plant with their hogs under certain penalties.

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ish the money to build, equip and operate a plant, as they and the directors deem most advisable, so constructed as to admit of enlargement, and the original plant to have a capacity large enough to handle at least 300 hogs a day at the start; that the management take in the farmers' hogs, pay for them at time of delivery up to two-thirds of their estimated value, then at regular intervals as may be agreed upon when sufficient time has elapsed to place the product on the market, pay the producer the balance of the full value of their product, less the cost of curing and marketing the same, and a sum sufficient to pay local working expenses, such as insurance, taxes, directors' remuneration, etc., less one-quarter cent per pound to be applied to the creation of a fund for the purpose of paying back to the government their original investment and interest thereon. At the same time to allow shares to each patron equal to the amount paid into this fund by the assessment of the one-quarter of a cent per pound on his product.

DIVIDEND FOR STOCKHOLDERS.

Your commissioners would further recommend, when the government indebtedness has been fully paid off by this fund, that the fund be applied to paying a reasonable interest to the patrons on the amount of shares held by them and take the balance to be paid as a bonus on each pound of pork supplied; shares to be transferable only to bona fide patrons, and then only by application to and with the consent of the directors. But in the event of the removal or death of any patrons and where application has not been made for such transfer by him or his heirs for the space of one year subsequent to such removal or death, then the directors may have power to cancel such shares and apply the proceeds to the general fund.

Your commissioners would further recommend that in the event of its being found necessary to erect additional plants at other points in the province, those patrons who wish to withdraw from the first existing plant, may do so, with the approval of the directors, the shares held by them being transferred to the new plant with which they may affiliate, and the amount of money thus withdrawn from the first existing plant to be made good by the remaining patrons as before.

EQUALIZATION OF FREIGHT RATES.

As each patron would naturally wish the plant to be located near his special place of business so as to cheapen the freight rates paid by him, your commissioners would recommend that the sum total of all freight rates paid on railways be subdivided and charged equally against each pound of pork supplied.

To minimize the cost of buying hogs, regular shipping days should be established when the patrons could bring their hogs to their respective railway stations where the regular buying agent could be in attendance, and whose duty it would be to grade the hogs, weigh them and credit each patron with the amount due him. In some cases this might mean the shipping of less than carload lots from one station to the next to be made up there, but it would obviate the difficulty of forcing the patron to keep his hogs after they had arrived at the proper size, hence a more uniform grade could be secured. In Denmark the patrons are paid by "dead weight" and quality of the hog after inspection, which method your commissioners consider worthy of careful consideration.

Your commissioners would further recommend that all patrons be required to enter into an agreement to give all the hogs they wish to dispose of for curing purposes to the packing plant of the association of which they are members. And any patrons who sell their hogs in contravention of their agreement shall be subject to a fine not exceeding two dollars for each hog sold, and that the directors of the association shall have power to cancel the shares of such patron up to the amount of such fine inflicted, and also the power to dispose of such cancelled shares to any other patron or in any way they think fit, and to apply the proceeds to the general funds of the association. In the case of over production, or if the plant should be unable from any cause to handle all the hogs offered, then the board of directors may give permission to any of the patrons to dispose of their hogs as they may think fit.

Your commissioners would also recommend that the Stock Commissioner be instructed to canvass the different districts to ascertain the probable number of hogs that the farmers will guarantee to supply and to obtain the signatures of those farmers to this agreement.

CAPACITY OF PLANT.

As to the proper class of building and equipment, while a wooden building can be built for much less money, yet on account of the inflammable nature of the product in

the way of lard and grease, those engaged in the business like to have their buildings as near fireproof as possible.

As a very great part of the cost of equipment is made up of appliances for chilling and cold storage, and as to a very great extent a well cured article depends on proper chilling, and a proper chilling depends partly on the system used and very much on the quality of the insulation used in the building, it is very evident that the best only should be used. This also determines to a very great extent the amount of profits made, because of the greater drain on the amount of refrigerating power supplied if the insulation is defective.

Your commissioners heard of expressions of opinion from some of the producers and from others that a combined system whereby both beef and pork could be handled in one building would be more economical, but we find that this is not altogether borne out by facts—the larger institutions handling each in separate departments.

Then in the matter of cold storage, if the building is adapted to handling beef there is of necessity a great waste of the chilling power if pork is handled in the same building.

Then again, while beef is usually placed on the market in the form of fresh meat, the great bulk of the pork product is placed on the market in the cured state.

A number of chilling systems are in use, but the pork packing system of compressed ammonia seems to meet with general favor.

As to the kind of insulation used, while a great number use sheet cork in the building, yet a great many practical men think that insulation made up of boards and paper with plenty of dead-air space is preferable.

Your commissioners believe these are things that might be safe to leave to a designer, but we think that the practical experience of men engaged in the business should be taken into account.

COST OF OPERATION.

As to the cost of operation, your commissioners submit that it depends very much on the amount of raw material available, a steady, full supply being handled for very much less per hog than only a small fitful supply.

One up-to-date Canadian plant while running short

(Continued on page 50)



What Farmers Say

Spruce Grove Centre
Feb. 9th, 1909

Dear Sirs—The Kramer Rotary Plow Attachment which we purchased from you has given perfect satisfaction. We find it does good work and fills a long-felt need for conserving what moisture is in the ground. We found it added very little to the draft, and four horses handled the plow and attachments quite handily in deep plowing.

Yours truly,
THE WINTERBURN FARM CO., LTD.

Horse Hills, Feb. 3rd, 1909.

Dear Sirs—The Kramer Rotary Harrow appears to me to fulfil the primary conditions of proper soil tillage; for the ploughing and harrowing are done simultaneously, so that a perfect dust mulch is made, and no chance given for the escape of moisture. My land looked like a piece of velvet, so well was the pulverization done.

Yours truly,
FREDERICK SAEGERT.

The Kramer Rotary Harrow

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ANOTHER STAGE IN THE GRAIN GROWERS' STRUGGLE

The struggle of the Grain Growers to free the grain trade of the Western provinces from the grasp of the monopoly that now controls it has been advanced a stage in Manitoba by the motion made by Premier Roblin and passed by the legislature. It may be noted also that the Provincial Government of Alberta passed a similar resolution a few days ago.

In our last issue we referred to the reply of the Premiers to the proposal made by the Interprovincial Council as "Not a reply, but simply a diplomatic evasion of the question with the hope of diverting the farmers from their aim."

The unanimity manifested at the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention for government ownership of elevators, and the lucid unequivocal reply of the Interprovincial Council clearly sets forth the fact that they know their position and that they have no intention of being side-tracked by any diplomatic moves on the part of the Premiers or Governments of the provinces.

Mr. Roblin's motion, which we publish below, afforded the opposition in the House an opportunity to show their hand. Mr. John Williams, member for Arthur, moved an amendment (also given below) which was in effect (after reciting the proposals made by the grain Growers) that the Dominion Government be memorialized to co-operate with the Province of Manitoba by supplementing provincial legislation by such Dominion legislation as may be necessary to give effect to the proposals made by the Interprovincial Council.

Evidently the government did not desire to divide the House on the amendment, as the Attorney General raised the point that the amendment was out of order, and Mr. Speaker sustained his contention.

It is contemplated by the Grain Growers that after the provinces establish a system of storage elevators, the service can be improved by certain amendments to the

Inspection and Sales acts, and that seems to be the idea Mr. Williams had in framing his amendment. Though it would have been more satisfactory had the Government allowed the amendment to come to a vote, the incident clears the air somewhat and commits the Opposition to the proposition made by the Grain Growers.

The Premier moved the following resolution:—
"Resolved, that a memorial be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council setting forth that: Whereas the farmers of Manitoba are dissatisfied with the present arrangements for storing grain at initial points, the elevators being in the hands of the grain dealers; and, whereas the farmers believe that it would be in their interests and in the interests of the public generally that the initial elevators be publicly owned and controlled; and whereas, under our constitution, the power to control and regulate the storage and handling of grain, the weights and grades, the power to control and regulate the transportation companies and to make provision for the granting of elevator sites on railways as well as the distribution of cars, and generally all matters relating to the grain trade of Canada, rests in the Federal Parliament and not in the provinces, as provided in 'The British North America Act.'

"Therefore this Assembly begs to call your Excellency's attention to the desirability of the Government of Canada dealing with the initial elevator situation either by

"(a) Making provision for government ownership and operation of the grain elevators in Manitoba; or,

"(b) By having conferred upon this province, either by Dominion or Imperial legislation, the power to fully deal with the question of storage, transportation and grading of grain."

AMENDMENT TO MR. ROBLIN'S RESOLUTION.

In asking the local government to take some action in the matter of taking over and operating the interior elevators, Mr. Williams moved the following amendment to the Premier's resolution, seconded by Dr. Thornton:

"And whereas the requests of the farmers have been set forth in the following proposition submitted to the Premier of Manitoba, by the Interprovincial Council of



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When buying fencing FORGET about the NOW cost. Do as the railways. Think only of PERMANENCY. Select the fence with the quality; weight, stiffness and strength to give longest service. And three or four years from now you will shake hands with yourself because you were shrewd enough to see eye to eye with the railways and buy IDEAL woven Wire Fence.

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JOIN OUR STAFF OF AGENTS and increase your income. The weight, quality and strength of IDEAL fence make it easiest to sell.

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the Grain Growers' associations, and also by the Grain Growers' association of Manitoba:

"Resolved,—that we, the members of the Interprovincial Council, having the verbal suggestions of the Premiers placed before us, and having carefully considered the same, regard them as being totally inadequate to safeguarding the interests of the farmers in marketing their grain, and we beg to reiterate our former request that the government acquire and operate the interior storage facilities along the lines previously stated, more specific details in certain particulars of which are given below:

"(1) That the government provide by purchase or construction or both at each railway point where any considerable quantity of grain is marketed, elevator facilities with up-to-date equipment for cleaning, weighing and loading grain; that these facilities for the most part be subdivided into bins of 1,000 bushels capacity and that the system be operated by the government direct, or through a commission appointed for that purpose.

"(2) That the minimum capacity required at each shipping point will be approximately one-third of the quantity annually marketed there. This whole amount need not, however, be provided at the outset, but the storage structure should be so arranged as to admit easily of addition and extension as necessity demands.

"(3) That the charges for handling and storing grain be such as to provide interest on amount invested, cost of maintenance and provision for gradual payment of initial cost.

"(4) That a certain per cent. of the storage (not to exceed 25 per cent.) should be at the disposal of buyers of street grain.

"(5) That two or more farmers be granted the privilege of jointly occupying a bin.

"Advantages without the co-operation of the Dominion Government:

"(a) The abuses incident to the storage facilities being in the hands of those interested in the purchase and sale of grain would be abolished, such as improper grading, the giving of light weight, the taking of excessive dockage, the substituting of grain of inferior quality for that specially binned by the farmer, denying the privilege of special binning to the farmers on the false plea of lack of space and interference with the freedom of shipment of stored grain by the owner.

"(b) Adequate facilities for the cleaning of the grain are not provided by the elevator companies. The government system would enable the cleaning of grain to grade requirements before shipment, retaining to the farmers a large amount of screenings valuable for feeding purposes, increasing their chances of obtaining higher grades when grain was inspected and saving them from payment of freight on screenings from point of shipment to the terminals.

"(c) Dockage would be no longer a matter of guess work. The farmer would be credited with his exact amount of cleaned grain and permitted to retain his screenings, which oftentimes include valuable grains of various kinds, as well as weed seeds having a high feeding value.

"The following facts illustrate the saving possible in this connection: It is estimated that the 70,000,000 bush. of wheat of the crop of 1906 inspected contained 2 per cent. or 1,400,000 bushels of screenings, averaging in worth 3c. per lb., and which cost the farmer on an average 10 cents per bushel in freight charges owing to his inability to have his grain cleaned before shipment. These two items represent a loss of \$560,000 to the farmers of the west which will occur every year with additions until abolished by the establishment of a government storage system equipped with proper cleaning apparatus. The above amount would pay the interest on a sum sufficient to create the storage system asked for and provide a sinking fund which would liquidate the cost within a reasonable term of years.

The grain being weighed into cars by a government official having no interest therein, will facilitate the collections of claims for shortage from the railway companies.

"(d) The preservation of the identity of grain in special bins under the custody of government officials will make possible the establishment of a sample market which will largely correct the injustices incident to a grading system when climatic conditions make it impossible for the grade description to classify grain according to its intrinsic value. For example, a slight bleaching suffered by a slight percentage of wheat the year before last condemned millions of bushels having the essential qualities of one hard to be graded as two northern, making the price four cents per bushel less than it would have been and occasioning an enormous loss to the pro-

ducers. Also this year owing to a general frost, the grading system operated to group types of wheat together in the same bin having in many cases a difference in value of twenty cents a bushel.

"(e) The having of storage facilities in the interior under government supervision would make it possible to send samples to be displayed on the sample market in advance of shipment. This would permit the grain to be exhibited for a number of days without expense to the owner, and also permit of the grain being sold for shipment, either east or west of the point loaded.

"(f) With the building of the Hudson's Bay railway will come a still greater advantage in interior storage, as grain in the interior will have the choice of two routes and two markets, while grain sent to the terminals before being sold will have only one.

"(g) The presence of government storage facilities that could be used by buyers who are not owners of elevators would place these buyers in a position to compete on even terms, thus preventing a monopoly of the market by elevator owners, and tending to keep street and track prices near together.

"(2) Advantages with the co-operation of the Dominion Government.

"The complete plan of the Grain Growers contemplates the passing of an amendment to the Inspection and Sale Act that will permit the operator of a Provincial elevator to discharge the functions of a Dominion weighman and sampler, and the granting of weight and grade certificates, the grading to be done by the inspection staff at Winnipeg, using the samples of the contents of the special bins forwarded by the elevator operators.

"Several members of the Dominion Government have given representatives of the Grain Growers an assurance that such legislation can be easily secured as soon as the request is made by a provincial government.

"The additional advantages under these circumstances would be that grain could be sold for future delivery to greater advantage since the grade would be known. Also advances on warehouse receipts could be secured as soon as delivery of a car lot was completed at the initial elevator, enabling a farmer to discharge his more pressing liabilities and market his grain in a leisurely manner, selling only when there was an active milling or export demand. The effect would be a generally higher level of prices for the farmer. Collections would be facilitated, and transportation would not be demanded at any season of the year in excess of the power of reasonably equipped railways.

"The best of all reasons for creating the system is that the class who form the major part of the population demand it, and that it can be granted without placing a tax upon the remainder of the people.

"Therefore this Assembly begs to call your Excellency's attention to the desirability of the government of Canada, co-operating with the province of Manitoba by supplementing Provincial legislation by such Dominion legislation as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations set forth in the proposals to the Premier by the Interprovincial Council of the Grain Growers' Associations and the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba."

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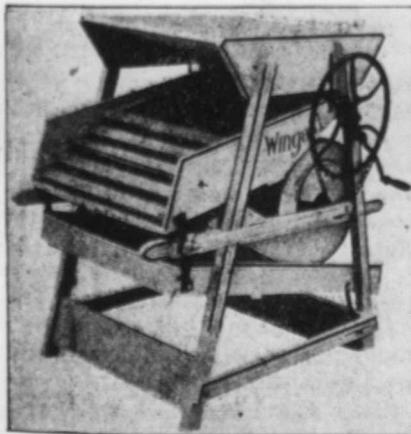


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MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Abstract Statement of Accounts of Secretary-Treasurer for year 1908 (Omitted from Last Issue for Lack of Space.)

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash on hand 1st Jan., 1908	\$ 729.80
Membership fees	2203.84
Prosecution Fund	487.10
	<u>3420.74</u>
Deficit to Balance	64.86
	<u>\$3485.60</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Printing	\$ 349.10
Convention	118.15
Legislative Committee	582.50
Interprovincial Council	326.80
Stationery	3.30
Exchange	3.35
Executive meetings	128.85
Board meetings	107.45
Organizing	635.65
Postage	31.65
Telegrams and Telephone	21.90
Sundries :	
Express Co., badges	16.65
D. W. McCuaig, voted at Convention..	100.00
Peter Middleton (auditing)	5.00
David Sherriff (auditing)	5.00
D. W. McCuaig (attending W. Miller's funeral)	12.15
Secretary's Guarantee Bond	10.00
Miss Fitzgerald, typewriting Royal Grain Comm. Report	30.00
Donations to Seed Fair	50.00
Jas. Riggs (typewriting)	1.50
R. McKenzie, salary	500.00
Morice & O'Connor, legal services	109.80
R. McKenzie's expenses to Ottawa.....	128.75
Jas. Simpson, copy report	50.00
Nor'-West Farmer, advertising	15.00
R. C. Henders, expenses to Ottawa.....	131.90
Typewriting at Ottawa	6.60
Telephone	4.55
	<u>\$3485.60</u>

MEMBERSHIP DUES.

Arizona, \$24.50; Archie, \$14.00; Ashville, \$14.50; Alexander, \$13.50; Bagot, \$15.00; Baldur, \$13.50; Beaver, \$6.00; Benito, \$9.50; Binscarth, \$18.00; Birtle, \$15.00; Birnie, \$8.50; Blaires, \$7.50; Boissevain, \$43.00; Bradwardine, \$20.00; Brandon, \$35.00; Beresford, \$11.50; Carberry, \$18.00; Carman, \$7.00; Cartwright, \$8.00; Carroll, \$54.00; Clearwater, \$5.00; Crandall, \$25.00; Crystal City, \$11.00; Cypress River, \$15.00; Dauphin, \$29.00; Deloraine, \$35.50; Douglas, \$12.50; Dunrea, \$15.00; Durban, \$10.00; Eden, \$23.00; Edwin, \$10.00; Elkhorn, \$20.00; Elkpark, \$9.50; Elm Creek, \$11.00; Eli, \$22.50; Emerson, \$16.50; Fork River, \$5.00; Foxwarren, \$65.00; Gilbert Plains, \$60.50; Gladstone, \$7.00; Glenboro, \$11.50; Goodlands, \$15.50; Golden Stream, \$15.00; Greysville, \$12.00; Hamiota, \$45.00; Hartney, \$18.00; Holland, \$18.50; Howden, \$11.00; Kelloe, \$16.00; Kelwood, \$4.50; Kenville, \$27.50; Kenton, \$17.50; Killarney, \$19.50; Lasalle, \$7.50; Lauder, \$10.00; Lavenham, \$14.50; Lenore, \$27.50; Letellier, \$10.00; Lornesdale, \$21.50; Lyleton, \$14.00; MacGregor, \$25.00; Manitou, \$13.00; Manson, \$13.00; Margaret, \$11.00; Medora, \$16.50; Mariapolis, \$11.00; Melita, \$30.00; Miami, \$20.00; Miniota, \$16.50; Minnedosa, \$12.00; Minto, \$26.00; Moore Park, \$11.00; McCreary, \$10.00; Ninga, \$40.00; Notre Dame de Lourdes, \$12.00; Newdale, \$15.50; Oak Bluff, \$8.50; Oak Lake, \$15.50; Oak River, \$27.50; Oak Vile, \$22.00; Pierson, \$9.50; Pilot Mound, \$24.00; Pipestone, \$18.50; Plumas, \$11.00; Pine Creek, \$6.00; Rapid City, \$16.00; Rathwell, \$14.00; Reston, \$25.50; Ridgeville, \$29.00; Rookhurst, \$37.00; Roland, \$28.50; Rosebank, \$7.00; Rounthwaite, \$22.00; Russell, \$81.50; Roblin, \$21.50; Rossburn, \$15.00; Rosser, \$13.50; Salisbury, \$4.00; Shoal Lake, \$35.00; Snowflake, \$10.00; Sperling, \$17.84; Spring Brook, \$5.00; Springhill, \$13.50; Souris, \$8.50; Somerset, \$9.00; Solsgirth, \$12.00; Starbuck, \$6.50; Ste. Elizabeth, \$32.50; St. Lazarre, \$7.00; Stockton, \$14.00; Strathclair, \$27.50; Ste. Rose du Lac, \$35.00; Swan Lake, \$7.50; Seeburn, \$8.00; Treherne, \$10.50; Virden, \$67.00; Waskada, \$10.00; Wawanesa, \$10.50; Woodmore, \$6.00; Wellwood, \$8.50; total \$2203.84.

PROSECUTION FUND.

Archie, \$12.00; Ashville, \$1.25; Baldur, \$10.00; Bagot, \$15.00; Bradwardine, \$16.00; Brandon, \$10.00; Crystal City, \$13.00; Cypress River, \$15.00; Deloraine, \$11.50; Dunrea, \$12.00; Elkhorn, \$34.00; Emerson, \$16.50; Gilbert Plains, \$25.50; Goodlands, \$10.00; Graysville, \$5.00; Glenboro, \$2.00; Hamiota, \$7.00; Killarney, \$5.00; Lauder, \$10.00; Lenore, \$25.00; Margaret, \$11.00; Medora, \$3.50; Miniota, \$18.00; Newdale, \$13.00; Oak Bluff, \$12.50; Pierson, \$17.50; Pipestone, \$16.50; Portage la Prairie, \$69.00; Roland, \$20.00; Rookhurst, \$11.35; Rounthwaite, \$8.00; St. Elizabeth, \$4.00; Strathclair, \$7.00; Swan Lake, \$3.50; Union Point, \$3.50; Wellwood, \$13.50; total, \$487.10.

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MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING OF EXECUTIVE MANITOBA G.G.A.

(Held at Winnipeg 24th January, 1909.)

Present, D. W. McCuaig, D. D. McArthur, R. M. Wilson, Peter Wright, J. S. Wood, G. H. Malcolm, and R. McKenzie.

President in the Chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Executive reported having interviewed the Railway Officials in reference to resolutions committed to them by the Convention, and the Board directed them to continue pressing for relief in the matter of reduced rates on grain consigned to local points, accommodation for passengers, and agents to look after shipping of grain at flag stations.

D. D. McArthur—J. S. Wood. That we authorize R. C. Henders to proceed to Ottawa to make arrangements as to the proper way and time to present the petitions re government ownership of terminal and transfer elevators, and watch legislation that affects Grain Growers interests. Further, in the event of it being desirable to send another delegate, that R. McKenzie be authorized to act. Carried.

Geo. H. Malcolm—R. M. Wilson. That we recommend the Secretary of the Interprovincial Council to write the Saskatchewan Association urging them to send a joint delegation to represent their Association at Ottawa to present the petition re Government Ownership of Terminals and Transfer elevators, and watch legislation affecting the Grain Act and other legislation asked for by the Annual Convention. Carried.

Peter Wright—J. S. Wood. That our delegation to Ottawa urge the Government to amend the Criminal Code as it affects combines, and that the Secretary be instructed to secure from Mr. Bonnar a draft amendment to cover the case. Carried.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS

The representations made to the Board of Railway Commissioners as to removing planks from highway crossings during the winter months has resulted in the Board passing the following order:

Upon the Report and recommendation of the Chief Engineer of the Board of Railway Commissioners, it is ordered:

1. That every railway company subject to the jurisdiction of the Board be and is hereby forbidden to remove the planking from any highway crossing during the winter months.

2. That the operation of those portions of its main or branch lines where the snowfall is such as to require the running of snowplows or flangers, the company may, on the first day of December in each and every year, remove the planks from the inside of the rails at any farm crossing for a space not exceeding twelve inches in width: provided that the planks so removed be replaced by the company in the spring as soon as the snow is off the ground.

3. That in the case of farm crossings not used during the winter months the company may, on the first day of December in each and every year, remove all the planking at such crossings subject to the condition that the same be replaced as soon as the snow is off the ground in the spring.

(Sgd.) D'ARCY SCOTT,
Assistant Chief Commissioner,

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

This is quite satisfactory to the Grain Growers' who interested themselves in this question.

A GRAIN GROWER IN THE LEGISLATURE

What happened when Premier Roblin moved a resolution in the Manitoba Legislature a few days ago to memorialize the Dominion Government to either assume the responsibility of providing elevators at interior points and thus relieve the Provincial Government of the duty, or give the Provincial Government power to grade grain, control railroads, etc., which if they did everybody knows who has given the question study, would not be in the interests of the provinces, shows the advantages to the Grain Growers of having representatives in the House to seize an opportunity quickly, to guard their interests.

Mr. Williams, a farmer representing Arthur constituency in the Legislature, through his close connection with the Association since its inception, and having made a study of what the Grain Growers are concerned in, notwithstanding the short notice given by the Premier, was prepared to move an amendment which embodies the principles involved in the proposals of the United Farmers, and in this way placed the matter fairly before the legislature and the country. A member, even though a farmer and in sympathy with farmers, but who is not conversant with the objects the Association has in view, could not do as Mr. Williams had done without getting into communication with the Grain Growers.

EQUALLY PAINFUL

"Huh! What do you know about war? Did you ever hurl yourself into the 'imminent, deadly breach' or 'seek the bubble reputation, even in the cannon's mouth'?"

"Well, no; not exactly. Not to any noticeable extent. But I have taken home unexpectedly, company to dinner."—Puck.

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WHAT CO-OPERATION HAS DONE FOR NIAGARA FRUIT MEN

"Thirty-five years ago," said Wm. Armstrong, at the annual banquet of the St. Catharines Cold Storage Co., "I drew a load of fine peaches into St. Catharines, and was unable to sell them even at 20 cents a bushel."

To-day the production of peaches in that same district is at least one thousand times greater than it was at the period at which Mr. Armstrong spoke, and the price, instead of being 20 cents per bushel, is seven times that amount. The increase in price in face of such enormous enlargement in production, is mainly the result of the excellent work performed through the St. Catharines Cold Storage Co. That company is a co-operative organization embracing the best fruit growers in three townships. It has developed such a system of distribution and marketing that Niagara peaches are sold to-day almost from one end of the Dominion to the other at prices which give exceedingly satisfactory returns to the grower.

SALES OF OVER \$100,000.

During the last season this association shipped no less than 250 cars of tender fruit—plums, peaches, pears, grapes, etc.—with an aggregate value of \$104,000. This fruit was all disposed of on the co-operative system. In addition to that the association purchased \$3,500 worth of spraying material in the same way, as well as between \$30,000 and \$40,000 worth of baskets and packages.

One of the most useful works carried through by organization is in the improvements effected in the railway service. A representative of the Great Northern said that his company, in connection with the Canadian lines was able last season to land fruit in Winnipeg by freight, in five and one-half days from St. Catharines, and in not a single case was a complaint made in regard to the condition of the fruit on arrival. That, as the Great Northern representative said, is a better service than was rendered by express a few years ago. It has been rendered possible by an organization which has enabled growers to ship their fruit in large volume.

Co-operation has been a good thing for even the largest and most prosperous growers in the St. Catharines district. It has been relatively a still better thing for the inexperienced and small growers. A very considerable portion of those engaged in growing fruit in the district to-day are former mechanics who, with a few hundred dollars have succeeded in making a start, and who have been helped along in the way of producing the best and marketing in the most profitable way by the assistance rendered in spraying and marketing through the co-operative association, of which they are members. As President Thompson said during the fruit conference in connection with the short course at the O.A.C., co-operation has not been made the means of creating a few millionaires, but it has been successful in assisting a very large number towards a fair competence. Of the 200 who sat down at the annual banquet of the Cold Storage Co. at St. Catharines of Friday evening, fully one-half were owners of fifty acres or less, and in a very considerable number of cases the capital of these, over and above incumbrances, would not run beyond \$1,000 to \$4,000 each. Of course in a large number of cases the holdings were very much in excess of that, but it is these men of comparatively small means for whom co-operation is doing the most.

ONE MAN LARGELY RESPONSIBLE.

What has been accomplished is very largely the result of the unselfish public spirit and indelatigable energy shown by Robt. Thompson, the President of the association. The greater part of the work of organizing in the first place was performed by him, and on his

shoulders has rested the principal burden of carrying the work ever since. One can scarcely realize, even after learning the facts above stated, how immensely valuable is the service which has been rendered by Mr. Thompson to his fellow fruit-growers.

AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO OTHERS.

What has been accomplished in the Niagara district should be an incentive to growers in all parts of Ontario. Co-operation, as demonstrated in the Niagara district, means buying material at lower cost than in the case of individual purchases; it means better methods of cultivation, spraying, pruning, etc., and consequent improvement in the fruit output; it means systematic distribution, with the result of preventing a glut in one place and a famine in another; it means shipping in large lots, with a consequent saving in freight rates, and improvement in service; it means, in short, organization and prosperity, instead of disorganization and comparative poverty.

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When you make a mistake, don't look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your own mind, and then look forward. Mistakes are lessons of wisdom. . . . The past cannot be changed. The future is yet in your power.—Hugh White.

Desire not to live long but to live well,
How long we live, not years but actions tell.

Watkins.

Wear your learning, like your watch, in a private pocket, and do not pull it out and strike it, merely to show that you have one. If you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it, but do not proclaim it hourly and unasked, like the watchman.—Lord Chesterfield.

PERSONALITIES

Keep clear of personalities in general conversation. Talk of things, objects, thoughts. The smallest minds occupy themselves with personalities. Do not heedlessly report ill of others, and as far as possible dwell on the good side of human beings. There are family boards where a constant process of depreciating, assigning motives, and cutting up character goes forward. They are not pleasant places. There is evil enough in man, God knows! But it is not the mission of every young man and woman to detail and report it all. Keep the atmosphere as pure as possible, and fragrant with gentleness and charity.

THE REAL RICH MAN

I ought not to allow any man, because he has broad lands, to feel rich in my presence. I ought to make him feel that I can do without his riches; that I cannot be bought—neither by comfort, neither by pride; and, though I be utterly penniless, and receiving bread from him, that he is the poor man beside me.—Emerson.

CONTENTMENT

During the whole progress of life, the principal materials of our comfort or uneasiness lie within ourselves. Could the covetous or discontented have more wealth and honour, and be preserved from enemies and infirmities; nay, if they could have perpetual youth given them, still they would be restless and unhappy. To good persons the little they have is under a blessing, and therefore, being content with it, they are happy. Discontent is to be found among the lower as well as the high ranks in society, and having once seized the mind, it acts as a corrosive, by eating out our present comforts, and spreading a gloom over all our prospects; it broods over imaginary sorrows, and injures the body as well as the soul. All solicitude which goes beyond prudent precaution is to be avoided; we should make the best of our present circumstances in the fear of God and the practice of our duty without any immoderate care for the future.—Dr. Blair.

THE RIGHT MAN

I haven't much faith in the man who complains
Of the work he has chosen to do.
He's lazy, or else he is lacking in brains,
And a bit of a hypocrite, too.
He's likely to cheat, and he's likely to shirk;
Away with the man who finds fault with his work.

But give me the man with the sun in his face,
And the shadows all dancing behind;
Who can meet his reverses with calmness and grace,
And never forgets to be kind;
For whether he's sovereign, merchant, or clerk,
I've faith in the man who's in love with his work.

THE UNCERTAINTIES OF FORTUNE

No man suffers by bad fortune, but he who has been deceived by good. If we grow fond of her gifts; if we fancy that they belong to us, and are perpetually to remain with us; if we lean upon them, and expect to be considered for them, we shall sink into all the bitterness of grief, as soon as these false and transitory benefits pass away—as soon as our vain and childish minds, unfraught with solid pleasures, become destitute even of those which are imaginary. But if we do not suffer ourselves to be transported with prosperity, neither shall we be reduced by adversity. Our souls will be proof against the dangers of both these states; and, having explored our strength, we shall be sure of it, for, in the midst of felicity, we shall have tried how we can bear misfortune. Ignominy can take no hold on virtue, for virtue is in every condition the same, and challenges the same respect.

We applaud the world when she prospers, and when she falls into adversity we applaud her. Like the temples of the gods, she is venerable even in her ruins. After this, must it not appear a degree of madness to defer one moment acquiring the only arms capable of defending us against attacks to which at every moment we are exposed? Our being miserable, or not miserable, when we fall into misfortunes, depends on the manner in which we have enjoyed prosperity.—Lord Bolingbroke.

"PROPERTY"

There was a memorable saying of the last generation: "Property has its duties as well as its rights." But our view of Property is this: "The rights of Property mean concentration of social duties." Our Socialism rests in "Duty", not on "Right." Duty is always plain; Right is a verbal mystification. A man can always and everywhere do his duty. He seldom can get his supposed rights without trampling on the rights of others. Men wrangle incessantly as to rights. They easily agree as to duties. The performance of duty is always an ennobling, a moral, a religious act. The struggle for rights calls out all the passions of self and of combat.—Frederic Harrison.

THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE

When the end comes the whole of life will appear but as a day, and the only question of any moment to us then will be, Has that day been wasted? Wasted it has not been by those who have been, for however short a time, a source of happiness and of good even to the narrowest circle. But there is only one plain rule of life eternally binding, and independent of all variation of creeds, embracing equally the greatest moralities and the smallest—it is this: Try thyself unweariedly till thou findest the highest thing thou art capable of doing, faculties and circumstances being both duly considered, and then do it.—John Stuart Mill.

I think if people oftener saw the break of day, they would vow oftener to keep that dawning day holy, and would not so often let its fair hours drift away with nothing done, that were not best left undone.—Ariadne.

There comes a time when almost every woman sings a Magnificat. It may be when she receives her first-born into her arms, or when a pure virginal love springs up in her heart; or the victory over some temptation; the gaining of a cherished desire; the return of a prodigal child; or the restoration to health. But whichever it may be, there arises a hymn to heaven which is acceptable unto God.—Jean Maclean.

FROM CHARLES KINGSLEY

My friends, do you think God "visits" the earth or you, only to harm you? I tell you that every blade of grass grows by "the visitation of God."

In spite of all, God is stronger than the devil, life stronger than death, wisdom stronger than folly, order stronger than disorder, fruitfulness stronger than destruction.

Be sure that, if you obey the laws of this earth where God has put you, you will never need to be anxious or to fret, but you will prosper right well, you and your children after you.

Why has God given us senses, eyes and ears and understanding? That by them we may feed our souls with things which we see and hear; things which are going on in the world around us.

Make a rule, and pray God to help you to keep it; never, if possible, to lie down at night without being able to say, "I have made one human being a little wiser, or a little happier, or a little better this day."

Did it ever strike you that goodness is not merely a beautiful thing, but the beautiful thing; by far the most beautiful thing in the world; and that badness is not merely an ugly thing, but the ugliest thing in the world?

If a man in the struggle of life sees God and Christ and duty all around him, that thought will be a helmet for his head. It will keep his brain and mind clear, quiet, prudent to perceive and know what things he ought to do.

CONSCIENCE

What is there in all the gratifications of passion, the pomp of the world, and the enjoyments of it, to the delights of a good conscience? It is the health of the mind; it is a sweet perfume that diffuses its fragrance over everything near it, without exhausting its store; unaccompanied with this, the gay pleasures of the world are like brilliants to a diseased eye, music to a deaf ear, wine to an ardent fever, or dainties in the languor of an ague. A good conscience is, indeed, the peace of God which passeth understanding; how happy is it to lie down with such a sweet companion after a day spent in communion with God, and the necessary duties of life!

Dr. Knox.

INSURING RIGHT-THINKING

Our thought-life does not stay much higher than our act-life. Right-thinking comes from right-living. "Our lives are what our thoughts are," says Emerson. Yes; but our thoughts are what our lives are; and it is no more possible for a man to have consistently high thoughts while his life is trailing in the dust than it is for his body to move in opposite directions at the same time. We must keep our lives clear of that which starts the wrong thought; for the thought, thus started, comes back again and controls the life and leads on to acts that would not have been tolerated at first. The man who is hard at work doing God's will every moment of his waking hours is not going to have much difficulty in thinking thoughts that will help to lift him still higher. It is easier to control our actions than our thoughts; and the surest way to control our thoughts is through our actions.

DEFECTIVE HOME LIFE

Our greatest national need is that of a pure and pious motherhood. "If the world is bad," said George MacDonald, "it is because it is badly mothered." The sacred name of mother means home. It means tender and unwearied love; it means family life; it means thoughtful care for the race in its infancy and youth. Olive Schreiner has said, with deep truth: "The first six years of our life make us—all that is added later is only veneer." Now, in these years the potent influence is that of home. To the mother belongs the mighty power of first impressions. The mother deals with the child when it is in a mouldable condition, when, indeed, the soul is as wax to receive and as marble to retain. The things which are taught in childhood grow, as it were, into the soul. They become a part of its very blood and fibre. They can never be utterly obliterated or destroyed. Nothing can make up for the loss of a noble mother's influence. We have received our divinest lessons at a mother's knee. But what kind of motherhood can exist in the city slum? The mother should have a house worthy of being called a home, release from arduous labour, and a fair degree of leisure, for the duties to which she is called. Mr. D. L. Moody, the American evangelist, said: "The home was founded before the Church, and you in Britain stand more in need of homes than of churches." What a mockery these words appear in a land where the love of home is so strong. We are proud of our home life, and rightly so, for there are no happier homes than those of England.

Yet how many thousands of the toiling poor are practically homeless, shut up in miserable dens of filth and crime, in which home saceties are impossible? What tender care for child-life can be expected in the reeking tenements into which so many are thrust? Who can wonder at the child mortality, which is one of the scandals of our boasted civilisation, and which has risen as high in England and Wales as one hundred and twenty thousand in a single year? "A fact which, when recognised," as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said, "almost prevented Britain from looking the world in the face." Love of country can only arise from love of home. Patriotism cannot breathe in the slums of our great cities. Here the housing question is once more thrust upon us, and we are verily guilty as a nation if we do not provide for the people decent homes where virtue is made possible, and the tender Spirit of God may visit, uplift, and bless.

It is well that while we range with Science, glorying in the Time,

City children soak and blacken soul and sense in city slime?

WORK—METHOD

What we would do, let us begin to-day. Every good we would have must be paid for in strokes of daily effort.—William James.

Now, forget your haste, just for a second or two, let go pushing the train you are riding in, stop trying to do all your work at once; and perceive how deliberate, how regal, how indolent your soul is, how sure of itself, how indifferent to the petty chances of actuality or accomplished toil.—Bliss Carman.

There is a sublime sort of courage in the man or woman who goes straight on, and, regardless of individual feeling or whether the spirit is willing or not, fulfils the duty of the hour and unhesitatingly does the next thing. The world's great army of workers has, as a rule, but little opportunity to choose what this next thing shall be. The work has to be done, the time has come for doing it, and that is all there is about it.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW SPRING CATALOGUE

OUR new Spring and Summer catalogue has been issued and a copy should now be in the hands of everyone who purchases goods from us, or who has been in the habit of receiving our catalogue in the past.

The one that has just gone out is by odds the best that we have ever compiled. The illustrations are better; the descriptions are better; the selections are better; and above all the values are the best we have ever offered.

Since coming to Winnipeg we have frequently had inquiries regarding Farm Implements, and as our aim has been, and ever will be, to be the greatest possible service to the purchasing public we have this season added some lines that will be of very great interest to the farmers of the West. Our wagons, our hayrakes, our mowers, our disk and drag harrows, our field cultivators, and our hay carrier outfits are built by the leading manufacturers in their several lines and will be found satisfactory in all respects. A full description of these various goods are contained on pages 291 to 294 of our new catalogue.

Other lines, as usual, demonstrate our supremacy in style and value. Our ladies' ready-to-wear garments are made in the same styles as are being worn in New York, Paris, and other centres of fashion. Our millinery is at least six months in advance of the styles to be seen elsewhere in the country, and the reason is that it is copied from the newest French styles brought to us by Express from the French capital. The models cost us a lot of money; but the facsimiles we are offering to our Mail Order customers at extremely moderate prices.

Our men's clothing shows a marked improvement over anything we have ever before shown in this line, in style, quality and value. The illustrations in the catalogue are copied from the very latest creations in men's wearing apparel. In times past we have been a bit conservative in the matter of styles, but our Winnipeg experience has taught us that the young men of the West want the best and the newest to be had; and they have the money to pay for it.

We kept this fact very prominently before us when preparing our new Spring and Summer catalogue as a perusal of the clothing pages will show.

These are a very few of the many interesting features of our catalogue, and you can become familiar with them all by studying the catalogue. If you have not already received a copy, let us know, and if any of your friends have not, send us their names and addresses.

The catalogue is sent free on request and will be found interesting both as a style book and a price dictionary.

WRITE FOR OUR GROCERY CATALOGUE

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED

WINNIPEG, CANADA

CO-OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

By Murdo Cameron (Floral)

To any person unacquainted with the co-operative movement as carried on in the British Isles, a study of the large amount of productive industry carried on by the Wholesale Societies and the vast volume of business done by the Retail Stores must appear amazing.

Yet for some years the movement was not an unqualified success. Internal quarrels, utopian ideas of conducting business, trade conditions and mismanagement proved fatal to many of the stores.

It was not until the early eighties that co-operation got a fresh impulse through the able support of a few well known and trusted reformers. The idea of the self-owned, self-directed was definitely abandoned. Partly owing no doubt to the better education of the working classes, partly also to training in co-operative management, trades union, and Friendly Societies, and certainly in no small degree to the active propaganda inaugurated, societies increased "by leaps and bounds," so that at the present time every town and village of any importance has its co-operative store and many with several branches.

The numerical and financial position of the movement when the writer left Scotland early in 1903 was as follows:

Number of societies, 2174; number of members, 1,886,252 (about ten millions of the population); capital, \$160,835,405; sales, \$405,102,140; profits \$40,889,110; capital invested other than in trade, \$93,572,745.

I will confine myself now to Scotland, and give a few facts which may prove interesting. The Consumers' Societies (retail) are decidedly predominant. In some cases of productive co-operation the membership is composed largely of the workers. In others the workers form a small percentage of the membership. For instance, the Wholesale Society is both productive and distributive and the members (shareholders) are composed of (1) 320 Retail Societies, (2) workers in either department, (3) individual members of any society.

Representation to management—Quarterly Conference—is based (1) Societies—one vote in virtue of membership; one vote for first \$5,000 purchases, and one vote for every succeeding \$10,000 purchases; (2) Workers, one vote and one vote for every additional 150 members; (3) Individual members—one man, one vote.

The United Banking Society of Glasgow is a federation of 120 co-operative stores, with a capital of \$500,000, a trade of \$1,750,000, and a profit of \$205,000. There are many other constrictions, but there is no question that where the shareholders control the management and are conducted similar to ordinary business they are the most successful.

The rise and progress of a Consumers' Retail Society cannot be better described than by giving a few notes on the society with which the writer was actively connected for close on twenty years.

The society was started in March, 1883, with a membership of 12, capital \$60. Rented a shop 12 ft. by 10 ft. at a rent including taxes of \$65 per annum. Stocked it with a box of tea, a bag of sugar and a few other articles. Opened for business at 7 p.m. (after working hours) every lawful day. The members took week about acting shopman. The first balance sheet showed a profit of 2½d. per £. on sales (1 per cent.). The second dividend was 3 per cent. on sales, and from this time the shop was kept open all day. In five years the membership rose to 800 and the capital to \$20,000. The position of that society now is—as near as I can ascertain at this moment—membership, 3,500; capital \$235,000; sales, \$525,000; net profit, \$65,625, besides paying 6 per cent. interest on shares and 5 per cent. on loans. A large

amount of the capital is invested in good buildings. The central business premises alone cost \$60,000 and is paying 17½ per cent on capital invested. They have also 14 branches, nearly all in the society's own premises. The bakery is the best paying department. The average turn-out per week is about 100 sacks (280 lbs. per sack) and makes an average profit of 30 per cent. The average profit or dividend, declared quarterly, for year is about 15 per cent. on purchases (about 75c. on \$5.00) and this in face of the keenest competition known in history, where the private trade use every means, legitimate or illegitimate to "boycott" the co-operative; where hundreds of articles are sold under cost, generally called "throwing a sprat to catch a whale."

Co-operation in the Old Land owes a great deal of its success to the opposition of the private trade. Every active co-operator has a kind memory of the determined struggle. The fight with the bakers' trade combine was perhaps one of the most fertile missionaries in the movement. Most of the grist mills (co-operative) were started to provide relief from the exactions of the millers and the fight between the Dunston mill and the "flour ring," in which the former won, is one of the proudest recollections of co-operators.

Grocers, butchers, tinkers and tailors took part in the boycott, and it is no matter of surprise that the manufacturers were dragged in to their assistance; but the loyalty of the co-operators defeated them at every turn and by and by the private trades gave it up, but not before thousands of new members were added to the co-operation.

The strength and magnificent success of the movement lies in the good governing rules and regulations, the efficient system of accounting, with quarterly balance sheets, beginning modestly and ever aiming higher, never "biting more than they are able to chew," the immense and growing capital, with secure markets, and above all THE LOYALTY OF ITS MEMBERS, without which no co-operative movement can succeed.

MURDO CAMERON.

CO-OPERATIVE AND PRODUCTIVE DISTRIBUTION

A YEAR'S FIGURES.

According to a return issued as a bluebook recently from the Offices of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, there were at the close of 1907, 2267 productive and distributive societies in the British Isles, with a total membership of 2,461,028.

The total sales of goods amounted to £10,902,449, the productive expenses to £3,343,169, and distributive expenses to £5,392,469. The profit on the trade of the year amounted to £11,111,949, of which £89,841 was applied to educational purposes, while the loss was £21,367. The liabilities in connection with these organizations were as follows:—To holders of shares, £32,751,952; to depositors and other creditors, £15,837,799; and the balance of profit and reserve to £5,267,468. The assets in trade were £26,870,846, and the investments and other assets £26,918,071. There were 17,705 members in 146 land societies, the total receipts of which organizations amounted to £687,607.

The membership of other societies, such as workmen's clubs and convalescent home associations, was 108,550, with total receipts amounting to £791,486, and expenditure to £782,442. The total membership of the whole of the societies embodied in the return was 2,588,209, with assets of £56,393,313, as compared with 2,467,805 and £52,960,807 respectively for 1906.

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STORY OF A FARMERS' CLUB

(By a Brother Farmer.)

For several years we had been under the thumb of the big line elevators, of which there are five in our town. It was their custom to pool their interests and to set the price for our produce to suit themselves. This price had for its basis, not the market value, but the crop estimates—that is, the larger the crop the lower the price; or to illustrate what I mean by the words of one of the elevator buyers, "What is the use of paying 25 cents per bushel when we can get all we want for 20 cents?" So we farmers, realizing that the more grain we grew the less we would get, cast about us to see if it were possible to get relief.

We talked about it among ourselves as individuals, also when we met in numbers, such as at threshing time and elsewhere; but it was not until an organizer from the Society of Equity came among us and explained what other farmers were doing through organization that anything in the way of light along the lines of helping ourselves unfolded itself. That was some 2 years ago. Since that time we, as a body, have been hard at work seeking and getting information out of which we were able this winter to break away from the elevator control, and so far not a bushel of grain has been shipped by the club proper only through our own agency.

The way we obtained the necessary information; the great difficulties we had to overcome (many of them through our ignorance), and the good that has come to us, not only as a club but to the whole community at large, is my excuse for writing this; and also with the sincere hope that other farmers may be stimulated to do likewise.

When the organizer of the C. S. of E. addressed us farmers on such topics as benefits that would come to us through organized effort in the way of marketing our products, etc., he also told us of the provisions that were made by government enactments, as contained in the various grain acts, so that farmers could ship their own grain independent of the elevator company. But, as you know, a short talk even of two hours duration on matters of such vital importance to us does not and cannot contain all information necessary. But it did contain enough to put us on the road to discover that we could help ourselves, and that was the main point. The first thing we did after that was to get all the literature dealing with these matters and read it up. Then we got together and talked of what we had read, which, of course, all consumed considerable time. Then came along our convention which met at Calgary, and for three days matters of great interest to us were talked over and considered.

At that convention were men who had had experience, who had actually helped themselves, who had proved that it was possible for farmers to do their own business and to reap the benefit of their labors. Among others was the President of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., who gave a short sketch of this farmers' company and what it had been able to accomplish. Our delegate to that convention endeavored to retain as much as possible of the information given; also he was privileged to ride home part of the way with the president of the G.G.G. Co. and obtained additional information which has since proved of great value to us. Among other things was the promise that if ever we wished to ship our own grain he would give us all the information needed, whether we shipped through them or not.

I mention this last because it showed to us very plainly that while this company was after all the business it could get, yet primarily their first object was to

get the farmers to help themselves—not to carry them. And I also would emphasize this, brother farmers: strive to help yourselves and do not expect something for nothing, otherwise the benefit will be of little account. We can assure you that what we have gained has been gained by hard work and determined effort.

After that convention, which was held one year ago last November, the information was brought home by our delegate, and when we had considered we determined at once to put it to practical test. That is, most of us took the matter up, but I am sorry to say that we have farmers among us such as you will find everywhere, who (to say as little as possible) are a great hindrance in any progressive work; who are pessimistic in all their views. After we had reached this determination, the season being too far advanced for our convening that year (1907), we began to perfect our plans for commencing this year (1908 and 9) and so we first got together and invited our neighbors to consider with us plans to begin on. First we formed ourselves into a club, which we styled the "Farmers' Mutual Assistance Club." Next we agreed that the number should be unlimited, that is, if anyone wished to join none were debarred. Then we elected a president and three helpers. These helpers were chosen from different parts of the district so that they could help the president to keep in touch with all. Then we agreed that each should help the other to ship and so to always be on hand when cars were loaded, thus to facilitate loading. Having so far arranged, the next step was to consider whether we all could load together, or, if it would be necessary for each to ship by himself. So the president was instructed to make use of the promise made to our delegate by the president of the G.G.G. Co., to write for all information that would be of still further help. He did so, and asked first: could we ship together? Second, would we have to be incorporated? Third, how should we order cars? How should we ship them? And so on—any question that we thought would be helpful. That was sent along together with the circumstances under which by agreement we had formed in our club, so that he might be able to answer our questions intelligently. This he did, and so ably did he answer us that we found we were able to work to great advantage along the lines of his answers. The next question we considered was the financial one. After much discussion it was agreed we should have all our returns made payable through a bank if possible. With this end in view, our president was asked to see each of the bank managers in our town, state our case, and see if they would handle our returns, and what would be the cost of so doing. Each one was willing on practically the same terms, viz., a half of a quarter cent. commission; but one went a step farther and offered to look after the ordering of cars as our agent.

When we met again, our president reported and we accepted the offer of the bank who gave us the car-order preference. The next question discussed was arrangements for financing the deal; that is, would it be possible for us to make arrangements to draw money on our grain as soon as loaded on cars? We had had an offer from the G.G.G. Co. of 75 per cent. on draft as soon as shipping bill was forwarded, but many of us stood in great need of immediate money help, so our President went and asked the banker if he would or could grant an advance, and after making enquiries as to who were expecting to ship, etc., he readily agreed to do so, and we made arrangements for 20c. per bushel upon our oats to be drawn by each one as soon as car was loaded and

BANK STOCK

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

WE WISH to inform Western Farmers, Workingmen and Merchants that we have been appointed by THE HOME BANK OF CANADA, sole agents for selling their stock in a Western Canada. At present almost all the stock of our Banks is owned in the East. We want to give Western men a chance. The great bulk of the business of our Banks is done on the money deposited in them. The common people, farmers and workingmen, contribute the greater bulk of these deposits.

Our Purpose.—To make THE HOME BANK OF CANADA THE GREAT COMMON PEOPLE'S BANK.

Our Plan is simple. 1st: To get every farmer and workingman in the West, who can afford it, to BUY AS MUCH HOME BANK STOCK AS HE CAN, and, 2nd: To get every farmer and workingman wherever possible to PUT HIS MONEY, WHEN HE HAS ANY TO DEPOSIT, IN THE HOME BANK.

The Result.—The strongest Bank in the west, which will have regard for the interests of the common people and no particular class, and a Bank also that will pay good dividends upon its stock. Bank stocks are profitable investments. See our Prospectus for fuller information. Get busy. Use your head and think this out. Then turn that money you have deposited in your bank into Home Bank Stock where it will earn good money. Read our Prospectus, and write us for information.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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he was presented with the shipping bill together with shipping instructions.

In connection with this, I might add we had already agreed to ship to the G.G.G. Co., and we empowered the bank to have all moneys due us from the company turned over to them for distribution among us. The next question considered was to devise a system by which the money should be distributed with the least trouble to the bank and the most satisfactory to ourselves. It was left to the president and his helpers with this recommendation that each be supplied with a grain ticket stating date, car number, gross weight, tare and net, number of bushels and pounds, and name of weighmaster.

After each car was loaded and after each one loading his grain in the car had received his ticket, the president made out a list of the names, the amount of bushels each loaded, and sent it in, together with shipping bill, etc., this list to be used as a check against each ticket presented. Here I might say our president was weighmaster, so no tickets presented could draw money only on his signature. This was done at the bank's suggestion, and it has worked out most satisfactorily to all. I think anyone can readily see the reasons. Having thus perfected our organization, last fall we commenced shipping and here we found we were up against it. First we could not get cars, then the elevator interests tried to stop our financial arrangements, then we were found fault with in our arrangements for loading cars. In fact, to state it shortly, every obstacle was put in our way to tire us out and prevent us shipping, but I am thankful to say that by determination and sticking together we have won out, and now at this present moment, these same people are bidding one against the other for the remainder of our grain; also, what we consider is of far more value to us, independent buyers are already coming to us and offering a good price for us to sell to them. And now in conclusion let me say we look upon our experience this year as the means of perfecting our arrangements for another, so that from the start we will be able intelligently and satisfactorily to ship to the very best advantage at the least possible cost, with the maximum of gain.

And now I suppose the question might readily be asked, "What have you gained?" First we have gained about three or four cents per bushel over what we had received before at the least estimate on the amount we had shipped (about 20,000 bushels). Next, our neighbors have gained in price to compete with us, otherwise a great many more would have shipped, and the greatest pleasure we had—and some of us think the greatest profit—was the knowledge that our brother farmers' wives and children were enjoying greater comforts and warmer clothing as the direct result of our operations, in that it brought into their homes more money and therefore more purchasing power for the necessaries of life.

And now allow me to give a little advice, which is from the natural outcome of our endeavor: Get copies of the Grain Act, study them well, make use of the farmers' shipping company and ask them for advice. They are able to give it out of their experience. Above all, start in to do your own business. Don't give to the other fellow a part of your income to do for you what you can do for yourself, and stick together, co-operate on business lines as far as practical in all your dealings. Throw as far away as possible the thought that you and your neighbors cannot get together along these lines unless one or the other will seek to get the advantage. As quickly as possible endeavor to see that it is to your mutual advantage to help one another, and then, and only then, will come the time when the farmer shall come into his own.

Trusting that this account may be of some little use to all those of my brother farmers who are struggling as

we have been and are seeking help as we were and are still, and that better and happier days may come to us all. I will close by signing myself

A BROTHER FARMER.

My address is with the Editor should any wish to make further enquiries.

FROM NAPINKA

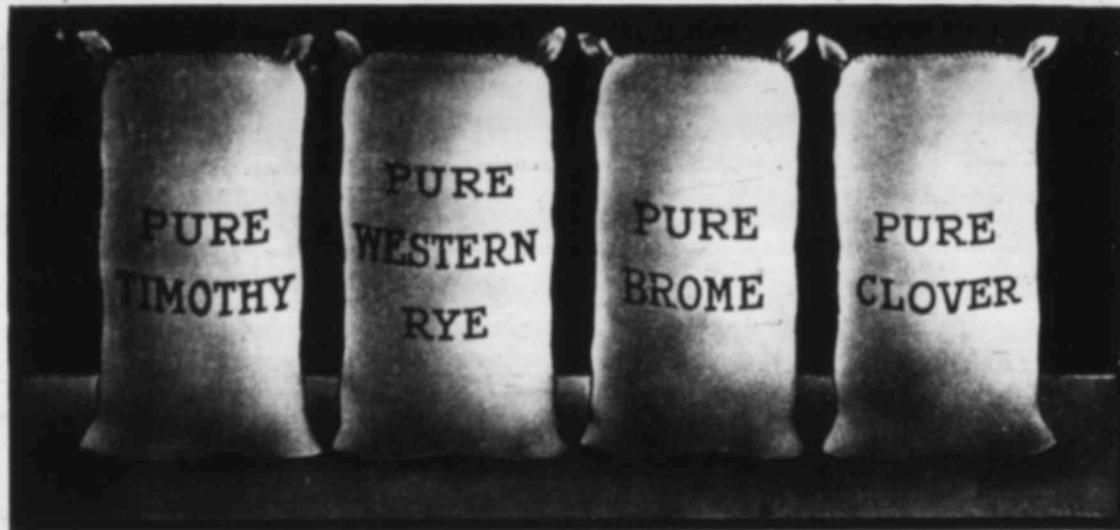
Mr. W. N. Crowell, of Napinka, in sending us his subscription writes: "After carefully reading the sample copy of 'The Guide' you sent me, I concluded that it is one of the best educators we have in Canada, keeping the farmers so accurately informed on matters that concerned him the most. I can truthfully say that your 'Guide' is a star every farmer should have his eye upon. You are engaged in missionary work of the highest class. I wish you every prosperity and know full well that if you will not grow weary in well doing you will reap a rich reward."

STATEMENT OF GRAIN SHIPMENTS
Which have passed the inspection point at
Winnipeg during the month ending 28th February 1909, as supplied by the Chief Inspector of Grain, Manitoba Grain Inspection Division.

SPRING WHEAT.		OATS.		
	Cars.		Cars.	
1 Hard White Fife...	1	Extra No. 1 Can. West'n	2	
1 Northern	282	No. 1 Can. Western...	43	
2 Northern	646	No. 2 Can. Western...	355	
3 Northern	766	No. 3 Can. Western...	54	
No. 4	296	No. 1 Black	1	
Feed	26	Rejected	1	
Rejected 1	122	No. 2 Mixed	3	
Rejected 2	111	No Grade	7	
No Grade	62	Condemned	2	
Rejected	38	Extra No. 1 Feed ...	215	
Condemned		No. 1 Feed	108	
No. 5	136	No. 2 Feed	39	
No. 6	78			
Total	2564	Total	840	
WHITE WINTER.		BARLEY.		
	Cars.		Cars.	
No. 1 Alberta Red ...	13	No. 1		
No. 2 Alberta Red ...	64	No. 2		
No. 3 Alberta Red ...	52	No. 3 Extra	1	
No. 1 White Winter ...		No. 3	44	
No. 2 White Winter ...	2	No. 4	27	
No. 3 White Winter ...	3	Rejected	10	
No. 1 Mixed Winter...	2	No Grade		
No. 2 Mixed Winter...	5	Feed	3	
No. 3 Mixed Winter...				
Rejected 1	3	Total	85	
Rejected 2	7	RYE.		
No Grade			Cars.	
Rejected		No. 2	1	
No. 4	29	Total	1	
No. Five	12	FLAX SEED.		
Total	193		Cars.	
		No. 1 N. W. Man. ...	71	
		No. 1 Manitoba ...	5	
		Rejected	2	
		No Grade	4	
		Total	82	
TOTALS.		LAST YEAR		
	CARS		CARS	
Wheat	2757	2933	C.P.R.	2083
Oats	840	854	C.N.R.	479
Barley	85	125	G.T.P.	25
Flax Seed	82	82	Calgary	570
Rye	1	1	Duluth	28
Total... ..	3765	3995		3765

SEEDS FOR THE WEST

BEST FOR THE WEST
SELECTED FOR THE WEST
GROWN FOR THE WEST
ADAPTED TO THE WEST



WESTERN SEEDS FOR WESTERN PEOPLE
SEEDSMEN TO WESTERN CANADA
WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST SEED HOUSE

McKENZIE'S HIGH GRADE NEW CROP

WE ARE THE LARGEST GRASS SEED HOUSE IN WESTERN CANADA

GRASSES AND CLOVERS

WE ARE THE LARGEST CLOVER SEED HOUSE IN WESTERN CANADA

CLOVERS Each season clover spreads its dominion into new fields. Each year many acres are being planted in new localities with gratifying results. For Pure Seed you must depend upon the honesty of your Seedsmen. Impure Seed, of which there are large quantities being offered, is worse than none. Our High Grade Seed is the best suited to this Western Country. Pure, Clean, Plump and Solid. Write for Special Prices.

TIMOTHY Much Timothy is adulterated or full of cheap and dead seed. For instance, one sample analysis showed only 20.3 per cent. true to name capable of germinating. At \$7.50 per 100 lbs. that sample cost at the rate of \$37.00 per 100 lbs. Our Seed costs no more than cheap seed, but its exceptional purity appeals instantly. F.o.b. Brandon, per 100 pounds, 7.50; f.o.b. Calgary, per 100 pounds, 8.50.

WESTERN RYE It thrives on all soils, but is peculiarly adapted to our prairie lands, even when impregnated with alkali. Affords excellent pasturage, makes good hay. Resists drought and cold and is easily grown. We are unquestionably headquarters for Western Rye, and owing to the purity of our stocks sell large quantities in the States. F.o.b. Brandon or Calgary 11.50 per 100 pounds.

BROME Drought defying, frost resisting, it adapts itself to almost every condition of the soil, yielding enormous crops of splendid hay and affording early and abundant pasturage. Our seed of this magnificent grass is unequalled for purity and high germination, and less seed per acre is required than any other grade. F.o.b. Brandon 12.50 per 100 pounds; f.o.b. Calgary, 13.00 per 100 pounds.

GENUINE DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape is one of the most valuable forage plants ever introduced. There are several varieties of Rape, but it would only be a loss of time to experiment with any other than Dwarf Essex. We pay a premium to get the best, purest and cleanest seed that it is possible to obtain.

1 pound postpaid 55c.
25 pounds or more, f.o.b. Brandon, per lb. 85.
25 pounds or more, f.o.b. Calgary, per lb. 9c.

PEDIGREED SEED POTATOES

The necessity for changing Potato Seed frequently is universally admitted, but we are afraid too seldom practiced. The varieties listed here are exceptionally choice seed stock and Manitoba grown.

Prices per bushel f.o.b. Brandon Calgary
Manitoba Wonder 2 25 2 75
Bovce 1 50 2 25
Noroton Beauty 2 00 2 50
Maple Leaf 1 00 2 00
Wee Macgregor. We have a fine stock. Write for special price.

A SURE GROWING GARDEN SELECTION

		Pkt.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.	1 Lb.
BEANS	McK's Matchless	05			30
BEETS	McK's Extra Early	05	10	35	1 00
CABBAGE	McK's Wittingstadt	05	20	50	
CORN	McK's Early White Cory	05			20
CALIFLOWER	McK's Early Snowcap	25			
CELERY	McK's Giant Pascal	05	23	60	
CUCUMBER	McK's Evergreen	05	75	35	1 25
LETTUCE	McK's Prairie Queen	05	25	65	
ONION	McK's Giant Prizetaker	05	25	70	2 50
ONION	McK's Yellow Globe Danvers	05	20	60	2 00
PEAS	McK's Manifold	05	7		35
RADISH	McK's Rosy Gem	05	15	35	1 00
TOMATO	McK's Matchless	05	30	1 00	

McKENZIE'S SELECTED SWEET PEA MIXTURES

McKenzie's Prize Mixed. Comprises the finest large-flowering strains, most varied collection of deepest and richest colors, with delicious fragrance; very few strains with single flowers, mostly threes, sometimes fours. All inferior sorts are eliminated. 1 lb. postpaid, 85c.; 1 lb. 30c.; oz. 15c.; large pkt. 10c.
Laura Bell Superb Mixed. Contains named sorts of best merit, with beautiful and diversified colors. 1 lb. postpaid, 75c.; 1 lb. 25c.; oz. 10c.; pkt. 5c.
Eckford's Hybrids, Mixed. Of international reputation; all colors in great variety. 1 lb. postpaid, 40c.; 1 lb. 15c.; pkt. 5c.



WRITE FOR OUR LARGE

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

A. E. MCKENZIE CO. LTD.

BRANDON, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

SEEDSMEN TO WESTERN CANADA



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

R. C. SANDERSON, Editor

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOC'N STILL FORGING AHEAD

That the eighth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association held at Weyburn on February 17th, 18th and 19th "was a great success" was the unanimous opinion of all present.

A very noticeable feature was the grasp and knowledge of the different subjects discussed displayed by the various speakers; and one who has attended these conventions since the inception of the association could not help comparing the rambling statements and want of definite knowledge as to the changes in the laws actually required, by speakers at the first conventions, with the clear-cut statements of facts and figures presented by men who have in the meantime acquired a knowledge of the grain trade second to none.

There was no guess work as to what was wanted or the end to be attained, though at times a considerable difference of opinion developed as to the best means of obtaining these ends.

It was felt that the association had been moving forward with large strides and one and all recognized that a great work was being accomplished, not only in the present betterment of the grain trade, but particularly in unification of opinion, extension of organization and cohesiveness among the farming class, placing them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business; and in coming together to co-operate, the more readily to avail themselves of business opportunities and improved methods, this organization, which brings them together in the daily work of their lives, is advancing them socially and intellectually.

Promptly at 10 a.m. President Hopkins called the meeting to order, congratulated the association on the large attendance, on the growth of Weyburn and vicinity and introduced Dr. R. H. Smith, acting mayor, who extended a hearty welcome and the freedom of the town to all. "The citizens of Weyburn," said the mayor, "appreciate the opportunity of entertaining the association, for Weyburn depended on its growth and prosperity on the farmers. During this year 1,000,000 bushels of wheat will be shipped from this point. Weyburn may differ in its ideas of religion, and there are those who differ in politics, but in desiring the prosperity of the town and farming population its people are a unit.

This association has a large opportunity and responsibility, which must ever increase as the population multiplies, in looking after the legislation that will conserve the interests of the farmer.

But one thing the farmer must recognize: The day is past when it might be said that "any one can be a far-

mer," and whatever may be the differences within the association, unity must characterize their efforts without. The convention rooms was the place to discuss differences till, when they spoke out, it was with a united voice. No government would dare to long ignore the demands of the united farmers of the west."

Mr. C. H. Hartney, president of the Board of Trade, was introduced, and bespoke for the delegates a hearty good time socially.

Mr. Hopkins, as president, replying, said in part: "Ten years ago this district was considered waste, but during that time all had heard of progress on all sides, but as was said of an ancient queen, he remarked, "the half had not been told."

As the convention had last year neglected to appoint auditors, Mr. C. H. Fitzgerald, of Grenfell, and Frank Shepherd, of Weyburn, were elected to audit the accounts of the past year. The president then invited the visiting delegates from Manitoba and Alberta to come to the platform.

Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba organization, was introduced, and responding congratulated the association on the large attendance. He said he had looked over the list of resolutions on the agenda and found that they were similar to those introduced and considered by the annual convention lately held by the Manitoba Association. They were here to dispose of business in three days that required the local legislature three months to perform.

Mr. R. C. Henders, vice-president of the Manitoba Association, said: "We ought to profit by the work of other bodies organized long before our existence. They failed by looking after interests which affected themselves only. The farmers had a wider view. They not only wanted their own interests conserved, but the interests of those who consumed farm products. This Association is wider than the farmer."

Mr. G. H. Malcolm, a director of the Manitoba Association, also responded.

The president, in introducing the Alberta delegates, said: "We have not only the wise men from the east, but the giants of the west," and called on Mr. Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, who spoke of the fact that Alberta was working along similar lines to Manitoba and Saskatchewan and that progress had been made in that the two organizations formerly existing had been united.

He said the acts of the executives of the associations were often criticised. This was due to the fact that it

was wise policy to proceed slowly, and that often men were removed and others elected when they were just in a position to proceed; that men who had been up against the economic questions good and hard, though not always able to present their views, had often a more practical knowledge of these matters than the theorist, however well informed. Alberta has not stood idly by watching the progress of sister provinces, but she has actively toiled and the result of past toil was now apparent in recent legislation.

Concerning the movement of grain to the world's markets by a western route, with terminal elevators on the Pacific coast, he urged the co-operation of the Saskatchewan Association, as in this matter they were seeking the general prosperity. Alberta also thought that the Hudson's Bay Railroad, properly managed and guarded, would be of great profit to the west.

Mr. Rice Shepherd, vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, and Mr. J. Wood, director of the Manitoba Association, spoke along similar lines.

On motion of Mr. E. A. Partridge, seconded by Mr. Gates, the visiting delegates and members of the press were granted the privileges of the convention.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The president, in delivering his annual address, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Third Annual Report, and the Eighth Annual Report since the organization of this Association.

The past season has been one of the most profitable in our history, although not as abundant as many of the preceding ones. With the increased acreage under cultivation we produced more grain than in any year of our previous history, the exact amount being one hundred and five million, five hundred and eighty nine thousand, five hundred and forty-three bushels. Of this amount, fifty million, five hundred thousand bushels was wheat, being an increase over last year of twenty-three million bushels. There has been in all of the different statistical districts some very heavy yields reported. This would lead us to believe that improved methods of cultivation would greatly increase the average yield. The quality on the whole has been excellent and the price has been above the average, which leaves a good margin of profit to the producer.

The financial depression of last year is a thing of the past. The summer and fall were ideal for preparing the land for seed for the coming year and all are looking forward to the year before us with renewed confidence. The harvest being early and the weather favorable for moving the crop, the annual car shortage was of short duration.

We are also pleased to notice that as time goes on that our people are using more and more the loading platform.

At the close of our last convention a permanent Interprovincial Council of the Grain Growers was organized. Delegates were at once appointed from the different associations to lay at once before the Dominion Government the resolutions you had passed with respect to the changes desired in connection with the Manitoba Grain and Inspection Acts. I think that you will agree with me that they presented our case in a masterly manner, and that they deserve the hearty thanks of the Grain Growers of this province. Their report will be laid before you at this convention. A committee was also appointed to lay before the local government the resolutions that should come under their jurisdiction. Their report will also be submitted to you for your consideration.

With regard to what seems to be the larger question of the local government acquiring and operating the storage facilities at initial points, it was the consensus of opinion of all concerned that if such a system was to

be evolved it must be a universal system in the three provinces. Consequently we approached the premiers as a council. I need scarcely point out to you the difficulty we had in arranging a meeting with such busy men as our premiers (especially in a year like 1908 when we had Dominion and local elections). The Council finally got the opportunity to lay their scheme before the premiers and discuss same in all its details. The reply has been recently received and has been printed in all the leading papers.

I presume it will form the basis of considerable discussion at the convention. There is one thing hopeful in their reply, they practically commit themselves to the principle; let their preconceived difficulties be removed and the victory is ours.

The Council meets after the adjournment of this convention and your executive are the only members of that Council who will have a mandate from their convention on this important matter, the other conventions having been held before the reply from the premiers was received.

We are sorry that our Government has decided to discontinue the Hail Insurance they have been carrying on for some years. As they have been carrying on this insurance under a monopoly clause it suddenly leaves our people without any protection from this scourge. It has occurred to me in the meantime that a Mutual Company might be formed and the government might be induced to do the clerical work from their offices. This would at least give us a measure of protection.

We are pleased to notice that some of the larger milling firms are turning their eyes towards the wheat fields of our province with the object of establishing milling plants in our midst. During the past year the Saskatchewan Milling Co. has been organized and have installed in the city of Moose Jaw one of the most up-to-date milling plants on the continent that will mill one thousand barrels of flour and two hundred and fifty barrels of oatmeal per day. This mill will require nearly two million bushels of grain each year. This company has sufficient experience and capital to make a success of the enterprise. We can scarcely estimate the benefit that will accrue to the Province by having these mammoth mills erected in our own grain fields, and they should receive every encouragement from our people. It would solve the car shortage by giving the railroad corporations twelve months to do the work they are now expected to accomplish in three. We would feed the world's markets gradually as required and not force our entire product on the market in three months as we are now trying to do. I believe if sufficient of these mills were established we could sell our wheat by the milling and baking test and receive its intrinsic value. It would save to the Grain Growers of the West hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in the freight they now pay on their screenings to the lake front, besides losing any feeding value they might possess. It would also leave all the by-products in our own province, which would make cheap and profitable feed for our domestic animals. And last, but not least, no other country would receive that manufacturing grain that rightfully belongs to us. What we particularly need at this stage of our history is discerning business men who have the necessary capital to help us develop the resources that have been bestowed upon us with such a lavish hand.

During the year, I am sorry to say, the ranks of your directorate have been broken by the death of R. S. Cook, of Prince Albert. Our board has lost a useful member; his city a loyal citizen, and the province an old timer, whose place will be hard to fill. I am sure the bereaved family have the sympathy of this entire convention in their bereavement.

Owing to the life membership introduced in our last convention your executive deemed it advisable to apply for incorporation. This has been done and we are em-

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The Fosston Grain Cleaner

Will enable you to rid your field of wild oats. Will take oats out of wheat or flax better than any other mill made. Absolutely the best cleaner of all kinds of grain ever invented.

Here are Fosston Facts:

The only Patented Feed Device—which allows grain in machine only when running. Feeds full width of sieves.

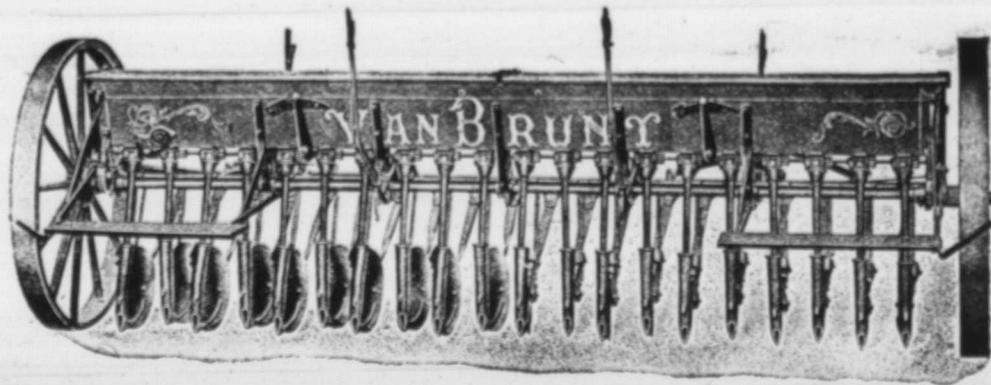
A Patented Gang for separating wild or tame oats from wheat. Composed of a series of nine perforated zinc screens.

A Bottom screen thirty-six inches long. Under this screen is arranged a patent cleaning rack to keep bottom rack clean. Special attachment for separating wild or tame oats from barley. Screens for cleaning all kinds of grain. Bagger can be attached in five minutes.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Van Brunt Drills



Made in 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 Single, Double Disk and Shoe Interchangeable

The parts that go to make up a **Perfectly Equipped** and **Well Balanced Drill** you will find on the **Van Brunt**. **Axle** continuous (not stub axle to cheapen it) runs the entire length of machine. **Frame** is built of heavy angle steel and is thoroughly braced, the **Corners** are **Solid** reinforced to prevent the slightest springing or rocking. **Wheels** with long hubs "chilled," set well under end of frame and are dust-proof. 3-inch tire on 12, 14, 16 and 17, and 4-inch tire on 18, 20, 22 and 24 sizes. **Gear Drive** (not chain), no lost motion, never wear out or bother. Both wheels are drive wheels. **Tilting Levers.** The operator can change the angle of Disc or Shoe while machine is in motion. The Tilting Lever is as great a necessity to a **Grain Drill** as a Tilting Lever is to a Mower. An exclusive feature of the Van Brunt Drill.

CANNOT CLOG. That is entirely true of **Van Brunt Single Disk Drills**. In any kind of soil where a team can travel, the **Van Brunt** will follow and do a first-class job of seeding. Gumbo, mud or trash have no terrors. The Single Disk Drill became a successful machine when the Van Brunt Patent Disc Furrow Opener and closed Grain Boot were introduced. Do not be deceived by the statement of competitors that theirs is "just as good." An imitation is never as good as the genuine and original success. **See that the name Van Brunt is on hopper.**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

John Deere Plow Co.

Winnipeg

LIMITED

REGINA

CALGARY

EDMONTON

SASKATOON

powered to carry out our scheme in a safe and legal manner.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer will be submitted to you and the expenditure will seem small when you consider the enormous interests we are striving to protect. We are compelled to govern our operations by the amount of money at our command. We are in hopes, however, that our Life Membership plan will receive many members of this convention, and that ere long your executive will be assured of a permanent income that would enable them to make plans for permanent progressive work.

I believe the field is ripe for the harvest, and all we require is men and money to complete the greatest agricultural organization the world has ever seen.

In closing let me say that I believe the watchword for the coming year should be "Organize, organize, organize." Let the sixty-five thousand grain growers in this province discuss their different opinions in their several sub-associations, then meet in our annual convention to crystalize those ideas into one grand united purpose. Then we cannot fail. No one who has watched the history of our Association can help but realize that we have been a mighty factor in shaping legislation that would enable us as producers to receive a larger share of the wealth we have created by our industry than we otherwise would have received. Let no one imagine that the day will ever come when we can afford to neglect the watch tower. Let us always be prepared to meet the ever changing conditions, ever remembering that in our united strength lies our safety and ability to successfully combat any attempt to deprive us, either in a commercial or political sense, of those rights and privileges which rightfully belong to us.

After the President had delivered his address George Langley, M.P.P., reported the work of the Ottawa delegation.

OTTAWA DELEGATION

This delegation consisted of R. McKenzie and R. C. Henders from Manitoba, G. Langley and E. A. Partridge from Saskatchewan, and Rice Shepherd from Alberta.

Mr. Langley, on behalf of the committee, reported. The speaker in his breezy western style told how by pre-arrangement the delegates met, and while en route organized into committee. He was chosen chairman and Mr. R. McKenzie secretary.

They decided on what they were to do and how to do it. He considered that as a delegation they were not to speak their own views, but to represent the desire and needs of the Grain Growers. He expected they would have an opportunity at Ottawa to meet the ministers and explain their purpose and object. This was his conception. He would endeavor to describe what actually occurred at Ottawa. On seeking an appointment, a certain date was fixed upon and this delegation was to meet the ministers at the room of Trade and Commerce. They supposed they would have a private interview, but what was their amazement to find that room filled with men, not dressed as farmers might be but as professional men. In a humorous way Mr. Langley reported how their delegation were each laying the responsibility of the hour upon the other and wondering who would introduce them; and that they as a small delegation would be kept in reserve until others had reported. What was his astonishment to hear the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright say: "Gentlemen, you will arise and introduce yourselves!" One delegation arose and said: "We represent the Canadian Pacific Railroad;" another said, "We represent the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg;" another said, "We represent the Bankers' Association." "Then," said the speaker, "I arose and said, 'We represent the Grain Growers of Western Canada.'"

But who would open the discussion; who would start the ball rolling? Surely some of those other delegates representing great commercial and financial interests. Hardly had his feelings subsided to quietness when he was politely requested to present his case. Then the thing in its reality dawned upon him. Directly anything is done re the marketing of any commodity and representations are made for better conditions, then all the

various industries that get anything out of it are there to guard their own rights and interests so they can secure all that is possible. "Our object," Mr. Langley said, "was to get control of terminal elevators, and we put up a very strong case under the most searching and persistent cross-firing possible. These corporations were united in all their demands."

With all these interests organized to get their interests served, the farmers would be mad if they did not organize to get theirs. The organization of the farmers was not to prey upon others but for the protection of themselves. They had not succeeded in getting the government to grant their full request and to take over the elevators, but they had succeeded in having regulations re the grading and shipment of grain materially changed. They wanted to be sure that the grade of wheat was the same when it arrived in Liverpool as when it left Winnipeg when the inspector's certificate was put upon it; that after wheat goes into the terminal elevator it will be under the direct supervision of the government official and under lock and key.

Another matter that engaged the attention of the delegation and which was brought before the government was the distribution of cars under the Grain Act. Only those who were present can appreciate the full significance of that remarkable conference.

REPORT OF PROVINCIAL DELEGATION

Mr. F. M. Gates, of Fillmore, presented the report for the provincial delegation. In introducing the subject, he thought that instead of having petitions and printed reports to present to the house it would be far better to send a delegation who could lay these matters very plainly before our local legislators.

Among the various matters which received the attention of the delegation was "Hail Insurance," which the government at its last sitting had dropped, but not without an alternative plan. The speaker deplored the fact that the present system had been dropped.

Then there was the question of noxious weeds. This in the future must be handled by the municipality. The Hudson's Bay Railway had been endowed by the local government and also by the federal government, who promised to build that line. The delegation also asked for the government ownership and operation of coal mines and of government ownership of elevators. Mr. Gates spoke appreciatively of the efforts of Mr. Langley as a member of the local house for the help he had given the delegation.

When President Hopkins called the convention to order the credential committee were not ready to report so business could be proceeded with only in an informal manner.

Moved by Levi Thompson, Wolseley, seconded by Walter Simpson, Regina, that this association present a vote of thanks to the Interprovincial delegation for the able manner in which they presented matters delegated to them before the federal parliament and local legislature. Carried.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

It was then agreed to take up the discussion of the Life membership scheme outlined under the amendments to the constitution. Mr. E. A. Partridge briefly outlined the purpose of the life membership clause.

Mr. F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, said: "There is a great fight on between the Grain Growers and those corporations that handle wheat between the producers and the consumers. It is needful to have a fund on hand. It is necessary to place men in the field to organize the whole province and to secure membership for life. The present fee of \$1.00 is insufficient, and at best is only an annual fund. If the matter of life membership is enthusiastically taken hold of it would create a fund as will make this association a real power such as would be feared by our opponents in the fight." He further observed that a fee of this proportion would appeal to every respectable farmer of Saskatchewan and that this was small in proportion to the benefits accruing therefrom.

Mr. Geo. Langley, Maymount, supported the scheme. He said: "We should create ourselves such a force by organization as to be a strong power. The work we have to do is not only of watching and guarding but also of continuous attack. We need a permanent force that will be in operation when the enthusiasm of the public gathering has subsided. Some farmers could hardly pay the \$12.00, but many farmers could and would. The initial cost is a continual protection to ourselves. Farmers in the older settled parts could be life members, and thus be mutually helpful to those in the new parts."

Mr. F. Nagar Harris said he thought that the dele-

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gates present could do much to aid this canvass by making known to the members of the sub-association what they learn here.

Mr. Russell, Lumsden, said some means were needed to follow up the resolutions passed annually to make them effective.

Delegate Simpson, Regina, desired to know if this fund could be bequeathed to one's heirs. He thought it should be made possible to do so.

J. Grim, Beinfait, said the organizations that win out in the struggle were the organizations that have funds. Illustrating, he cited the labor strike in the United States. Without funds it was impossible to win.

A. J. Bradley, Milestone, recommended this life membership so that a paid man could be kept at the front to see that farmers get the same grade for wheat in England as at Winnipeg. He asked why there was such a margin between prices in Canada and in the United States.

Delegate Johnson, Moose Jaw, said that the three hundred delegates present represented not less than 5,000 members, which, said he, no doubt could be doubled. Ten thousand members at \$10 per member would give a permanent fund of \$100,000, which at interest would yield \$8,000.

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta, explained that two dollars of this fund was to be used for the enlarging of the membership and the organization of new sub-associations.

Mr. Nichols of Qu'Appelle, endorsed the need of having a fund.

Mr. Bower, president of the Alberta Association, asked what was to become eventually of this fund; can it be willed to one's heir? Mr. F. W. Green, replying, said that the fund was intended to go on increasing forever.

Mr. Paine, Bluehill, said that if the labor unions, whose members had less knowledge and independence, could organize, the farmer surely can.

Dr. Hill, Woodlawn, said the men advocating these measures were in the fore front, in advance of the rank, but urged that the rank advance to the position of their leaders. He was certain that the farmer would have to protect himself if he was going to get proper benefit from his products.

A. Shaw, McTaggart, opposed the motion. Tom Bryce, Yellow Grass, was also opposed to the motion, and thought if present methods of membership did not secure sufficient funds for the Central Association that fee to the Central be raised to \$1.00 instead of 50 cents as now.

(The motion was not voted on at this stage. Discussion was purely informal).

HAIL INSURANCE

The convention then proceeded to discuss hail insurance.

It was moved by Mr. Gates, seconded by S. K. Rathwell—That this association deplores the withdrawal of the protection hitherto accorded to the grain grower by the government hail insurance, and declares its belief in the necessity of a system of insurance being initiated by the government of the province whereby such protection may be available to the farmer. And further affirms that each municipal district of the province should be given power by a majority vote to declare itself a hail insurance district, with power to make necessary assessments and collections. All municipalities so dealing to be members of the provincial hail insurance union, the compensation and distribution of the same to be administered by the provincial government, who shall also regulate the rate of assessment per acre, and amount of compensation, such compensation to be distributed on the mutual plan so as not to exceed the amount collected for each year.

Mr. Gates, in moving the adoption of the resolution, said that he would dwell especially on the first part. He deplored the withdrawal of hail insurance by the government. He thought hail insurance by the municipality was impracticable. The municipality was too small. It might be that a large part of a municipality might be haled out; in that event the municipality could not pay. If the territory included a large area the protection might be fairly adequate.

The following amendment was moved by F. W. Green and seconded by Mr. Symonds:

That while we recognize some of the difficulties of the provincial government in their endeavor to find a practical solution of the hail insurance problem, this association regrets their entire withdrawal from the field in this matter. We would direct the executive to interview the government and urge them to reconsider this question, and we suggest as a possible way out, that a tax be levied on all cultivated land in the province sufficient to

insure all growing crops at \$5.00 per acre, losses to be paid after the remaining value of the haled crop had been deducted from the above remuneration, and that an independent commission be appointed to adjust losses.

G. Langley was asked to explain the position of the provincial government on this question.

Mr. Langley said that the government in 1907 had exceeded receipts by \$102,000 that in 1908 had received \$178,000 and had disbursed \$300,000, a loss of \$130,000. As a business proposition that was indefensible. It was a business that led to difficulty.

Two things hindered the success of the present policy: (1) All insurance demanded cash premiums at a time when money was scarce with the farmer, and (2) the matter of appraisal of loss by hail was too high, being a matter of sympathy, politically or neighborly, and not of business.

The government had not left the farmer without an alternative, but it had the assurance of the companies that they would do business in this province, giving a sliding scale at \$3, \$5, \$6, and \$7.50 per acre. It was also the fact that no company could do business whose status was not acceptable to the government.

These companies will all be published in the Saskatchewan Gazette. Mr. Langley asked that the convention defer action on this matter till this method proposed had a trial. The local government would not endorse Municipality Insurance till the insurance companies had had a trial at any rate.

Levi Thompson, Wolseley, raised the inquiry as to whether, after an insurance company was endorsed by the government and began operations in the province, its license could be cancelled if not satisfactory.

Mr. Langley explained that licenses were renewable every year and there was no reason why these licenses could not be cancelled if not satisfactory.

Delegate Symonds, Fairville, thought that the question of hail insurance was the question of this convention. He contended that the objections that the Premiers gave was a mere excuse, and strenuously advocated government insurance.

He proceeded to show from official reports that the land insured since 1902 had increased from 1-16 to 1-7. Mr. Symonds proceeded to discuss this subject, showing that it had cost the government but little during the years 1902-1906 inclusive, to carry on this work; that previous to 1902 the price per acre for insurance had only been 10 cents, but in 1902 increased to 15 cents; that in 1902 there had been paid in 10 cents per acre and the government paid out 25 cents per acre. In 1903 they had received 15 cents per acre and paid out 15 2-3 cents per acre.

In 1905 they had received 15 cents and paid out 17½ cents per acre. In 1906 had received 15 cents and paid out 15½ cents per acre.

Though the years 1907 and 1908 entailed a loss of over \$230,000, yet he thought it the duty of the government to care for the interests of the people.

The credential committee having completed their work reported through their chairman (F. C. Washington, Weyburn). This report showed the following cities, towns and districts to be represented through their delegates at the eighth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Weyburn, Feb. 17, 18, 19, 1909: President, E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw; Vice-President, F. M. Gates, Fillmore; Directors—F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; A. G. Hawkes, Broadview; Wm. Noble, Oxbow; Andrew Knox, Colliston; W. R. Caswell, Saskatoon; Geo. Longley, Maymount; Secretary-Treasurer, R. C. Sanderson, Indian Head; Auditor G. F. Fitzgerald. Visitors from Manitoba Grain Growers' Association—D. W. McCuaig, R. C. Henders, R. McKenzie, J. S. Wood. From Alberta—James Bower and Rice Shepherd. And 193 delegates from the different Associations.

This report, on motion of J. B. Brown, seconded by B. Thompson, Moose Jaw, was accepted and unanimously carried.

President Hopkins then declared the convention organized and ready officially to do business.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILROAD.

A resolution re Hudson Bay road was moved by F.M. Gates, Fillmore, seconded by A. G. Hawkes, Broadview: That we record our satisfaction with the promise of the Federal Government to construct a railway to Hudson's Bay, equipping the same with government owned and operated terminals; and that we urge the government to

(Continued on page 39).

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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THE GUIDES' MAILBAG



Selections from a Mass of Correspondence Relevant
to the Purposes of "The Guide"

THE OTHER SIDE ON GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Wolseley, Sask., Feb. 26, 1909.

Editor Grain Growers' Guide:

Although you advocate Government ownership of internal elevators, I presume you are willing to publish the views of Grain Growers opposed to the scheme, even should they see fit to criticise your cartoon in this month's issue.

I suppose considerable latitude must be allowed to cartoonists, but it seems to me your cartoonist exceeds his rights when he treats the elevator monopoly clause in the reply of the Premiers as "a creature of their own fancy."

I have at different times had sent to me a copy of the pamphlet entitled "Provincial Ownership and Operation of a System of Line Elevators." I must admit that I never carefully perused this pamphlet until another copy was handed to me by E. A. Partridge at the Weyburn convention. As I look on Mr. Partridge as a leading exponent of the scheme, and as he assured me that this pamphlet contained a clear exposition of the claims of the advocates of Government ownership of internal elevators, I have since then somewhat carefully studied it and was rather surprised to find that although the title might advocate advocacy of merely part of the internal elevator system, the general trend clearly indicates a desire for monopoly.

After discussing some suggested ways of dealing with the difficulties and disposing of them as not feasible, the pamphlet proceeds: "The only practicable proposition then which remains, is that the provincial governments of the various provinces should create and operate the storage system, each in their own province," and further on says, "The local Government in each province by the sale of provincial bonds, could raise the money necessary to create the storage facilities requisite to housing the crop. Since about one-third of the crop would go forward during the time of delivery of the crop at initial storage points, it would only be necessary to provide storage for about 65 per cent. of the total yield." More might be quoted, but this is sufficient to show that the desire was to have the Government operate the whole storage system of their respective provinces, not merely a portion of it. If the Government elevators are to handle all the grain grown, what is the use of talking anything else but monopoly? This pamphlet was circulated long before the reply of the Premiers was given.

In this month's issue, on page 5, you publish the "Text of the Actual Demands" of the Interprovincial Council. It is true they do not there demand in so many words that a monopoly shall be created, but they ask "that the Government acquire and operate the interior storage facilities." I presume they meant "The interior storage facilities," not merely a portion of them.

At the Weyburn convention, Mr. Gates, one of the Saskatchewan delegates who waited on the Premier, said that when the Premiers announced their belief that it would be necessary to have a monopoly, he (Mr. Gates) answered that he would have no objection to that, and that none of the other representatives said anything. Surely that was an open assent from Mr. Gates and a

tacit assent from the other representatives, to the monopoly proposition.

In view of these facts, I see no other conclusion the Premiers could have come to than that the intention of the advocates of the scheme was that there should be a monopoly.

Then one of the most talked of grievances that is to be overcome by Government ownership is the culling out by the millers of the strongest samples of the different grades for use in their mills. I have never yet heard how this evil is to be removed or even lessened by the present proposal of partial ownership of the internal elevator system.

If the Government establish a line of elevators leaving the grain dealers in charge of others, the grain men are very different from what they are very often represented to us to be if they do not promptly freeze out the Governments. The Governments would be merely engaged in elevating, which is the unprofitable end of the business, while the grain men are selling and exporting, which is generally supposed to be the profitable end. What is to prevent the grain dealers reducing the elevator charges so that the Governments cannot collect enough to pay running expenses, without allowing anything for interest on money borrowed or the gradual payment of initial costs which it is proposed to provide for from elevator fees.

If the farmers in different localities were to form joint stock companies for the buying and building of elevators at advisable points, I fancy the Governments could be more easily induced to guarantee their bonds and if necessary to place Government officials in charge of them than to adopt the scheme at present proposed, and the farmers would not be so likely to allow these elevators to be frozen out of business when their money would be directly involved. Besides, if the fees were high enough to gradually pay off the initial costs, these elevators would in time be free in the hands of the farmers who paid for them, while under the other plan they would belong to, and be under the control of the public who did not pay for them. I think I am reasonably public spirited, but I do not feel disposed to ship my grain through a Government elevator if I have to pay fees high enough to provide not only for running expenses and interest on the capital, but also for the gradual payment of initial costs, unless I am to have more interest in the elevator when it is paid than the man who has not paid a cent on it.

I would like to see a calm and dispassionate discussion of these questions that would appeal to the reason of mankind, instead of the haggling and ridicule of opponents and appeals to class hatred and sentiment we had at the Weyburn convention, and I have some hope that before the next convention we may have such a discussion.

LEVI THOMPSON.

"At a banquet," said an editor, "I once heard Jerome K. Jerome make a speech on snoring. I remember that it ended with these words: 'To cure snoring it is advised that a piece of soap be dropped into the mouth of the snorer. The oil in the soap will lubricate the pharynx and other Latin parts of the throat. This remedy must be applied with caution, otherwise the snorer will arise and lubricate the floor with the person who dropped in the soap.'"

THE GREAT PROBLEM

Editor Grain Growers' Guide:

In yours of January issue I offered a free copy of the Single Tax Catechism to all who would write me enclosing six cents in stamps to pay postage. Some of your readers responded. I did not make this offer under the impression that we will have single tax unlimited during this century, but from a realization of the fact that the problem of a fair distribution of wealth is the paramount issue of the century, and it is up to the G. G. A. to understand that problem thoroughly, for they must know what to do and what direction reforms must take before they can use their efforts solidly in the right direction. Farmers know about production of wealth; that has been their business for years; but they have never stopped to consider the problem of wealth distribution, how it is that the "wealth produced by their sturdy blows to the hands of one forever flows." The poet Goldsmith, over one hundred years ago, put the question in a single couplet, the very question that to day confronts the G.G.A.:

"The robes that wrap their limbs in silken sloth,

Have robbed the neighboring fields of half their growth." Farmers feel that their industry builds up the towns and cities, erects in them the great buildings that are owned by certain private individuals or corporations, build palaces with all modern improvements for a lucky and favored few, while they, the farmers themselves, live humbly, stint and save and have more mortgages on their places than they should have.

These facts are beginning to make a deep impression on the farming class, the backbone, the pillars of our great industrial temples. And they are beginning to feel that in some way or other the governments have something to do in encouraging and bringing about these unjust conditions, but they do not see clearly how it is done. They feel that both political parties are fooling them; that both pretend to be helping them and have had their interests at heart for years, but that their condition is not improving. They begin to see that the coming of railroads, telephones, etc., is accompanied by the increase in the number of farm mortgages, while the very opposite conditions should prevail.

They have agricultural papers that pretend to teach them how to farm; agricultural colleges that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars and intended to show farmers how to farm, but all these fight shy of the great issue, the just distribution of wealth. Farmers cannot depend upon the politicians nor upon the newspapers, nor upon their agricultural journals, nor upon the college professors, but they must think boldly and independently for themselves. The G.G.A. having put their hand to the plow, dare not turn back. It is up to the more intelligent members of the Association to study the problem of wealth distribution and point out to the people the direction that reforms must take.

The question of taxation is never out of politics. It is always the uppermost issue. Our own Manitoba spent two million dollars worth of the crop in taxes during 1908 and ask for three millions of crop for 1909. The Ottawa Government will take over a hundred million dollars of the crop in taxes in 1909. Each municipality will take thousands of dollars worth of the crop in taxes in 1909. Is it possible that farmers as a class are paying out of their industry these enormous sums every year while other classes, enjoying very valuable privileges, are bearing none of the public burdens but getting at the same time enormously rich at the expense of other people's industry? Should we not study how we can prevent so much being taken from us? Would that not leave us more money and be a step in the right direction? All the industries and corporations and private individuals that are "getting rich" understand the single tax idea perfectly, so should not farmers understand it

too? They might possibly see something they have long been looking for. The single tax fully explains the matter of wealth distribution.

Yours truly,

W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, Man., 27th Feb., 1909.

LIVE STOCK PRICE ANOMALIES

The Editor Grain Growers' Guide:

Sir.—The "Farmers' Advocate" of Feb. 24th, page 260, gives the total cost on 510 head of cattle, Winnipeg to Liverpool, as \$22.30 per head.

The Daily Telegram of Feb. 23rd, under the head of "Winnipeg Live Stock," quotes butchers' cattle 3c. to 4½c. On the same page it quotes: Glasgow—Canadian cattle £13 to £16; Liverpool—Canadians £12½ to £13½.

Now Sir, putting the buying price at outside figures, and selling price at middle, and allowing the cost as given (the accuracy of which I much question), see how the result figures out:

510 head (1200 lbs. cattle) at 4c.	\$24,480.00
Cost of shipping Winnipeg to Liverpool	
* pool at \$22.30 per head	11,373.00
Total cost to Liverpool	\$35,853.00
510 head (1200 lbs. cattle) at 13c.....	\$79,560.00
Less cost	35,853.00
Net profit to shipper	\$43,707.00

Isn't it a fact:

1. That farmers generally are giving up cattle raising.
2. That Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides constitute Winnipeg Cattle Market?
3. That the influence of that firm is so great that our Provincial Government cannot be induced to remedy, by legislation, the existing condition of monopoly?
4. How many more "straws" before the back of the camel breaks?

Yours truly,

A CAMEL,

30 years under burden.

THE DOWER QUESTION

To the Editor of The Guide:

If you will kindly allow me space in your paper to try and correct Lord Ullin's Daughter on the dower law I will be greatly obliged. She referred to the dower law as not giving the woman any control over her husband's property until after his death. Now, if I have any brains I take it that if the dower law was in force the man could not either mortgage the farm nor sell it without his wife's consent, and I consider that gives the woman power that she is not entitled to.

They cannot force a woman to pay a man's debts while they are living together, and when he is dead the creditors will look after their pay. Lord Ullin's Daughter claims there are lots of cases where a man runs away from his wife with other women. If those men are farmers who run away from their wives, who does the work on the land?

Are women who are doing the kicking also doing the work? I don't think so. Those are the women who are dissatisfied and may be would like to run away with another man, only they would like to take their husband's money along with them. Now if their husband runs away with another woman the law compels the man to support his wife, but if the woman runs away with another man what redress does the man have? None. Now I wish to know if Lord Ullin's Daughter considers that a square deal. She claims that the man who doesn't intend to leave his property to his wife should be made to. I take it from that that all women are good wives

and worthy of the property. But I am prepared to tell Lord Ullin's Daughter that some women are not fit to carry the name of woman, much less a man's money; but I do not put them all under this class. I am not selfish, however.

If a man happens to die first, let his wife have the benefit of the money while she remains a respectable widow, and then at her death let the money go to the family, not to some other man who might marry the widow.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think you were wise in publishing Lord Ullin's Daughter's letter without passing your opinion on it, and have no doubt you will accord me the same privilege. Thanking you in anticipation,

I remain,

"A MERE MAN."

ONE FOR THE G.G.G. CO.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—I enclose herewith an application for two more shares in the Grain Growers' Grain Co. I feel confident that I am doing the right thing financially for myself and socially by adding my small "pound" to strengthen our company. It is just what I have hoped for these many years, but the people you know, do not give much attention to what a poor farm boy thinks or says.

We have started the ball "a' rolling," and it cannot miss making a mark in history. If we farmers do not act like fools or hypocrites it is bound to be "The greatest good to the greatest number" which we have yet seen in this country. You are right. Education, untainted, is the foundation that independent opinion can

be built on. I am trying just now to translate the history of our Company so as to better attract the attention of my countrymen. I have, however, very little time to spare and I do not know yet if I will succeed, but will do my best and hope for the best, because I know our cause is a good one. The country deserves it, the people need it and the future demands it.

I am very well satisfied with the results from the car I sent you this fall. It gave me 2c per bushel more than the elevators paid at that time, besides docking and the other "smiles".

Thanking you for all you have done so far and hoping for a continuation of the same, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN A. REYKDALL.

Grund P.O., Man., Feb. 25th, 1909.

Mr. Geo. M. Fraser of Pilot Mound, writes the "Guide" as follows:—

"I have a number of fat cattle, prime export stuff, to dispose of in the spring. The prices paid for this quality of cattle have been very unsatisfactory. The Beef Trust of Winnipeg is fast ruining the cattle industry of this country.

In my opinion the only solution of the problem is to have a public owned stock-yard and abattoir in the city. But in the meantime can we not do something to improve conditions? Would it not be a good idea for each Grain Growers' Association to club together and ship their cattle in a train lot to Toronto or some other open market. Our local dealers, the suckers of the Beef Octopus are always complaining that they are losing money. We would be doing them a good turn even if we did not gain anything by the experiment."

A Pair of Winners



SMUT CLEANER

This machine will eliminate smut if operated according to directions, using **40 per cent FORMALDEHYDE**. It can also be used with bluestone, if desired. Thoroughly washes and floats off the light grains and smut balls, and prevents the drill from smashing unbroken smut balls, and making the grain as bad as before it was treated, as with the old system.

WE WANT every Farmer who reads this ad. to fill in the coupon below, and we will mail to everyone literature which contains valuable information on the two machines illustrated in this ad.

The only perfectly adjusted mill on the market. **The Hero** needs no re-adjustment. No experimenting required.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Every machine guaranteed. You cannot afford to sow smutty seed grain. The Hero Smut Cleaner is a positive guarantee against it.



Name _____

Address _____

HERO MANUFACTURING CO., Winnipeg

INTERPROVINCIAL COUNCIL MEETS AT WEYBURN

The Interprovincial Council of Farmers' Associations held a meeting in Weyburn, Sask., after the close of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention. There were present E. N. Hopkins, and F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Broadview; R. C. Sanderson, Indian Head; representing Saskatchewan. Mr. Bower, Red Deer, and Rice Shephard, Strathcona, representing Alberta. D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie; R. C. Henders, Culross; J. S. Wood, Oakville; A. H. Malcolm, Birtle; and R. McKenzie, Brandon, representing Manitoba.

The first business was the consideration of a Constitution a draft of which was presented by the Secretary, who was instructed to prepare a copy for the Secretary of each Association to submit to his Board of Directors for their approval or amendment.

The proposed constitution defines the purposes of the Council to be:—

1. To form a bond of Union and assist in harmonizing the views of the several Provincial Associations on matters relating to the common weal of Agriculturalists.
2. To deal with and promote legislation that is Interprovincial in its scope and character.
3. To exercise its influence to secure to any of its members legislation that affects anyone of its members directly or locally.
4. To deal with any matter that may be referred to it by any one of the Provincial Associations.

E. N. Hopkins was re-elected Chairman, D. W. McCuaig, Vice-Chairman and R. McKenzie, Secretary.

The following resolutions were passed.

Green—Hawkes.

Whereas the Alberta Farmers' Association and the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have, by resolutions, endorsed the principal of the Dominion Government acquiring and operating terminal elevators.

Therefore be it resolved that we endorse the resolutions passed at the Conference held in Calgary, Feb. 3rd and 4th, urging the Dominion Government to provide the necessary terminal facilities at the Pacific Coast Seaboard, to be owned and operated by the Dominion Government, and further, that we urge that necessary steps be taken by the Government to provide the terminal elevator at Vancouver in time for the crop of 1909, to be owned and operated by the Dominion Government.

Whereas, by the existing law in the Railway Act, Railway Companies are exempt from claims for damages caused by stock being killed on their lines, unless it can be proven by the claimants that such stock has not been running at large within one half mile of the Railway Crossing.

Therefore be it resolved that we request the Dominion Government to so amend this Act that Railway Companies be made responsible for all losses sustained by stock being killed on their lines where such stock has gained access to the track from railway crossings, and,

That a copy be sent to the Minister of Railways and the Western members.

Green—Sanderson.

That the Secretary and Vice-Chairman investigate the complaint of the Weyburn Association re Loading Platforms at that point and also take legal steps in reference to amendments to the Railway Act, re—losses of stock.

Malcolm—Shephard.

That we endorse the following resolution passed at the Saskatchewan Convention:—“Moved by F. W. Green, seconded by H. Dorrell: That we repudiate any legislation tending to curtail the privileges of the Loading Platform, and that instead, we demand recognition of the right of absolute freedom of the individual at shipping points,

permitting farmers to load their grain in cars by any method that will be most convenient to them; that Railways be urged to provide tracking facilities adequate to shippers needs and facilitate direct loading into cars.”

Green—Shephard.

That we accept the draft reply to the Premiers here presented.

That the Secretary be directed, and is hereby instructed to send a copy to each of the premiers and six copies to the Secretary of each Association and supply a copy to the Press three days after the copies are mailed to the Premiers and Secretaries.

Partridge—McCuaig.

Whereas the three Associations have recommended A. Graham of Pomeroy, Man., for the vacancy now existing on the Board of Railway Commissioners, that the Secretary of the Interprovincial Council be instructed to prefer a request to the Dominion Government that they appoint Mr. Graham to fill the vacancy.

THE PRICE OF GENIUS

One night Paganini was going to the Paris opera house, where he was to astonish everybody by playing on one string. Being late, he took a cab, and when he arrived at his destination the cabby wanted 10 francs. “What!” he exclaimed. “You are crazy! I have only had you five minutes.” “I know it is much,” said the other, “but for you who make a fortune by playing on one string it must be 10 francs.” “Well,” said Paganini, handing him the right fare, “when you can make your cab go on one wheel come to me and I will give you 10 francs.”

DO YOU MAKE ENOUGH?

What about your business methods, Mr. Merchant or Mr. Farmer? Have you discovered that you are losing business every week of your life because your ideas are rusty—or, worse still, faulty? Try YOURSELF in the balance. Why not catch up with the times and MAKE money instead of LOSING it?

We have a complete Commercial Course that is simply invaluable to the wide-awake business man—and the farmer of to-day must be our shrewdest business man.

No matter where you are—how old you are—what your circumstances are—we can teach you by mail at your own home, in your spare time, without interfering with your present duties. The tuition fee is light—it costs nothing to get full particulars. Why not write to-day? Free booklet on application. Use this coupon.

The Canadian Correspondence College,

Temple Building, Toronto:

Please send without cost to me your free booklet and full particulars of course marked X below:

Complete Commercial, Agricultural, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting, Stock Raising, Commercial Specialist, Teachers' Certificate (any province, any grade), Matriculation, Steam Engineering, Journalism, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Beginners' Course, Mechanical Drawing, Civil Service.

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use all possible expedition to bring the same into early operation.

Delegate Gates in moving this resolution spoke favorably of the ownership of the road by the government, but that the terminal elevators should not only be owned but operated by the government.

Wm. Noble Oxbow desired information as to the definiteness of any promise made by the government that they would build this road.

C. C. Underwood, Normanton, wanted to know where such a promise could be found and when it was given.

This resolution passed.

POOLING OF FARES.

Resolution No. 2 was moved by R. C. Sanderson, Indian Head. Mr. Sanderson took time to explain what was covered by this resolution, viz., that the entire cost of all delegates' railroad fares should be totalled and apportioned pro rata among the delegates. This was seconded by Mr. A. G. Hawkes, Broadview, and the resolution "that the pooling of rates be made a permanent feature of the annual convention, and that the constitution committee take note of this in drafting amendments" was passed unanimously.

Resolution No. 3 re reduction of parcel postage was moved by Mr. Coulon, Moose Jaw, supported by Mr. Baker, Broadview, and was lost by a small majority.

Resolution No. 4 was moved by F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, seconded by Mr. Lane, Huronville, but was held over till Thursday morning.

At this stage John Millar asked for the opportunity to present a matter which he thought it his privilege and right to present. The convention granted Mr. Millar's request and he was allotted the first part of the evening session.

7.30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1909.

F. M. Gates in the chair.

Mr. John Millar, Indian Head, gave an account of the Royal Grain Commission of which he was chairman. He dealt with the boat rates from Duluth and Chicago to Buffalo, and sought to show why rates by American boats were lower than rates on Canadian boats, which was by reason of return cargoes.

He next related the results of the inquiry into transfers and terminal elevators. Matters here were not found satisfactory, and the commission recommended the government to take over these elevators.

The speaker proceeded next to discuss the route of grain and the grading of grains. He showed that often grain bonded to pass to American ports was by the captains of vessels considered out of bond when free from the coast and was often mixed detrimentally.

He proceeded to discuss the difference in price between wheat north and south of the boundary line and read long extracts from practical millers on the other side of the Atlantic declaring that the standards of grading should be kept up. These English witnesses before the commission admitted that the present grading was highly satisfactory. This commission found the rates of insurance excessive and thought they ought to be halved at least.

He was interrogated by a question from the house as to the findings of this commission regarding the mixing and skimming at Fort William. He replied that so far as the commission knew there was no skimming done. His remarks on this matter was evidently far from satisfactory to the convention delegates.

At this point Mr. Noble of Oxbow, read the delegates at the convention a statement which he claimed could be verified by affidavit as to the difference in price respectively on the Canadian and American sides of the boundary line. Mr. Millar inquired if it would be possible that the difference in price was based on grain smuggled across. Mr. Noble emphatically stated that this was not the case. Several other delegates present endorsed Mr. Noble's position, stating that not only was the price higher for Canadian wheat in the bonded elevators on the American side, but that wheat which under Canadian inspection would only grade No. 2 and 3 Northern, would under U.S. inspection grade No. 1 Northern. The difference in the value of the smutty grades was also referred to. On this point Mr. Millar had no definite information to give to the convention.

THURSDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The convention re-assembled at 9.15. President Hopkins begged that each speaker omit all oratorical flights

and be as brief and concise as possible, and that arguments made by one should not be repeated by others.

The first matter of business was resolution No. 4, dealing with coal, which was moved by F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, and seconded by Lr. Lane, Huronville, and which read as follows: We would reiterate our position in connection with resolution No. 15 of last year, which reads: That in the opinion of this association the provincial government be asked to build sheds for coal at crucial points in Saskatchewan, to fill same with coal in summer time, and sell same at cost in times of emergency; also that mine owners be compelled to fill all car lot orders direct to consumers at wholesale rates.

That further delay in this matter is dangerous. The exceptional fine weather last fall saved us from a desperate coal famine. Had a heavy fall of snow come in November serious results would certainly have followed.

Mr. St. John, Kisbey, moved, and Wm. Noble, Oxbow, seconded the following amendment to resolution No. 4:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the provincial government be asked to purchase coal, or operate mines at a reasonable profit in the interests of the people of Saskatchewan, and to build sheds at central points for the distribution of same, and that we protest against the mine companies giving one man in a town the monopoly of the trade therein, as it lowers the amount in store and tends to a coal famine.

Be it further resolved that we petition the Federal government to enact legislation to preserve and hold for all time all natural resources, such as timber, coal, oil, and other mines, and either operate or lease them that the profits and benefits be shared by all alike.

Knowing as we do that the monopoly of nature's resources has enabled corporations and individuals to gain vast fortunes and thereby become dangerous factors to nations and the world at large.

We therefore earnestly petition you to take steps to hold that which we have, and to regain possession by the right of eminent domain or otherwise of those disposed of, and to hold all inviolate for the benefit of this and other generations to follow.

Mr. St. John, in introducing this amendment, supported it by an able speech. Mr. Noble in seconding strongly endorsed the position taken by the mover. The amendment carried unanimously.

D. W. McCuaig, President of the Manitoba Association, was introduced, and spoke of the importance of the questions now under consideration and the influence that a united association could wield.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

E. A. Partridge moved and W. Simpson, Regina, seconded the resolution re Government ownership and operation of elevators:

Whereas we the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan in convention assembled, are unalterably of the opinion that our interests as grain producers require the establishment of a government system of elevators at initial shipping points throughout the three western provinces; and

Whereas the governments of said provinces, speaking through their respective premiers, have refused the demands of the organized farmers in this connection; and

Whereas, the premiers in their formal reply, have given no satisfactory reasons for their refusal, but in the absence of these have sought to cover their unexplained hostility and confuse public opinion by enveloping the question in a cloud of wordy exaggerations; and

Whereas, the opposition in each of the provinces has shown as little zeal for the establishment of a government system of elevators as the government to which it is opposed;

Therefore, be it resolved:

(1) That our representatives on the Interprovincial Council be instructed to urge upon their colleagues from the other provinces the necessity for continuing the struggle with unabated vigor in their respective provinces after making a dignified rejoinder to the disingenuous reply of the premiers.

(2) That immediate steps be taken by our Executive to prepare and widely circulate a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of the proposed system considered as part of a plan for enabling our farmers as a class to secure equitable prices for their grain; and

(3) That systematic efforts be put forth to induce every farmer to become an active member of one or other of the local political associations, according to his preference, so that by sheer force of numbers in every agricultural constituency the farmers may compel the accep-

tance of the policy of government ownership and the bringing out of candidates favorable thereto by both parties, ensuring the accomplishment of our present purpose and paving the way for future successes of a similar nature without disturbing any man's political allegiance or introducing any cause of cleavage into our association of Grain Growers.

In introducing the subject Mr. Partridge said: "I much regret that I do not possess the ability to present this matter in such a manner as its importance demands; I regret that it is necessary to pass over other resolutions, but it was needful to discuss this all-important matter when all delegates were present."

It was a great subject. It was a matter that was not as well understood as it should be, and they would need to discuss it for some considerable time in order to do justice to it. There was a group of men who had studied it closely, but he regretted the general public did not understand it better.

At the time of the meeting of the Interprovincial Council with the Premiers of the three provinces, he thought that even they were not familiar with the demands of the associations re the ownership of elevators.

(Mr. Partridge's address practically covered the same ground which he traversed in dealing with the same subject at the recent convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention held at Brandon and which was fully reported in the February issue of "The Guide." In consultation with Mr. Partridge, he expressed his desire to avoid any possibility of burdening the report of the convention with anything that had the appearance or reiteration, and would refer the reader to the report referred to.—Ed.)

Delegate Simpson, Regina, supported the motion of Mr. Partridge. He said, "The government can do this if it so desires. Why! the greatest authority, the Bible, tells us that an ancient nation was a storer of wheat. Our trouble was we had no modern Pharaoh. If we had we could soon get a Joseph.

Wm. Noble, Oxbow, said "I am in sympathy with government ownership of elevators. To get information at first hand regarding the elevator business, I hired with an elevator company in 1905. I said when I received my instructions: "I will not comply with these rules; there is too much manipulating; too much monopoly." Government ownership would demand a commissioner who knows methods of grading, and this grading would take place at initial points. The wheat is ours. Let all farmers put their personalities and politics aside and unite on this matter.

T. M. Bryce, Yellow Grass, said: "I am not in favor of government ownership and operation of elevators. Mr. Partridge had built up a fine castle, but the foundation was very weak." He had loaded grain both by the elevator and from the platform. He preferred the elevator when it was done fairly cheap. If the grading is not satisfactory complaint can be made; if dockage is excessive, redress is possible through law.

F. Harris, Harris, said: "I am in favor of government ownership for this reason. Something is wrong with the present methods somewhere, and I am in favor of a new method."

He thought that the address of Mr. Partridge had fully answered an objection made by Mr. Miller.

F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, said: "I think much of the speaking has been far afield. The contention of the farmer is that at present there is a loss of from 10 to 12 per cent. from the initial shipping point to its destination, without considering at all the loss from screening.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 p.m., Thursday, Feb. 19, 1909.

Mr. Gates, of Fillmore, said: "I have come to the conclusion that it was due to the members of this association that the executive should place themselves on record as to their position in this matter. As an executive they were bound to support the proposition of government ownership however personally they might differ on the matter."

He believed the scheme was a practical one. He thought that the Premiers had largely misunderstood our representations on this subject, either through lack of knowledge or through lack of sympathy from lack of knowledge. He thought that the government would not likely adopt such a proposition till there was more unity on the part of the farmers regarding it.

Neither of the political parties were giving justice to the demands of the farmer.

The Premiers were not asked to make this a monopoly and the farmers did not want government monopoly. Government monopoly was as bad as any other monopoly. He showed that in other matters, such as the dairy-

ing interests, the government bought and sold without monopolizing.

He next dwelt on the financial side of the subject. This was not at all a risky proposition. In the absence of a better scheme he would support the proposition, and if anyone has a better proposition he would be glad to know it. But he preferred to act though the action might not be perfect, rather than sit in idleness.

Levi Thompson said that street buying makes no difference and will not settle the difficulty. The Grain Growers' Co. had done more to help the farmers than this proposition.

That a government that attempts to do for us what we could do for ourselves would not be a blessing, but a curse. No doubt the Premiers were honest in their convictions, and the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba was honest, but he preferred individualism. If we depart from that individualism that had made us great, to socialism, we would lose both power and influence.

The speaker went on to say that he saw before us the greatest struggle the world had ever known. When farmers can say, "you must buy my wheat at my price," then the people will rise up, and the struggle for food supply will result.

He thought Mr. Horn an honest and capable official, but this system opened the door to graft and dishonesty. He further said not one advantage was shown under this new method that did not exist in the old system. The present system was not perfect, but he did not think it advisable to drop the present for an untried method.

George Langley made a forceful speech, and much to the point. He said: "I am glad this matter has come up; glad of the way in which the convention has dealt with it. I do not want this to triumph if it is not right, and the best, or better than the present methods. When I went to Ottawa as a delegate from this Association, I advocated certain things because I believed they were right and in the interests of the farmers of this country. We must keep these matters free from the wiles of politicians, and educate our people to clear and sound views upon them.

"The government today is conducting a distinct industry, manufacturing and selling the products, why not the government so conduct this? The object of this movement is to get our grain to the best markets at the least cost and least waste. In that section where I live on the C.N.R., elevators have been erected without means of cleaning. Why? So they can allow for large dockage or reduce the price greatly. The company that owns the terminal elevators at Port Arthur own these elevators. They can ship to Port Arthur and hope to sell the screenings at a good average price.

This resolution did not ask for the government monopoly of elevators, but that they should erect storage elevators, placing therein disinterested men who would buy wheat on sample."

Mr. Green, Moose Jaw, said he thought the speaking had been far afield. This is the contention that after grain is in the elevators at the initial points till it reaches the world markets, that less the transportation cost we get within half a cent of real value. Others contend that by some method this matter is so manipulated that we do not get within ten or twelve cents of its value. We need to proceed slowly in this matter.

"I shovel wheat now, and I will have to do it this next year. Just as soon as they can handle it as good as I can and just as cheap, then I will patronize. I am in favor of this matter so long as you give the individual the right to ship his own wheat at initial points."

Mr. Green thought a great part of the resolution ought to be left out.

The Premiers did exactly the right thing. They are not evading the question.

Mr. Bower, of Alberta, said he could hardly support sub-section 1 as it now stands without some modification. One objection is that this is class legislation. You speak of getting the pure wheat less cost of transportation, but I think that the cost of the initial building of elevators should be considered.

At this stage part of the request was read which explained the conditions under which they asked the Premiers to pass this needed legislation re government owned elevators.

Mr. Hawkes, discussing the resolution, said that if the vote was taken on the motion as now reading, he could not support it. The proposition is not to buy over the present elevators but to build alongside.

R. M. Caswell, Saskatoon, said: "I am not in favor of government owned elevators, since it gives any govern-

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ment too much political leverage. This asks that the government appoint from 4,000 to 5,000 officials.

No speaker has proposed a solution of this difficulty, that the government should not own initial elevators but should own terminal facilities. The government should compel present elevators to provide storage and to provide sufficient cars. They should demand that triple certificates be issued, one to remain at the shipping point, one for shipper and one to be forwarded to shipping elevators, and reports be made weekly or monthly. This could be obtained and the other could not be obtained if advisable, and I doubt the advisability."

H. O. Partridge asked that Mr. McKenzie be given an opportunity, which was granted after Mr. Rice Shepherd from Alberta.

Mr. Shepherd wanted to know if the Premiers were asked to make a monopoly of this matter or whether they were asked to erect elevators and operate them. There is a large element in Alberta who are in favor of this proposition.

"I hope this will not only carry, but will carry unanimously. Enough has been said to convert all who came here opposed to government ownership." Mr. Shepherd then took up the question of dockage.

The following amendment was accepted by the mover and seconder of the original motion and passed with an overwhelming majority—only seven voting against: "That our representatives on the Interprovincial Council be instructed to urge upon their colleagues from the other provinces the necessity of continuing the struggle for government ownership and operation of elevators at initial points with unabated vigor, in their respective provinces, after making a dignified rejoinder to the reply of the Premiers, and that immediate steps be taken by our Executive to prepare and widely circulate a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of the proposed system considered as part of a plan for enabling our farmers as a class to secure equitable prices for their grain."



Have you heard of the great new Strawberry, originated from a cross of the wild Manitoba strawberry, and having the hardness of the wild berry? We also have a new line of Russian cross-bred Apples, originated specially for the Prairie Provinces, and offered this year for the first time. A full line of home-grown Nursery stock, of varieties best adapted to this country. Free catalog.

BUCHANAN NURSERY CO

WINNIPEG, MAN.

St. Charles Village P.O.

Thursday, 8 p.m., Feb. 18th.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Secretary-Treasurer, R. C. Sanderson, Indian Head, presented the following report: To the Officers and Members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association:

Gentlemen,—As Secretary-Treasurer of your Association, I beg to submit the following report for 1908:

At 13th February, 1908, there were 90 sub-associations paid up, or who were not more than one year in arrears. This number was increased to 143 at 13th February, 1909.

Number of paid-up associations, Feb. 13, 1908.....	64
Number of paid-up associations, Feb. 17, 1909.....	101
Number in arrears one year, Feb. 13, 1908	26
Number in arrears one year, Feb. 17, 1909	42
Number of associations formed in 1907	26
Number of associations formed in 1908	56
Paid-up membership in 1906	1967
Paid-up membership in 1907	1961
Paid-up membership in 1908	3124

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand for 1908	\$1059.81
Arrears	1335.40
Fees for 1909	266.50
Government grant	500.00

Total

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of Delegates to Ottawa	\$ 467.25
Expenses of Delegates Executive	276.25
Expenses on organization and sundries for same	93.80
Interprovincial Council	34.00
Printing, Postage, etc.	631.54
Telephones and Telegraphs	17.33
Reporting	15.00
Official organ	50.00
Salary of Sec.-Treasurer.	250.00

\$1835.67

Balance on hand

\$3161.71

The auditors, Messrs. Fitzgerald and Sheppard, in presenting their report, recommended that the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer be increased from \$250 to \$500.

On motion of Mr. Noble, seconded by Mr. Simpson, Regina, the Secretary-Treasurer's and the Auditors' reports were duly accepted.

The committee re amendments to Constitution presented their report through B. F. Thompson, Moose Jaw.

The following is the report as finally passed:

The officers of the Central Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President and twelve Directors, to be elected by ballot, and a Secretary-Treasurer to be appointed by the Board of Directors.

The President, Vice-President and three Directors

Wire Fencing 25 cts. per Rod



5 Patent Locking Standards, 4 feet high, No. 9 Wire, 5 strands No. 12 galvanized coiled spring wire. Stretch coiled wire to posts, apply Standards which locks securely with Tool. Price of Tool \$1.50.

Munro Steel and Wire Works Limited

Winnipeg, Manitoba

to be elected from nominees for these positions from all the delegates at the annual convention; and nine Directors to be elected by all the delegates at the convention from nine districts into which the province shall be divided, one director to be elected from each district from nominees nominated by the delegates from that district, from the delegates of that district. Nominations shall be made at a session previous to the election, and candidates' names shall be printed previous to the election.

9.—The Association financial year shall end December 31st.—Carried.

10. (a) Any person may, by sending his name and address with \$12.00 to the Central Association, become a life member, but without convention privileges unless duly elected a delegate.—Carried.

(b) There shall be three trustees to have charge of the life membership fund, who shall be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the Board of Directors, who shall fix their remuneration.—Carried.

(c) The trust fund shall be deposited in a chartered bank to the credit of the life trust fund of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, and shall only be withdrawn at the order of the trustees.—Carried.

(d) Two dollars of the life membership fee shall go into the general revenue of the association; ten dollars shall go into a trust fund to be invested by the trustees, secured by first mortgages on improved farm lands at 40 per cent. of their valuation. The interest only from this fund shall go into the general revenue of the Central Association.—Carried.

(e) The trustees shall give security by bonds satisfactory to the Executive.—Carried.

(f) They shall present to the Directors, who shall present it to the annual meeting, a report showing the amount of fund, amount of security held, earnings of fund, expense and net revenue.—Carried.

(g) The trustees shall elect a chairman and secretary-treasurer from among themselves.—Carried.

(h) The trustees shall issue a certificate to each life member. These shall be numbered consecutively.—Carried.

(i) Before entering upon the duties of their office, the Board of Trustees shall enter into a bond with security which shall be approved by the executive committee.—Carried.

11.—Any person may become a member of a subordinate association by sending or giving his name and address to the secretary, accompanied by the annual membership fee of one dollar, half of which shall belong to the funds of the Central Association, such funds shall be forwarded quarterly to the secretary-treasurer of the Central Association, or

(b) By becoming a life member as provided in section 10, and paying the annual fee to the subordinate association.—Carried.

15.—To have added to it "For the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Association, all life members of Central Association shall be considered members of the subordinate association where they shall reside.—Carried.

24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 as before.

34.—Amended by adding "and articles of incorporation."—Carried.

Moved by F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, seconded by Thompson, "That the constitutional changes so far as we have gone, be adopted as a whole."—Carried.

The following nominations were then made:

President—E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw.

Vice-President—F. M. Gates, Fillmore.

Directors at large—A. G. Hawkes, Broadview; J. A. Murray, Wapella; G. Langley, Maymount; E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; O. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Regina; Wm. Noble, Oxbow; R. C. Sanderson, Indian Head.

District No. 1—F. C. Washington, Weyburn; Wm. Noble, Oxbow; Frank Shepherd, Weyburn; H. O. Partridge, Sintaluta; G. D. Fitzgerald, Grenfell.

District No. 2—Fred Green

District No. 3—

District No. 4—W. H. Sanderson, Kamsack.

District No. 5—John Evans, Nutana; Robt. Caswell, Saskatoon.

District No. 6—T. Hill, Kinley.

District No. 8—Andrew Knox, Colliston.

District No. 9—

As districts Nos. 3, 7 and 9 were not represented at the convention three delegates at large were nominated to fill those vacancies.

Weyburn, Friday, Feb. 19, 1909, 9.15 a.m.

D. M. Payne moved and F. Wager seconded: "That the committee on constitutional amendments, consisting of Messrs. E. N. Hopkins, F. W. Green and B. F. Thompson, be returned for the present year and bring such re-

commendations before the next annual convention as they deem proper.—Carried.

The convention then by regular ballot elected the following officers:

President—E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw.

Vice-President—F. M. Gates, Fillmore.

Directors at large—A. G. Hawkes, Broadview; J. A. Murray, Wapella; G. Langley, Maymount; E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. C. Tate, Regina; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

District No. 1—Frank Shepherd, Weyburn.

District No. 2—Fred Green, Moose Jaw.

District No. 4—W. H. Sanderson, Kamsack.

District No. 5—John Evans, Nutana.

District No. 6—T. Hill, Kinley.

District No. 8—Andrew Knox, Colliston.

Mr. Green and Mr. Sanderson declined to stand as directors at large; this elected the others nominated.

Messrs. Noble, Partridge and Fitzgerald declined to stand for district No. 1.

The convention then returned to the discussion of resolution No. 7 which had been held over since Thursday morning.

HAIL INSURANCE.

(7) Moved by Mr. Gates, seconded by S. K. Rathwell—That this association deplores the withdrawal of the protection hitherto accorded to the grain grower by the government Hail Insurance, and declares its belief in the necessity of a system of insurance being initiated by the government of the province, whereby such protection may be available to the farmer—And further affirms that each municipal district of the province should be given power by a majority vote to declare itself a hail insurance district with power to make necessary assessments and collections. All municipalities so declaring, to be members of the provincial hail insurance union, the compensation and distribution of same to be administered by the provincial government, who shall also regulate the rate of assessment per acre, and amount of compensation to be distributed on the mutual plan, so as not to exceed the amount collected for each year.

No. 8 was moved as an amendment by F. W. Green— "That while we recognize some of the difficulties of the provincial government in their endeavor to find a practical solution of the Hail Insurance problem, this association regrets their entire withdrawal from the field in this matter. We would direct the executive to interview the Government, and urge them to reconsider this question, and we suggest as a possible way out that a tax be levied on all cultivated land in the province sufficient to insure all growing crops at \$5.00 per acre, losses to be paid after the remaining value of the hailed crop had been deducted from the above remuneration, and that an independent commission be appointed to adjust losses.

As an amendment to the amendment, Mr. Elson, Moose Jaw, moved the following:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention the provincial government should adopt a universal hail insurance policy somewhat similar to the supplemental revenue tax, on all lands that have been taken up from the government.

Mr. Gates in speaking to the motion, thought the government had acted hastily in withdrawing that protection which had hitherto been given through hail insurance. He further thought that unless all the municipalities gave attention to this matter the municipal hail insurance plan was not feasible.

Mr. Johnson, of Moose Jaw, was opposed to the second clause of the resolution, as it left the matter of insurance optional with the municipality. The majority might reject the insurance plan and leave the minority without any redress in this matter.

Mr. F. W. Green called attention to resolution No. 8, and moved it as an amendment to resolution No. 7.

In supporting this amendment he cited cases where men had been hailed out who had received considerable remuneration from the government and yet from the same land had marketed 20 bushels per acre. The speaker, continuing, said if the crop netted \$5.00 or more no remuneration by insurance should be allowed.

Mr. E. A. Partridge showed that hail insurance by municipality was impracticable. He emphasized the possibility of individuals suffering by reason of the municipality refusing to adopt insurance. He proposed in that case that the individual might become a member of the larger union. He advocated that all land be taxed.

Mr. Jas. Robertson, Walpole, representing the Canadian Insurance Co., said it was easy to discern from the expression of the delegates present that some kind of insurance from hail damage was a necessity. He pointed out that municipal hail insurance was not a new thing, that this had been tried in Manitoba unsuccessfully and that we ought to profit by the failures of others. We

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want the best and not a failure. This had been tried in Brandon municipality but had been productive of division between those who suffered from hail on one part, but was largely free from frost, and those who had suffered from frost and not from hail, till at last it was dropped by the government, and rightly.

He referred to the reason given by Mr. Langley as to why the government had dropped this matter. He might be right, but in the opinion of the speaker the failure was due to human selfishness. We need to be a unit on this matter, and some put up with small loss if it was to the profit of the whole. He was glad to see the unity that prevailed at this convention. Can we not get the government to continue as in the past, but to tax the land sufficiently to cover all costs of insurance. He supported the amendment offered by Mr. Gates.

Mr. St. John thought the government insurance all right. The charge for insurance was small but the cost of adjustment of loss was too expensive. Why not charge 10c. per mile and \$2.00 per day instead of \$2.00 per quarter as now; then raise the premium sufficient to pay all cost. Failure in this matter will reflect damage on other proposals.

Mr. Elson, of Moose Jaw, was opposed to the resolution and the amendment. He thought appraisers had not dealt justly with the government and the parties interested. He thought that universal hail insurance should be adopted on all lands including that of the rancher and speculator on a similar plan as the supplemental tax, and gave instances where one man who received \$800 from the government for hail damage had off the same land threshed 28 bushels per acre.

When this matter is made universal the cost would be exceedingly low, 2c. or 2½c. per acre paying all expenses and loss. The speculator, no doubt, would oppose this. But what has the speculator to do with us? Nothing except to breed gophers to prey on his neighbor's wheat.

He would tax the rancher. Often the small rancher owned only a small section, while his cattle and horses ranged over large territories.

Mr. Andrew Knox spoke of frost insurance as well as hail insurance, and said if hail insurance comes now the frost insurance must come later.

Mr. Noble, Oxbow, opposed the tax on ranching land which was not tillable. He was in favor of frost insurance.

Mr. Underwood, Perdue, asked that the whole matter be postponed.

Mr. Hill objected to compulsory insurance as opposed to the spirit of British fair play and favored postponement.

J. A. Horan, Clivite, desired that the proposal of the government as outlined by Hon. G. E. Langley, be given a trial.

T. C. Tate, M.L.A., Regina, said that was a large and difficult question; that it demanded full and careful consideration.

They were not here to force ideas on anyone. They were here to devise just methods for the benefit of the whole province. He spoke of the difficulties of the government in this matter and also the difficulties from the view points of the rancher and the speculator.

In the end it was moved by Andrew Knox, Colliston, "That the convention, after hearing Mr. G. Langley as to the position of the provincial government re hail insurance, leave the matter in abeyance for another year, and if it is then satisfactory to take up the whole question at the next annual convention."

F. E. Wager seconded this resolution, which was duly carried.

The afternoon session of Friday was convened in the auditorium of the Presbyterian church. President Hopkins in the chair.

The first business engaging the attention of the convention was the resolution re the place of next meeting.

PLACE OF MEETING.

(14) Moved by J. C. Crosbie, seconded by Ben. Thompson—"Whereas it appears to be generally believed that some centrally located place, having good railway connections, should be chosen as a permanent place of meeting; and

"Whereas the plan of pooling rates removes all objection on the score of hardship to delegates remotely situated from the place chosen. Be it resolved: That we accept the principle of a permanent place of meeting, leaving the selection of the same to the present convention.

Moved as an amendment by Walter Simpson, seconded by —, "that there be two places selected for the an-

nual convention, one in the northern and the other in the southern part of the province."

Moved by A. Knox, Colliston, seconded by T. Hill, "that the convention be changed from place to place, year by year."

The amendment to the amendment prevailed.

Invitations were extended by the respective delegates of Prince Albert, Moosomin, Estevan, Regina and Moose Jaw, and in the end the invitation extended by Prince Albert for the 1910 convention was accepted.

BULKHEAD CARS.

(5) Moved by Canton, seconded by Simpson, Regina—"That the executive of this association use their endeavors to have the charges on bulkhead car lots reduced."—Carried without discussion.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

(12) Moved by Robert Percy, seconded by F. French—"That the Grain Growers' Guide be adopted as the official organ of this association."

At this stage of the session, Mr. Hill, the representative of the Farm and Ranch Review, was given five minutes to present the claims of his magazine.

An amendment that we do not adopt any paper as the official organ was moved by Mr. St. John, Kisley, seconded by John Evans.

The motion prevailed.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Levi Thompson and D. G. Fitzgerald were elected to the office.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF TERMINAL ELEVATORS.

It was moved by Mr. Langley, seconded by F. W. Green, "Whereas it was recommended by this association and the Interprovincial Council of Grain Growers that the Dominion government acquire, own and control the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and transfer elevators further east;

"Therefore this convention wishes to again bring this recommendation before the Dominion Government, urging them to take immediate action in this matter."

In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Langley complimented the association on the good discussion yesterday. He emphasized the need of ownership of internal as well as terminal elevators. That elevators existed without the necessary cleaning apparatus; that dirt at initial shipping points opened the way to excessive dockage and lower rates, which dirt might possibly be shipped at terminal points. "How oft the sight to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done," and that one pound of dirt per bushel in a million bushels makes a profit of \$20,000. He urged ownership and operation by the government.

Mr. Green thought the crux of the whole situation lay just there, and therefore he supported the resolution.

Mr. Noble thought that it would not be long before Saskatchewan would be shipping more to the Pacific than to the Atlantic.

Resolution 15 carried.

It was further moved and seconded that "Whereas at a convention held at Calgary on the 3rd and 4th of February, where all the different interests were represented, a unanimous request was made to the Dominion government to take immediate steps to construct a terminal elevator at the Pacific coast to be carried on under government operation and control, Be it resolved that this convention expresses its approval of that request, and instructs our Executive to at once convey to the Dominion government our desire in this matter, and further, be it resolved that we instruct our representatives on the Interprovincial Council to unite with the representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta in their stand in this matter.—Carried.

(9) Moved by C. E. Yockney, seconded by St. John, Kisby—"Resolved that this meeting realizes the price of our agricultural machinery is far beyond all proportion to the original cost of production, and instructs the delegates to our annual convention to endeavor to get a committee of the Central Association appointed whose duty it shall be to get as much information as possible as to the cost of production, selling price in other countries, freight rates, duty and wages paid, etc., and publish the same from time to time in our organ, with the object of enabling western farmers to substantiate their claims for a reduction on agricultural machinery.

In support of this, Mr. Yockney cited facts to prove that Canadians were paying much more for their home manufactured products than these same products are bringing after being shipped thousands of miles away.

The manufacturers' charged excessive profits at home,

while on goods shipped abroad they were able to compete with goods manufactured elsewhere.

This resolution was passed.

FREEDOM OF SHIPMENT.

(11) Moved by F. W. Green, seconded by H. Dorrell—That we repudiate any legislation tending to curtail the privileges of the loading platform, and that instead we demand recognition of the right of absolute freedom of the individual at shipping points, permitting farmers to load their grain into cars by any method which will be most convenient to them; that railways be urged to provide tracking facilities adequate to shippers' needs and facilitate direct loading into cars.—Carried.

RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE.

(10) Moved by R. Cross, seconded by F. M. Gates—That this association again calls the attention of the government to its desire for the adoption of a system of reciprocal demurrage looking to the more expeditious movement by the railways to the lake front of loaded grain cars.

(13) Moved by Walter Simpson, seconded by Levi Thompson—Whereas the manufacturing interests are continually using their influence with our legislators to maintain, secure or increase their privilege to charge more for their products than the cost of production warrants through the instrumentality of a protective tariff; and

Whereas a tariff that protects a manufacturer does so at the expense of all consumers of his product; and

Whereas the obtaining of a larger price by the manufacturer does not result in increased wages to his employees; and

Whereas a tariff which protects is less productive of revenue than a low one; Be it resolved:

That the Executive on behalf of the farmers protest against the principle of protection in our tariffs and urge a general lowering of duties to the basis of revenue requirements.

Mr. John Evans supported this resolution. He said that farmers were not looking for protection. They are up against the combines and wanted that protection which the combines enjoyed broken down that they might all stand on the same footing. Farmers did not have that footing under the present conditions. The iron and steel combine was first cited. He claimed that this monopoly got in the matter of grants and bonuses an amount nearly equal to the amount which they had paid in wages since this system prevailed. They got \$7.00 on each ton produced; that while the G. T. Pacific was charged \$39.00 per ton of rails in Canada, they sold the same quantity of goods in India for \$24.00.

The lumber dealers had a combine. In Canada there were 80 companies and they were all in league. That is the reason why many of the homesteaders had to live in a prairie shack.

He further showed that the consumer paid more for Canadian flour by thirty cents per cwt. than the same flour could be purchased in England, and that last summer in Montreal buyers could secure flour from the United States cheaper than they could purchase from the home market.

Mr. Simpson, Regina, then presented special resolutions on which the resolution committee had not acted, but which may be moved by the delegate of the sub-association from which they emanate. The first one that was introduced was by Roche Percee delegates re the distribution of cars for grain and coal. The speaker showed that for weeks the farmer could get no cars for shipping grain, while the coal dealer had all the needed carriage. This was after some lengthy discussion referred to the executive.

ROCHE PERCEE.

3. Re distribution of cars for grain and coal.

This was introduced by Ira B. Brown, Beinfait.

A resolution was moved by Noble, Oxbow, seconded by F. French, Regina, "That this convention censure C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, for not compelling the C.P.R. to supply cars at Roche Percee for the loading of grain when asked for by the farmers."

After being fully discussed, Mr. Thomas Coulson moved, seconded by Mr. St. John, "That the facts be presented to the Executive Committee and that they have power to deal with the same." The amendment passed.

WEYBURN

Re amendment of Grain Act as regards platforms:

It was moved by F. Shepherd, seconded by Geo. Mooney, "That section 86 be repealed and the following substituted:

"The commissioner shall at any time between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of October in any

year, order the railway company to enlarge any platform at any station or siding under the provisions of this Act or order the company to erect additional platforms at such station or siding, upon being applied to by twenty farmers resident within twenty miles of their nearest shipping point, when the loading platform or platforms at such station or siding is or are insufficient to accommodate the public, and the railway company shall enlarge such platform or erect such additional platforms at such stations or sidings within thirty days after the receipt of an order of the commissioners; therefore be it resolved that section 82 of the Manitoba Grain Act be amended by striking out the words "and on the approval of the application" appearing in the third line of said section."

Mr. Frank Shepherd spoke re the amendment of the Grain Act. From correspondence reaching from June last up to December, 1908, the pledge made by C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, re platform accommodation for Weyburn had been grossly neglected.

After discussion decision was reached that these facts be given to the Executive of this association, and that the Executive of this association have power to deal with the same.

BONUSES AND BOUNTIES.

Moved by B. Talmay, Moosomin, seconded by Thomas Coulson—That in our opinion the payment of bonuses and bounties to special industries or to railways should entirely cease.—Carried.

Mr. H. McGowan, on behalf of the Weyburn sub-association respectfully laid before your executive for investigation the fact that the C.P.R. is still continuing to charge the people of that district 18c. per 100 lbs. over the Stoughton branch that was formerly made when grain shipments were made via Estevan, and asked that the executive take this matter up with the Railway Commissioner and procure a reduction in proportion to main line mileage on C.P.R. On motion this was referred to the Executive.

Moved by T. Baker, seconded by Mr. St. John, Kisby, that resolution re tariff be referred to the Executive.—Carried.

ANDREW GRAHAM TO RAILWAY BOARD VACANCY.

On motion of E. A. Partridge a resolution was passed by this association in harmony with resolution passed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and by the United Farmers of Alberta, recommending the appointment of Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, to the Board of Railway Commission.

Mr. Langley supported the principle but was opposed to naming the man.

After full discussion the motion was carried.

Moved by Robert Elson, seconded by S. K. Rathwell—That it is the opinion of this convention that the government be urged upon to more stringently enforce the Noxious Weed Ordinance and more particularly in connection with the internal elevators now in operation.—Carried.

TIME LIMIT TO DEFAULTING MORTGAGEES.

Moved by T. Hill, seconded by C. C. Underwood—"That the time at present granted to defaulting mortgagees is altogether too short, and that we earnestly urge the government to amend the "Land Titles Act" to ensure that no sale shall take place until the mortgagee has been in default at least nine months."—Carried.

THANKS.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the town for securing the hall in which the convention met; for the Presbyterians in permitting the convention the use of their church.

Mr. H. McGowan, in behalf of the Board of the Presbyterian church, thanked the convention and expressed the pleasure of their church that it was in their power to serve the convention.

On motion of T. M. Bryce, seconded by F. Wagar, a vote of thanks was extended to the Executive for their efficient and effective service rendered during the past year. President E. N. Hopkins duly acknowledged.

Moved by Robert Elson, seconded by T. Hill, that a vote of thanks be extended to the press. Responded to by J. E. Gosline, Weyburn Herald.

Moved by T. M. Gates, seconded by many, that a vote of thanks be presented to the citizens of Weyburn for the open hospitality shown and for the banquet which is yet to be enjoyed, President Hopkins to present this vote at the banquet which was to be held in the evening. The convention adjourned at 5 p.m. sine die.

THE BANQUET.

The town Council of Weyburn, assisted by the Board

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at Trade, tendered a splendid banquet to the delegates and visitors.

Over 250 of Canada's brainiest and brawnier men sat down to dinner. Speech making and enjoyment characterized the hour.

A special train carried a small proportion of the delegates westward at midnight, but the greater part remained.

The banquet was held in the spacious Hunt hall. A sumptuous dinner was first on the programme, after which a number of entertaining songs and a humorous discourse, and an "on-the-spot" ditty on an interesting personage was also rendered by the diners en masse. The leading ladies of the town were present to assist the agriculturists of Saskatchewan to the royal repast in which the following items were the menu: Soup, Queen Olives, Celery, Salted Almonds, Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce, Roast Beef and Ham, Creamed Potatoes, Nut Salad, Apple Pie, Mince Pie, Fresh Fruit, Nuts, Ice Cream, Tea and Coffee.

The toast list was a representative one, and formed the occasion for several striking speeches.

Those responsible for the preparation and sustaining of the banquet are worthy of much praise.

The ladies, too, were indefatigable in their efforts to make the convention's last few hours in brave little Weyburn most pleasant.

The whole affair was a splendid finale to the biggest convention of Saskatchewan Grain Growers.

LIMIT OF SEED LIFE

With regard to the great longevity that is attributed by many persons to be possessed by seeds, Professor M. A. Brannon points out that careful experiments by De Candolle and other scientists reveal the fact that few seeds possess any vitality after ten to fifteen years, although it is possible for exceptionally vigorous specimens to retain their vigor for thirty years. The familiar statement that seeds taken from the cases of Egyptian mummies have, when planted, sprouted vigorously, is explained by Professor Brannon as being the outcome of deception. The seeds thus discovered were, in his opinion, placed cunningly for the purpose of deception.



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Are made of best spring steel galvanized fence wire, with a galvanized wire lock that holds like a vice. Made in styles to suit all purposes. Get our illustrated catalogue. It gives full information, and is free for the asking.

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WINNIPEG

GREATEST OAT ON EARTH

GARTON'S REGENERATED ABUNDANCE (1909 STOCK)

ENDORSED BY WESTERN FARMERS

HEAVY YIELDERS

Regenerated Abundance yielded over 100 bushels per acre and were two weeks earlier than other oats in same field. THOS. SANDERSON, Kinistino, Sask.

Regenerated Abundance threshed out over 100 bushels per acre, have sold all for seed. Increase my 30 bushel order to 200 bushels for March delivery. GALLOWAY BROS., Lajord, Sask.

Your Regenerated Abundance yielded 80 bushels per acre, my ordinary oats went 40. JOS. SMITH, Penhold, Alta.

Your oats sown on stubble yielded over 70 bushels per acre, and weighed at Indian Head Seed Fair 46 1/2 lbs. per bushel. Banner alongside with same treatment went 45 bus. per acre. A. E. WILSON, Indian Head, Sask.

EARLY RIPENING

Regenerated Abundance were three weeks earlier, yielded 20 bushels per acre more than to my ordinary oats. FRED. WYSS, Calmer, Alta.

Regenerated Abundance sowed 14th May were ripe before ordinary oats sowed 15th April and yielded 30 bushels per acre more. W. L. CENTRE, Innisfail, Alta.

Regenerated Abundance sown same day as Banner ripened fully seven days earlier, quite valuable for earliness and large grain. THOS. SALES, Pres. Agricultural Society, Langham, Sask.

Regenerated Abundance ripened 1 week earlier and yielded 15 bushels per acre more than any other oats. J. STUECK, Abernethy, Sask.

RUST RESISTERS

Regenerated Abundance yielded 85 bushels per acre, free from rust. Banner 14 days later badly attacked with rust yielded only 30 bushels per acre. C. C. CASTLE, Winnipeg, Man.

STRONG STRAW

Regenerated oats well adapted to this locality on account of still straw. Ripened 10 days before Banner and yielded 15 bushels per acre more. W. BRAID, Oak River, Man.

NO SMUT

Regenerated Abundance oats were entirely free from smut, yielded 15 bushels per acre more and were 7 days earlier than Banner. D. K. MCLEOD, Francis, Sask.

HEAVY GRAIN

I won the Champion Sweepstake Prize at the Provincial Seed Fair for Sask. with your oats. They weighed 46 1/2 lbs., yielded 124 bushels per acre. W. HENLEY, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

NOTE.—As we control the entire stock of the above oats they cannot be purchased from other seed houses. The Alberta Government at recent seed fairs were selling a stock of these Regenerated Oats, which they obtained direct from us at a reduced price for a large quantity, but their stock being all sold, these wonderful Oats can now only be purchased direct from us at Catalogue prices. They are shipped in original two-bushel sealed bags, as received from the raisers, Garton Bros.

ANY NOT SO SEALED ARE SPURIOUS

The Seed we ship is guaranteed absolutely free from Wild Oats or Weed seeds and weighs from 48 to 52 lbs. per measured bushel, with an average germination of 98 per cent.

Write for Catalogue G, describing how these oats are bred. It is sent free.

THE GARTON PEDIGREE SEED CO. 258-260 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

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LICENSED

WHEAT. OATS. BARLEY. FLAX**TO OUR FARMERS**

When shipping your grain don't forget the Farmers Co-operative Company. Don't follow the old-fashioned way of selling your grain on street. Be progressive: Ship in carload lots and get all there is in it. We check grading closely, and get top prices. Write us for information or prices. Find out about it; and ship your grain to

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

**Wholesale Prices on Lumber
to Farmers and Contractors**

Farmers when in need of Lumber, Shingles, or other Building Material, send us your list of wants and get our prices. We have been in the wholesale business here for three years, selling only to dealers, but we are now ready to sell to any person wanting such material at strictly wholesale prices. Farmers, club together and get your **Lumber, Fence Posts, Lime, Cement** and **Plaster** in **carload lots**, direct from mills and save money. We are reliable and can give the best of bank and other references.

McCollom Lumber Co.

14 Trader's Bank, Winnipeg

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NOTES

The following dispatch to the Associated Press would indicate that the farmers of the western states are waking up to the benefits of co-operation and are preparing to handle their own grain.

"Spokane, Wash., Feb. 18th.—Ten thousand ranchers in Washington, Idaho and Oregon, controlling an output of more than 30,000,000 bushels of grain, formed a combination to market their products direct through a commission at an executive meeting of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union in Spokane. The purpose is to eliminate the middle man and get into closer touch with the consumer. It was also decided to establish warehouses in the various grain-growing centres in the three states."

Free Press despatch in regards to western wheat shipments:—Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 22nd.—F. W. Peters of the C.P.R. is here to arrange plans of the terminals for handling wheat. He says that two million bushels have already been ordered for shipment this way, some of it having already come. He says that practically all Alberta wheat must come this way, especially to relieve traffic on eastern portions of the road.

The franchise for women continues to be extended in all civilized countries. Both chambers of the Swedish diet have passed the bill providing for universal suffrage with proportional representation in parliament. All the inhabitants in the country over 24 years of age are entitled to vote. Victoria, the last of the States of the Australian Commonwealth to refuse women the franchise has also fallen into line, so that now in all of Australia and New Zealand, women are granted the suffrage on the same terms as men.



THE
**SCENIC
ROUTE**

TO THE EAST

Double Track, Velvet Running Road-bed, Fast Time, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees.

Cook's Mediterranean and around the world tours; steamship tickets, all lines, including Quebec Steamship to Bermuda and West Indies.

Ticket office, 660 Portage Avenue.
Phone 7098.

A. E. DUFF, GENERAL AGENT

The Home Bank

OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

Special Attention Given to Accounts of Farmers.
Interest Paid Quarterly on Savings Bank Accounts

WINNIPEG BRANCH - - W. A. MACHAFFIE, Manager

BUSY AT BIENFAIT

Although the Grain Growers' movement is comparatively new in this district, great enthusiasm and interest prevailed at their annual meeting, which was largely attended by farmers from all parts of the surrounding country. A spirit of determination to solve the difficult problems which confront the tillers of the soil permeated the meeting.

Government ownership of elevators was fully discussed and heartily endorsed by resolution.

The question of establishing a telephone system through the district was taken up and a committee appointed to investigate and report at a subsequent meeting. Steps were taken to improve conditions in the supply of cars for loading grain. The good work of the Grain Growers' Association in the direction of securing favorable legislation for the farmers was set forth by the association as well as the future possibilities when thoroughly organized. A motion was passed endorsing the Grain Growers' Guide as the official organ of the Association. The membership was largely increased by adding new recruits as well as enrolling many of the veterans of the Estevan district.

The Grain Growers appreciated the co-operation of the business people of Bienfait in the movement to better the conditions of the farmers. The following officers were elected: Ira Brown, President; R. B. Gillis, Vice-President; F. A. Cleophas, Secretary-Treasurer; Board of Directors—E. W. Babcock, J. H. Clarke, J. F. Bulmer, Gilbert Anderson, Harry Martin and A. P. Lien.

Future meetings are to be held on the last Saturday in March and April.

NORTH BATTLEFORD

The farmers at North Battleford, Sask., held a meeting on Feb. 6th and organized a branch of the Grain Growers' Association, with Mr. C. C. Davis president; J. Loudon, vice-president; and C. Salter, secretary-treasurer. Mr. G. Boerma gave an address on government ownership of elevators. A meeting was called for Feb. 27th to further discuss this question.

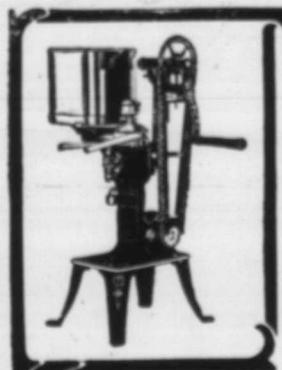
ELSTOW

(From Elstow Times.)

A very successful meeting was held here last month when Mr. T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, was billed to speak on the Grain Growers' Association question and to assist in forming a branch of that body.

The chairman in opening the meeting briefly introduced Mr. T. Knowles, who was most enthusiastically received.

The speaker, who was listened to with rapt attention, gave a resume of the birth and history of the association, together with several striking illustrations of the work which had been accomplished for the benefit of the farmers in general, and followed this with an enlightenment on the benefits of a sample as compared with the present grading system. He next spoke on government ownership of elevators, during which much enthusiasm was evinced at his remarks, and concluded a lengthy speech by advising each and every one to join the branch and so help along such a great work as the association was doing.



HOW I.H.C. CREAM HARVESTERS HELP MAKE BETTER CALVES

THERE are indirect as well as direct benefits in using I. H. C. Cream Harvesters.

Everybody knows that the Cream Harvester will save labor, save time and get more butter fat out of the milk than you can get by hand skimming. These are direct benefits. They are the most persuasive reasons why every dairyman should have a cream separator.

But an indirect benefit, hardly less important, is the better calves you can raise.

When you skim by hand the calves get the cold, tasteless, sour skim milk that has but little life in it.

If you haul cold milk to the creamery and take back your portion of the skim milk to feed your calves, it is even worse. In addition to its being stale and lifeless you take grave chances of introducing tuberculosis into your herd.

If you have an I. H. C. Cream Harvester, you separate the milk while it is warm and fresh. The calves, and pigs and chickens get the skim milk before it is stale, cold and sour. A little oil meal added to this appetizing skim milk makes it an ideal food, practically as good as the whole milk.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are very close skimmers. The saving in cream alone by using one of these machines goes far each season toward paying for the cost of the machine if you keep a number of cows.

There are two styles of I. H. C. Cream Harvesters, the Dairymaid and the Bluebell.

Dairymaid Cream Harvester

This machine is chain driven, and it is made in four sizes—350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour.



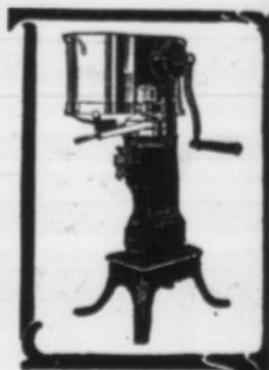
Get either of these separators and you will get more butter fat out of your milk than you are now getting. You will get more nutritious and appetizing feed for your calves. You will save labor, save time. Investigate fully by calling on the International local agent and examine the I. H. C. Cream Harvester he handles, or, if you prefer, write to nearest branch house for full information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

Chicago, - - U. S. A.



Because of the simple and direct application of power from the crank to the bowl, it is exceptionally easy running and is very easily kept in order. The strongest points about this machine are its close skimming, convenient operation and simplicity, which make it exceptionally durable. The supply can and crank are waist high, an ideal location to make the work easy. When you get a Dairymaid you can be sure you are going to get all the butter fat in the easiest possible way.

Bluebell Cream Harvester

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine. It is exceptionally well constructed. The gears are accurately cut to the thousandth part of an inch. They are thoroughly protected from dust and milk, and they are provided with AI oiling facilities. That is why Bluebell owners have less trouble than any other separator owners. The machine is simple. It is long-lived, and it is very easy running. The Bluebell bowl skims down to the thousandth part. Its interior separating device is patented, and it is the most efficient device of this kind manufactured. The supply can and crank shaft are at the proper height to make the operation easy.



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McCORMICK DRILLS

WESTERN Canadian farmers have learned that they are assured of getting the seed in the ground in the right condition when they use McCormick drills.

The disk drills, single or double, penetrate hard ground, cultivate it thoroughly, and they work successfully in mud. The positive force feed is driven by chains from the main axle. There are no cog wheels on McCormick drills to wear, get out of mesh, and cause irregular sowing.

Both the disk and shoe drills open the furrow properly and to right depth. Spiral steel tubes conduct the seed to the bottom of the furrow where it is dependably covered to the right depth by drag chains.

The great advantage of the McCormick drill is that the single disk, double and shoe drills are interchangeable. There is no question but that double disks are superior in muddy fields, single disks in hard and trashy ground, and shoe drills in well prepared and mellow seed beds. Farmers who purchase any one of these styles of drills can change it into either of the other two by putting on either of the other two styles of markers. By doing this, the farmer will have a drill for all conditions of ground—dry, hard, trashy, muddy, or a well prepared seed bed.

Both wheels are drive wheels on McCormick drills. That insures positive, even feed. Shoes and disks are arranged to make lightest possible draft. Convenient foot boards aid the operator in his work.

McCormick drills, single and double disk and shoe, are made with 14, 16, 20 and 22 markers.

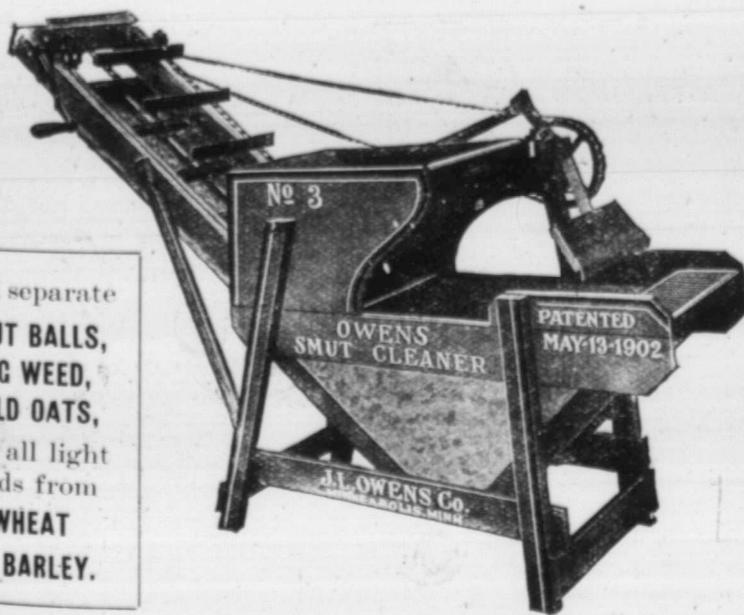
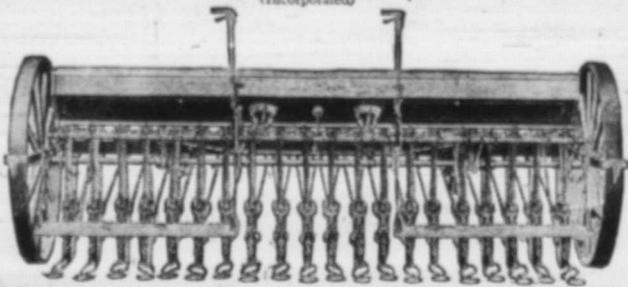
McCormick disk harrows, smoothing harrows, cultivators and scufflers are the best implements of their kind.

McCormick drills and implements are built in Canada and are specially designed to meet Canadian conditions.

It will pay you to get acquainted with McCormick drills and high class tillage implements. Local agents will demonstrate them and furnish all information. Call on them, or write nearest branch agency.

Western Canadian Branch Houses: Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)



Will separate
**SMUT BALLS,
RAG WEED,
WILD OATS,**
and all light
seeds from
**WHEAT
OR BARLEY.**

GUARANTEE—The "OWENS" Smut Treater is sold under a guarantee to do all that we claim for it (which is to prevent smut in grain). In case the machine fails to fulfill this guarantee all payments are to be refunded. Providing instructions and directions are followed explicitly.

J. L. OWENS CO.

Ranch for Sale in Manitoba

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

South half of Section 24 and Section 25, Township 17, Range 2 west; 337 acres first-class hay land. Over 300 tons a year. About 20 acres bush oak, maple and poplar. Mile and a half lake front. High and dry.

Also adjacent to the above 420 acres — 175 first-class hay, land balance timber. Knock-down price and easy terms to legitimate purchaser. Write for full particulars.

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Office
Winnipeg, Man.

SEND US A POST CARD
and we will send you

FACTS ABOUT SMUT

It is chock full of information you should know—giving its history and ways of handling—and tells you why grain should be immersed rather than sprinkled, and how it will increase your profits. Write at once to

THE
HARMER IMPLEMENT CO.

142 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG

(Continued from page 14)

time one month cost 90 cents per hog exclusive of office management. Another month, with a somewhat larger supply the cost was 45 cents per hog, while the manager stated that on full time and supply it could be done at a cost of 30 cents per hog exclusive of office management.

One representative American firm stated the cost of operation ran from 80 cents to \$1.00 per hog, including office management and marketing, while the average cost of operating thirty-three Danish plants was 67 cents per hog ready for sale at the plant.

The cost would also be governed by local conditions and price of labor, as except for heads of the different departments, professional skilled labor is not absolutely necessary, one manager of a most successful plant stating that he preferred unskilled men to start with as they were not so set in their ways and were more willing to work under direction. In this case the cost of a general manager would not be so large as where both hogs, cattle and sheep were handled.

AS TO MARKETS.

As to a market, your commissioners find there is a good and ever increasing demand for well cured stuff both locally and further west and north. The northern trade demanding a heavy fat article strongly cured.

In regard to the Oriental trade, your commissioners have not been able to obtain any very definite information, but we are led to believe that there will be a considerable demand there. And when by reason of increased production the market here became over-stocked the English market is still open where the Alberta cured article would be sold on equal terms with that cured further east, subject, of course, to the higher freight rates caused by distance, but with the advantage that a co-operative plant would have over a private concern with each patron having the incentive to furnish good stock, the quality would be guaranteed, and where a mild cure was required that would not stand a long-distance shipment, this extra quality could be shipped in brine or dry salt and the curing finished there. This is a fancy trade that is not being catered to by the eastern packers to quite an extent, and for which they receive a much higher price, but on account of the difference in handling it is not considered that the relative profit is much greater, yet where a plant could guarantee the quality it would be a good trade. The preference there is now given to the product of the co-operative plants of Denmark because all the patrons are interested in the success of the plant and the quality and a constant supply is assured. The quality of the hogs now raised in Alberta is fairly well suited to the local market but should be improved, while for the English trade a more uniform grade of bacon would have to be furnished.

AS TO SHIPPING.

As to shipping from Alberta points to the seaboard, your commissioners found the railway officials somewhat guarded in the expression of their views, as they have no existing stationary rates for that class of stuff, but promised in the event of a trade being established that they would do their best to meet the conditions and encourage the trade and that for through rates the charge would be practically the same from all Alberta points.

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

Your commissioners find it very hard to make an exact comparison of the prices paid here and those paid elsewhere, particularly on account of the trade demanding different cuts here to those used in an export trade, and partly on account of the difficulty in getting definite information from the packer as to the actual average prices paid, but taking the price obtained by the thirty-three co-operative plants in Denmark as given by Mr. Sorenson and basing the yield of bacon on the same percentage, allowing half of the value of the by-products including lard, also allowing \$11.00 per cwt. for bacon as against \$12.39 there, on account of our distance from the export market, the farmer should then receive at the packing plant here an average price of \$7.03 per cwt. live weight. Against this amount ought also to be charged a slight increase in the cost of operation, but the figures submitted to us go to show that the original cost of the plant would be no greater in Alberta than in Denmark.

COST OF PLANT.

In regard to the cost of a plant your commissioners find that a plant with a capacity of from 250 to 500 hogs per day can be safely estimated at \$100,000, this being the approximate estimate of Zachary Davis, architect of Chicago, who is a specialist in packing house building, and we believe a man of wide experience. His figures are based on Alberta prices for material and labor.

One plant in Ontario, with a capacity of 3,500 hogs

per week, cost \$146,000,000, and regarding which Prof. Day in his evidence stated: "Is accounted one of the very best equipped factories of its size today." We are informed that this figure of \$145,000,000 is too high for reasons that need not be mentioned here.

Another Ontario plant, having a capacity of two hundred hogs per day, and constructed in 1899, cost as a going concern \$58,000.00.

A plant in Western Canada with a combined system for taking care of beef, mutton and pork cost \$115,000.00. This plant, the manager stated, if it were fitted for pork would be capable of taking care of seven hundred hogs daily.

The plant at Horsens, Denmark, according to Mr. Sorenson's statements, cost about equal in price to a plant of like capacity of 100,000 hogs per year.

The estimate of Messrs. Hopkins and Wright, architects of Edmonton, for a building alone, with a capacity of five hundred hogs daily is \$26,813.00.

The estimate of Messrs. W. B. Perrin of Chicago and Toronto, for the machinery and equipment of such a building, is \$46,517.58, making the total cost in the province of Alberta for a plant ready to commence operations \$73,330.58.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Edmonton this 7th day of January, A.D. 1909.

(Signed) R. A. WALLACE, Chairman.
JAMES BOWER.
A. G. HARRISON.

MOUNT ZION.

Mount Zion Union was organized on December 15th, 1908, and now has a membership of 27. The executive officers are: Pres., D. I. Elgaaen; Vice-Pres., W. F. Howard; Sec.-Treas., W. McMahon.

NORBO.

The Norbo Union has recently re-organized from the two old locals, the Ferry Point A.F.A. and the Norbo C. S. of E., the members of which decided to get together and form one strong Union. This was done on Feb. 20th, and Norbo Union, the name chosen by the united locals, starts out with an active membership of 18, and several more members are in sight. The executive officers are: O. E. Olsen, Pres.; Samuel Hansen, Sec.-Treas.

The Secretary has reported that good unions can be formed at Red Willow, Spruce Coulee, Buffalo Lake and White Bush.

MEETING OF DIRECTORATE OF UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the Council Room of the Inter-Western Industrial Exhibition Association on Friday morning, February 5th, 1909, at ten o'clock.

Present: Jas. Bower, President, in the chair; R. Sheppard, Vice-President; L. H. Jelliff, A. Von Mielecki, G. Long, T. Balaam and G. McDonald, Directors; and E. J. Fream, Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting, held on January 16th, 1909, were read and adopted on motion of Messrs. Sheppard and Long.

The President reported that Mr. Joshua Fletcher had found it impossible to act on the Transportation Committee and that he had appointed Mr. R. P. Ottewill to serve on the committee in his place. The President's action was approved by the Board.

The Secretary presented a verbal report of the work done to date by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Jelliff moved and Mr. McDonald seconded. That Mr. Sheppard's account for printing copy of resolution passed at the last annual meeting, amounting to \$1.00, be paid.—Carried.

Mr. Jelliff moved that the thanks of the Board be extended to the Executive Committee for the work done by them. Seconded by Mr. Von Mielecki, and carried.

The Secretary read a copy of the first circular letter

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issued by him to the Local Unions, and the Board expressed their approval of same.

Mr. Sheppard moved and Mr. Jelliff seconded, That the Secretary have a supply of organization stationery printed and that the same be supplied to the organizers at an early date.—Carried.

Mr. Sheppard moved and Mr. Jelliff seconded, That the Local Unions be advised that the matter of stationery for use by the Unions had been taken up by the Executive and that they had decided that the Secretary should ascertain the cost of printing stationery in large quantities as compared to the cost to Local Unions in small amounts, and that each union be requested to advise the Secretary if this is satisfactory, and if so the quantity that each union will require, so that an estimate of the cost can be made.—Carried.

Mr. Von Mielecki brought up the matter of the Directorship for the Macleod District, stating that he understood Mr. Dixon was away from home for the winter.

Mr. Jelliff moved and Mr. Long seconded, That the matter be left in the hands of the Executive Committee to deal with.—Carried.

East Clover Bar Union wrote in reference to the adoption of an official button, and Mr. Sheppard moved and Mr. Balaam seconded, That the Secretary secure prices on a suitable button in large quantities and that same be provided by the Central to the Unions at cost.—Carried.

A copy of the Association's complaint to the Railway Commission was presented and found satisfactory.

The Farm and Ranch Review wrote offering their services to the Association in any way they could help during the year.

Mr. Sheppard moved and Mr. Long seconded, That the thanks of the Board of Directors be forwarded to the Farm and Ranch Review for their kind offer of assistance.—Carried.

Mr. Thos. Fitzgerald, of Crossfield, wrote asking the Association to procure the passage of an efficient Herd Law for the province.

Mr. Jelliff moved and Mr. Balaam seconded, That the executive committee of this association attend to this matter and if possible devise an efficient herd law to suit all interests in the province.—Carried.

Mr. Jelliff moved and Mr. Balaam seconded, That the Secretary be instructed to collect what data is necessary for the formation of a short history of the Association, and that the same be printed in booklet form.—Carried.

Mr. McDonald moved and Mr. Long seconded, That the Secretary be empowered to take up the matter of organization in any part of the Province.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The adjourned meeting was held in the Board of Trade rooms, and on account of the unavoidable absence of the President and Secretary, who were attending another meeting, on motion of Mr. McDonald, Vice-President Sheppard took the chair and Mr. Jelliff acted as temporary Secretary.

After some discussion on the suggested hail insurance changes, as drafted by the committee appointed at the annual meeting, the draft being as follows:—

Whereas nothing has been done re resolution on hail insurance presented by special committee of the late Society of Equity to the Alberta Government on December 15th, 1907, requesting that a special tax on all taxable lands in the province be levied for the purpose of covering loss caused by hail, we reiterate that all crops sown or planted be covered by insurance, and that any person whose crops are damaged by hail shall report to the Inspector within five days from the date of said damage. Any person failing to report within the said time his claim shall not be considered. No claims shall be considered for less than one dollar per acre or more than seven dollars per acre. The person making application for damages shall make a sworn statement before a Jus-

tice of the Peace of the number of acres that are so damaged by hail.

We, your special committee appointed to consider the above resolution beg to suggest that the nearest approach to a co-operative or universal hail insurance tax is in our estimation to select the largest area of taxable land at present in Alberta used for grain growing and levy a tax on it sufficient to cover loss caused by hail, exempting the live stock interests on some basis, as follows, namely: that farmers with ten or more horses or cattle or thirty or more sheep per quarter section be exempt from hail tax, but giving them the option of coming under the tax regulations when they begin growing grain to that extent that it is to be of their advantage to do so.

So far as we can gather from a hurried research of statistics on the question, we find that during the four years of government administration of the hail insurance ordinance a total of 557,110 acres has been insured at a cost of \$167,474.27, or approximately thirty cents per acre. There are 22,000,000 acres of taxable land in Alberta. In 1908 there were 740,651 acres under crop in the province. Supposing it were all insured, and assuming the percentage of loss caused by hail was proportionate to the portion that has been insured, it would be on a basis of \$4.00 per acre indemnity for a total loss require a tax of one cent per acre on all taxable land in Alberta to cover it, and seeing that the resolution referred to mentions \$7.00 per acre as the maximum, it will necessarily require more than one cent per acre at present. Then as the proportion of land under crop increases we may reasonably expect the loss caused by hail to increase about in a pro rata proportion so that the tax to be levied would have to be increased yearly or at least quite frequently.

Alberta has over 162,000,000 acres about 100,000,000 of which is considered tillable.

Signed by committee, R. C. Owens, W. R. Ball, M. D. Geddes, E. C. Hallman.

Mr. McDonald moved and Mr. Balaam seconded, That inasmuch as the government has a plan in vogue for the present year and that the subject was a difficult one, that the matter be held over till next meeting, and in the meantime that the matter be referred to the Unions for consideration. That in the meantime it be presented to the government as the belief of this Board is that a lessening of the rate would so increase the revenue derived because of the increase of the number of insurers that the system would be operated at a profit instead of at a loss as heretofore.—Carried.

Mr. McDonald moved and Mr. Balaam seconded, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Stock Growers' Associations.—Carried.

The proposed Graduated Land Tax System was then taken up, and the report of the special committee presented as follows:

Whereas large tracts of land in the Province of Alberta are owned by speculators and held at exorbitant prices, thus retarding the populating and development of the country, resolved that this Association of the United Farmers of Alberta respectfully recommend that a special graduated tax, in addition to any other taxation, be imposed on all unoccupied lands in the Province, that for the purpose of such a tax a lot or parcel of land owned or held under contract of sale by an individual, partnership or corporation; that registration of certificates of transfer and contracts of sale be made compulsory, and that the tax imposed be not less than one cent per acre for one quarter section, increasing by one cent per acre for each additional quarter section in any one lot, such increase not to exceed thirty cents per acre.

Mr. Balaam moved and Mr. Von Mielecki seconded, That this resolution be referred to the Unions with the suggestion that the graduated tax be based on a tax of one-half cent per acre on first quarter section and one half cent per acre additional in progressive series on each succeeding quarter section, the tax not to exceed ten cents per acre in each instance.—Carried.

The proposed resolution of government ownership of railways was then taken up. Mr. McDonald moved and Mr. Long seconded, That in lieu of this resolution as presented the general question of government ownership of railways be referred to the Unions for discussion with the end in view that the concensus of the membership be

ascertained and formulated for complete consideration at our next annual meeting.—Carried.

Mr. Balaam moved and Mr. Von Mielecki seconded, That in view of the organization work in prospect the allotment of \$50.00 to each district will probably prove insufficient, that this allotment be increased to an amount not to exceed \$125.00 per each district.—Carried.

Mr. Balaam moved and Mr. Von Mielecki seconded, That the Secretary and Mr. Woolford, our representatives on the permanent committee appointed to carry out the resolutions adopted by the convention of Grain Growers and others relating to the establishing of a Western route for grain shipments and the necessary amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act, be instructed to keep the Directors and so far as possible the membership of the Association fully informed as to the proceedings of said committee and the results likely to ensue therefrom.—Carried.

The meeting adjourned to meet again at the Yale Hotel at 7.30.

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the meeting to order at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. Balaam moved and Mr. Von Mielecki seconded, Mr. Hugh McIntosh, of Macleod, be an ex-officio director to take charge of the organization work in the Macleod district.—Carried.

The Secretary gave a report of the work done by the Permanent Committee, and same was found satisfactory.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolutions passed at the convention to all the Alberta members at Ottawa.

Mr. Sheppard moved and Mr. McDonald seconded That our Secretary, as a member of the permanent committee, be the delegate to represent the Association at Ottawa, and in the event of the Government not paying the expenses of the delegation, that his expenses be paid by the Association.—Carried.

The Transportation committee gave a report of the work done by them that day.

A discussion as to the work done by the Transportation committee then took place, and there being no other business the meeting then adjourned.

GALT Steel Shingles

Siding and Corrugated Iron

are THE BEST coverings for
FARM BUILDINGS. Finish
the interior with

GALT STEEL CEILINGS

Write us for Prices and Catalogue
A.B.3. All kinds of Builders' Supplies

RUBEROID ROOFING

Standard for 18 years.

DUNN BROS.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

A MISTAKE.

Hizonner—"You are charged with breaking a chair over your wife's head."

Prisoner—"It was an accident, your honor."

Hizonner—"What? Didn't you intend to hit her?"

Prisoner—"Yes, but I didn't intend to break the chair."—Cleveland Leader.

The O. K. SHOCKER The Farmers' Harvest Friend

WE CAN TELL YOU WHY! It puts no extra work on the horse. It wastes no grain or shortheads. It catches all foul seed. It makes harvesting easier. It is the only successful shocker built. It will pay for itself in one season. It leaves the shocks in a straight line. It makes work easier during threshing. It makes you independent of extra help.

They are selling so fast order early. Ask your dealer if he is going to handle

THE O. K. SHOCKER



The scarcity of harvest help has been the main factor in forcing men of inventive genius to make an implement to shock grain. In the hundreds of attempts made

THE O.K. SHOCKER is the Only Machine that has ever Accomplished the Purpose and Done Perfect Work.

Attached to any make of binder, it receives, and with the assistance of a man or boy shocks the grain as fast as delivered upon the receiver.

DEALERS, SECURE THE AGENCY. Every farmer in Western Canada will want an O.K. Shocker. It will be the biggest seller amongst implements. We will dispose of exclusive territory which will net you from one to four thousand dollars within 18 months.

Write for information.

The Canadian O.K. Grain Shocker Co. Ltd.

Offices: 168 Princess Street
Old Grain Exchange
Warerooms: 179 Princess, cor. James
**Winnipeg
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anywhere in the City of Winnipeg at \$8.00 per ft., should be a good investment. To clear up an estate, I have instructions to offer for sale a block of lots near the Junction of the four railways at \$200 each, on terms of one-quarter cash, balance in 15 monthly payments, or 4 half yearly payments, interest 6 p.c. This is an excellent situation, being the only place in the City of Winnipeg where the four railways cross. Write for maps.

Agreements and mortgages showing a good margin of security purchased at the usual rate of discount. Securities arranged on the crop payment plan will not be considered.

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Farmers wishing to purchase or sell City property should communicate at once with

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JOHN BAIRD, Prop.

Important Announcement For Cattle Feeders

WE WISH to bring to the notice of all farmers who are feeding cattle to fatten for the spring market, that they may learn something to their advantage in selling them by corresponding with The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. It won't cost you much to write us a letter, giving the number of head you expect to have for sale, the kind of cattle and what you reasonably expect they should weigh. Try it. You won't lose and you may gain. Give us any ideas you may have, on the co-operative marketing of cattle. See our news item on this topic elsewhere in this issue. Address all letters.

The Grain Growers' Guide

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

AMONG THE UNIONS

STRATHCONA

This union held its first meeting of the new organization, the United Farmers of Alberta, on Saturday, Feb. 13th, 1909.

President Herbert called the meeting to order at 3 p.m. The order of the meeting was that of the new constitution. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and on the motion of Messrs. Housley and Bridges adopted.

Secretary Sheppard was called upon to report on the Seed Fair, held by the Union on Jan. 28th and 29th, 1909. He said that the fair was considered to be quite a success. The number of exhibitors were not quite as many as last year, but the samples were excellent, and prizes awarded only \$4.00 below last year. No doubt the reason the number of exhibitors was smaller was that the fall fair held in Edmonton last fall resulted in a large number of our farmers disposing of what seed they had to spare and so not having the quantity called for for sale in our list it barred them. Financially it was a success, and I am glad to report that after all bills are paid a balance of over \$200 is expected to be left in the treasury. The expenses of management were kept as low as possible and I think that we can congratulate our union once more on our successful Seed Fair.

President Herbert was called upon to report as a delegate to the convention, and stated that he was well pleased with the results obtained. He was very pleased to have the opportunity of being present at such an important convention; it was quite an education, and any of our farmers who had not attended had missed a lot. He must congratulate the Strathcona union that they had been honored with the Vice-President being elected from it in the person of Mr. Sheppard, our Secretary-Treasurer. Had it not been for the fact that some of our delegates were out of the hall at the time the ballot was taken, no doubt we would have seen Mr. Sheppard President. Still he was satisfied that our Vice-President would work just as hard in whatever position he held, as in the past, and altogether we should be well satisfied with the results of the convention.

Mr. Housley also reported as a delegate, and by notes he had taken of the proceedings proved that he was a real live delegate and had taken keen interest. He thought that more business could be got through in much less time if all resolutions to be brought before the committee were sent first to the local unions and placed in the hands of the delegates as early as possible before the convention.

Mr. Rice Sheppard was then called upon to report, and said that perhaps no person was more satisfied with the results of the convention than himself. He had worked for certain things and had concentrated his energy and thought on the bringing about of the grand union of our association. He thought the grand work had been done in the last six months, for it was only in July last at the Edmonton Fair that the proposition was agreed upon by two men from both old societies that they would both make another bold attempt for amalgamation, and much credit belongs to those two men for the grand results obtained, namely W. R. Ball and Rice Sheppard, for they were the two who gave the first big lift on the wheel and caused it to turn once more. And we now most heartily thank all our friends who so readily took up the proposition and gave their support which resulted in this grand amalgamation. I wish to impress upon all our members the importance of our new official organ, "The Guide." I think that we shall now have a paper we shall be proud of, one that will not only give us the news of our own organization, but also that of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

This will be of great value to us farmers of Alberta, for in the past we have not had much experience in the shipment of grain, etc., while our friends of the other two provinces are well educated along these lines and will be of great help to us in the future. I feel sure that we will be more than satisfied with our new organ and hope that every member throughout the province will at once subscribe for the Guide, for we now have a paper to champion the farmers' cause faithfully and fearlessly. Perhaps it will be in order to give you a short report of the proceedings at Calgary last week at the conference called for mutual interest and to consider the proposition for a western outlet for our products via the Pacific coast. I think no stone will be left unturned in trying to make this an accomplished fact, and I have no doubt it will prove a great boon to the farmers and other interests of the west. There is only one or two other matters I feel sorry for that happened at Calgary, and that was that I think a solid stand should have been taken for a government owned and operated terminal at Vancouver, and that the resolution favoring a change in the Car Distribution Act should have been opposed by every farmer present. I am satisfied I did the right thing in voting against it, and I intend to do all in my power to get it turned down. I have already written to our member, Dr. McIntyre, requesting him to look very carefully into the matter and to use his best influence in preventing a change in the Act.

A discussion followed on this matter and the secretary was instructed to send the resolution to Dr. McIntyre, our member, and also to the Central Association, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Strathcona union of the United Farmers of Alberta that the resolution passed at the Calgary convention in favor of a change in the Car Distribution Act will prove very detrimental to the farmers of this province and should not be allowed to take effect. That the union approves of the stand taken by our Vice-President, Mr. Sheppard, in voting against the resolution, and considers that the request of the vice-president asking that the resolution be turned over to a committee of the farmers and also another committee of the elevator interest for reasonable consideration should have been acted upon at Calgary. That a copy of this resolution be sent to our member, Dr. McIntyre, M.P., at once and that he be asked to place it in the hands of all the Alberta members at Ottawa with the request that they carefully weigh the matter of the Calgary resolution and do all they can to prevent a change in the Act. That a copy also be sent to the Central Association praying that body to take action at once in the matter.

Signed on behalf of the union.

F. H. HERBERT, Pres.
RICE SHEPPARD, Sec.

Pres. Herbert, T. Housley and Walter Sheppard were appointed an entertainment Committee, to arrange for an entertainment in Strathcona during the month of March, and report progress next meeting.

Some discussion followed on the Bridge question over the Saskatchewan, and it was felt that strong measures would have to be taken to force some arrangements for a better crossing for the farmers and heavy traffic. This Union will be ready to act in the matter with other unions. Motion to adjourn.

RODNEY.

Mr. R. C. Owens, acting as organizer for Mr. Von Mielecki, organized an active union at Rodney on February 26th. The executive officers of this union are: James Millar, Pres.; D. J. Miller, Sec.-Treas.

PRAIRIE PARK

Prairie Park Union decided upon an evening's entertainment as the best means of making their union known, and on Friday evening, February 12th, despite the cold weather, over eighty ladies and gentlemen turned out to enjoy themselves, keeping up the festivities to the wee sma' hours.

The concert was given by local talent entirely, Charles Stewart acting as chairman, opened the proceedings with an able address, liberally interspersed with funny stories and bon mots all delivered in his well known style.

The singing of Misses Johnson, Grant and Nichol, and Messrs. Hampshire Bros. and Gallimore was especially good, and in the dialogue "Colored Witness," Frank Carson brought down the house. A recitation by Mrs. O. C. Swanson and a reading by Mr. S. G. Cotton also produced great applause and brought down the house with merriment. The general consensus of opinion was that the concert as a whole was equal to that generally given by professionals.

After the concert was over, the floor was cleared and dancing commenced, the first number being the Grand March led by Mrs. F. Carson and R. J. McGowan. At midnight the ladies served an excellent supper, after which dancing was again resumed. The music was especially good and all were sorry when "Home Sweet Home" was given.

The members of the Prairie Park Union are very gratified at the generous patronage given to the first attempt made by them at public entertainments, and thank all for the assistance and encouragement given them.

MILTON.

The Milton Union was reorganized on February 17th, the following executive officers being elected: C. C. Wolfe, Pres.; P. Leonhard, Vice-Pres.; T. F. Roberts, Sec.-Treas.

The next meeting of the Milton Union will be held on March 10th, and arrangements are being made to have President Bower there. It is expected that at least fifteen new members will be secured at this meeting.

MELDAL.

The Meldal Union was organized on July 26th, 1906, and the present officers are: A. Bruce, Pres.; Geo. Bruce, Sec.-Treas.

In making the first report to the Association the Secretary says that interest is awakening and that the members are at work to make their union an active one.

PENHOLD.

The regular monthly meeting of the Penhold Union was held in the school house on Saturday, Feb. 20th, with Pres. Carswell in the chair.

The Pres. and Vice-Pres. reported having organized a

union at Edwell, with a membership to start with of 23.

The question of binder twine was discussed and the Secretary was instructed to write for quotations.

A further order for flour was sent to the Lacombe mill, the last having been found most satisfactory.

The following resolution was moved by J. Farrar and S. Pye and unanimously carried: "That this union learns with regret that there is a probability of losing our C.P.R. agent, R. A. Johnston, and that in view of his efficiency and unfailing courtesy in the discharge of his duties, the President and Secretary of this union be instructed to use every means in their power to retain Mr Johnston in his present position."

After some discussion of matters of interest the meeting adjourned to the third Saturday in March. A. Speakman, Sec.

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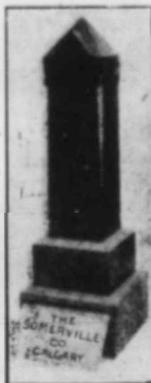
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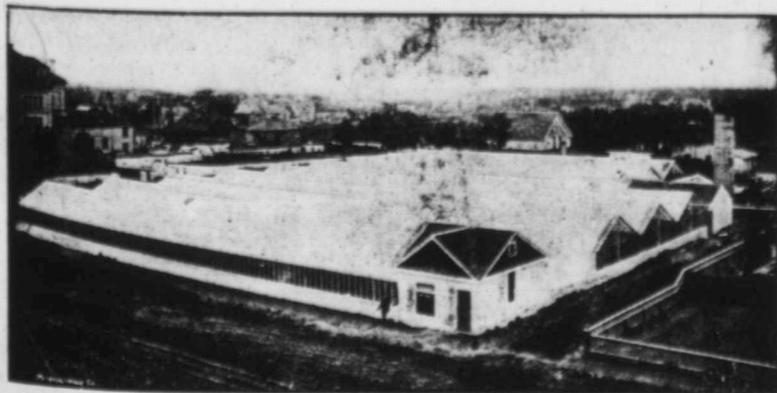


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Cut Flowers

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Our prices are the lowest in the west, because we grow all our own stock. Price list sent on application. Orders by mail, telegraph or telephone receive prompt and careful attention.

U.F.A. AND THE RAILWAY COMMISSION

The United Farmers of Alberta had several complaints before the Railway Commission at the sittings held in Edmonton, and the majority of the complaints were well received and successful.

Two or three questions which had in the meantime been taken up with the railway companies were reported to be in abeyance.

One of these, and probably the most important was referring to the freight rates on feed grain between local points in Alberta. Some few days before the sittings of the Commission, a delegate from the U.F.A. had an interview with the C.P.R. officials in Calgary and the result was that an agreement was arrived at whereby the complaint was dropped for the time being and the Transportation Committee of the Association was requested to take the matter up with the Railway Company and secure the adjustment promised.

A second complaint amicably settled was in reference to the long delay in getting stock from points south of Red Deer, on the C. & E. to Edmonton, partly on account of the divisional point at Red Deer and partly through the delay caused by the C.N.R. taking delivery of the cars at Strathcona and delivering them to the factories in Edmonton. The transportation committee met the C.P.R. officials, and cases were cited where stock shipped in box cars were on the road for over forty hours. The Superintendent saw the injustice of this and asked that a remedy be suggested by the committee. The committee suggested that the through freight train from Calgary to Strathcona, which leaves Calgary late in the evening, should pick up all stock south of Red Deer, thereby saving the long delay in the yards there, and that arrangements be made whereby the stock would be taken over to Edmonton immediately on arrival of the freight train into Strathcona. The C.P.R. officials promised this, and it is likely that the freight train leaving Calgary on Tuesday evenings will be the stock train. Since making this agreement the C.P.R. officials have sent word that they would like to have an interview with the Secretary of the Committee and come to some satisfactory arrangement on this matter.

Regarding the request made for planking for doors in case box cars must be used for the shipment of live stock, the Railway Commission issued an order entitling the shipper to a credit of \$1.25 for each door fitted by himself; this can be applied on his bill or can be collected at once from the Station Agent at the point from which these planks were supplied.

The only request denied was the one asking that moveable partitions be supplied in stock cars in order to keep separate the animals of two or more owners when they combine to make a carload shipment. The Commission denied this order.

Regarding the complaint made re the fencing of the right of way before construction work is begun, the complainants succeeded beyond their expectations and the Chairman administered quite a severe rebuke to the officials, especially of the G.T.P. for not having fenced the

DEERING DRILLS FOR LARGE CROPS

FARMERS like to see their grain come up evenly. They know that patchy fields mean low yields at harvest time. In many, very many cases, the drill alone is responsible for the irregular stand.

Deering drills put the seed into the ground right, so that it germinates at the right time and all at the same time.

It is an important point to have the furrow opened properly. Even where the soil is stubborn or rough and where there is a considerable amount of trash, the Deering disk drill forces its way into the ground and opens the furrows properly. The Deering shoe drill, especially where the ground is in mellow condition, can also be relied upon to open a satisfactory furrow.

The positive, accurate, fluted force feed on Deering drills is a valuable feature. It is chain driven and both wheels are drive wheels. There are no skips if from any cause one wheel stands still.

Deering drills handle small grains, oats, peas, beans, barley, beet seed, etc., without cracking or injuring them in the least.

The seed is delivered to the bottom of the furrow in just the right quantities and it is properly covered. And it ripens evenly because it is covered at a uniform depth in uneven ground.

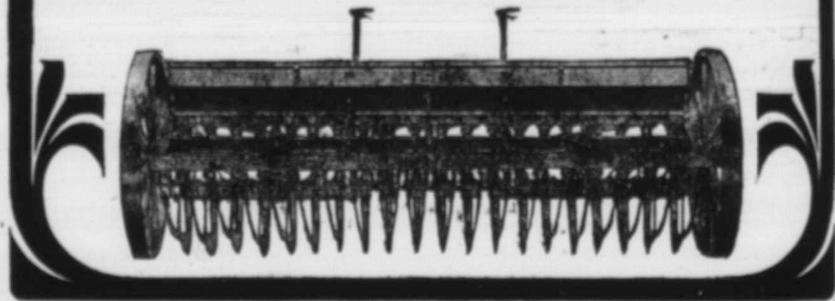
The disk drills are made with 14, 16, 20 or 22 disks. Shoe drills are made in the same sizes. The disks, whether single or double, and the shoes on Deering drills are all interchangeable. It is an easy matter to change from one to the other.

Other Deering implements are disk and peg-tooth harrows, cultivators and scufflers, each one the best of its kind.

The nearest local agent will gladly supply catalogs and particulars on any Deering implement. Call on him or write to nearest branch house.

Western Canadian Branch Houses: Brandon, Manitoba; Calgary, Alberta; Edmonton, Alberta; Regina, Saskatchewan; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, Manitoba.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
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right of way. The officials of the company stated they saw no reason why it should not be done. The situation as it now stands is that where lands are fenced before the work of construction begins the owner of said land can refuse to admit construction crews on the property until the right of way is fenced.

There is no doubt that the farmers and stockmen have materially advanced their interests as a result of these appearances before the Commission.

The Clover Bar Local Unions as a whole, and Mr. R. Ottwell in particular, are deserving of credit for having brought this last matter forward and for having presented the case in such a strong manner to the Commission, because with all the railway construction that is likely to be undertaken in the near future there would be many hardships arise if the present practice of the railway companies had been allowed to continue.

EDMONTON.

The first meeting of the Edmonton Union was held in the city hall on February 27th, with Mr. G. Long in the chair. President Bower and Vice-President Sheppard were also present.

The election of officers resulted in the appointment of Mr. Grierson as Pres.; W. Golley, Vice-Pres.; and A. L. Clare, Sec.-Treas.

After the election of officers the Secretary announced that 35 new members had joined the union and it was decided to hold meetings the last Saturday in each month at two o'clock.

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Edmonton Board of Trade was discussed, with the result that Mr. E. G. Palmer was appointed to that position.

The report of the chilled meat committee, which was recently read at a meeting of the Clover Bar, East Clover Bar, Belmont, Sturgeon, Edmonton and Strathcona Unions was read, and Mr. E. G. Palmer, one of the committee, informed the meeting that as the report had now been in the hands of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, sufficiently long to give him an opportunity of studying the document, it was the wish of the committee to make the report as public as possible. He mentioned, however, the difficulty of complying with numerous requests for copies, as the report had not yet been printed, and stated that the Provincial Department of Agriculture had been written to asking them to undertake the work, and he hoped that the report would soon be printed and available for distribution in pamphlet form.

Mr. W. J. Jackman, secretary of the East Clover Bar Union, announced that after hearing the report read and feeling that it was of great educational value, he had on his own initiative written to the Agricultural Department asking if they would print the document. Mr. Jackman read his letter to the meeting and stated that he thought it would strengthen the request of the chilled meat committee to the Agricultural Department if his letter could be put in the form of a resolution and endorsed by the meeting. A resolution to that effect was proposed and carried unanimously.

(Editor's Note.—It will be interesting to know that the Editor has received word from the Department of Agriculture that the chilled meat committee's report will be printed and that a copy will be sent to every union of the U.F.A.

STROME.

At a meeting of this union held on February 13th, it was decided that the Secretary should write to J. H. Thamer, Edmonton, for information asked for concerning the old C.S. of E.. It was decided to request that sample copies of the Guide be forwarded to the Secretary so that same could be sent to all members of the Union. The sentiment of the meeting was that the organization be kept up and pushed. The meeting then adjourned to meet in the Hauser School house on Saturday, February 27th.

The officers of the Union are: J. R. Pointer, Pres.; A. M. Close, Vice-Pres.; William Lindsay, Sec.

MARKERVILLE.

This union, organized on April 10th, 1908, now has an active membership of 32. At the last meeting the secretary, M. T. Davidson, handed in his resignation, and Mr. H. F. Christianson, of Markerville, was appointed in his stead. The other executive officers are: P. Gislason, Pres.; and B. Bjornson, Vice-Pres.

A list of all the unsold beef cattle in the district was presented and Mr. Christinson was appointed selling

ARE YOUR HARVESTING MACHINES ALL RIGHT?

YOUR crop will be ready for cutting before you realize it. You would like to have things move along smoothly when you begin the harvest, for you will have men and teams in the field and be at considerable expense.

There is just one way you can be assured of having things move along smoothly.

Get fully ready now. See that your harvesting machines are right.

If you are not already provided with one, the famous Deering binder should claim your attention.

It will save all your grain for you, and it will enable you to escape the vexatious delays that many farmers experience in this busy season. Your grain may be down or tangled.

It matters not. The Deering binder will handle it.

It is a strong machine. You will not be troubled with breakages.

It is a model of convenience for operating. It has a wide range of adjustment for all conditions of grain and ground surface. The draft is as light as it is possible to secure in a perfect-working binder.

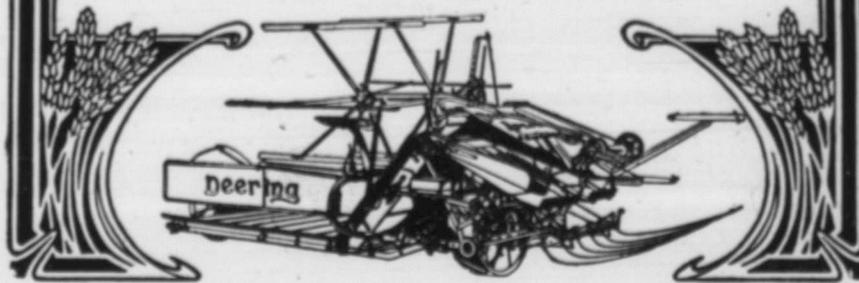
It is a proved machine. It has been in use for more than a generation and its superior has never been produced. You cannot make a mistake in purchasing one. The Deering line consists of:

Grain Binders, Binder Twine, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes, and Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Sweep Rakes and Stackers, Disk and Shoe Drills, Cultivators, Smoothing and Disk Harrows and Scufflers. Deering agents also handle International Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Hay Presses, Wagons, Sleighs and Manure Spreaders.

Call on the local agent for catalog and particulars on any Deering machine or implement or write to the nearest branch house named below.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.

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agent, with instructions to get in touch with independent buyers and introduce them in the district.

SPRUCE GROVE.

Spruce Grove Union was reorganized on December 19th, 1908, and now has an active membership of over 30. The officers are John G. Schumm, Pres.; N. Gagne, Vice-Pres., and C. Weidenhammer, Sec.-Treas.

This union is a very active one and the members are doing all they possibly can to further the interests of the Association.

MERNA.

This Union was organized on December 11th, 1908, and now has an active membership of 18. In making the first report the Secretary says that the members will do all in their power to assist in making the U.F.A. a power in the land. The executive officers of this active union are James A. Colvin, President; M. A. Cox, Vice-President; W. A. Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer.

CONJURING CREEK.

This Union has started off the new year with banners flying, and now has an active membership of 31. The first meeting was a very successful one. The Secretary gave a report of the convention, and speeches, songs and recitations were given by a large number of the members, a good supper winding up the evening's entertainment. The executive officers are C. H. Shephard, Pres.; A. McAulay, Vice-Pres.; W. J. Howard, Sec.-Treas.

SUNSHINE GUILD

Conducted by "Marie."

Motto: We can all do something good if we will.

OBJECTS:

- To scatter sunshine everywhere;
- To feed and clothe some hungry child;
- To gratify the wish of some invalid;
- To find friends for the destitute and oppressed;
- To found the "Sunshine Home" for convalescents.

The Guild is to give a day in the country with a good meal and warm garments to as many poor little ones as our funds will allow.

Dear Friends,—So many anxious inquiries are at hand as to what the Guild is and how to become a member, that I will this month state all that is necessary.

(1) The Sunshine Guild is to be a body of people, young and old, rich and poor, of all nations and all creeds in the whole Northwest, who through the medium of the Grain Growers' Guide will band together to help each other in brotherly love and to be of some service however slight, to those of their fellow creatures not so well placed in this world as themselves.

All persons over 17 years are called associates. All persons under 17 years are called members.

(2) There are no obligations except to do one kind action a day, at home or abroad, and to endeavor by scattering sunshine to those in need, help every one we meet, and feel that every life may be made happy and beautiful.

It is not necessary to be a member. Any one interested please write to "Marie." The competitions are free to all. If you know of any invalid that is lonely or in need of little comforts, or perhaps a letter or picture card to cheer them up, send the name and address to "Marie" and friends will be found for them.

There are no "subscriptions." Everything must be voluntary. We ask everybody to send one cent a week or as much as they can spare. Nothing is too small.

For Our Invalids: Books, magazines, toys, jellies, picture postcards, warm garments,—anything is acceptable and will help along the work of good cheer.

Many thanks to the warm-hearted friends who sent in garments; also to Maisie and Helen Thompson, aged 3 and 4 years, for 25 cents from candy money to Hospital Fund.

While very anxious to answer all letters and parcels, I must ask your patience until next issue as the press of business is very great this month and space all too limited.

SUNSHINE ZOO is to interest children in their dumb animals and to encourage kindness.

All competitions specified in January issue will remain open until April 10th, 1909.

Any ladies interested in crochet or Irish lace will be glad to know that a competition will be opened in the April number, also a toy competition for boys and girls.

The badge will be in the form of a brooch or pendant and will be sold for 25 cents to adults and 15 cents to children.

Membership card will be sent free to all who apply to "Marie," Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

A Sale of Work will be held in the St. Charles Circle, Mrs. Lilly as leader. All garments, pieces of silk, flannel-ette, or articles suitable for a bazaar, could be sent direct to her, or to "Marie." As the proceeds after expenses will go to the Sunshine Fund you will be helping along our good work, and everything sent in will be acknowledged through the pages of "The Guide." Many thanks for all the loving help recently received, all of which will be duly acknowledged in next issue.

"All service ranks the same with God,
There is no last nor first."—Browning.

Yours lovingly,

"MARIE."

IN LIGHTER VEIN

STUMBLES ON MANY WORDS.

A certain business man in Seattle was married recently to a girl who after a few weeks of wedded life began to fear that her husband indulged too freely in the cup that cheers. She determined to find out beyond doubt whether her suspicions were well founded. From a friend she learned that a man even slightly intoxicated can not pronounce words of any length. Whereupon the wife decided that she would try this test.

When next the friend met the latter she asked if her suspicions had been verified. The wife burst into tears and said that they had. "I handed him this list," she said, between sobs, bringing from her pocket a paper she gave to her friend, and which contained the following words: "Phthisis, photochromy, gmnology, hypochochriasis, phlegmasia, dotens, cynkategorematic, antinomianism, pseudoathesia."

"And," she continued while her friend read the list, "he missed nearly half of them."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

MEMORY-TESTING.

"Gentlemen," said Professor Pettifog to his class, "memory is the most interesting subject for investigation. It is a thing you can easily cultivate by practice, the most simple and effective exercise being to endeavor to recall a long list of things whose names you have heard enumerated. Ahem! In this way I have trained my own memory, and I invite any of you to test me."

Up jumped one of the students who had trained his sense of humor by reading this page.

"Can you remember this list?" he asked. "One quart of petrol—"

"Yes," said the professor.

"Four ounces of sugar, one bottle of anchovy-paste, one raw egg, one box of starch, one banana-skin, and a small bottle of castor-oil."

"Yes," replied the professor.

"How does it taste?" continued the student. But the question, though interesting, was barred.



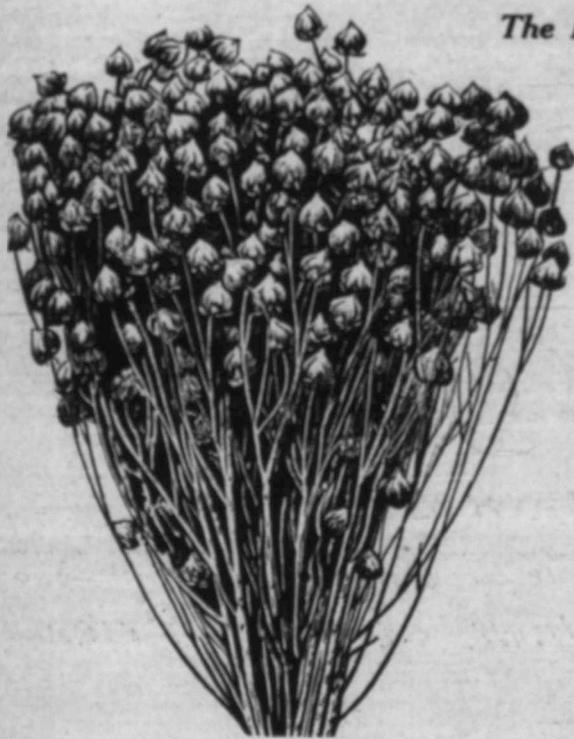
SANDIE: "I hear yer wife's in a gie seerious state, Weelum."
WEELUM: "Aye, Sandy; She's had a sair fecht, but dae ye ken, man, I think she'll baffle us yet."

Plant Breeding Brings Wealth

Assistant Secretary W. M. Hays, of the Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, has said of the State of Minnesota: "An expenditure of less than \$20,000 annually in breeding wheat, oats, corn and flax, is resulting, as shown in increased yields, in an addition to the crops of the State of \$2,000,000 annually. This estimate may be too high or too low, but the fact that millions of dollars are secured by a comparatively small expenditure, and that only the fringe of plant breeding has been touched, should lead us to vigorously follow up this method of increasing the wealth of the State. It is like the State's iron mines—it is easy money." Wheat, oats, barley and corn are alluded to, and of flax Mr. Hays says: "A newly originated variety of flax has not only yielded exceedingly well all over the State, but is pronounced by the North Dakota Experiment Station to be resistant to the disease called flax wilt." The variety alluded to is the

New Premost Pedigree No. 25.

The Heaviest Yielding and Almost Wilt-Proof



While we in Canada have given special attention to wheat and some other grains, Flax has not received as prominent a place with our experimental stations and we must look to the United States for special information. Flax is a crop of vast value in the United States and there is a reason for experimenters and specialists on the other side making earnest efforts to propagate a strain that would yield better and attain generally a higher standard than the common sort. Every bushel added to the acre yield means an enormous increase in wealth to the country. Western Canada is on the eve of big things in flax production—Western Canada has the soil and climate for the best flax production—we predict that Western Canada will very soon have a reputation for flax production second only to the wheat growing. And so, as Canadian Seedsmen with our Motto, "**The Best for Canada,**" we are pleased to offer this **New Pedigree No. 25 Flax.** The following description is given us by Mr. Wheeler, late Botanist of one of the Dakota Agriculture Experimental Stations. "This variety of Flax represents a selection made at the Minnesota Experiment station from a stock received from the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a pure bred flax. In trials at the Minnesota Experiment Station as well as at other points throughout Minnesota, North and South Dakota, it has given yields averaging from 2½ to 4 bushels per acre more than any other varieties tried. It has been offered by some growers as wilt-proof. This is not the case, but we candidly state it is very much more wilt-resistant than any other flax grown in the Northwest. We are not surprised that some growers have said it was wilt-proof as comparisons in many cases almost show it to be so."

A very large grower of flax in North Dakota writes us as follows: "You will find this new variety exceptionally valuable as it is practically free from flax wilt which affects common flax. Our yield has been exceptional since using this flax. In an experiment we conducted this season in growing the third crop of flax in four seasons on land that had been farmed 32 years, our yield was 8 bushels per acre of Premost Flax, while common flax on same land was entirely destroyed." This test was to see what the Premost could do under hardest conditions.

Our stock is perfect in Pedigree, Purity and Vitality. Sow ½ bushel per acre. Price while stock lasts \$2.75 per bushel; 10 bushels and over at \$2.65 per bushel; Cotton Bags 25c. each.

Steele Briggs' Vegetable Seeds for the West

in selected *Early, Hardy, Prolific Varieties.* 35 years of earnest work in proving "**The Best for Canada,**" places the varieties we offer as the safest and surest. We endeavor to keep abreast of everything real good in the seed line and nothing new is listed before it's merits are tested.

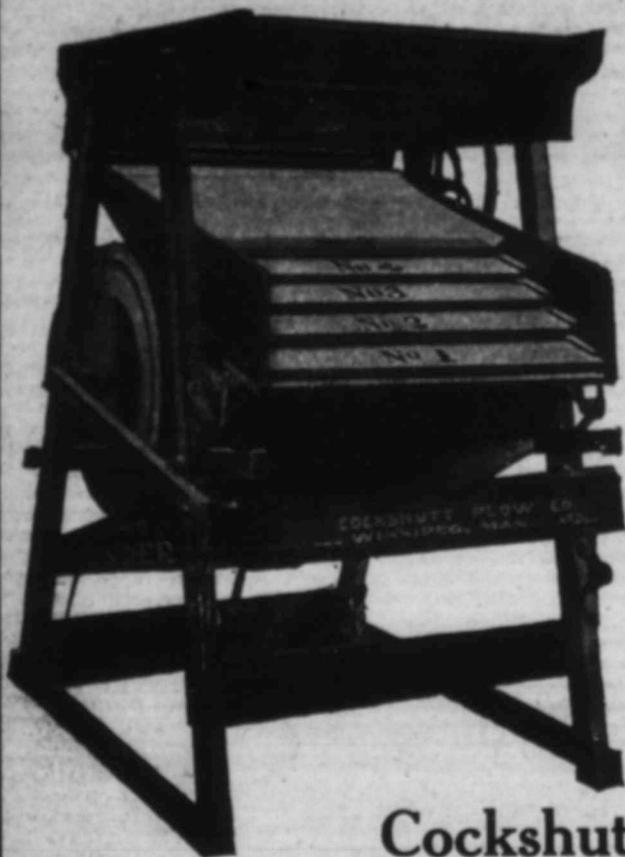
So That There's Reason Why

that all the way from the Valley of the Red to the Valley of the Peace and the distant Yukon there come to us hundreds of testimonials of splendid results from our seeds.

Steele, Briggs Seed Co
WINNIPEG, MAN. *Limited.*

"Wonder" Grain Cleaners

will separate wild oats from wheat to a grain and do it with vastly less waste than other makes



**Latest and Best. All Zinc Sieves
Adjustable Upper and Lower Shoes**

The "Wonder" has all older mills beaten in quality of work done, particularly in cleaning wild oats from wheat, also in strength of construction, ease of turning, capacity and durability.

Oscillating Feed works up and down, and backwards and forwards, assuring even distribution of grain over sieves. Feed regulated by set screw. No grain allowed to fall on sieves except when mill is running.

Lower Shoe—Can be adjusted up or down or to a long or short stroke, to suit all conditions of grain year in and year out. Notice the notches for the legs of the lower shoe, by which the screen can be adjusted to any desired incline.

Sieves used in the "Wonder" are of zinc throughout. The mill is equipped for wheat, oats, barley and flax. The lower shoe never clogs, and the mesh keeps its true position, as it is zinc.

Sizes—The mill is made in two sizes. Bottom screens 22 inches wide by 36 inches long; and 24 inches wide by 36 inches long. We recommend purchasing the large size as its capacity is much greater and it is easy to operate.

Construction—Thoroughly bolted and rodded together. No chance of shaking to pieces. Well painted and striped.

No Clogging—The lower screen is prevented from clogging because it is zinc, and also by the "kick" motion of the shake. These are features belonging to the "Wonder" only. Wire sieves with scrapers are soon rubbed out of shape, letting good wheat through with the screenings. Scrapers also pull the good wheat through the sieve, thus making them enormously extravagant in waste.

FARMERS desirous of having the very latest and best in the grain cleaner world should write for particulars regarding the "Wonder."

See the Cockshutt Agent.
Catalogues and information on request.

Use the New Cockshutt Drill and put your seed in right.

Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited

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Shipments to Alberta and Saskatchewan from Mills at Vancouver and Granbrook, B.C.
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