

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



The United Farmers of Alberta are determined that every Live Stock raiser shall have a fair chance to Market his products without paying toll to Monopoly

EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

JANUARY 12th, 1910

Volume II.

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 Agents and correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States. A General Banking Business Transacted

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Farmers of Western Canada

The only way you can be sure of getting all you ought to realize for your grain is by shipping it in car lots, to Fort William or Fort Arthur, and having it handled by a reliable and experienced grain commission firm. We are not track buyers and do not own elevators, but we act as your agents and look after the grading of your grain, and dispose of it as your agents, always striving to do the best possible in every way for your interests.

The commission rates instituted several years ago by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for handling grain in this market have recently been suspended, but an independent grain commission firm that does not buy your grain at a handsome margin of profit, but sells to realize for you the highest possible price, must make a definite charge for the services it renders, and therefore our charges for performing the same are a commission of 1 cent per bushel on wheat and flax, 3/4 cent per bushel on barley, and 1/2 cent per bushel on oats.

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We are licensed by the Dominion Government. Our license number this season is E. 55, and our bond to the government is for \$15,000.

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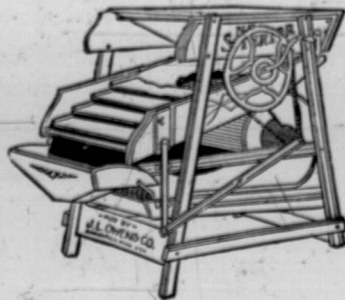
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The Grain Growers' Guide will not accept an advertisement from any grain commission firm known to be associated with the elevator interests

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Announcement

To All Advertisers

THE value of advertising space in *The Grain Growers' Guide* to any advertiser desiring to reach the profitable field of Western Canada can hardly be estimated without fully going into what great strides this paper has made during the short period of its existence, and the enthusiasm with which it is being received in the country as the only perfectly independent exponent of the good and welfare of the West, covering as it does all questions which revert directly to the Grain Grower and Stock-raiser and, indirectly, to every business man in the country. It is seldom that a paper published for such a short time can lay claim to the prestige as an advertising medium which the *Guide* now enjoys, and the reasons for this exceptional condition of affairs are very numerous.

When first started the paper was considered as a long felt want on the part of the farmers of this country, and new fields for its usefulness have been opening up so fast that, instead of holding the position of a struggling youngster at the end of its first eighteen months of publication, it has got well past the creeping stage, and is prepared and able to stand on its own feet, both as an authority on Western questions and as an advertising medium which is reaching many thousands of the most progressive people in the country.

It would be superfluous to state here the large increases which have taken place in our circulation, but we can safely say that with very few exceptions *The Guide* now reaches as many homes as any paper or magazine going into the three Prairie Provinces and at the present rate of increase, will, in a short time, have passed all competitors in the number of actual subscribers receiving the paper. Our circulation is not a myth, but can be verified and backed up by proof. The closer that the intending advertiser scrutinizes this phase of our business the better we like it and the better chance we have of making a contract with him for use of space in our advertising columns.

When planning your 1910 advertising campaign, we trust that you will not overlook the assistance which *The Grain Growers' Guide* can be to your Sales Department if you give it a chance. Any enquiry from you regarding space for any line of business will be promptly looked after. We are satisfied that you will be convinced after going into the matter that use of space in this paper will pay for itself many times over. Write to-day for full particulars regarding our advertising rates, circulation or any other particulars regarding the paper which you may desire.



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Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave.
The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg.
Centrally located. Good meals
and warm, comfortable rooms.

Rates, \$1.50 per day

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We make our own
Wire, and we make
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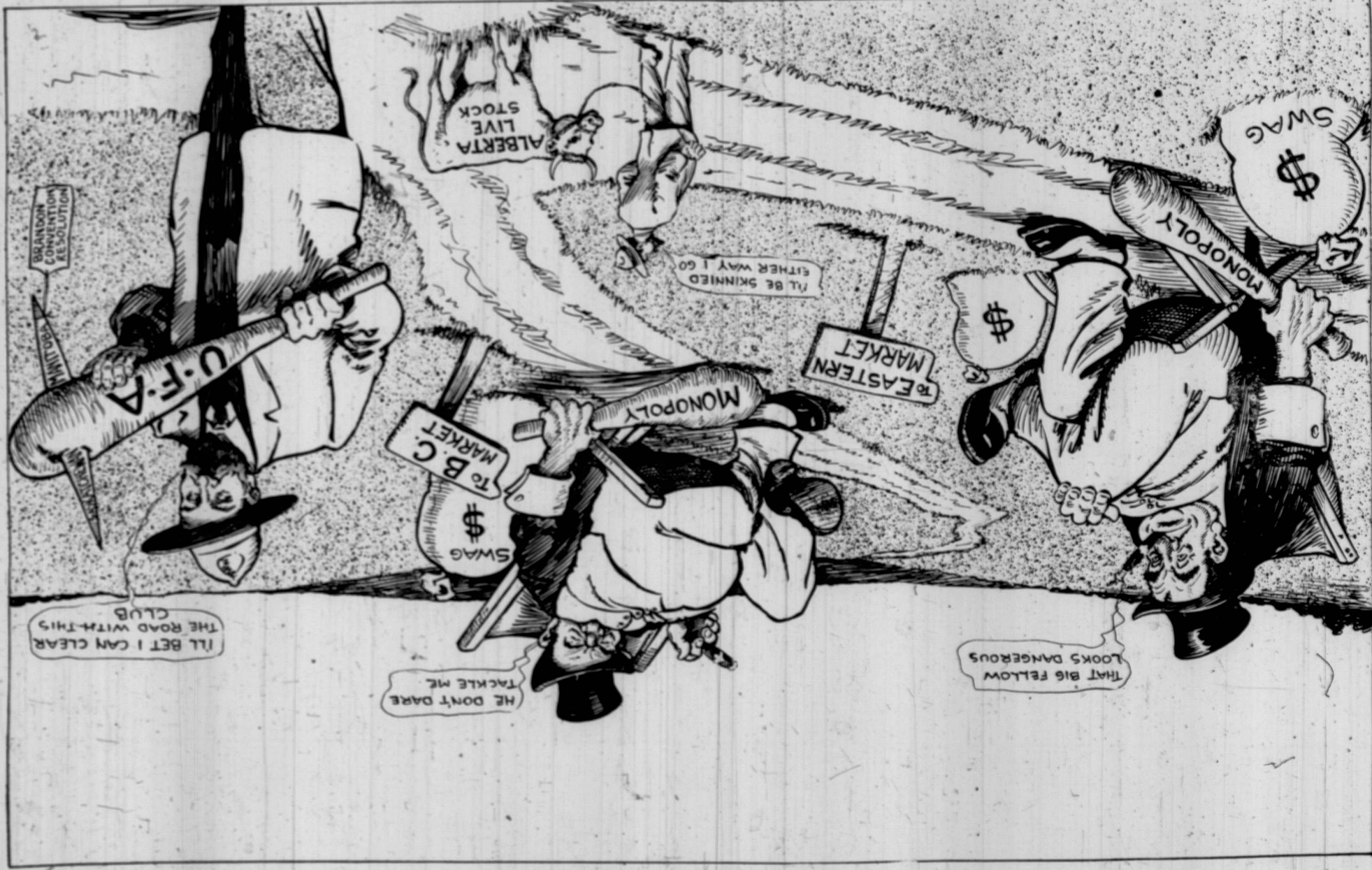
SEEDS that delight in the soil of the West; that hold the Triune Germ Promise Glorious of Purity, Vitality and Adaptability

Our entirely new and beautifully illustrated Catalogue, compiled by a Western Agriculturist and a Western Horticulturist is rightly called **Western Canada Planter's Guide**

Steele Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Canada

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"MONOPOLY" IS LIABLE TO GET A POINTED HINT

The Grain Growers' Guide

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.

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JANUARY 12th, 1910

ALBERTA STOCK RAISERS NEED HELP

The letter from Mr. James Bower, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, published in the correspondence columns of this issue, is of exceeding interest to every western farmer. It throws the lime-light of publicity upon barriers in the way of progress for the farmers of Alberta. Alberta is a vast province of unlimited resources and is today, the leader in stock raising in Western Canada. The very fact that its agricultural activities are varied gives definite promise of a golden future. But a number of obstacles, and serious ones, must be removed before the Alberta farmer has a fair show. The live stock market of the three prairie provinces, either to the east or to the west is now practically controlled by two large firms. These monopolies take such a heavy toll that the live stock raisers have no encouragement to branch out in that industry. The British Columbia and Yukon market is a good one, and undoubtedly will grow better year by year. But with this market in the control of a monopoly, the future has little to offer. As Mr. Bower shows very plainly, the eastern market is little more inviting. The small shipper and the individual farmer stands no chance between the monopolies that grind them mercilessly down. The fact which Mr. Bower outlines in his letter, that nearly 90 per cent. of all cured meat used in Alberta and British Columbia, comes from outside shows something seriously wrong. Alberta is equipped to produce all the fresh and cured meat required in both provinces and could do so easily if proper remuneration were assured to the stock raiser for his work. The railways have offered very little inducement to the Alberta stock raisers to improve their condition. Naturally, they seek most to facilitate the business of their largest patrons.

The government of Alberta is well aware of the condition that exists. Time and again the farmers have demanded the erection of a Government Pork Packing Plant which would enable the Alberta farmers to supply their own province and British Columbia instead of importing cured meat. The Government of Alberta has payed fast and loose with the farmers of that province on this vital question. It is evident that the Government of Alberta will not make a move until the farmers of Alberta are organized in sufficient strength to back up their demands in no unmistakable way. This time is coming. The Alberta farmers are awake to their needs and through the United Farmers' Association they have

an opportunity of opening up a highway of progress for every farmer in the province. The scheme which Mr. Bower mentioned for securing stock yards and abattoirs would, no doubt, relieve much of the present disability from which the farmers suffer. When it comes before the United Farmers' Convention and is thoroughly threshed out there will undoubtedly be a workable system arrived at. It would reduce the cost of placing the meat upon the market, and, as Mr. Bower says, would do away with disputes by means of a uniform inspection and charge for killing. Further, it would be a splendid move towards taking the industry out of the hands of monopolists and placing it where every farmer would get a square deal. For a prime article, every stock raiser should be enabled to secure the top price.

There is only one way to cure the existing evil in the system of marketing the live stock produce in Alberta. That way is the one which will be worked out by the organized farmers of Alberta. Just as in all other Canadian provinces, governments will not move until there is considerable pressure brought to bear upon them. This pressure is too often brought to bear by capitalists, monopolists and combines and legislation thus secured in the interests of the few, to the detriment of the many. The United Farmers of Alberta is a strong organization. It truly represents the agricultural interests of the province. Its objects and aims are to benefit the producers of the province and this cannot be done without, as a result, improving the prosperity of the province as a whole. The farmers in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba are also interested in the live stock market system and they have also grievances against it. Alberta undoubtedly has the greatest burden to bear in the live stock situation, as the other two provinces have in the marketing of grain. Each province must do its share to lift its own burden, but by each lending a hand to the other, the result will be acquired more quickly.

The United Farmers of Alberta, in their annual convention, this month, will undoubtedly place themselves on record on the live stock and grain situation. Then by determined efforts they can secure legislative remedies that will remove the burdens which oppress them. Mr. Bower was appointed special representative for Alberta to investigate transportation and marketing conditions in British Columbia and spent some time there last autumn. His report on these investigations will be submitted to the U.F.A. convention in Edmonton next week. Mr. Bower has devoted a great deal of time and study to the subject before him and he will certainly bring a great deal of valuable information and important recommendations before the convention. The U.F.A. will probably deem it wise to concentrate their energies upon this vitally important matter. The consumers of British Columbia are ready to co-operate with the Alberta producers in any plan which will secure the needed reforms in the live stock trade and also in the transportation system. There is no other way by which the Alberta producers will secure a remunerative market. By united action with the consumers of the Pacific province, the desired result can be accomplished. The time to strike is when the iron is hot.

DEALING WITH THE CROWN

It is of interest to every farmer in Manitoba and also of the great west that men in all walks of political and commercial life are considering the elevator proposition recently placed before the government. It is also interesting to note that there is practically a unanimity of feeling among the members of the legislature with regard to the subject. The Grain Growers are determined that it will not be a matter of party politics. They are keeping away from party politics and are deal-

ing with the question upon its merits. In coming before the government, they have not met the cabinet ministers as ministers of a Conservative government, but as advisors of The Crown. The fact that a Conservative government is at present in power does not affect the question. The grain growers expect the support, sympathy and assistance of every member of the legislature, no matter on which side of the house he may sit. The question of government ownership of interior elevators is today the most important one before the government of Manitoba and it is too serious a one to be made a political foot-ball. The government has met the Grain Growers in a spirit of fairness, and the requests of the Grain Growers have been presented. They are now being considered by the government, and there will be further developments later.

Dealing with this matter editorially, the Winnipeg Telegram says:—

"It must be evident to every one that nothing can be done toward the erection of a system of publicly-owned elevators in the province of Manitoba without the most cordial co-operation and sympathy between the grain growers and the government and between the government and the general public."

This is the spirit of the Grain Growers and it is the spirit in which they are dealing with the question which they have now before them.

The Winnipeg Free Press, in dealing with the same subject speaks as follows:—

"The memorial presented to the government by the committee charged by the Grain Growers of the province with the duty of formulating a complete and workable policy of public owned elevators, bears in every line, the evidence of sincerity and confidence. It is apparent from this document that the Grain Growers are prepared to accept in the fullest degree the responsibility of establishing and operating a system of public elevators involving an outlay of not less than \$3,000,000 with complete confidence in their ability to make the policy a success not only in removing those causes of dissatisfaction which have existed in the past, but in making such a system self-supporting and profitable to the province. They are prepared to take this responsibility upon one condition which is set forth explicitly in the memorial, and which lies behind the whole proposition. They are prepared to take the responsibility, if they are given the power, which, in their judgment should accompany such responsibility."

This also is the feeling of the Grain Growers. It is encouraging to think that both these papers, representing both political parties, are in favor of the principle for which the Grain Growers stand.

In asking the government that the commission to be appointed, should be nominated by the Grain Growers, it is not done with a feeling of distrust for the government. The Grain Growers are acting in a business way, the same as a man who takes a receipt or money paid. The Grain Growers represent the farmers of the province who market their grain through the elevators, and the government represents the crown. Thus the two most important bodies in the province are brought together to deal with this matter. The Grain Growers must shoulder a large share of the responsibility and relieve the government of as much responsibility as possible. The appointment of an independent commission will take a great load of responsibility from the advisors of the Crown, which, under any other circumstances, they would have to carry.

Judging by interviews with various elevator men, the line elevator companies are willing to sell out to a publicly owned system. With that in view, the great matter for consideration is that of the purchase. The price paid for these elevators must not be greater than their value. If the initial cost of purchasing a public system is too high, it will militate against the successful operation of the system. This is a matter which of course will have to come into the hands of the commission that will be in charge of the elevator system.

DON'T BE NARROW

One of the chief dangers which face the farmers in western Canada today, is due to

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the fact that too many are influenced to take a narrow view of the work now under way. The farmers' organization is undertaking to secure better returns to the farmers for their work. They have accomplished their purpose to a great degree. A great many farmers have refused to join because they could not see immediate returns for the dollar paid as an annual membership fee. When a farmers' mind gets reduced to such a condition that he will not join with his brother farmers in the work they are undertaking, unless he can actually see the dollar in return, then it is time for him to go away off somewhere by himself and think it over. Such men do not like themselves, and very few other men like them. They will never create much of a stir in this world, and will certainly not leave much of a vacancy when they leave. The man who lives his life without ever trying or planning to help anybody but himself, will hoe a lonely row and put in a miserable existence.

The western farmer is, as a rule, energetic, enterprising and broad-minded. Every individual who has the spirit of manhood in his make up, must take some pride in the fact that he is a citizen of this Great West, which is no mean country. The work that the organized farmers are doing is not only benefiting outlying communities and individual farmers, but its influence is felt in the uplifted moral tone of the province and in the production of more equitable conditions under which the farmers labor. The annual conventions draw farmers from every part of the province, who meet together and interchange thoughts, and who are thus given an advantage of benefiting from the experiences of others. Beyond even what any one province, or the farmers' organizations of one province can do, there is a splendid panorama of possibilities which unrolls to the eye as one contemplates the vast Canadian organization of farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is one of the grandest conceptions that has ever appeared within the range of probability during the history of Canada. The day when the organized farmers of Nova Scotia and British Columbia will shake hands in sympathy across the golden prairies is not far away. Already the four leading provinces of Canada are to the front, and there is every indication that soon a Canadian Council of Agriculture will be formed.

Who is bold enough to predict what a national organization of farmers can accomplish? The aims, the hopes, the ideals of the farmers of Canada, from coast to coast, are, in the main, identical. They have been preyed upon without mercy by the capitalistic classes, and have been robbed by the manufacturers and the transportation companies from time immemorial. The party politicians have smiled at the farmers and have openly flouted them because they knew that without organization, the farmers were helpless. The farmers, when organized thoroughly in every province, will be able to speak to the governments in the various provinces, and at Ottawa, in a voice that will command attention at once. The politicians will cease to smile at them, and will get busy at once. When the farmers of Canada speak as one man, there will be a scramble among the members of the House of Commons to do their bidding. The day is coming, and near at hand, when the farmers as a whole will realize that party politics can do them no good and always works to their undoing. When a farmer considers the possibilities that the future presents, and realizes that even the little part that he can play will help in the great cause, it is hard to realize how he can take a back seat. If a man is not in sympathy with his work and proud of his profession, then he ought to make a shift at once. He is out of place. A farmer should not only be a farmer, but he should have some backbone and above all things, be a man. The time is ripe now, and the country needs every manly man. There are great things in store for the man

who hears the call and answers it in the right spirit.

DR. COOK, THE COLÓSSAL FAKIR

The greatest fake of the twentieth century was exposed a short time ago when it was proven that Dr. Cook never saw the North Pole. There is now no question but that Cook's whole story was a hoax, and that his plans were laid and executed with consummate skill. The world was ready and anxious to hand him the reward due to such an important discovery. Commander Peary arrived a few days later but found himself forestalled by the energetic Cook. The two then presented their claims to the world. Cook's offhand and manly declarations won him immediate respect and admiration. While no person doubted the validity of Peary's claim, yet his nasty, selfish and domineering actions did not find favor. Cook, despite the fact that he is an imposter, perpetrated such a gigantic hoax that he excited general admiration. But Cook made hay while the sun was shining and he laid up a goodly pile of hard cash before the scientific societies sat upon him. Cook made enough out of his various enterprises which followed his alleged discovery to make him independent for the rest of his life. Various rumors are now circulated that he is either confined in an insane asylum, or dead. It matters very little to the world which. He has had his day. His career was meteoric and he set the world agog. But it is all past now. Peary's fame is now in the ascendant and his is the one shining star in the cluster of Arctic explorers. Peary deserves the fame he has won and it will reap for him something more tangible than the laurel wreath. He is now assured of a position among the world's greatest. It is to be hoped for his own sake that his disposition will improve.

NO OPPOSING ARGUMENT YET

The chief topic under discussion by business men in the cities and towns throughout the west to-day, is that of government owned elevators. No matter where they meet, whether it be on the street, in the office, on the street car, the most popular query is, "What do you think about this elevator question?" On the whole, the opinion of the fair-minded portion of the public, outside the farming profession, favor the acquisition of the elevators by the government. Some say that it is class legislation, which, in principle, is pernicious. Some others, again, contend that the farmers in their strength, will become dangerous to the vested interests of the country. Still again, there is the cry that the farmers are not sufficiently intelligent to know what they want. Even in addition to all these we hear it occasionally said that the farmers look upon all other classes of people, who do not sow or reap for a living, as robbers. The number of reasons that people can produce to show that the government should not acquire the elevators is simply amazing. The capitalists say that such a move would frighten capital from the country.

Let us look over these views. Class legislation may be bad in principle but we have had a great deal of class legislation in the past and some of the capitalistic classes in Canada are so well fortified by class legislation that the only way by which the farmers will get a square deal is by some of the same so called "class legislation." The organized farmers will never be a menace to any right cause, but they certainly will always stand for reform and for the righting of wrongs that have been committed in the past. They will always regard the rights of others and stand for equal rights for all and special privileges for none. The claim that the farmers are not intelligent has been made so often and has been made the excuse for so many nefarious schemes that it is not worth while

to discuss it. The farmers may not all have university educations, but most of them have been graduated from the school of Hard Knocks and Bitter Experience and are capable of taking care of themselves if given a chance.

The farmers do not look upon all other men as robbers. But they have been stung so often and have been skinned to the right and to the left, and are still being beaten in many ways, that there is some slight excuse for the feeling that much of the world is out with the light finger. But the farmer well knows that there are honest people, and a great many of them, in all other walks of life and it is to them that he looks today for sympathy and aid in the great work that he is trying to do. The bugaboo which people have tried to raise that the organized farmers will frighten away capital, is worthy of some attention. There is no truth in that statement and it is being used for a purpose. If capital will be frightened away because the farmer is coming into his own and getting a square deal, then it had better stay away. But when 70,000 farmers came in from the United States this last year and settled on the western prairie and brought with them \$70,000,000 in hard cash, we see the other side of the story. Such men are worth more than the capitalists that come into the country. If a capitalist will not come to Canada simply because he cannot prey upon the farmers, then we do not need him. There is absolutely no danger of capital remaining away from Canada. Opportunities are too good and the flow of capital year by year will be heavier. Of all the reasons that have yet been advanced against Government ownership of grain elevators, there are none which we have heard that raise any serious obstacle in the minds of unbiased and intelligent business men.

Every farmer must do his duty toward the great issues that are now before him. Study and thought will make the solution right.

The day of right is at hand and the day of might is waning. This is the right course of progress.

No person pays attention to still water; it takes motion to bring respect. The organized farmers are moving.

What is needed in this great western country is cheap money. If the farmer could get his money at six per cent. instead of ten and twelve per cent., it would mean much to the progress of the land.

The annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta will be held next week and the deliberations of that body will be that of serious and sincere men who have the welfare of their country at heart.

Every farmer who has a good farm should send a photo of his buildings and stock to THE GUIDE for publication. Join with us in showing what the west is capable of doing.

In our issue of December 29, we published an editorial on "Control of Terminal Elevators," which dealt with certain manipulations in terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, which did not work out to the benefit of the farmer who grew the grain. It has been brought to our attention that our remarks could not apply to elevators owned and operated by railway companies, that is, by companies having no financial interest in the grain passing through the elevators. We are glad to make this correction. Such elevators are purely handling houses in which the grades of grain are maintained strictly, as there is no inducement for manipulation.

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The Grain Grower's Guide

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Volume II.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 12th, 1910

Number 24

WESTERN CATTLE TRADE

Report on marketing conditions with important
 By Dr. J. G. RUTHERFORD recommendations. Dominion Live Stock Commissioner

In view of the growing importance of the cattle trade of western Canada and also the great need of radical reforms in the transportation and marketing system, THE GUIDE is making arrangements to secure a great deal of information upon this subject. The Dominion Government is well aware of the disabilities under which the live stock raisers of the west are working. This was seen when the Minister of Agriculture appointed Dr. J. G. Rutherford as Live Stock Commissioner, three years ago. Since that time Dr. Rutherford has given considerable attention to the western cattle trade, and has gone carefully into the problem of transportation as well as the facilities for and the advantages of a dead meat trade. Dr. Rutherford published a pamphlet in 1909 on this subject. This pamphlet can be secured for the asking, from the department of Agriculture at Ottawa. It deals with various phases of the question and gives valuable information on the subject of feeding beef steers. As the transportation and marketing is at present the burning question, the part of the pamphlet dealing with this subject, is here reproduced.

PRESENT TRADE METHODS

Dr. Rutherford writes as follows:—
 "The export trade in western range cattle, as hitherto carried out, has been sinfully wasteful, unbusinesslike and unprofitable to the producer. Cattle wild, excitable and soft of grass, are driven to the railway, held sometimes for days on poor pasture waiting for cars, and finally, after more or less unavoidably rough handling, are forced on board. Once in the cars, they are, not infrequently, run through to Winnipeg without being unloaded for feed or water. It is 840 miles from Calgary to Winnipeg, and as many shipments originate beyond the first-named point, it may be readily seen what this means, even when the run is a good one. Some shippers unload at Moose Jaw, 440 miles west of Winnipeg, but others claim it is alike more humane and more profitable to run through, as the cattle, being still wild, excited and unaccustomed to handling, not only refuse both feed and water, but suffer much more in the unloading and reloading than they do when left in the cars. On arrival at Winnipeg, they are always unloaded, fed and watered, being, by this time hungry, thirsty and fairly quiet from exhaustion. After being rested, they are inspected, culled and reloaded, the next stop being, as a rule, at White River, 678 miles further east. There they are again fed and watered and after another stage of 755 miles, arrive at Montreal. Here for most of them the land journey ends, although when navigation is closed at that point, it extends to Portland, Boston or St. John, New Brunswick, as the case may be; very rarely to Halifax. At Montreal, however, all are unloaded, fed, watered, rested and carefully inspected by the veterinary officers of this department, whether they are to be shipped by water from there or from some other port. If the latter, they are on arrival, rested and again inspected before going on board the steam-

er."
 "While the facilities for loading cattle on the ship at St. John are excellent, those at Montreal are not of the best, and this necessitates more and somewhat rougher handling than would otherwise be the case. Even on the ships there is much

room for improvement in conditions. The regulations as regards space, fittings and similar matters, are, oddly enough, drawn up and enforced by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and although these might, in my opinion, be revised with advantage, this is scarcely the proper place to discuss them.
 "One matter, however, I must mention, namely the class of men employed to look after and care for cattle on our Canadian ships. These are, as a rule, picked up indiscriminately, through agents at the port of shipment. These men, known in the trade as 'stiffs,' are often returning emigrants, who have failed,

think we have no feed, or that I should declare a business so conducted as sinfully wasteful?
 And still it is profitable; profitable to the middleman who, coolly reckoning on the shrinkage, fixes accordingly his price to the producer; profitable to the commission man who pockets in commission what the middleman takes in profits; profitable to the railway companies; profitable to the steamship lines and profitable to the British butcher who pays only for what he gets and not even that much if, by combination or sharp practice of other kinds, he can manage to keep prices down. To the producer how-

depreciation in both quantity and quality of flesh.
 "Our friends in the United States long ago realized the folly of shipping to Europe alive, steers direct from the range. Their range cattle are brought to the middle west, dehorned, if this has not been earlier done, fed for at least sixty days on a ration comprising a liberal allowance of grain, then sent to market, generally in Chicago, and carefully inspected and culled. Those deemed fit for export are then taken to the seaboard by fast trains and in cars specially fitted for feeding and watering en route. They are loaded on these cars under careful supervision, no overcrowding or rough handling being permitted. The men in charge are almost invariably regular salaried employees of the shipping firms, and the same is true of the foremen on the ships and of those working under them.
 "As a result of these superior methods, United States cattle, even when originally from the western ranges, arrive in Britain in much better condition than Canadian range cattle, and of course command correspondingly higher prices.
 Domesticated Canadians, properly finished, land, as a rule, in excellent condition, and compete closely in price with the best States cattle of the same class. There is no reason why our Canadian range cattle, if treated on similar lines, should not compete as closely with steers from the Western States.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS

The growth of the practice of finishing cattle on dry feed (hay or hay and grain) in the three western provinces, is indicated by statistics of shipments received at Winnipeg from January to June (fed on dry feed), as compared with the shipments from July to December (grass fed) for the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, as follows:—

1906	
East from Winnipeg, Jan.-June,	9,435
East from Winnipeg, July-Dec.,	81,609
For local use, Jan.-June,	9,135
For local use, July-Dec.,	31,462
151,641	
1907	
East from Winnipeg, Jan.-June,	1,487
East from Winnipeg, July-Dec.,	50,062
For local use, Jan.-June,	16,397
For local use, July-Dec.,	32,254
100,200	
1908	
East from Winnipeg, Jan.-June,	19,551
East from Winnipeg, July-Dec.,	86,595
For local use, Jan.-June,	32,342
For local use, July-Dec.,	41,622
170,088	

"The above tables show the percentage of dry fed cattle arriving at Winnipeg for the past three years to have been as follows:—

1906,	16.37 per cent.
1907,	21.62 "
1908,	48.67 "

"The shipments via Winnipeg in no sense include all the cattle produced in the three prairie provinces. To these must be added the large quantity of beef consumed in the local markets, in addition to that shipped to British Columbia and the Yukon. It appears safe to infer that the percentage of winter fed cattle that have gone to Winnipeg, as shown by the above tables, indicates fairly accurately the relative proportion of
 Continued on page 9

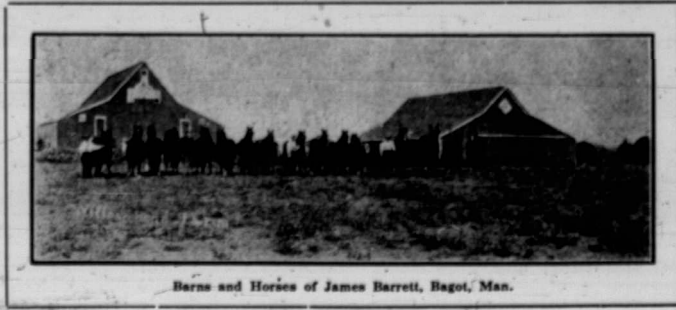
Dr. RUTHERFORD'S RECOMMENDATIONS
 No wild, grass finished steers should be shipped for export.
 All range steers should be dehorned and finished on grain before exporting.
 Proper food and rest should be provided for cattle en route to the coast, and cars should be clean, well-bedded, and in proper condition.
 Loading should be done carefully and the train handled carefully when shunting and moving, and skilled hands should have charge of live stock en route.
 A dead meat trade under effective public control should be inaugurated at once.
 The live stock trade must be continued with the dressed meat trade, and the influence of the two will prevent the fluctuations in price and prevent the robbery of the producer which takes place at the present time.

through drink or other causes, in making things go in Canada, or sometimes simply men looking for a cheap passage, decent enough perhaps, but with no knowledge of cattle, and in many cases quite unaccustomed to the sea. Such men are frequently incapacitated for duty through seasickness, and, in other cases, simply refuse to work, with the result that any who may be capable and industrious are overwrought and the cattle suffer accordingly. In rough weather especially, the feeding and watering are apt to be irregular and insufficient.

ever, and therefore to the country, it is the very reverse, and the odd feature of it all is that if conditions were so amended as to make it profitable for them, the others mentioned above would gain, rather than lose, by the change.

AS IT SHOULD BE

"No wild, grass-finished cattle should be shipped for export. In a country like western Canada which, one year with another, is full of all kinds of material for winter-feeding, there is no excuse for the sending forward, for immediate



Barns and Horses of James Barrett, Bagot, Man.

Is it a matter for wonder that after a journey of 5,000 miles, made under such conditions, our grass-fed range steers arrive in British lairages gaunt and shrunk, looking more like stockers than heaves, that our Scotch friends

export, animals which, owing to their lack of domestication and the nature of their food, cannot, under ordinary circumstances, reach their destination on the British market without a woeful

GRAIN GROWERS' MEET GOVERNMENT

ON January the 25th the Committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association met with the Manitoba Government to discuss the principle upon which the Government should provide publically-owned elevators. The Government, two weeks ago, accepted the principle and asked the Grain Growers to present their scheme, which was done, and they will take it up and place a bill containing it upon the Statute books at the session of the legislature which will be held next month. The conference lasted all the forenoon, and at the conclusion the Government promised to give the matter their earnest and careful consideration, in the very near future. This is how the matter stands at the present time. The Grain Growers have prepared a memorandum of the principles upon which they deemed the publically-owned system should be provided. Copies of this memorandum were presented to the Government and were published in the daily papers of Winnipeg on the same day.

The members of the Government present at the conference were: Premier Roblin, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. G. R. Caldwell, Hon. J. H. Howden and Hon. Hugh Armstrong.

The Grain Growers' committee comprised D. W. McCuaig, J. W. Scallion, R. C. Henders, R. McKennie, G. H. Malcolm, Peter Wright, J. S. Woods, F. W. Kerr, R. J. Avison, R. M. Wilson, who are all members of the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. In addition the other members of the committee were: T. A. Crerar, president, and John Kennedy, vice-president, of the Grain Growers' Grain Co.; also D. D. McArthur, former director of the Association, R. A. Bonnar, the legal advisor for the Grain Growers, was also present at the conference.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEMORANDUM

The memorandum presented to the Government by the Grain Growers was as follows:

Financial Provisions

The Provincial Government would assume the responsibility of providing for the financial requirements in respect to purchasing the existing elevators or erecting new ones, or both.

It is not intended that the Government should provide, by the credit of the province, for any expenditure in connection with the operation or maintenance. The Government would issue debentures payable, say, in forty years. This would not be too long a period, since there is no doubt that the undertaking would be permanent, and especially since the grain handled is intended not only to bear the cost of maintenance and operating expenses, but to provide a sinking fund as well, to care for debentures at maturity.

The revenue received through the operation of the elevators would be based on what would be sufficient to meet ordinary operating expenses, interest on debentures and provision for maintenance, for sinking fund, or for both. Since the traffic is eventually intended to pay the initial outlay, the elevators would, as a matter of course, be exempt from taxation.

It has been estimated that three millions of dollars would provide new storage sufficient for the present requirements of the province. If the existing elevators were all purchased, on the basis of their actual value today, considerably less than two-thirds of that amount would be required. An additional sum for re-construction would be necessary. When legislation is passed, creating the system, debentures or bonds would be authorized by the legislature on the credit of the province to that extent, i.e., \$3,000,000.00, and supplied as requirements would demand.

The Revenue

The revenue would come from a charge of one and three-quarter cents for receiving, cleaning and storing wheat, one cent for oats, one and one-half cents for barley and two cents for flax, for first fifteen days, with an additional storage charge thereafter of one-thirtieth cent per bushel per day. Under these charges the commission would bear all

Scheme outlined by Committee now in hands of Cabinet

insurance costs. Other sources of revenue might be available.

The sinking fund created to pay off the indebtedness would be treated strictly as a sinking fund, and not as ordinary revenue. For new elevators required from year to year, such yearly appropriations would be made as would permit of their construction when found necessary.

Elevator Commission

The commission would consist of three members, to be named by Board of Directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and appointed by the Government.

Their term of office would be for life,

(b) Where complaint supported by a statutory declaration is made to the executive of the Grain Growers' Association which such executive is unable to adjust with the commission direct, the executive to submit same to the Court of Appeal of the province, or three members thereof, with power to such court to dismiss a member or members of the commission, if sufficient cause be deemed to be shown for such dismissal.

Auditor and Auditing

All accounting and book-keeping of the commission, both at head office and initial points, would be subject to the examination and report of the provincial

THE GRAIN GROWERS' REQUESTS

That the Government shall provide storage elevators at each shipping point in the province, the expenditure to be met from the grain passing through these elevators.

That an offer be made to purchase existing elevators upon a fair valuation of their actual worth, or at an estimate at which they could be duplicated under the new system.

That the elevators be under the absolute control of a commission of three competent men, who should be nominated by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and appointed for life by the Government. This commission to be beyond the reach of any party influence, and to be perfectly independent, subject only to a vote of the legislature or a hearing before the Court of Appeal.

That all employees of the new elevator system be engaged by and responsible only to the commission.

That elevator operators take careful samples of all grain stored in their elevator, and also weights of such grain.

That particular attention be given to special binning.

That the identity of the grain be preserved from the farm to the market.

That the head office of the commission be in Winnipeg, where a sample market could be maintained in the interests of the producers, as well as the millers.

consistent with efficient administration and good conduct.

In the event of a dismissal, as herein-after provided, or in the event of the resignation or death of any or all of the commissioners, the appointments to fill the vacant positions would be made in the same way as the original appointment was made, i.e., named by the

auditor. The provincial auditor would not be required to vouch for disbursements before they had been made. His duty would be to examine the whole financial business of the commission, and present at the end of each year for the consideration of the legislature, report and financial statement independent of the regular public accounts,



"Woodburn," Home of J. C. Stewart, La Riviere, Man.

Board of Directors of the Association and appointed by the Government.

The administrative work of the commission would be investigated and dismissals made in two ways.

(a) The conduct of the commissioners to be subject to investigation by the legislature with power to the legislature by a two-thirds vote to dismiss a member or members of the commission.

the report setting forth clearly a complete summary of revenue and expenditure, with the number of elevators erected within the year, the number of employees and generally all matters of interest connected with the work, that the public would be entitled to know.

Work of the Commission

1. If the present owners expressed a willingness to sell their elevators,

the first duty of the commission would be to secure a valuation of the existing elevators within the province. (If the existing elevators were secured, the commission would, as rapidly as convenient, re-arrange them to meet the requirements of the new system, having in view always economical management, the idea being that all grain shipped by individual farmers would be special binned.) In respect to valuation, the purpose would be to arrive at, as near as possible, the actual business worth of these elevators at the present time as a public utility. In arriving at this, the following factors would have to be taken into consideration.

(a) Depreciation in value since date of erection.

(b) Volume of business handled, or value as a going business concern. (Many elevators are worth nothing more than their depreciated value, less cost of removing and re-erecting them in a manner suitable to the needs of the system.)

(c) Adaptability to requirements of a public system. (In this would enter the facilities of elevators, as far as special binning, cleaning and rapid handling was concerned.)

(d) Condition of building, foundation, machinery, etc.

(e) Rates of insurance and cost of operation.

Upon this basis an exact estimate of each individual elevator could be secured with comparatively little cost, and an offer made to purchase upon this basis. If the existing owners refuse to sell at the valuation thus arrived at, the commission would proceed to the erection of a new system as rapidly as could conveniently be done. This new system would be uniform in respect to style of construction, machinery, method of operation, etc.

2. It would also be the duty of the commission, when they were securing a valuation of the existing elevators, to secure an estimate of the cost of a new system of elevators suitable to the end for which it would be created. Data could be collected indicating the amount of grain tributary to the different shipping points in the province. The cost of erecting a new system would also be an aid in arriving at a correct valuation of the existing ones. In arranging the elevators, provision could be made with a particular view to special binning.

Official Samples and Weights

The operator in charge of each elevator shall preserve official samples of all grain delivered to the elevator. This would be done by taking a sample from each load delivered, after it was cleaned, and putting it into a receptacle made for the purpose of preserving such samples. After any grain had been delivered, the sample in the receptacle would be the truest sample that possibly could be secured of the lot delivered. As soon as the car load had been delivered at the elevator the owner of it could, if he wished, have the elevator operator forward a portion of the sample secured, under seal, to the office of the commission at Winnipeg. The commission would provide a sample room in Winnipeg, where these various samples could be displayed in bowls, with information setting forth the shipping point from which they came, and the commission merchant who was entrusted with the selling of it.

Intending purchasers would visit this sample room, select the samples that suited them, and purchase from the commission merchant who had the handling of it, if a price satisfactory to the owner could be secured. This purchaser representing the domestic or foreign miller, would have the guarantee of the commission that the grain back in the Commissioners' elevator, represented by the sample he had seen, would be delivered to him without being in any way mixed with other grain. This guarantee of the preservation of the identity of grain would form the basis for a sample market.

The grain, when shipped, would be graded by the inspector, as at the present time and the grade affixed. If, however, it had been sold on sample, the purchaser

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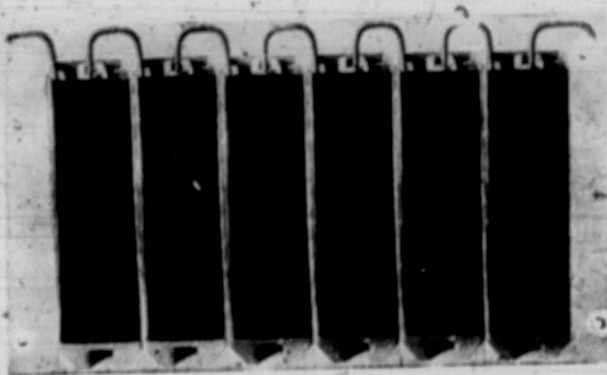
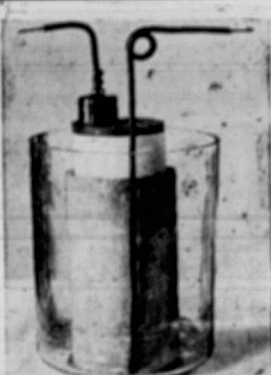
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Electric Light and Power from Primary Cells

The Dream of Scientists now made a reality through the remarkable invention of Dr. H. W. Darby



ELECTRICAL energy can be produced anywhere by setting up an apparatus consisting of a series of cells and necessary fittings. The same are innumerable. A farmer can set up the outfit in his house and fill the jars with water and solution as directed, and over wires running through house and barns not only secure lighting, but furnish power for cream separators or other light machinery by simply pressing a button.

The storekeeper, at comparatively small cost, can install an outfit that will not only give him lighting, but will run electric fans, coffee mills, advertising devices, or other machinery.

A very important feature of the device is the low voltage used, securing a most brilliant light at low cost, and also avoiding all danger of fire or harm to human life. The voltage is so low that the current cannot be felt when passing through the body.

Railway trains can be lighted more brilliantly than at present at less expense and with no danger of fire.

Electric automobiles and launches become economically available now, in fact, it is impossible to foretell how many uses may be found for this new power.

Send for printed matter giving results of tests, or better still, call and see the apparatus in actual operation.

The public are invited to call and see the demonstration of the Darby Primary Cell Lighting Plant now being held at 449 Main Street, Winnipeg.

This is one of the important inventions of the age, and the opportunity of seeing it at this stage should be appreciated.

AGENTS are wanted throughout Western Canada.

We are not building on names, but on merits. Some of the strongest and most prominent men in Winnipeg are identifying themselves with the company, but it is felt to be particularly desirable that stock should be located at as many local points as possible, and with this end in view, applications for small blocks of stock are especially invited from points outside of Winnipeg.

This is essentially a stockholders' company. The investors and promoting interests represent less than 30 per cent of the capitalization.

This is an opportunity and only needs investigation to be appreciated. The profits in view are very large. There are enough orders already received for outfits to ensure a handsome dividend the first year.

Sixty thousand dollars of the \$100,000 capital has been placed on the market at par, \$100 per share, payable on terms as shown in application below.

Any information cheerfully furnished. Make cheques payable at par.

G. J. LOVELL

FINANCIAL AGENT

449 Main St. :: Winnipeg, Man.

PHONE MAIN 7966

APPLICATION FOR STOCK

Fill up and send with cheque.

NORTHWESTERN BATTERY COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.
 Incorporated under Manitoba Joint Stock Companies Act, 1909
 CAPITAL \$200,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH

I,, hereby apply for shares of the capital stock of the above company, on the terms and conditions set forth below, and herewith hand you dollars, being a deposit of ten per cent. of the stock hereby applied for.

I request you to allot me the above number of shares and I agree to pay the balance thereon as follows: 20 per cent. in 30 days, 20 per cent. in 60 days, and the balance thereof, if required, on calls of not more than 10 per cent. each, notice of such calls to be given at least 30 days in advance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at this day of A.D. 1909.

WITNESS

Stay Inside While You Are Outside

YOU BE THE JUDGE OF IT



"Say I that is just what I needed last time I was out in the storm and got home frozen up. I will enclose a dollar and send for one this very minute."

In order to assist you in getting acquainted with the DYSTHE FACE PROTECTOR, WITHOUT FIRST SENDING THE MONEY, you can deposit \$1.00 with your nearest bank or post office, have the Banker or Postmaster sign the order for it and you send it to me, as per blank below.

If after the trial you would rather have your dollar than the protector, return the protector and get your money where you left it.

Never have you been made such a broad minded proposition as the one on the Dysthe Face Protector in this issue. Read it!

Order for a 10 days FREE trial of one Dysthe Face Protector

Mr. Date
 P.O.

Prov. Above has this day deposited with me \$1.00 on a 10 days free-trial of one Dysthe Face Protector, and he it understood that I hold the money for 10 days after the date of mailing the Protector at Winnipeg.

If above show postal receipt for return of the protector in that time, he is to receive his money back in full from me. If not, I am to pay it to M. Dysthe, of Winnipeg, Man.

Martinius Dysthe Banker or Postmaster

MARTINIUS DYSTHE, 351 Beyerley Street, WINNIPEG

Western Cattle Trade

Continued from page 7

these to grass-fattened stock produced in the three provinces. These tables further indicate that within a few years comparatively few lean, or rather half-fed, cattle will be shipped from western Canada for immediate killing.

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

"The best of beef may be raised and finished in our western provinces, but unless it can be marketed in good condition, and at reasonable cost, its production is not likely to be continued. The home demand will of course grow, as population increases and towns and cities multiply, but farming is certain to remain the chief industry and beef production will undoubtedly always exceed local requirements. Outside markets will therefore be necessary and the means of reaching them must be duly considered.

"The transportation facilities furnished to western cattle shippers have, for long, been declared altogether inadequate. It is charged that the supply of stock cars is irregular, uncertain and inefficient, their construction faulty, their equipment defective, that engines are overloaded and the speed of trains thereby greatly lessened and that as a consequence of these conditions cattle in transit undergo much needless suffering and their owners serious financial loss. While there is doubtless good ground for these complaints much of the trouble unquestionably arises from the fact that until within the last year or two, export shipments have been confined to a period, little, if any, exceeding three months during which one railway company has had, in addition to meeting the demands of ordinary live stock traffic, to do its best to move from 50,000 to 80,000 head of cattle over an average distance of 2,000 miles. The cattle shipping season in each year also overlaps the great eastward grain movement during which, every effort must be made to get the crop to the terminal elevators before the close of navigation. In spite of these extenuating circumstances, however, there is both need and room for improvement, and although the adoption of winter feeding which will change and extend the shipping period and the near advent of railway competition will doubtless greatly better existing conditions, the reasonable demands of the present day trade must be given reasonable consideration.

"At the National Live Stock convention held here last year, the western cattlemen present declared that without prompt and radical reforms in transportation methods their export trade could not, under the altered conditions of beef production, be any longer profitably carried on. As a result of the statements made by these gentlemen, the convention passed unanimously a resolution that the matter should be referred to the Railway Commission for action and it is very gratifying to know that, on the request of the western stock growers, that Board is, with characteristic promptitude, now actively engaged in remedying as far as possible the faulty conditions which have caused so much dissatisfaction and given rise to so many complaints.

SHIPPING HINTS

"In shipping cattle practical experience is of immense value and if the shipper himself is lacking in this qualification, he should endeavor to secure the services of a reliable and trustworthy man, especially if he intends doing business on an extensive scale. By following this course he will save himself much time, worry and money. This is particularly true in the case of shipments to distant and above all to foreign markets. Unless one knows the ropes, he is certain to find himself often at a loss and so driven into the hands of commission men and others who, whatever they may do for their regular customers, seldom show much compassion or consideration for the chance wayfarer, who is trying to do business on his own account. Loading must be carefully watched—overcrowding in a single car of a train load may mean a heavy loss. Cars should be clean and well bedded or sanded to prevent slipping; they should be in good, sound condition, and each should be closely examined inside to ensure that there are no projections such as splinters, bolts or nails likely to injure the stock.

Continued on page 10

"Where hay is fed in transit, its distribution should be carefully supervised and at any time when the car doors have been opened they should be properly closed before the train moves.

"At feeding points the shipper must insist on ample time and space being allowed for rest, and must see that the feed and water supplied are of good quality and that each animal has an opportunity to get its reasonable share of both.

"Undue delays in furnishing cars or in the movement of trains as well as all cases of injury to stock through rough handling, violent shunting, or otherwise should be promptly reported to the proper railway officials, who are generally more interested than their subordinates in seeing that satisfactory treatment is afforded to shippers. By looking sharply after their own interests in matters of this kind shippers will avoid much annoyance as well as financial loss.

"It is almost superfluous to say that cattle ship much better when dehorned. This should, however, be done some time beforehand, preferably when close feeding begins or better still when they are calves. The dehorning of range cattle which are to be winter fed is especially advisable as it tends to make them quieter and much more manageable than when the horns are left untouched.

THE DRESSED MEAT TRADE

"Fully aware of the disadvantages attending the present methods of marketing, the more advanced thinkers among our western stock growers have, for a long time, been earnest advocates of the establishment of a dead meat trade. There is no doubt that if the enterprise were properly financed, started on a sound basis and conducted in an honest and business-like manner in the general interest of the producer, there would be far less actual wastage than at present. It is altogether likely that, had it been possible to secure the required capital, the trade would have been inaugurated years ago. For such an undertaking on a scale sufficiently extensive to furnish effective relief, however, a great deal of money is necessary and as our western ranchers are, like the eastern farmers, not much in favor of the co-operative principle, while several large interests have been rather opposed to any change in existing conditions, nothing definite has yet been done. A number of packing establishments in which both beef and pork are prepared for local and Pacific coast trade are now in operation in Alberta and Manitoba, but no serious attempt has ever been made to develop and build up an export industry in meats or meat food products. It is true that in recent years some members of the great American Meat Trust have established outposts in the Canadian west with results, so far at least, beneficial to the stockman, and it is possible that this action on their part may only be preparatory to larger operations, provided the field is found to be sufficiently promising. It is questionable, however, bearing in mind the methods usually followed by these gentlemen once their grip is assured, whether the establishment of a Canadian dead meat trade under their auspices is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

"Such an enterprise to be productive of the greatest benefit to all concerned should be under effective public control, and it is to be hoped that in the not far distant future some practicable scheme will be evolved which while affording a better and more reliable and regular market for our western live stock will still leave the producer free from the trammels of any trust, whether foreign or domestic.

ADVANTAGES OF DEAD MEAT TRADE

"The advantages to be gained from the establishment of an export trade in dressed meat are, in the opinion of those who have most fully and carefully considered the subject, quite beyond question.

"In the first place, as has already been shown, there is a very serious loss from the unavoidable shrinkage which occurs in the carriage of live cattle by land and sea over the enormous distance which separates the original seller from the ultimate buyer. While this shrinkage will, no doubt, become proportionately smaller with the general adoption of improved methods of handling, finishing and transporting the stock, it can never be entirely eliminated and even when

reduced to a minimum, it will, I think, be found to constitute the determining factor in establishing the superiority of the dead meat trade from the profit point of view, at least as far as concerns all cattle except those of the very best quality and finish.

"As will be shown later there is good ground for the belief that animals of the class last mentioned will continue to be profitably disposed of on the hoof.

"Secondly, the competition which would be afforded by a sanely established, honestly conducted, and properly controlled dead meat trade would have a marked steadying effect on the prices paid to producers. With such a trade in constant operation, we would not see so often the fluctuations in values which now occur, and which are often undoubtedly due to friendly arrangements between buyers, many of whom unfortunately appear unable to resist the temptation to feather their own nests unfairly by unduly cutting prices when stock is plentiful and easy to obtain. Dealers in Canada as well as in the United States and other countries never seem to learn that tactics of this sort cannot be counteracted by the payment of high prices when stock is scarce and when, as a rule, but little remains in the hands of the producer. Scarcity of this kind is almost always attributable to the discouragement and disgust of the farmer or feeder, who, feeling that he has not

instance at once debarred from participation in the export live stock trade. While this was serious enough for those portions of the United States concerned, it was, for geographical reasons, of trifling importance, when compared with the results which would inevitably have followed a similar outbreak in Canada.

"The United States has a long Atlantic coast line, and many different seaports, situated far apart, and served by numerous widely separated lines of railway. They have also, in constant operation, a complete system of fully equipped modern abattoirs, refrigerator cars and ships, which enable them on the shortest notice to convert their export live stock into dressed meat, which can be sent forward without let or hindrance.

"We, in Canada, are in an entirely different position; our Atlantic seaports are few in number, and the railways leading to them, pass in convergence through a narrow neck of land, measuring only a few miles from north to south.

PROTECTING CANADA

"We were on both occasions, fortunately successful by efforts much more strenuous and exacting than is perhaps realized by the majority of Canadians, even those most interested, in preventing the introduction of the Dominion, of this notoriously infectious and easily transmitted disease. Had these efforts failed, our export live stock trade would

be equipped for the slaughter of cattle except to a very limited extent for the home market; she has no system of refrigerator meat cars, and has, entering her ports, very few ships fitted for the carrying of chilled meats. In view of these facts, it is scarcely necessary to dwell on the risk which she is constantly carrying. At any rate, in spite of the best efforts of her veterinary sanitary service, the appearance within her borders of one or other of the diseases scheduled by the British Board of Agriculture, is within the range of possibility. As matters now stand, were such a thing to occur, especially during the short period in which our western cattle are shipped, or at the time when our winter fed steers are being marketed, the consequences to the producer would be disastrous, while the whole trade would receive a blow, from which it would require many years to recover. For this reason, if for no other, the establishment of a chilled meat trade on sound business lines and under proper control, may fairly be termed a matter of national importance.

LIVE CATTLE EXPORT NEEDED

"It must not be forgotten, however, that there is a constant paying demand in Britain for home killed dressed beef. This demand is certain to continue and as it can never, under existing conditions, be fully met by the British feeder, it is likely to remain profitable to those countries which, owing to their freedom from disease, are permitted to land live cattle in Great Britain, and are at the same time so situated geographically as to be able to transport such cattle at a reasonable cost and with not too great a risk of loss.

"In these two respects Canada occupies, and will probably continue to occupy a most favorable position. Many countries which, under other circumstances, would be our keenest competitors, have been compelled, for one reason or another, to abandon their export trade in live stock for that in chilled or frozen meat. As they are year by year improving their facilities for the carrying on of this trade, the supply of dead meat in the British markets, is likely, in the near future, to exceed the demand. In the United States, the only country at present in a position to compete with Canada in the live cattle trade, the home consumption of meat is increasing so rapidly, that the surplus for export is likely soon to be a negligible quantity.

"It would thus appear that while the establishment of a chilled meat trade is necessary and advisable, it would be a short-sighted policy to contemplate the complete abandonment of our present business in live stock. It should therefore, in my opinion, be not only continued, but fostered and encouraged, by making the conditions surrounding it as nearly perfect as possible. This can best be done by the maintenance of strict government supervision, involving full control of the methods adopted in transportation and the establishment of some comprehensive system of inspection, which, in addition to the present examination for health, would include the rejection of any animal of inferior quality or condition.

"It is, to my mind, somewhat doubtful, whether it would ever be possible, in the face of the keen competition of an honestly conducted dead meat trade, to profitably ship grass fed cattle on the hoof from western Canada to the British market. There is, however, no question that given better transportation facilities than at present exist, a profitable business could be done in grain fed western steers, as well as in the stall-finished cattle from Ontario and other eastern provinces.

"In any event, it is well to have two strings to one's bow and as each line of trade would steady and balance the other, it is to be hoped that, in the near future, we shall see both firmly established on a solid and paying basis."

♦ ♦ ♦

At the end of last year 688,138 men were employed under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts in England, 166,705 in Wales, and 132,093 in Scotland.

The London police in 1908 arrested 3,492 children under 16.

♦ ♦ ♦

Great Britain's reformatory schools last year cost £139,058.



Where Nature Reigns Supreme

received fair remuneration for his feed and labor, disposes of all his stock and ceases to be a producer. If buyers of live stock, which, to a greater degree than any other farm product, suffers from petty price manipulations, could only be made to grasp the fact that the time for small profit margins is when prices all round are low, they would soon begin to reap the benefits of self denial in the form of a steady supply, and a regular, if perhaps not excessively profitable trade. So long as they continue as at present to shake the confidence of the producer by scheming for unjust profits when stock is plentiful, so long will they continue to suffer, as many of them are now doing, from a shortage of raw material, not only disastrous to themselves, but involving great national loss.

"Another and by no means unimportant reason for the establishment of a dead meat trade is one which has been plainly set before us on two different occasions within recent years.

"In 1902 and again during the winter just past foot and mouth disease made its appearance in the United States, with the result that large areas were in each

have been stopped at once. The British authorities would undoubtedly and from their point of view, very properly, have prohibited the importation from Canada of live cattle, as well as sheep and swine. As a matter of fact, it was only with the greatest difficulty that they were induced to refrain from scheduling Toronto and a large portion of western Ontario during the last outbreak in which the states of New York and Michigan were involved. This attitude on their part was due to the fact that in the advice from Philadelphia, the origin of the outbreak in Pennsylvania, which was the first to be recognized, was strongly attributed to a shipment of cattle from Toronto. I was fortunately, at the time, in close personal communication with the British Board of Agriculture, and it was only by the strongest representations that the action above indicated was averted. The Board, however, insisted on a farm to farm inspection of the whole area to which any suspicion could possibly be attached, and it was therefore, at its direct instance, that this particular line of work was undertaken and carried out.

"Canada is practically without abattoirs

Views of the Elevator Men

They seem agreeable to the Government taking over the Elevators and have no doubt that it will be done

Upon the publication of the Grain Growers' requests of the government on the question of government-owned elevators, the Winnipeg Free Press interviewed a number of leading grain men of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The story of these interviews as published in the Free Press is as follows:—

"The suggestions of the Grain Growers' Association for the carrying out of the scheme of government-owned and operated elevators seemingly caused but little agitation in the Grain Exchange yesterday afternoon. There was no doubt expressed that the government would adopt a plan somewhat along the lines suggested, but they could not believe that the suggestions would be adopted in their entirety. There were many points to be considered, and until the government had made some pronouncement the report of the committee of the association could only be accepted as suggestions."

"A reporter for the Free Press called upon all the leading elevator companies which operate in Manitoba. Their representatives talked freely of the government-owned elevator scheme, and all seemed to be of the opinion that perhaps it would be advisable for the government to take over the elevators of the province. There were good points in the idea, and the only bone of contention which might appear was the question of the price to be paid for the existing plants. Some were willing to turn over the elevators at the price which it would take to duplicate the plants, while others were of the opinion that some allowance should be made for the value of a going concern. It would be inadvisable to consider any plan but the taking over of all of the elevators. The construction of opposition elevators would be suicidal, if the intention were to freeze out the companies now doing business in the province."

Consider Vested Interests

"William C. Lestikow, of the Imperial Elevator company, was of the opinion that the government would hardly adopt the plan of the Grain Growers' association in its entirety. They were in duty bound to consider the vested interests, but should the government decide to take over all the elevators of the province, he felt that it would be inadvisable for any of the companies to attempt to run their plants in opposition. It was a mistake to suppose that the government would consent to the turning over of the elevators to the control of the grain growers. The government would be responsible for the financial standing of the scheme and therefore it should be in control of the management. However, it should be taken entirely out of the realm of politics and placed in the hands of men of sufficient calibre to guarantee its successful management."

Confidence in Investments

"S. P. Clarke, secretary of the Northern Elevator company, was more decided, if possible, in his expression. 'I would be perfectly willing,' he said, 'to turn over our elevators. The government could appoint an arbitrator and we would appoint one, the third to be mutually decided upon. The valuation could be based on what it would cost to duplicate existing plants and payment could be made on that basis. This seems to me to be the only reasonable procedure, for it would be suicidal for the government to adopt any plan which would look like appropriation of properties at less than their actual value. It would mean the unbalancing of the confidence of outsiders in Manitoba as an investment field. Manitoba must retain that confidence; it needs the money of outside investors.'"

Chances for Loss

"If the government or the Grain Growers take over the elevators of the province it will not take them long to discover that the elevator business is not exactly a bed of roses. There are many avenues through which losses may be sustained. The expense involved in maintenance and operation is tremendous, and this department would need the closest supervision otherwise it would be a constant source of loss. British law and justice will not permit

of the confiscation of these properties, while it would be equally injudicious, to my mind, for the government to attempt to construct a new line of elevators, for then they would but be in the position of grain buyers working in opposition to existing firms. It would mean a long costly struggle for supremacy, in which the government would undoubtedly win ultimately, but at great cost. No, I would favor the government taking over all the elevators of the province. In this, of course, I must except the lines operated by the milling companies. Those I do not think would be for sale. The companies would need them for storage."

How About Goodwill

"Among those spoken to there were several who felt that undoubtedly the taking over of the elevators by the province would work a certain measure of hardship on men who had been for years in the grain business. They had spent their life at this work, and were not in a position to take up any other at their time of life. For this reason they were of the opinion that something should be allowed for the goodwill of the companies, over and above the actual value of the plants involved. Against this there was another idea. The handing over of the elevators would not of necessity debar the grain men from continuing in the business. The scheme proposed provided that they would still be in a position to continue buying grain, and would be allowed space in the government elevators, subject to certain regulations. The grain of the province would have to be marketed and they would be in a position to do a share of this work. There would be one advantage. A great deal of the present expense and worry would be eliminated. Office staffs could be greatly reduced, for then the work would be merely the buying and selling of grain, without the incidental trouble of looking after a long string of elevators. One company stated that \$240,000 had been spent on staff."

Might be Another Association

"Mr. Lestikow congratulated the Grain Growers on the reasonable tenor of their suggestions for the operation of the new elevator system. The agitation which had culminated in a definite scheme had been before the public for many years and at times the demands and suggestions had not been so temperate. The west is filling up with men of sense and education, whom it would be found, possessed as much business ability as was found among the men of the grain exchange. They knew what they wanted and were prepared to go after it. While but 35 per cent. of the farmers were members of the association, the movement was a popular one among all of them. Among the 65 per cent., another association might spring up and there would be a conflict of interests. The whole matter should be in the hands of the government."

"A suggestion was also made that the proposed commission was not strong enough. There were two divisions of work involved in carrying out the plan and the commission should represent both. It should contain competent grain men who were versed in the marketing of grain as well as representatives of the farming interests."

"One grain man remarked that this movement was but an outgrowth of the world-wide socialistic tendency which had developed during recent years. Fortunately, in Canada, the movement was on a conservative basis and it was to be hoped that it would continue so. It would take time for this movement to crystallize into something definite, and fixed, and until this took place, there was bound to be unrest, in which some would suffer. It was not to be supposed that all of the grain men were to be cut off from their means of livelihood, and he did not think that this was the intention."

"Summarized, the general feeling at the exchange was that the government would take some action along the lines suggested, and that the turning over of the elevators to the province might, in the end, be found a great benefit to the grain business."

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SPECIALS IN MEN'S WEAR

7A2 MEN'S HEAVY WOOLEN SOCKS. Homespun quality, pure woollen yarns, double and twisted so as to give extra wear, made with ribbed leg and close fitting top; never before sold at this price. The feet are reinforced and perfectly seamless. Special Sale Price, per pair19
Per Dozen 2.25

7A4 MEN'S HEATHER MIXED WORSTED SOCKS. In a good heavy quality, made from soft, even yarns, knitted without a seam. We are able to offer you this inducement, as these socks were made from surplus yarn on hand that the maker wanted to turn into money. Sizes 10, 10½ and 11. Special Sale Price, per pair25
Per 1-dozen 1.45

7A21 BUCKSKIN COMFORT MITT, has warm muff wrist, the wrist and lining are all one piece, full welted seams, extra warm and heavy. The price is the surprising part of this mitt. Sale Price . . .79

7A33 BOYS' CHROME TANNED MITT, warm woollen lining and double knitted wrist. These are made from the smaller pieces after cutting the men's mitts, and are good values. Sizes 7 to 15 years. Sale Price33

13A100 MEN'S HIGH GRADE SINGLE BREASTED SUITS, made from splendid quality imported worsted with a soft tweed finish in mixed dark shades of grey, green, and brown. The coats are cut single breasted, three button style, are well tailored, have broad shoulders, close-fitting collar, shapely lapels and is well lined throughout with superior quality twilled lining. The vest is single breasted closing with 5 buttons. The trousers are roomily cut, hang nicely, and have side and hip pockets. These suits look very dressy, will keep their shape and retain their appearance. A splendid suit for business or best day wear. Made in all sizes from 36 to 44, chest measurement taken over vest and under coat. State height and weight. Sale Price9.95

13A108 MEN'S OVERALLS, made from a strong 7-ounce black denim, cut good and full with large bib, rivetted pockets and all seams are double stitched. Made in all sizes from 31 to 34 leg measure and 34 to 44 waist measure. Sale Price .65

14A9 MEN'S HEAVY WOOL SWEATER with deep roll collar, ribbed cuffs and skirt, some fancy honeycomb stitch, others plain, less than cost of manufacture. Sale Price73

WHITEWEAR AT SALE PRICES

A few examples of economics made possible as a result of buying months ago, before the advance in the price of cotton.

19-2904. WOMEN'S SKIRT, made of soft finished cotton. French band, extra deep umbrella frill of fine lawn with five ¼ inch tucks, eight inch flounce of extra good neat pattern embroidery, under dust ruffle, generous width, lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches. Sale Price98

19-5803. WOMEN'S PRINCESS SLIP. This is our famous slip for Princess dresses, perfect fitting in every way, and a very shapely garment, low neck finished with lace beading, ribbon draw and lace edge, arms to match, buttoned down back skirt finished with deep flounce of fine lawn trimmed with cluster of five tucks, below with narrow lawn frill trimmed with three rows tucks and lace edge, sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measure, length of skirt 38, 40 and 42 inches. Sale Price99

19-3802. WOMEN'S CORSET COVER, made of soft fine finished cotton, low round neck, finished with lace edge, arms to match, full front of six rows lace insertion, peplin below waist, pearl buttons, at an attractive Sale Price25

19-6851. LITTLE GIRLS' PINAFORE, made of good quality strong lawn, free from dressing, neat Mother Hubbard yoke, with frill of embroidery, lawn frill with hemstitched hem over each shoulder, skirt finished with deep hem. Sale Price. Sizes 2 to 8 years39
Sizes 10 to 12 years45

19-6821. FAVORITE ALLOVER APRON, made of good quality gingham, Princess effect, edges bound with bias folds, straps across the back, simple to adjust, and a good protection to dresses when attending to household duties. Extra Special. Sale Price39

7A5. WOMEN'S PLAIN CASHMERE HOSE. This stocking was bought before the present high price of yarn was reached, and that is how we are able to offer you such value in the face of an advancing market. It is a pure cashmere stocking, made perfectly seamless foot, but fashioned leg. It is knitted to shape, and will not lose it when washed; has reinforced heel and toe. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10. In black only. Special Sale Price, 3 pairs 1.00 for

18-899. ONE PIECE DRESS OF NATURAL COLOUR IRISH LINEN. Front of waist is tucked in yoke effect and finished with wide frill of Torobon lace insertion edged with fold of self-extending over shoulder, down back and front, the long sleeves are trimmed with row of wide Torobon lace insertion and tucked pointed cuffs; attached belt is tucked and the collar is of lace insertion edged with fold of self. The skirt is seven gore style trimmed either side of front panel and around bottom with row of Torobon lace. Sale Price 1.95
Sizes: Bust 32 to 42; Length of Skirt 38 to 40

THE outstanding values shown in our January and February Sale Catalogue are of the sort that bring crowds to our great stores on weekly Bargain Days. You have often wished to take advantage of the genuine bargains offered over the counters of our stores, and now the Sale Catalogue gives this opportunity.

Every article shown in our Sale Catalogue is there because it is value extraordinary. The Catalogue has something of interest for you, something you need at a price which represents money saved.

From the few examples here shown you may judge of the values given in the forty pages of our Sale Catalogue. A copy will be mailed you promptly on receipt of your request. By ordering during the early part of the Sale you make prompt service and exact filling of your order assured.

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37A1 TEAM WORK HARNESS, suitable for farm or road work. It is made from selected oak-tanned leather in full standard size, and complete in every detail. Material and workmanship fully guaranteed. Sale Price27.75

37A3 Exceptional value in SINGLE HARNESS, it being made from the very best oak-tanned leather, which denotes strength and stylish appearance. Sale Price13.95

37A6 A good strong 1½-inch pivot HALTER, made of heavy russet leather with economy pivot halter mountings, complete with a strong rope shank attached to halter with iron fastener. Sale Price55

23A37. THE FOREST BEAUTY LANCE TOOTH CROSS-CUT SAW, well tempered, well finished and finely ground, a saw that will cut rapidly and will not bend in the timber, 5 feet long, fitted complete with handles, fully guaranteed. Sale Price1.50

23A30 THE SUPERIOR DIAMOND E AXE HEAD, an extra hard and tough axe with ridged centre, suitable for hemlock, etc., fully warranted, weights 3½ to 4½. Sale Price73

There are other offerings just as good in Millinery, Ribbons, Embroideries, Men's and Boys' Suits, Footwear and Fancy Goods

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Much of the Catalogue is devoted to Furniture, Hardware, Linoleums, Rugs, Curtains, Groceries, China & Glassware, Granite ware, etc.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a medium ground for the readers, where they may freely exchange views and desires from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions.

MR. BOWER ON ALBERTA MARKETS

Editor, Guide:—Your favor of the 24th received, in which you ask what is the attitude of the U.F.A. regarding the proposed guarantee of bonds by the governments of Alberta and British Columbia to a privately owned elevator at the Pacific Coast.

As the question has not yet come officially before the association I am not in a position to make any official statement, but I believe I may safely say that I do not think our people will be agreeable to a proposition of that kind at all.

In regard to the statement of P. Burns to which you refer (and on which you ask my opinion)—that so large a part of Alberta live stock goes west; I might say that there is a large and ever increasing market for our live stock in British Columbia and the Yukon, but it is almost impossible for the Alberta producer to get into that market except through the medium of the Burns company, the field being almost wholly occupied by them.

Any other smaller firms doing business appear to be doing it under sufferance of the larger ones, thus making an appearance of competition that does not exist to any great extent. This is, of course, a state of affairs which you can easily see is not conducive to the growth of that feeling of confidence which is so much needed to induce people to do their best, but rather the reverse.

I am very glad to see, by the report of the Brandon Convention, that the Grain Growers of Manitoba are waking up to the situation of the live stock market there. While the evil effects of monopoly may not be so acutely felt there and in Saskatchewan as they are felt here, on account of the chief interests of these provinces being grain raising, yet it is encouraging to us here in Alberta, to know that, as we have lent our aid to our sister provinces in their fight for elevators, the grain growers of these provinces are now coming to our aid in what is to us our chief interest, namely—The marketing of the products of the mixed farm.

JAMES BOWER.

Red Deer, Alta.

TARIFF AND BINDER PRICES

Editor, Guide:—In the November 3rd issue of THE GUIDE, Canadian binders are quoted at \$126 to \$136 in Liverpool. At the present time I have before me a memorandum from John Wilder, Field Hall Foundry, Reading, under date of June 9th, 1909, in which he offers Canadian binders to Mr. W. Weeks at the following figures. (Mr. Weeks has been twice to Canada as a delegate farmer).

Table with 2 columns: Binder Name and Price. Includes Massey Harris, Deering, and McCormick.

These quotations are on six foot binders, and were obtained with the direct understanding what they could be used as was seen fit by the Grain Growers' Association. An endeavor was made to obtain information on seven and eight foot cuts, but they are not in use in England. He was less fortunate in Scotland. Our endeavor there, was with Messrs. J. & R. Wallace, Castle Douglas. They never heard of seven or eight foot binders and handled only five foot cuts. They quote: Deering and McCormick £25 \$121.50 Massey Harris £26.10 \$123.79 delivered in any part of Scotland.

These figures were obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Barber, who was in the west with the farmers' delegation last spring. Now these figures show pretty strongly the need of lower tariff in Canada. Under the existing conditions, when a company is about to enter business their location is governed by the greatest bonus and the longest exemption from taxes. This generally places them far from the site of raw material and also far from the market of the manufactured article. In free trade Britain, business location is governed by the location of the raw material. Thus the Clyde, Tyne, and Belfast are the great iron and steel manufacturing centres. There the iron and coal are mined, melted, and the article manufactured within a mile of the pit head. These are the great boat-building centres of today and the vessels are afloat within a mile of the pit. For some time past an effort has been made to direct the attention of western members of parliament to the need of directing capital for manufacturing purposes to the west. It is claimed that the Rocky Mountains are in places a bed of ore. Coal and timber being plentiful, there would appear to be the natural manufacturing location of the West. The cry that has always prevailed against this proposition is the cost of labor there. This should not be so, as, with the wheat fields and beef ranges of the three provinces on one side, and the fruit farms of British Columbia on the other, living should be cheap there. As Western Canada is at all times exporting produce, to feed the manufacturing population of Europe, we should be able to feed a manufacturing population of our own cheap enough to keep down the cry of expensive labor.

But, getting back to the tariff, it is evident that the home purchaser is paying quite a premium on machinery, this premium being a means of making millions for a few at the expense of the many. We also hear a great deal about building up the Empire, but I think our first thoughts should be directed to the building up of a tariff that would give the home purchaser at least as cheap machinery as the outside world.

J. A. MURRY.

WORKING FOR LAWYERS

Editor, Guide:—I see by THE GUIDE that we have one representative for Saskatchewan, the man from Redberry. He is not afraid to speak out what the lawyers are doing with the homesteaders. They are driving them out. When they can find a farmer who is hard up, they go right after him, push him out and get his land. Mr. Langley tells us something about the Regina lawyers, but they are not in it with the Saskatoon lawyers. Why, Mr. Langley, I was seized for some notes, amounting to \$90, and the expense of collecting were \$70. I wrote to the Attorney-General's Office, and got no satisfaction. I paid it, and because I paid it they came after me every chance they had. They have a note against me now and I don't know what it is for. I have had a lawyer to see about it, but no satisfaction yet. If I have to pay it, I will sell and get out. I'm d— if the lawyers are going to have all my hard work.

Now, Mr. Editor, what better can we expect. We have not got representative government; only one man in all the province to represent us. We have been voting for lawyers and all kinds. I see the government is appointing a committee to investigate the Elevator trouble. We have 42 members in this province and ought to know what the people want, if there were representatives for the people. You can see that they want to delay so that the elevators will have another year to grind the farmers.

W.A.J., GRAIN GROWER. Saskatoon, Sask.

A STRONG SUPPORTER

Editor, Guide:—In renewing my annual subscription to your valuable publication (published in the interest of the producers of this young and fast growing country) permit me to say that I am so well pleased with the manly independent spirit of its Editorials that I herewith enclose subscriptions for six new copies, and trust that the work done in soliciting same may give as much good to the cause as it has given pleasure to your humble servant in thus helping on what I consider will ultimately be the salvation of the grain producing interests of Western Canada. Brson, Sask. GEORGE CONMER.

AN UNFAIR GRADING SYSTEM

Editor, Guide:—In a recent issue of THE GUIDE there appears an article from the pen of George Langley, M.P.F., on the Inspection of Grain in Western Canada, in which Mr. Langley sets forth his views, to the effect that if the possibility of mistakes in the Inspector's office could be eliminated the system of grading would be all that is necessary to protect the farmers' interests, and suggests a few more Government appointed officials as a Survey Board. That the system of grading grain is barefaced robbery every person that has taken the trouble to look into the matter must admit. For it is robbery to take from one man and give to another, and the fact that it is done by legislation does not lessen the crime. Mr. Langley's suggestion, if acted upon, may, and will, increase the cost. It will give a few more partisan positions at public expense, and there it will end. The Grain Inspection Act, like the Banking Act, was founded in favor of the privileged few, and must be pulled out by the roots before the grain producer in Western Canada will ever receive justice. The Act was framed and passed in the interest of the millers, and the producers must suffer as long as it remains in existence. The whole system is one of set-back at the farmers' expense. For instance: A farmer ships a car of wheat and it goes to Winnipeg for inspection. The Inspector finds the wheat a trifle under a No. 1. He at once sets it back to a No. 2. Now, the spread between a No. 1 and 2 is three or four cents, and although this car is worth within a half cent or even less of the No. 1 price the farmer has to be satisfied with a No. 2, or from two to three cents per bushel less than the actual value of his wheat; and so the tale goes merrily on down to the end of the chapter. Every producer under this system loses from \$10 to \$30 on each car of wheat he ships, and will continue to do so as long as the grading system remains in existence. When grain is sold for its actual value in a sample market then, and not till then, will the farmer get a "Square deal."

JAMES NIXON.

Kinbrae, Sask.

BLAZING THE CO-OPERATIVE TRAIL

Editor, Guide:—Copies of bill No. 22—An Act respecting Co-operative Credit Societies, and Bill No. 59—An Act respecting Co-operation, are before me, by the courtesy of the Deputy Minister of Labor. Also the report of the Special Committee concerning Bill No. 2—1906 and 1907—a mine of information on the subject. The men who are working for these bills to become law are blazing marks for the slaves of this century. Every friend of real liberty should bring pressure to bear on the representatives of the people that organized greed be not allowed to succeed in giving these bills the fate of that of two years ago.

J. H. HOLMES.

Midale, Sask.

THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE

Editor, Guide:—I see that the question of Direct Legislation is being discussed through the columns of THE GUIDE by John Kennedy and others. If you will kindly allow me a little space, I would like to express my views on what I consider one of the most important questions of the day.

To commence with, I would like to take you back to the years 1892 and 1894, to the presidential and state elections of those years. I was living in California at the time, and although I was a British subject I took a great interest in those elections. That was about the time the Populist Party was beginning to make itself heard in the state of California. They came forward with a platform that in my opinion was a great improvement over either of the platforms of the old parties. One of the planks in the Populist platform was Direct Legislation, and this was the plank that interested me.

I heard a good many speeches and arguments on the question of Direct Legislation, but sir, I never heard one of the many great orators explain why Direct Legislation should not become law. It was a question that the old party politicians did not wish to speak about if they could help it, but when it was thrown at them by their opponents then they had to rake it up.

I claim, sir, that the people of Canada at the present time are in the same

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position as were the people of California at the time I have mentioned. In making laws the masses of the people were not considered. Laws were made to please politicians and their friends.

The advocates of Direct Legislation had not only to fight the old parties, but all the capital that those parties could command was used against them, and the same will be true as regards Canada.

The advocates of Direct Legislation in this country will have just as hard a barrier to overcome in carrying out their ideas as have the grain growers in their effort to secure government-owned and operated elevators, and you know, Mr. Editor, how hard that is.

Would Bring Other Reforms

But, sir, there is this to be considered. If we had Direct Legislation we would very soon have Government Elevators.

Direct Legislation would have a disastrous effect on the most of our members of parliament. Manufacturers, railways and political grafters would think the earth had been struck by Halley's Comet, so changed would the conditions become. The people would have a say in the management of public affairs; they would be the masters instead of the servants as they are now. They would instruct their representatives what to do, and if they did not do it they would be recalled, and other men put in their places.

Machine politicians would have no show to work their political schemes at election times, it would be no advantage to them to spend two or three thousand dollars to bribe the voters or buy votes, knowing that they might be called home at any time if they failed to carry out the wishes of their electors.

The government would be managed by the people and for the people, and the privileged few, who are always seeking favors from the provincial and Dominion governments would have to seek them from the people. And, sir, can you imagine what would happen then? As none of the other correspondents have gone to any great length to point out just what would have happened in the past had Direct Legislation become law, and in the future if in force now, I will make an effort to do so.

Benefits of Direct Legislation

In the first place, laws would be put on the statute books that would give every man equal rights in the eyes of the law.

Millions of acres of land that have been given away in the past to railway companies and political friends of the government for services they did not render would still belong to the people. The large timber belts would not have been given away to political heebers in payment for some dirty work they may have done for their party. The people would have a chance to say whether or not the senate should be put out of business and several thousands of dollars saved to the country each year. With Direct Legislation there would be no such bad management and graft as has been going on in the different departments of the governments, provincial and Dominion.

With Direct Legislation in force the people would have a chance to say whether they were willing or not to have twenty or thirty millions of dollars squandered in an effort to build a Canadian navy, to say nothing of the millions that will be needed later, if the present naval policy of the Ottawa government is carried out.

The people could express their approval of Canada contributing so many millions of dollars each year to the Old Country towards building up the navy of the Empire, which I am sure they would do if they had a chance. There would be no beating about the bush as to the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, which appears now to be a thing of the past.

With Direct Legislation the members of parliament for the Dominion, as also the members for Manitoba would not have dared to increase their salaries as they did, without first asking the consent of the people.

And so it goes. The masses of the people must take what they get until they make up their minds to govern instead of being governed.

With Direct Legislation they will govern.

JAS. B. ROBSON.
Dauphin, Man.

C.P.R. AND THE WEST

Editor, GUIDE:—In the July number of your paper, a letter of the Hon. Frank Oliver's (on Terminal Elevators) to Dr. Clarke, much interested me. He says, "The question of western outlet for Alberta grain is of very great importance, not only to the farmers of Alberta, but to the whole country, but the use of that outlet depends, not upon any action of the Government, but upon the policy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Hitherto it has been contrary to the company's policy to send grain westward for export shipment."

In the above few lines Mr. Oliver owns that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company holds the right of checking, not only the greatest industry of the West, but also the whole country. If the Railway can do this with one sort of produce, why not with another? In this way any line of trade is liable to be jeopardized by the whims and wishes of the Railway.

When one remembers the extent of valuable land given the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for making the line, and the price a lot of it is held at, prohibiting quick settlement, it is hard to think that the power was left them of holding the prosperity of the Western country in their hands. Although I own the great benefit a railway is to the land, at the same time, in my poor opinion, for the "right of way" and other benefits given them at the people's cost, they should be obliged to carry any sort of legitimate produce, anywhere on their line, if it is for the betterment of commerce.

HENRY E. SPENCER
Edgerton, Alta.

ELEVATOR EXPERIENCE

Editor, GUIDE:—It may interest your readers to hear my experiences last year with an elevator company. I threshed very late, and there were difficulties in getting a car, and in getting teams when it came, so I was induced to sell to the elevator buyer. (There is only one elevator at the place in question, but it is the more easy). When I had drawn out a certain quantity of wheat, I was unpleasantly convinced that there was not the number of bushels left in my granary that there ought to have been, if the thrasher's bill was correct. I measured up the balance and found after giving all allowances for dirt and screenings, it was some two hundred bushels short. At first I thought that either the weighing trigger on the threshing machine must have been out of order, or that someone had kindly relieved me of the trouble of drawing out a few loads. At the same time, I must say, I remarked to the buyer that the loads were weighing very light, nearly all of it was drawn in bags, but he assured me that I was getting all that was coming to me.

Last fall a farmer near me had some particularly good wheat for the season and drew it to the elevator, being dissatisfied with the weights, he weighed a load. There is now a public weighing machine, and found his bags weighed two and a half bushels each, while the buyer was only giving him two bushels. My two hundred bushel deficiency last year is easily accounted for. Not only that, I lost a grade in my wheat, the difference between street and track price, and what is more, I found out that more than once, I got three or four cents less than the market price, the buyer saying when it was subsequently pointed out to him, "that he had not had any advice from the company." One way or another I was robbed of at least \$250.00. This year I shipped a car to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., a very much poorer sample, than last year's wheat and it was graded No. 2.

A MANITOBA FARMER
Cartwright, Man.

THEY NEED ORGANIZATION

Editor, GUIDE:—Please find enclosed two dollars to apply on subscription, which is a year behind. As there is no branch of the Grain Growers' Association here I would like to see one organized, and would be pleased if you would send me the necessary information how to go about it. I feel we are behind the times in not doing any part to help along the good work being accomplished by the Grain Growers' Association.

DEMSEY BROS.
Seward, Sask. Per T.E.D.

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That you must use as much care in selecting a Cream Separator as you do in selecting a horse? Would any sane farmer select a light roadster to do his heavy farm work? You say only a simpleton would do that, and you are right, but that is just what you are doing when you buy a skinned down, weak framed, worm geared, Cream Separator. Look at it, examine all its points and ask yourself if an excuse like that will do your heavy work in your dairy for a lifetime.

Wake up If you want a machine that is built to do heavy work, and do it easily, you must turn to the MAGNET. Study its construction and common sense and horse sense will both tell you to buy it because it is strong and rigid, has square gears and so easily turned children operate it, and will skim perfectly for fifty years.

FATHER MASSE ADVISES A MAGNET. Barabois, Westmoreland Co., N.B.

I would strongly advise any farmer keeping two or more cows to purchase a Magnet Cream Separator. The Separator I use is the Magnet, and I only keep two cows. The Magnet is easy to turn, clean, and I consider it a strong, serviceable machine.

Wishing you great success, I remain, yours truly,
(Signed) E. NAP MASSE, Parish Priest

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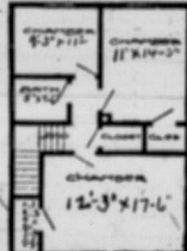
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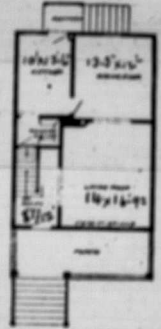
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Men not only regard a Toupee as a necessity for appearance but as indispensable to comfort. Catarrh is frequently, in fact nearly always, caused from a cold in the head. If the head is kept warm by one of our Toupees all danger of catarrh is removed. Our Toupees, made of the finest live hair, are sold as follows:



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In September the hat-trick—three goals scored by one man in a match—was performed 17 times and in October 18 times in first class football.

STUDY AT HOME FARM BOOKKEEPING

The only strictly Farmers' Course. Farm Business from Start to Finish. Address Correspondence Dept. The WHEAT CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE BRANDON, MANITOBA P. E. WOOD, ALLEN D. BIRD, Proprietors

Blackburn Rovers have received permission to guarantee Bob Crompton £500 for his benefit.

The lost property branch at Scotland Yard restored articles valued at £20,819 to their owners last year.

Last year 159 persons were recognized at metropolitan police-stations as having previously been in custody for felony.

The Meteorological Office notifies storm warnings at its stations by hoisting a black canvas cone of three lanterns on a triangular frame.

To provide and maintain for 30 years a wood-paved street, 1,000 yards long by 10 yards wide, over which the traffic is heavy, costs £22,500.

Some Things to Ponder Over

Statements that are Telling Arguments in Favor of the Farmers Co-operating and Organizing. The Producer is a Plaything in the Hands of the Monopolists

Pithy extracts from The Herald, McGregor, Manitoba, of a speech delivered by J. D. Hunt on "The Unsolved Problems of the Farm."

"If that big milling company, the Lake of the Woods, would tell the truth, they paid 40 per cent. dividend, and the Ogilvie 24 per cent. The conclusion is obvious, gentlemen, either they are paying too little for your wheat or they are charging you too much for your flour—perhaps both. Why is there so many small mills out of business? Why should our wheat all go out of the country to be ground when we need the bran and shorts here on the farms? Why should we have to pay the extra freight? Why should we export live cattle and then import leather? When our cattle go over to Europe to be skinned there, their hides come back to us in leather."

"It has been proved that during the last period of money stringency, when the Government had to help finance the crop of the west, the bank directors had one-eighth of the money themselves. Subjected to the bank and railroad monopoly—for the same men who are bank directors are also railroad magnets, the producer is helpless they can do what they like with him, if he does not sell his grain when they say so he will be the worse off. Their way of persuasion was the equivalent of holding a pistol to a man's head and saying 'You've got to sell.' There should be some legislation to protect the man who made the wealth of the nation from this 'closing out' power of the bank, for at least twelve or eighteen months. This would give the man who made the wealth of the nation a chance to get his financial feet under him."

Look at the tactics displayed in

the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Was the abolishment of the commission rate due to any large heartedness with a view to helping the farmer? No, gentlemen! It was with a view to helping themselves by putting the Grain Growers' Grain Company out of business."

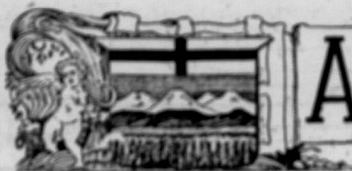
"The Government of a country is only the trustees of the people, and the railway companies are only the agents of those trustees. Do not forget that, gentlemen! Do you know that the express companies are making 100 per cent.? We stand for this because about election time our house is divided against itself, Grits and Tories, about an even number on both sides, then they take this money and buy a majority and tell the farmer to go to—"

"Railway monopoly had come in a great many different disguises. Its latest and sweetest form was a great big woolly Elevator Combine. It was here that the Grain Growers had done yeoman service and by securing the right to load cars from the loading platform they had brought about what he, the speaker, called the 'Farmers' Emancipation Act.'

The Toll Taken By The Banks

"It is very difficult to control by legislation big corporations that have once established themselves. They always find some way to wriggle out of it. For example: There is a law on the statute books which limits the bank rate of interest at 7 per cent., yet we find them charging 8 and 10 per cent. How is that when the law distinctly says they cannot collect it? If you are unable to meet your obligations the local banker, who is only the stool-pigeon of the big fellow in Ottawa, will say to you, 'You will have to pay 8 per cent. on this renewal.' 'But,

Continued on page 22



ALBERTA SECTION

To Tax C.P.R. Lands

Alberta Government to Carry Case to Privy Council

The province has entered upon its battle to secure the taxation of all C.P.R. lands in Alberta. Before the privy council in England early next summer the case on which Mr. Justice Scott gave trial judgment in the Supreme court last week, will be argued and on the outcome depends the payment or non-payment of millions of dollars into the treasury of the province by the Canadian Pacific Railway company.

There are two cases. They both centre around the claim of the province that C.P.R. lands, granted the railway company by the parliament of Canada in 1881, are now taxable, the province's contention being that the 20-year exemption from taxation, given when the lands were granted, extended from the date of the survey of the lands, and not from the date of securing of patent to the lands by the railway company.

Deputy Attorney-General Woods has been engaged in the preparation of the case for two years, and if the province wins it will mean a revenue sufficient to pay every cent and more of every railway bond guarantee undertaken by the province, exceeding, if both cases are decided in favor of the province, \$66,000,000. Both Attorney-General Cross and Deputy Attorney-General General Woods will go to England to argue the case before the privy council. The C.P.R. will be represented by A. R. Creelman, K.C., Montreal; Stewart Tupper, K.C., Winnipeg.

Statement of Claim

William Henry Cushing, minister of public works of the province of Alberta, is the plaintiff and the Canadian Pacific Railway company the defendants in the case. Hon. Mr. Cushing, as minister of public works, is entitled under the provisions of the Local Improvement act, to sue for and recover as a debt any taxes or arrears of taxes due in respect of any land in a local improvement district of the province.

The plaintiff claims in the trial case that unless exempt from taxation under clause sixteen of the contract of 1881 between the parliament of the Dominion and the C.P.R., the defendants have been duly assessed for taxes under the Local Improvement ordinance of the North-West Territories in respect to certain sections and parts of sections in township 10, range 7, west of the fourth principal meridian, in the Medicine Hat large local improvement district for the years 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908.

The survey and sub-division of township 10, range 7, west of the fourth principal meridian into townships, sections and quarter sections was approved and confirmed by the surveyor general of Canada on June 18th, 1884, and thereafter the lands in question became known and identified as being sections bearing uneven numbers and the township is within what is known as the "railway belt," that is, a distance extending back 24 miles deep on each side of the railway line of the defendants from Winnipeg through Calgary and the Kicking Horse Pass in the Rocky Mountains, which was reserved, set aside and appropriated by the Government of Canada pursuant to the provisions of chapter 1 of the Statutes of Canada passed in the 44th year of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria (being the defendants' incorporating Act and the schedule thereto, containing the contract between the C.P.R. and the Government of Canada) as amended by chapter 53 of the Statutes of Canada passed in the 45th year of Queen Victoria's reign.

Lands Ready for Settlement

The plaintiff claims that all the lands mentioned are fairly fit for settlement and that no portion thereof has ever been

sold or occupied within the meaning of the 16th paragraph of the schedule to the defendants' incorporating Act.

The plaintiff claims that on June 18th, 1884 (the date of the confirmation of the survey of the land in question) the defendants had earned and were entitled to receive from the government of Canada more than their land subsidy under their incorporating Act and contract than there was in the entire belt applicable to the contract.

The plaintiff goes on to show that the title of the C.P.R. to the land is clear and claims that more than twenty years have elapsed between the time when the land in question was subdivided and the uneven numbered sections thus identified, and the time when the earliest of the assessments sought to be recovered by the action was made, the defendants are not entitled to claim that the land in question is exempt from taxation under the provisions of the sixteenth section of their contract

EDWARD J. FREAM, Editor

with the Government of Canada, and that the total amount mentioned in the statement of claim, namely, \$135,68 is due and owing to the plaintiff from the defendants in respect of the taxes set out, together with interest from the respective dates when the several amounts going to make up the total were payable.

Claims Arrears of Taxes

The plaintiff therefore claims payment of the arrears of taxes and interest, together with a declaration that the land mentioned is not exempt from taxation under the provisions of paragraph sixteen of the contract previously mentioned.

The defendants admit all the allegations in the plaintiff's statement of claim. They set up the Act of 1881, incorporating the C.P.R., setting out in full section 16 of the schedule. They claim that under the terms of the contract and statute the lands are not liable to taxation because of the facts of the survey. They go on to say that the first patent issued to them in 1883 was under the authority of the act by which the Dominion government did grant, convey and assure unto the company, their successors and assigns forever, etc. They claim that all patents to the defendants' lands were

issued in this form and show that in 1881 none of the land in Alberta was subdivided.

The clause of the schedule referred to is as follows:

16. The Canadian Pacific Railway and all stations and station grounds, work shops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company, shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion or by any province hereafter to be established, or by any Municipal corporation therein, and the lands of the company in the North West Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the crown.

The contention of the company is that the twenty years starts to run, not from the date of the patent, but from the time when the survey was approved and sections identified as being odd numbered. This was done as to the lands in question on June 18, 1881, and the twenty years has in all cases elapsed in Alberta.

It is the contention of the C.P.R. that "grant" means "patent" and that twenty years after the issue of patent taxes first became due. This contention was upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of North Cypress vs. C.P.R. and the decision of the Supreme Court is binding on all the lower courts of Canada.

Trial Judgment Today

Mr. Justice Scott gave trial judgment dismissing the action without costs and from that judgment an appeal will be taken at the sittings of the court en banc on January 18 next.

The court en banc, bound by the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada must dismiss the appeal. From that judgment of the Supreme Court en banc there will be taken an appeal to the privy council direct, which will come early next summer.

Agreements and pleadings have all been settled between the Attorney-General's department represented by Sidney B. Woods and Mr. Creelman and Mr. Tupper solicitors of the C.P.R.

There will be another action similarly brought which will go over to England at the same time in connection with the taxes on some other parcels of lands involving this point—whether when the C.P.R. makes an agreement of sale, that fact takes that land out of the exemption clause by reason of the presence in it of the word "sold."

The C.P.R. contends that agreement for sale is not a sale.

If the province wins on both cases the amount of the arrears in taxes and the taxes which may reasonably be expected to be imposed during the next fifteen to twenty years will amount to many millions of dollars. The arrears ascertained up-to-date amounts to many millions alone which the C.P.R. agree to pay if the province wins its suit.

If the province wins only on the second case the amount will still reach many millions of dollars.

The province has succeeded partially in its suit already as the C.P.R. has agreed with the attorney-general department after careful consideration that "occupation" takes out of exemption and has agreed to pay taxes on the lands thus taken out of exemption.

The attorney-general's department has the history of every section of C.P.R. land in the province, the taxes imposed and the signature of the C.P.R. officials to its correctness. The C.P.R. is just as anxious to settle the case as the province and if the province wins the amount to be paid over can be decided on the moment.

EDMONTON ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Edmonton Local Union No. 20 of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in the City Hall, Edmonton. There was a good attendance and the following officers were elected: President, Charles Burnell; vice-president W. A. Wilson. The election of directors was left till next meeting.

The following were elected as delegates to the annual convention to be held in Edmonton Jan. 19-20, Charles Burnell, Thomas J. Hutchings, R. Owens and Francis C. Clare.

The question of the city taxing farmers

RAILWAY BROUGHT TO TERMS

Commission Issues Order to Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company to Make Improvements.

The following is the order issued by the Railway Commission regarding the complaint made against the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company:—

ORDER NO. 9634

Thursday, the 23rd day of

December, A. D. 1909

Hon. J. P. Mabey,
Chief Commissioner.

S. J. McLean,
Commissioner.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPLAINT, of the Alberta Farmers' Association, the Cardston Board of Trade, and the United Farmers of Alberta, complaining of the insufficient station facilities and accommodation and train service furnished and provided by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company on its line of railway between Cardston and Lethbridge. File 3744.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE POWERS conferred upon it under sections 30, 269, and 284 of the Railway Act, and of all other powers possessed by the board in that behalf; and upon reading what was alleged on behalf of the Railway Company; and upon the reports and recommendations of the operating officials of the board:

IT IS ORDERED that the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company be, and it is hereby directed to provide, not later than the 1st June, 1910, the station accommodation and facilities for traffic namely:—

NEW PLATFORMS AND SHELTERS

(a) A platform at each of the following points: Wilson, Welling, Bradshaw, Raley and New Dayton; all of the said platforms to be at least sixty feet long and not less than six feet wide, with a combined freight and passenger shelter having seats, door and two windows, one at the back and one at the end of the passenger department; the passenger and freight departments to be separated by a partition.

(b) A small station at Milk River.

(c) That either a new station be provided at Spring Coulee, or there be added to the present freight shed accommodation, a waiting room, with seats for passengers; and that during the grain shipping season in each and every year, an agent be appointed and maintained at this point.

MUST IMPROVE STOCK YARDS

(d) The stock yards at Cardston to be improved and enlarged as follows:— a fence to be erected through the centre of the larger of the pen yards, making two pens, an additional large one to be erected at the north and south end of the present yard, with a wing drive and a gate at the end of the drive, the bottom of the pens to be cleaned out and floored with old ties and covered with five or six inches of cinders; the fence on the loading chute to be at least two feet higher; a water trough to be placed on the ground; and a new gang-plank provided.

(e) The drinking tanks in the first-class coaches of the company to be placed outside the lavatories.

(f) The train service between Cardston and Lethbridge to be improved by adding to the present service between Lethbridge and Cardston, a passenger or mixed train, to leave Cardston at about seven o'clock A.M. daily, except Sundays; the said change in the train service to go into effect not later than May 1st, 1910.

(Signed) D'ARCY SCOTT,
Asst. Chief Commissioner,
Board of Railway Commissioners for
Canada.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Examined and certified as a true copy under section 23 of "The Railway Act"

A. D. CARTWRIGHT
Sec. of Board of Railway Commissioners
for Canada.

OTTAWA, DEC. 27, 1909.

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ANNUAL MEETING

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R. Owens and Fran-
city taxing farmers

living outside the city limits (who supplied
milk to the city) for inspection was dis-
cussed and a resolution was passed that
the president appoint a committee of three
to wait on the city authorities with a view
to having this discontinued. S. W. Candy,
Rice Sheppard and Francis C. Clare were
appointed. Further business was postponed
to allow I. R. Boyle, M.P.P., to address
the meeting. After which a lengthy discus-
sion took place on the Hail Insurance ques-
tion, Local Improvement District, Govern-
ment Loans to Farmers, Pork Packing and
Chilled Meat Questions and Direct Legisla-
tion were touched on. No resolutions were
moved, but some kind of compulsory hail
insurance was considered to be the only sat-
isfactory method of dealing with this ques-
tion. Mr. Sheppard pointed out that the
executive of the association had requested
the government to reduce the premiums
instead of raising them this year, as rais-
ing them would only result in greater
loss, which was the case. The question of
government owned elevators was brought
up and their necessity fully established.
It was also shown that resolutions
passed at the last convention and appar-
ently approved by the government were
not acted on; for instance, that the ordi-
nance dealing with Fairs be altered so as
to allow Local Unions of the U. F. of A. to
hold Fairs in districts where no agricul-
tural society existed or where they did exist
if the agricultural society wished it.

Mr. Boyle freely discussed the various
questions with the unions and expressed
his pleasure in doing his best to carry
out their wishes. After a vote of thanks
to Mr. Boyle, the meeting adjourned.
FRANCIS C. CLARE,
Sec'y-Treas.

BON ACCORD UNION NO. 2

At the annual meeting of the Bon
Accord Union, the following officers were
elected for the ensuing year:—
President, George Carleton, vice-president
John Milligan; sec.-treas., A. Rafn.
Mr. Rafn was appointed delegate to the
annual convention, with Mr. Carleton
as substitute.

The circular calling the convention
was read and discussed clause by clause.
No resolutions were offered, but the
meeting strongly favored that the delegate
support the proposition for a pork packing
plant, and also that the government
arrange to loan money to farmers at a
lower interest than is at present prevailing,
also that it be allowed to discuss politics,
not partyism, in the unions, for the reason
as one member expressed it, we will
never amount to anything till we get
into politics as farmers.

ITINERARY OF ORGANIZATION TOUR

As a final round-up before the annual
convention, vice-president Sheppard in-
tends to visit several of the local unions
and has arranged meetings as follows:—
Jan. 3, Bowden; Jan. 4, Lacombe;
Jan. 5, Loughheed; Jan. 6, Killam; Jan. 7,
Wetaskiwin; Jan. 8, Leduc; Jan. 10,
Lloydminster; Jan. 11, Streamstown; Jan.
12, Kitscoty and Tring; Jan. 13, Ilay;
Jan. 14, Innisfree; Jan. 15, Vegreville.
Active unions are already established
at all these points except Ilay and
Leduc, and Mr. Sheppard hopes this
time to be successful in organizing there
also.

CONTRACTS FOR ALBERTA RAILWAYS

Orders for steel rails and other supplies
for the construction of the Alberta and
Great Waterways railway from Edmon-
ton to Fort McMurray, are being placed
with firms in Montreal and New York
this week, by W. R. Clarke, president of
the company, and Dr. Wadell, chief engineer,
who went to New York after spending
Christmas at their homes in Kansas City.
The rails and supplies will be shipped
to Edmonton early in the spring. The
location of the first 50 miles of road
will be completed this week, and the
final location party to lay out the line
from Lac La Biche to McMurray will
leave Edmonton January 11. The final
location of the whole road will be com-
pleted by March.

AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION

F. G. Ahern, of Claresholm, Alta.,
writes an interesting letter with sugges-
tions on the elevator question. He

suggests that the Grain Growers' Grain
Company build elevators of 10,000
bushels capacity at each shipping point,
and that they have ten bins in each of
1,000 bushels capacity. The scheme
will now of course not be possible in
view of the action of the governments
in taking over the elevators.

HAIL INSURANCE AND GOVERNMENT PACKING

The annual meeting of the Streamstown
Union was held on December 24th,
and there was a good attendance of mem-
bers.

The following officers were elected for
the ensuing year. President, F. Savage;
vice-president, B. Booth; executive, F.
Weir, W. W. Shaw, E. C. Davidson,
Rev. R. Smyth, T. E. Law and T. J.
McDonnell. John Campbell was re-
appointed secretary-treasurer.

W. W. Shaw and John Campbell were
elected to represent the union at the
forthcoming convention. Circular No.
10 was discussed by the meeting and the
delegates instructed thereon.

Hail insurance raised an animated
discussion and the following policy was
ultimately decided upon:—That in view
of the failure of all systems of hail
insurance which have hitherto been tried
this union is in favor of a hail tax, pro-
vided that such tax does not exceed
two dollars per quarter section, and that
said tax would be sufficient to provide
a fund to give adequate compensation
for damage done by hail, lightning and
cyclones.

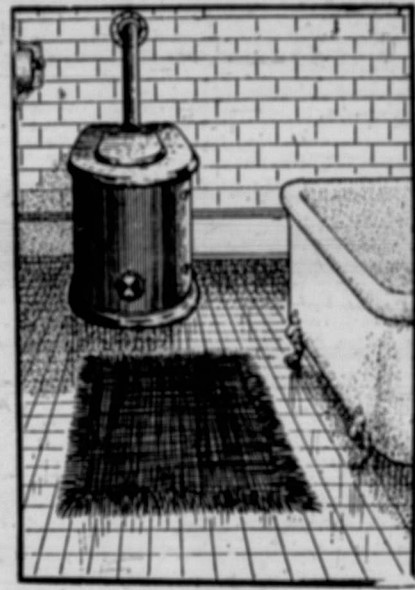
The draft of agreement for supplying
hogs to the government packing plant,
as proposed by Strathcona Union, was
objected to on the grounds that it seemed
to constitute a perpetual contract, and
that it made no provision for transference
of shares in a case where a farmer wished
to give up hog raising or to dispose of
his farm. It was felt that a contract
covering three years would be satisfactory.

THE CHARM OF KNOWLEDGE

The man who gets the most out of his
business is he who knows most about it,
and he who knows the most about any
subject is he who likes it best. The young
fellow who takes to electricity dreads in
terms of ohms, farads, watts, resistance
and "E.M.F." But if he could be
induced to delve into the depths of knowl-
edge to which the farm leads, he would
dream of the delights of such things as
the breeding of both plants and animals
instead. Thousands of farmers are so
filled with the charm of the art and science
of farming that they would as soon think
of leaving it for another field as a mission-
ary would of leaving his station to become
a wine agent—and no sooner. There is
not a breed of farm animals the history
of which is not as interesting as Gibbon's
Rome or Macaulay's England. The man
who knows all about the breeds of horses
and cattle knows Europe. The very dog
that follows the sheep is a foot-note to
history, and refers to the hills and dales
of Scotland or England. In the poultry-
yard, Asia and the Mediterranean lands
fight their battles no less today than when
Xerxes invaded Greece, or the Huns over-
whelmed Rome. Why, even the alfalfa
in the field or-mow leads him who studies
it back to the Spanish Conquistadors who
brought it to California when men wore
coats of mail, and met the Indian arrows
with lances. The flock-master who sym-
pathizes with his sheep is acquainted
with the fields of Shropshire or the Downs
or the dry plateau of Spain. Through a
thousand windows farm life looks out
into the world, and, to him who loves it,
in through every one of them creeps the
breezes of that knowledge which makes
the charm of life and creates the love with
which the laborer should go to his work.—
Farm and Fireside.

ALWAYS BE CAREFUL

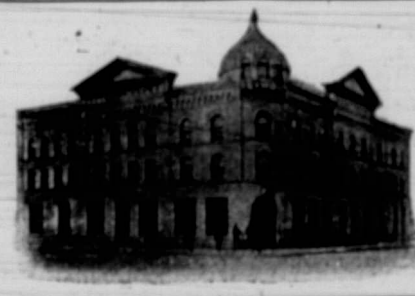
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publication in The Guide. When we
get letters saying that certain photo-
graphs have been sent we are unable
to tell which photograph is meant in
the letters. The only way to be safe
is to write the description of the photo-
graph on the back always. Then if
other explanation is necessary write
a letter and we will know what photo-
graph you refer to. We are very glad to
have photographs of all kinds that are
interesting in the west. Address everything
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Growers' Grain Co.

Co-operation Spells Certain Prosperity

The principle of co-operation is as old as the human race and as sound as anything human. It is laid down in unmistakable terms in the Sermon on the Mount. Throughout the history of the world, co-operation has played a great part in working out benefits for mankind. It has been used for various purposes, both good and bad, and has always been a source of great strength to the interests for which it was employed.

In the early stages there was co-operation among barbarous tribes for warlike purposes. Later on, and even at the present day, there is co-operation among the leading nations to prevent warfare and to maintain the balance of power. In every great work that has been accomplished any good, there has been a spirit of co-operation manifested. Never before has the spirit of co-operation been so much to the front as at the present day. Despite the fact that it has been used for evil designs, it still remains the most potent instrument for benefiting the great masses of humanity. There is no other method known whereby the great masses of working people and wealth producers of the world can be sure that they will secure equitable returns for their toil. Co-operation, properly carried out, will raise the standard of any nation and will prove the surest means of individual and national prosperity. The world is full of examples and it is most desirable that the farmers of western Canada should study the examples before them and profit by the experience of those who have gone before them in this great work.

The individual farmer in western Canada, if left to himself, will be greatly handicapped in producing all that nature intended or in securing proper returns for his produce. No farmer who has lived for a few years in the west will doubt this statement. True, many farmers have become wealthy and "made good" in this country. But vastly greater numbers would have prospered had conditions been right. Many people attach blame to governments for existing conditions, but governments are only in a measure to blame. Governments are largely what the people make them. If they are to be servants of the people, then the people must say so. The true spirit of co-operation in agriculture is that which is shown where every farmer does his best, working in conjunction with his fellow farmer, and where the government extends substantial aid in support of all good movements for the benefit of agricultural interests. There is no doubt but that this can be made the future history of western Canada. There are scores of ways in which farmers can co-operate and add greatly to the productivity of their farms and to the annual income which they derive from the sale of their produce.

DENMARK'S PROSPERITY

Among the nations of the world that have rapidly come to the front through co-operation among the agricultural classes, probably there is none

The History of Agricultural Nations shows that Farmers have Co-operated and in Every Case they have Improved the Situation

which rivals the work done by Denmark. Denmark, in the beginning, had a poor sandy soil and its people were poor. The result of co-operation has made a rich nation and a prosperous race of farmers. Where once there was a great exodus of the people from the country, emigration has now ceased and there is work for all at home. The reason for Danish prosperity through co-operation of the farmers, is given by a writer as follows:—

"First: The extensive use made of expert advice.

"Second: Granting of aid by the state when the people have undertaken some worthy enterprise for themselves.

"Third: Thorough systems of testing market products and of educating the producers.

"Fourth: The wonderful development of co-operative organizations and the prevalence of the co-operative spirit.

"Fifth: The development among the Danes of a high degree of popular intelligence, a fine national spirit and a social morality."

These are good lines for all farming countries to follow. The development and progress of agriculture through co-operation, will not only have a financial improvement as a result, but will also raise the social and moral standard of the people of the country.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

One of the principles of co-operation which has proven very successful in Denmark, Germany and Hungary, is that of co-operation credit banks. In Hungary, in 1908, after many experiments, there was created a co-operative credit bank operating over the entire country. All local existing co-operative credit banks were allowed to affiliate by subscribing shares. The government took shares to the amount of \$200,000 and assumed a controlling voice in the management. By the end of 1903, there were over 2,000 local credit co-operative banks in Hungary. These banks freed the peasant from the grip of the money-lender and they also encouraged the farmers to co-operate in other matters. There are now not only many country agricultural societies, but also a National League of Agricultural Societies. The co-operative credit system is regarded as the back bone of the new agriculture which is flourishing in Hungary.

FRANCE IS CO-OPERATING

In France, co-operation among agriculturalists is a feature of the greatest interest. One of the first benefits derived was in the use of fertilizer. Up till 1884, there was great difficulty in getting the French farmer to use the fertilizers that agricultural chemistry was offering them for their impoverished land. But a professor of agriculture evolved a plan of getting all the farmers in a certain district to join in sending one big order by means of which they got a lower price, cheaper transportation

and a better guarantee of quality. This organization acquired legal status in France in 1881, and many more purchasing associations followed. The use of fertilizer yielded increased crops at reduced cost. The movement for the establishment of agricultural societies in line spread throughout France and their utility was recognized. Seed and feed stuffs were purchased in wholesale lots as were tools and agricultural implements of various kinds. Special syndicates were formed to procure agricultural machinery which were too costly for individual farmers to get for themselves and these implements were let out on hire. Larger farmers were enabled by the same means, to purchase these implements on reasonable terms.

GERMAN BANKING SYSTEM

In Germany the principle of co-operation also proved to be the essential move for the improvement of agriculture and the progress of agriculturalists. One of the chief difficulties felt was in borrowing money. Large land owners never experienced this trouble. It was the small farmer who suffered, having little security to offer. Such conditions often meant failure or success, whether farmers could obtain loans until the gathering of the next crop relieved necessity. The organization of credit or loan banks on the Raiffeisen principle solved the difficulty. Such a bank is "An association of neighbors uniting to borrow a sum of money in order to lend it out as cheaply as possible in small amounts to such of themselves as may need loans." The first of these banks was founded in 1849, but not until 1880 did they begin to spread. There is now a central bank at Newwid and affiliated with it there are 4,000 banks throughout the country. In addition, there are 4,500 co-operative banks in Prussia and 3,900 in other German states. The total membership of these co-operative societies is 1,500,000.

GOOD FARMERS ENCOURAGED

In Denmark, another scheme which proved vastly beneficial was that of encouraging efficient individual farmers and enabling them to study the best farming methods known. Where small farmers have shown special skill in farm management, they receive from the state a needed implement, or some stock, or a loan. Or perhaps, they are given an allowance to travel to other parts of the country and visit well-managed farms. Thus, each year, from thirty to forty dairy farmers or managers of bacon factories are enabled to improve themselves technically by travel or school study in their special lines. In poultry raising, and egg collections and shipments, Denmark has made unparalleled progress. The income from this business alone is \$10,000,000 per year to Denmark. In the purchase and selection of thoroughbred stock the Denmark farmer has the co-operation and assistance of his government. It is not socialism,

but individualism in co-operation. The co-operative dairy movement in Denmark began in 1882. There are at present over 1,000 co-operative dairies with 160,000 members. In 1906 they delivered 4,590,000,000 lbs. of milk which produced 176,900,000 lbs. of butter valued at \$47,500,000. The butter alone, which Denmark exported since 1881 has multiplied nine times.

UNITED KINGDOM'S VAST WORK

In Great Britain and Ireland co-operation has been growing rapidly for the last fifty years. The membership in the co-operative societies is now 2,500,000, and the sales for the year 1906 exceeded \$500,000,000. The total sales for forty-five years were \$8,000,000,000. Co-operation in Great Britain is largely in that of commercial commodities which are needed by the people, and it has not extended to the agricultural products as much as in many other countries. In Scotland the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale society has also done remarkable work. At the last quarterly meeting held in Edinburgh early in December, it was announced that the total value of goods transferred from productive to distributive departments in the three months ending September 23th, 1909, was £630,611. The amount of wheat purchased by the co-operators in Winnipeg and other places was 803,037 bushels. The value of the wheat secured from the Winnipeg department of the company amounted to £94,467.

FRUIT GROWERS' PROSPERITY

On this continent, one of the most important moves made in the line of co-operation was by the fruit growers of California, not longer ago than 1893. A crop of 4,000 carloads of oranges and lemons shipped from California glutted the markets. The producers received nothing for their produce. Some keen thinkers saw trouble and the remedy. By co-operation, they have secured a system of marketing by which the fruit growers of California have risen to prosperity. In one year the productions were boosted from 4,000 to 31,000 carloads. Every market in America is watched and studied and the system of marketing has been reduced to an exact science. In Virginia, the raising of sweet potatoes and cabbage, which was at one time unprofitable has now been made a paying business through the co-operation of the producers. They have their crop handled collectively, and secure more economic transportation and more economic marketing. In Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Colorado, co-operative organizations have protected the apple growers. The same conditions obtain in the southern states and among the honey producers in different parts of America. The peach growers of Georgia were also working for nothing until they decided to co-operate and improve production and agricultural facilities. Now they are progressing.

G. F. C.



Farm Home of Geo. Kitson, Franklin, Man.

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ITS VAST WORK

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G. F. C.

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THE JOKER

A SLIGHT MISTAKE

An old gentleman of eighty-four took to the altar a very young damsel. The clergyman led the way to the font. "What do I want with the font?" asked the aged bridegroom. "Oh, I beg your pardon?" answered the clerical wit. "I thought you brought this child to be christened."

DAYS TOO CLOSE TOGETHER

Angry purchaser—"Didn't you tell me that you had got as many as twelve eggs in one day from those eight hens you sold me?"
Exasperating poultry raiser—"Yes, ma'am."
Angry purchaser—"Then why is it that I'm never able to get more than two eggs from them, and sometimes not that many, in one day?"
Exasperating poultry raiser—"I don't know ma'am, unless it's because you look for eggs too often. Now, if you



In the Good Old Summer Time - The Mosquito: I dare you to come out

will look for them only once a week. I feel quite positive that you will get just as many eggs in one day as I did."—Chicago News.

A BEAR STORY

"Have you ever heard the story of 'Algy and the Bear'?" asked a boy of his father. "It's very short."
"Algy met a bear."
The bear was bulgy.
The bulge was Algy."
London Daily News.

AN INNSIDE TALE

"In Omaha," says a New Yorker whose business keeps him on the road quite a bit. "The general breeziness of the West is shared by the waiters in the restaurants."
"A legal light of that town recently entered an eating house and was immediately approached by a waiter, who observed cheerfully."
"I have deviled kidneys, pigs' feet, and calves' brains."
"Have you" coolly asked the lawyer. "Well, what are your troubles to me? I came here to eat."—Independent.

A SIMILE

"What a beautiful sight it is, Mrs. Bates, to see your two little boys always together!" the summer boarder exclaimed in an ecstasy, on the approach of Bobby and Tommy Bates, hand in hand. "Such brotherly love is as rare as it is exquisite."
Mrs. Bates nodded in pleasant assent. "I tell Ezry," she said, "that they're as inseparable as a pair of pants."—Youth's Companion.

THE LOVER KNOWS

That love is enduring as time itself.
That she cares for him for himself alone.
That income is more often a failure than marriage.
That snally he has found someone who is too good for him.
That always before when he thought he was in love he was mistaken.
That poetry is the only kind of literature which is worth while anyway.
That the man who has no sentiment in his soul is fit for treason, stratagem, and spoils.—Ellis O. Jones in New York Times.

FINALLY

The definition of a gentleman.
Who shows his truly veritable worth. Is, just as near as I can fathom it.
"A man who has no business on this earth."
—Sun.

WHEN THE HAMMERS STRIKE

"Life," remarked the optimist, "is one grand, sweet song."
"Yes," rejoined the pessimist; "but there's always the anvil chorus."—Chicago News.

Book Reviews

"THE CITY FOR THE PEOPLE," by Prof. Frank Parsons, B.C.E., Ph.D., published by C. F. Taylor, 1529 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price \$1.00.
"The true city is the city where justice and manhood are more regarded than money—the city where power and prosperity are for the whole people and not for the private possession of a few politicians and monopolists. How to construct and maintain the true city, and incidentally the true country, the author explains in some 644 interesting pages. The principal divisions of the book are devoted to:—Public Ownership, Direct Legislation, Home Rule for Cities, The Merit System of Civil Service, Proportional Representation, Preferential Voting, The Automatic Ballot and the best means of overcoming Corruption.
The work is an arsenal, filled with facts collected carefully from many sources by the indefatigable author, from which all who desire ammunition to use in the fight against entrenched monopoly draw at their pleasure.
It is an incontrovertible indictment of private monopoly of public utilities. For the people to obtain the benefits

of government ownership of public utilities, it is essential that the people control the government.
Prof. Parsons shows how this fact has been accomplished—in Switzerland and in some American states and cities—by Direct Legislation, consisting of The Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. The section dealing with Direct Legislation gives the best possible explanation of that much discussed subject.
Apart from the subject matter, the book has two notable features. (1) The double index—i.e., one index of subjects, and another of persons and places—which is very usable.
(2) No Copyright. On the contrary an invitation is extended to all to do their utmost in every way to spread the truths contained in this volume. An indication of the spirit of service which inspired the author.
"The City for the People," is a book to read and to keep.
It can be had from the publisher, or from F. J. Dixon, 260 Ellen St., Winnipeg, at the publisher's price of \$1.00.

The Rural Science Series

Includes books which state the underlying principles of agriculture in plain language. They are suitable for consultation alike by the amateurs or professional tiller of the soil, the scientist or the student, and are freely illustrated and finely made.

- Principles of Agriculture; Bailey. \$1.25 net.
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- Pruning Book; Bailey. \$1.50 net.
- Nursery Book; Bailey. \$1.50 net.
- Bush Fruits; Carl. \$1.50 net.
- The Physiology of Plant Production; Duggar. (Preparing).
- Rural Wealth and Welfare; Fairchild. \$1.25 net.
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- The Soil; King. \$1.50 net.
- Irrigation and Drainage; King. \$1.50 net.
- Bacteria in Relation to Country Life; Lipman. \$1.50 net.
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- Dis-eases of Animals; Mayo. \$1.50 net.
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- The Forcing Book. \$1.25 net.
- Garden Making. \$1.50 net.
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- Principles of Vegetable Gardening. \$1.50 net.
- The Pruning Book. \$1.50 net.
- The Survival of the Unlike. \$2.00.
- Fruit Farming in British Columbia; by J. T. Bally. \$1.50.

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WINNIPEG



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

F. W. GREEN, Editor.

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT

Our attention has been drawn to Friend Collyer's criticism on our article "Freedom of Thought" in the Christmas number. We never intended freedom of thought to become license to misrepresent. Mr. Collyer seems to agree with our first statement, and says that sometimes our second is also correct, and then proceeds to argue the disadvantage of public owned elevators. Our remarks may have been ambiguous, but what we tried to show was that in local associations all should be permitted to express their own views, but in doing so, it would be difficult for those of our officers who own stock or who are managers of Farmers' Elevators, to separate their private or corporate interests from the public interests, and discuss the question relating to elevators unbiased, and it would not be fair to set up an elevator man's view, which is a middle man's view, and call it a producer's view. This was stated as very apt to occur, in fact was difficult to avoid as no man can serve two masters. We acknowledged the progressiveness and value of the experience of these men, but contended that as soon as their private or corporate interests interfered with their usefulness as officers of the G.G.A., they should, for the good of the cause, resign.

The whole tenor of our article was intended as a plea for the fullest kind of discussion in our local associations, and even Friend Collyer complains that discussion has been throttled. This looks as if our friend was going about with a chip on his shoulder, and it fell off at his first feat. Our friend then proceeds to argue on the advantages of a theory of elevators managed according to some plan of his own, seeming to forget that a plan has been adopted three times by our convention, and that six thousand people have signed the petitions asking for this publicly owned and controlled system, and that the two most progressive provincial governments in Canada have adopted the principle. My friend goes further and brings in some humble words of mine of three years ago, which was not under discussion, and if they were, is it not a gross perversion of all rules of logic or fair play for my friend to grow fat on the assumption that I would now be the last to advocate the plan I did three years ago. Neither he nor anyone else has heard me say so. In fact no clearer exemplification of our previous contention is needed, than this stand now taken by our friend Collyer. He should be willing to let me speak for myself, and now that this proposition he has brought into this discussion has been so adopted completely, the skill and experience of my friend and the class he is contending for, should devote their energies to the successful working out of the plan the majority desire.

But in closing, I am not sure that I should be at all ashamed to see terminal elevators on Saskatchewan borders and Saskatchewan wheat kept by itself; Saskatchewan is capable of much. And how long her people will be contented to know nothing and be nothing, in the handling of her own product I do not know. But there may be a time when terminal elevators in Saskatchewan and hopper bottom cars, may not seem any more out of the place than our friend's remarks in regard to them.

WHY ORGANIZE

Recently, several crockery and glassware firms have amalgamated representing some of the largest firms in England, United States and Canada, with headquarters at Montreal. No doubt this is in the best interests of the firms. Can any good reason be shown why farmers should not amalgamate to place their product also on the market in the best and cheapest way possible.

Then we had the lumber dealers representing one hundred and sixty-five yards in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba recently holding a convention in Vancouver last week, said to be for the

purpose of acquainting themselves with the manufacturing end of the lumber business. The report states that the manufacturers are stiffening in demand and prices in some lines. Of course, this is all right. We may expect the prices to rise, but why did we farmers not have some delegates at this convention also to get acquainted with the manufacturing end of the lumber business? If it is advantageous for lumber dealers to get acquainted with the manufacturing end, would it not be advantageous for the consumers also to get acquainted with it?—If the manufacturing end of the lumber business is worth investigating by dealers, is not the marketing end of farm products also worth a peep by the producers or their representatives? If lumber yards are controlled by an organized body of lumber dealers, why not grain elevators controlled by an organized body of grain growers.

Well done, Weyburn. They want the G.T.P. to their town, so they chartered a train and took a whole load to interview the government about it. Why not Grain Growers charter a train and take a whole load of grain growers to interview the Dominion Government in reference to the control of terminal elevators? What a spectacle a special train racing across the continent filled with farmers seeking relief from one of the greatest combinations for trimming the farmers that was

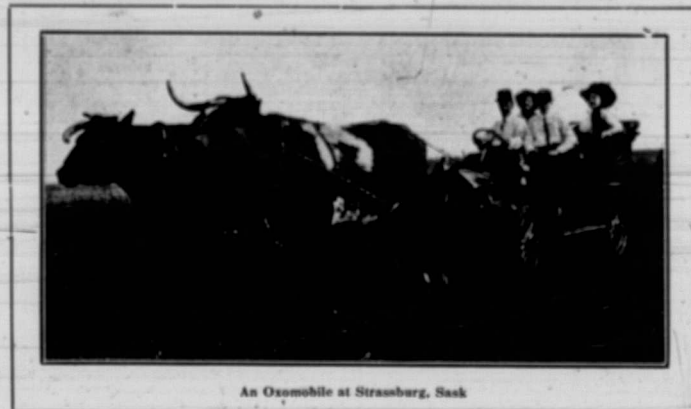
We are glad to note the good progress made in membership, and we hope that this will be an incentive to your association never to rest until you have secured every member of your district as a member of your association, either for life or annually. This is a great work, and it takes thought and self-sacrifice on the part of some one; but it is going, friend. We have now over two hundred and eighty life members, and more coming in every day. We are pleased to say that Carnduff leads the way with twenty-seven life members.—Can she keep her lead? You'll have to keep busy. Dundurn is pretty close with twenty-three.

With reference to either Mr. Green or Mr. Hopkins, or both coming to your point, we may say that we cannot go, before the convention, and after the convention your own delegates will furnish lots of enthusiasm. Thanking you for the fees,

F. W. GREEN.

CARNDUFF ASSOCIATION REJUVENATED

The Grain Growers' meeting held in Smith's Hall on Wednesday afternoon last, was everything that could be wished for. Over 123 farmers made their appearance, and showed their hearty approval of the different subjects discussed. J. W. Cairns very ably filled the chair, and F. W. Green, of Moose



An Oxmobile at Strassburg, Sask

ever allowed to exist in any country. No, we are not able. Many who would like to get to our annual convention cannot. The greatest kind of an argument why we should get there.

F. W. GREEN.

REPLY TO OUR RESURRECTED CHILD

A Communication from F. W. Green, to John Shier of Carnduff.

Your letter of the 3rd. inst. to hand, for which we thank you. We note that you are sending us, under separate cover, two copies of the gazette, containing a report of the meeting held at your point.

Jaw, Secretary Treasurer of the executive of the Grain Growers' Association, was the speaker for the occasion. His address was of considerable length and very effective, in the course of which he said:—

"Some people think that all a farmer should know is to plow and sow, and drive a load of wheat to market. They say we will tell you what it weighs and grades; we will tell you all you need to know; what does it matter to you how much we get for the handling of grain? This is just what we will give for your product.

"Now, gentlemen, it is up to you as Canadian citizens to know things. You should know what it costs to produce your commodity, and what it costs

NORTH PORTAL'S STRONG RESOLUTIONS

Moved by J. K. McKenzie, seconded by A. C. Patterson, that the following resolution be brought forward. "Resolved that in the interest of the grain producers, that one elevator at each shipping point should be owned and operated by the government.

Moved by A. C. Patterson, seconded by E. Berday, that the executive bring to the notice of the commissioner that the stockyard at North Portal should be removed from the farmers' platform, and that said platform be extended to the full extent called for by grain shipments at this point.

Moved by A. McKenzie, seconded by E. Berday, that the exorbitant charges of the express companies be brought to the notice of the board of railway commissioners.

Moved by A. McKenzie, seconded by Ketil Berday that the freight rate on coal from Pinto to North Portal is excessive, and that it be referred to the board of railway commissioners, also switching charges.

to produce the commodity you purchase. You should know when you are getting a square deal in the exchange that must take place in our complicated civilization of to-day. Remember it is not the King, Laurier, Borden, Scott or Haultain who rules, but you Canadian yeoman; you men of the land with the vote.

The Farmer's Responsibility

There is a great task before you. If you do not change the conditions, who will? Do you expect the heads of other classes, trades, unions, trusts, corporations or combinations, to come and fight your battles, or do you expect Angels to come down and do it, or may you not rather expect to organize and do it yourself? Yes you must do it. That is what you have got the vote for. You have the ruling power and the franchise, well what next? We must know how; we must get to know things; we must get together, learn to work, to think, to plan, to act together. Generate a spirit of healthy co-operation. We must agitate! Who? Why you! When? Now! Organize and go to work and get an education. Study the various questions affecting us. This Grain Growers' Association gives the widest kind of opportunity. We are hitching together all the men of the land, all over this great province. Don't you want to take a part, or do you want to hang on behind and get the benefit of all the efforts of those who work, like fellows stealing a ride? I think not. I will not believe that the farmers of Carnduff will do such a trick. I feel sure you men will play your part. We want numbers to be effective, as no government will take notice of a few cranks, but they cannot and will not try to resist the united voice of 60,000 farmers of this province. Let us be intelligent, let us understand things, let us get members and let us get a little money that we may set apart some men from amongst us to do what all of us cannot do.

"We have about 60,000 farmers in the province and have two things to accomplish; we have to educate them and get them all to understand fully the business of farming, which takes in all that pertains to the duties of an Ideal Canadian Citizen. The Central organization which is composed of delegates from the Local Associations, meets once a year to pass resolutions and recommendations, appoint officers and carry out their findings. This is the Central executive, and the fund they have to work with is fifty cents per member, which is sent in from the Local Associations as provided by the constitution. Now this fund like all voluntary, contributions takes considerable trouble to collect, and to obviate it we have commenced a life membership fund. The fee is \$12.00 which makes one a member for life. Of this fee \$10.00 will be put into a trust or rest fund and must not be used only as an investment, the interest of which will only be used for the purpose of carrying on the work. You will then see that if you join us and pay \$12.00, it will give us two dollars to work on until the trust fund becomes sustaining and the \$10.00 will pay at five per cent, fifty cents a year for ever, so that every man in once is in for all time.

48 New Members

At the close of Mr. Green's address, all of which space will not permit us to publish, he asked how many would join for life, and twenty-three hands went up. When he asked how many would join as annual members, twenty-five hands went up, and since the meeting many other names have been received. Carnduff therefore has an organized body of over fifty paid up members and is entitled to four delegates to the convention at Prince Albert on February 9 to 16. The election of officers will take place in a week or so.

GOVAN ON THE RIGHT TRACK

J. H. Edwards, secretary at Govan writes:—You will please find enclosed herewith, cheque for \$21.50, 50 cents per member of paid members of our local association. We have sent out notices of our annual meeting, to be held on Jan. 8th, and we expect to hold a series of meetings through the winter. We should esteem it a favor if you will advise if it were possible to secure some outside talent, in order to get some enthusiasm aroused in this association.

you purchase. You are getting exchange that is complicated. Remember it. Borden, Scott you Canadian land with the

as we have been at a stand-still up to the present time. We would like to hold meetings at least once a month through the winter. Kindly advise if we can expect any help, also how to carry on our meetings so as to make it interesting and greatly oblige.

F. W. GREEN TO SPEAK

Stanley Halsey, Secretary of Lashburn, Sask. writes:—I have your letter of the 23rd ult. in which you say you will stop off here on the 21st inst. I have given this every attention, and have a meeting well advertised for that day, and I feel sure that there will be a good gathering of farmers in to hear you. Could you let me have a supply of membership tickets. I should like to have them here before the 21st, if possible.

SELF EXPLANATORY

Communication from F. W. Green to R. Roe of Grand Coulee. Your letter of the 3rd inst. to hand, informing us that you had received no acknowledgment of life fees sent in some time ago. We beg to say that we wrote you on December 21st, and sent the certificates direct that day. Below we give you a copy of the letter we wrote you.

"Dear Sir:—We have your valued favor of the 20th inst. enclosing cheque for \$30.00, in payment of life memberships as specified in your letter. This is fine. Go on Grand Coulee. We are sure you can get many more life members. We note that you hope to do a great deal better than this year, and we re-echo your hopes. Thinking you in advance for future favors, and wishing you the compliments of the season, we remain."

TOO DEEP FOR PLYMOUTH

Answers on Various Phases of Association Work. Question 1. Our association thinks it advisable to put more agriculturalists in the legislature. Question 2. We have not noticed any crooked work in connection with the order book. Question 3. We would be willing to pay part of the expense of a speaker, were one sent, provided we had the money in the treasury. Question 4. We have now twelve members. This is our first meeting. Question 5. No one takes the Guide. Question 6. Only one-half in favor of government ownership. Question 7. We shall meet once a month. Question 8. We do not weigh our grain. Question 9. We had no hail. Question 10. The other questions are too deep for our association at present.

G. BOERMA HARD AT WORK

G. Boerma of Loughmead, sands this communication. Yours of Dec. 24th, to hand, and note what you say re Mr. Hawkes. Am writing to that gentleman. Meetings will be held at the following places and dates: North Battleford, Jan. 8th; Denholm, Jan. 10th; Ruddell, Jan. 11th; Maymont, Jan. 12th; Fielding, Jan. 13th; Radisson, Jan. 14th; Bo-den, Jan. 15th.

If you are not in correspondence with any of these points and wish me to distribute literature at the meetings you may forward some to each of the post offices mentioned, also a number of membership cards for each. Please put on the parcel "to be called for," so that the postmaster may know we will be there for same. With best wishes for the New Year.

THE SPIRIT-ABROAD IN THE LAND

W. A. Kennedy, secretary of Fertle Valley writes:—Please send me a bunch of membership tickets, say about seventy-five. Also send to Chas. Mills, Mildred, Sask., a bunch of about fifty, with a few constitutions, and any information valuable in organizing a sub-association. Saw him today, and he was trying to get

information respecting how to proceed to organize. He may perhaps write you asking for such material.

ANOTHER LUSTY YOUNGSTER BORN

Harry Webb, secretary at Bangor, Sask., writes:—I wish to inform you that J. C. Thomas called a meeting here on Dec. 27th last, and by resolution, a branch of the Sask. G.G.A. was formed here. We had a good meeting, with large attendance, and enrolled twenty-eight members, twenty-one of which paid their subscriptions. We also proceeded to elect officers for the year 1910. They are as follows:—President, Ben Jones; vice-president, Elias Benjamin; secretary-treasurer, Harry Webb; directors, J. C. Thomas, T. L. Evans, T. Williams, T. Piggott, W. E. Havard, D. Morris. The meeting then adjourned until Jan. 8th, 1910. Please send me some membership cards and anything more that I should have. I will forward subscriptions and other particulars later.

F. W. GREEN TO SPEAK AT BETHUNE

I have met the directors of this association and they have decided to hold the meeting you are to address at 2 p.m. on the day you arrive, the 17th inst. Thanking you for making this arrangement. I remain,

(Sgd.) T. M. EDDY

Bethune, Sask.

A WORD FROM PERDUE

A meeting of the Perdue and District Grain Growers' Association was held to-day, when I received the balance of the subscriptions. Our total paid membership for this year is 27. I herewith enclose money order for \$5.50, half of the other thirteen. I am sorry I am rather late

be of great interest and importance to agricultural society workers, as well as to others who are interested in agriculture. Immediately after the convention a large number of competent farmers will be sent out on lecture tours throughout the various parts of the province. These men will be present at and take part in the convention, and this fact will doubtless still further increase the attendance at the convention. Grenfell Society as a whole is taking a special part in the program, and in coming expects to have a special car, and to be represented at the convention by about 50 delegates.

The program is as follows:—

Tuesday, January 15th, 1909

- 9.00—Registration of Delegates.
9.30—Words of Welcome—Hon. W. R. Motherwell.
10.00—The Functions of an agricultural Society—James Murray.
10.30—Discussion.
10.40—How the secretary can aid in the development of a strong society as viewed from the president's standpoint. Five minute talks by three presidents.
10.55—Discussion.
11.00—How the president and directors can aid in the development of a strong society as viewed from the secretary's standpoint. Five minute talks by three secretaries.
11.15—Discussion.
11.20—How the members of a society can build up a strong organization. Five minute talks by three society representatives.
11.35—Discussion.
11.40—Appointment of committees. (Resolutions, exhibition dates)
1.15—Registration of late delegates.
1.30—Our agricultural societies in 1909.—F. Halsey Auld.

- 10.20—Some conditions that threaten to lower the milling value of Western Canadian wheat.—John A. Mooney.
10.50—Discussion.
11.05—Agricultural extension work.—F. Halsey Auld.
11.35—Discussion.
1.30—Chairman's address.
1.40—Judging heavy horses. Demonstration.—Dr. A. G. Hopkins.
3.00—Classification of horses. Demonstration.—Prof. W. J. Rutherford.
4.20—Judging beef cattle.—Duncan Anderson.
8.00—Presentation of prizes. Model Farmers' Club meeting by delegates from Grenfell Society. Some crops we might grow and why we should grow them.—A. F. Mantle.

Thursday, January 27th.

- 9.00—Criticism of the oats exhibit.—J. A. Hand.
9.20—Criticism of barley and flax exhibits.—F. H. Reed.
9.40—Demonstration in judging oats.—James Murray and J. A. Hand.
10.40—The place of the soil packer in grain growing.—A. F. Mantle.
11.05—Discussion.
11.20—Farm Power. How to avoid accidents in operating steam and gasoline engines.—Prof. A. R. Greig.
11.50—Discussion.
1.30—The wheat growers' interest in dairying.—Wm. Newman.
2.00—Discussion.
2.15—Horticulture in Western Canada.—A. P. Stevenson.
2.45—Discussion.
3.00—Poultry fattening and market requirements.—W. A. Wilson.
3.30—Discussion.
3.40—Some common aims of the agricultural societies and the stock breeders' associations.—A. B. Potter.
4.00—Discussion.
4.10—Reports of committees.
5.00—Model farmers' club meeting by delegates from Moose Jaw Society. Improving the rural home. Illustrated lecture.—Norman M. Ross. A well planned farmstead.—Geo. Harvey.

Friday, January 28th.

- 9.00—The Canadian Seed Growers' exhibit.—F. H. Reed.
9.20—Wild Oats. The municipalities and the Noxious Weeds Act.—T. N. Willing.
9.45—Discussion.
10.00—"Nine years' experience in seed selection in Saskatchewan."—Mr. F. J. Dash, Hillsden, Sask.
10.20—Questions.
10.25—"Now I discovered and propagated an early strain of Red Fife Wheat."—Mr. George L. Smith, Saskatoon, Sask.
10.45—Questions.
10.50—"Some results obtained through the use of high-class seeds."—Ten minutes talk by the following members: (a) Mr. W. H. Black, Creelman, Sask. (b) Mr. W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask.
11.10—Questions.
11.15—"The importance of good seed in the production of crops and how we can increase our commercial supplies."—Mr. John A. Mooney, Regina, Sask.
11.035—Questions.
11.40—"Plant breeding on the farm."—Mr. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.
12.00—Questions.
1.30—The Ideal Farmers' Club lecture.—A. M. Campbell.
2.00—Discussion.
2.15—Some methods that promote early ripening of grain.—J. H. Fraser.
2.45—Discussion.
3.00—Discussion of resolutions, etc.
8.00—Farming in Saskatchewan prior to 1890.—F. C. Tate, M.L.A. Between 1890 and 1900.—Angus McKay. Between 1900 and 1910.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell. Between 1910 and 1920.—Duncan Anderson.



John Logan's 1st Prize General Purpose Team, Moose Jaw Fair

in remitting, but circumstances over which I have no control prevented me getting the subscriptions in earlier. Our association decided to send me as their delegate to the convention at Prince Albert. Let me have all particulars in connection therewith, at your convenience. I understand there are cheap railway rates. Let me know if this is so. Re your circular of Nov. 9th, our association is willing to pay a portion of the expenses of a speaker if one is sent here. I believe you have had an application for a speaker from Normanton. If you arrange to send one there, you must take in Wheatlands and Perdue Associations, or else have one mass meeting in Perdue to take in the whole. However, I leave these details to you. I only suggest.

FRED. J. BATUTE, Sec'y.

Perdue, Sask.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES CONVENTION

The program of the Agricultural Societies' Convention, at Regina covering the four days, January 25-28 inclusive, has been completed. By a reference to the various speakers it will be seen that the convention must necessarily

- 1.55—Discussion.
2.10—Seed fairs and field competitions in 1909 and some proposed changes for 1910.—F. H. Reed.
2.40—Discussion.
2.55—The Agricultural Societies' Act, 1910.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell.
3.25—Discussion.
3.40—Some desirable features of a premium list.—P. M. Bredt.
4.00—Discussion.
4.15—Some needed improvements in agricultural exhibitions. Duncan Anderson.
4.45—Discussion.
5.00—Some essentials in the successful handling of an agricultural exhibition.—W. I. Smale.
5.30—Discussion.
8.00—Civic greetings.—Mayor Williams Acknowledgement by W. A. Munro. Echoes from the dry farming congress.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell. Education for rural life.—Prof. W. C. Murray.

Wednesday, January 26

- 9.00—Criticism of the wheat exhibit.—James Murray.
9.20—Demonstration in wheat judging.—J. Albert Hand and Jas. Murray.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost.

In this column, as in every part of the GUIDE, any advertisement of a false or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be reserved exclusively for the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc.

ATTENTION! I HAVE FOR SALE THE BEST lot of 1,000 lbs. breded EK on chowder; the type you have seen me show at Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, that I have ever had on hand. Speak quick if you want any. Both sexes for sale.—Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 19

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS.—Shorthorn dairy cows at \$100 to \$125; young bulls at \$10 to \$15; grade cows and steers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bonshild, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 19

TO RENT.—A FIRST-CLASS WHEAT FARM, immediately adjoining the village of Carroll; 700 acres broken, 340 ready for wheat; large cement house, 40 x 60; 2 1/2 barns, 20 x 30; 2 1/2 basements, 24 x 28; other good buildings; good water; 1/4 sec. leased; will rent on shares or sell on easy terms.—Apply, J. G. McEwatt, Box 483, Souris, Man. 19

\$25.00 REWARD.—LOST ONE BROWN MARE about 1,000 lbs., branded EK on chowder; one black horse, 1,200 lbs., three white feet, white strip on face, also branded indistinct on hind quarter, and a little am on left fore foot.—D. A. McMillan, Griswood, Man. 19

R. CURRAN & SONS, BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS of Pure-bred Aberdeen Angus Cattle.—Number of fine individuals of exceptional breeding, both sexes for quick sale at rock bottom prices.—Write or visit, R. Curran & Sons, Emerson, Man. 19

FOR SALE.—GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEED Oats. One dollar per bushel, F.O.B. South Qu'Appelle.—Box 156, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. 21

FARMS FOR SALE.—FOUR DIFFERENT Half Sections, best part Manitoba; one improved, three prairie; good market, school, church; very easy terms to any sober, industrious man who has 500 dollars cash. Liberal discounts for additional cash. If interested write owner—607 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg. 21

FOR SALE.—THOROUGH BRED SCOTCH Collie Puppies, five months old; bred from good working and registered stock; full pedigree with each.—For price and particulars, apply, A. Common, Esterhazy, Sask. 21

DOZEN OF OUR HARDY, IMPROVED BUSH Cherries, sent prepaid for two dollars; see catalog fruit, catalog free.—Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man. 21

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the west, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

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

PURE BRED R.C.R.T. REDS. COCKERELS. \$1.50 up. From good winter layers, hardy birds. Eggs in season.—John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 19

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES.—Stock of all ages for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 21

Notice Re GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

NOTICE is Hereby Given

that after January 15th this Company will pay no commission to anyone for selling its stock unless the seller has received, since January 1st, 1910, official authority from the Company to act in that capacity.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN Co. Ltd.

Question Drawer

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

MORTGAGES AND LAW

Manitoba Farmer.—A man owns a second mortgage on land; a loan company being first. His mortgage is past due though not renewed. The owner of the land died suddenly without a will. He leaves no wife nor children, his only heirs being brothers and sisters. There being no will, how should the holder of the second mortgage as creditor, proceed to protect himself, the land being mortgaged to nearly its full value? How should the family proceed to divide their brother's estate?

Ans.—The holder of the second mortgage is entitled to sell the land covered by mortgage provided his mortgage is due or the interest in default, but his sale would be subject to the first mortgage and the purchasers from him would take title to the land with the first mortgage unaffected by the sale. If it is possible, the second mortgagee should obtain an assignment to himself for the first mortgage and sell under both instruments so as to have the sole control of the title. Whether selling under his own or both instruments he could proceed by complying with the terms of the power of sale contained therein. If he wishes to foreclose so as to vest title in himself subject to the first mortgage, his remedy would be by foreclosure suit, in which the administrator of the deceased's estate would be defendant. If none of the heirs cared to take out letters of administration, he could, as a creditor of the estate, take out letters of administration to himself. The most convenient method of dealing with the matter would be to have one of the heirs apply for letters of administration and sell the land subject to the mortgages. The holder of the second mortgage could then proceed against the purchaser either by sale proceedings or by foreclosure suit.

Some Things to Ponder Over

Continued from page 15

you reply, 'you cannot charge me more than seven, the law says so, Mr. Banker says.' Then pay up! Pay up! he retorts. 'But I can't pay up!' Then you will have to pay [this additional interest]. There is nothing else to be done, and you come away from that interview uncommunicative and sad, conscious of paying what the law says 'you have no legal right to pay.' Why? Because the banker says you are doing so voluntarily! It should be the business of the Government to see to it that the bankers attended more closely to the business of banking and less to that of governing.

"No wonder the railway companies are anxious to build railways when they make a profit—by virtue of their bonus—of from three to four thousand dollars per mile. At these figures, gentlemen, it pays to build railroads."

"We allow men to vote who cannot distinguish the colors in the Union Jack. What we want is men of brawn and muscle—men who can rustle. These are the men who should get the land at the lowest possible price."

"The cement companies formed a combine and the price of that product then went up forty cents a barrel. From such unfair treatment the people had a right to demand from the Government protection and the Government should get to it that the people get it by putting cement on the free list."

"Another way of assisting the producer was in the transportation of his products. The speaker said he could remember the time when, owing to the lack of transportation facilities, the more a man raised the worse off he was. He considered the Government had failed

SPECULATION AND PRICES

C.D.S. Eden, Man.—In your letter of December 14th, in Liverpool Market Report, you have Manitoba 1 Nor. quoted at \$1.14 and White Kurrachee \$1.17 3/5, Australian \$1.15 1/4. Will you explain why the soft wheat brings a higher price than Manitoba 1 Nor., which is admitted to be the better wheat?

Ans.—Manitoba 1 Northern brings a lower price than soft wheat on the Liverpool market because of it being offered for sale by American and Canadian exporters at a low price in order to reduce the price to millers and speculators at Fort William during the season of the year when western farmers are marketing their grain freely. Now that probably 75 per cent. of this year's crop is out of the farmers' hands, the relative value of Manitoba wheat is compared to other wheat on the Liverpool market, is being gradually restored to its normal position.

THRESHERS AND FARMERS

H.T.D. Miami, Man.—Does the Thresher's Lien Act of Manitoba compel a man to sell his seed and grist to pay for the threshing done, or does the Exemption Law protect it from being seized? Can a thresher enter a farmer's premises at any time and take enough grain to pay the threshing account, providing the account was not paid on demand?

Ans.—The question is difficult to answer in the absence of test cases. In Alberta, the Attorney General gave a decision that the thresher must remove the grain directly from the machine and he had no right to enter the farmer's premises and take the grain forcibly from the granary. The Thresher's Lien Act of Manitoba gives the thresher a right to retain a quantity of grain threshed by him to secure payment for his work. As in Alberta, there is little doubt that this right would be lost if the farmer had already stored his grain in the granary. The Act does not give the thresher a lien upon the farmer's seed grain.

signally on the transportation question. Under the present conditions the transportation companies took about 80 per cent. of the profits of all the grain raised in the west.

"Captains of industry are those who play at 'high finance.' At least they are so called while they win. The speaker gave an instance of stock manipulation whereby the promoters cleaned up about a quarter of a million of dollars. Had they lost they would have been common ordinary thieves; but they won, so they were uncommon, extraordinary thieves. They kept buying, selling, squeezing and thieving and so the game goes merrily on. The producer has to sell his product subject to their weight, often at their price, paying for the weighing and the freight both ways. They catch him coming and going most of the time, while the producer gets it in the neck all the time."

The organ in the Royal Albert Hall, London, has over 100 stops.

There are 135,765 members of the South Wales Miners' Federation.

The 652 registered trade unions of Great Britain have a total membership of 1,973,560.

In London, subscribers are being connected to the Post Office telephone at the rate of 140 a week.

Enclosed in unaddressed letters last year were banknotes and cash to the value of £1,435.

For driving motor-cars faster than 20 miles an hour 1,662 persons were, in 1908, convicted on the evidence of Metropolitan policemen.

THE Modest Bedbug

BEING naturally of a retiring disposition, does not respond readily to any attempts to drag him into publicity. Gentle persuasiveness does not fizz on him, and when in the darkness of night you suddenly spring a light on him, he hastily makes tracks to get under cover.

IF HE succeeds, you dont, and if YOU succeed there's a dirty splotch on the wall that doesn't look nice, so the result is disappointing either way.

NO decent person likes vermin, and so you cannot reconcile yourself to "let him bide," but what in the world can you do to get rid of him?

SOME of the worst infested buildings in the West have been cleaned out with our stuff, including frame houses, log houses, old hotels, apartments, and railway and bush camps.

COCKROACHES will fall dead if they come in contact with it, and vermin of every description either die or take an indefinite leave of absence if

"Vermin Death"

is used according to instructions on the label.

Retailed in Winnipeg at gal. \$1.25

75c. half gal., or 50c. qt.

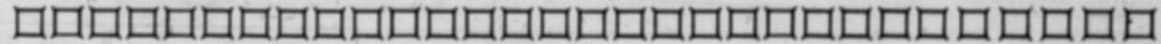
Write for particulars to INSECTICIDE DEPT. "A"

THE Carbon Oil Works Ltd.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE WINNIPEG - - - - - Canada

B O N D E D G. G. G. CO. Ltd. L I C E N S E D

Now For Business in 1910



TO OUR FARMERS

WE have pleasure in telling our friends that our records show a splendid response to our solicitations for Grain Consignments in 1909. Our Farmers are loyally supporting their own Company, thus mightily strengthening our hands to champion their cause, fight their battles and win out.

We look for the same favor and support in 1910.

We can get you TOP PRICE for your grain.

We look after your interests in every way.

We have the volume of business which enables us to sell to best advantage.

Our CLAIMS DEPARTMENT does good work and is at your service.

One Word More. We have MADE GOOD in the past, we intend to push business more strenuously than ever in the present year, and we ask all our friends to be with us, to send us their grain right along and to advise others to do likewise. We shall be pleased to forward information regarding market prospects or the shipping of grain TO ALL WESTERN GRAIN GROWERS WHO WILL WRITE US. Write us today. Get in touch with the Farmers' Company.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.
W I N N I P E G L I M I T E D M A N I T O B A

Note.--Alberta farmers will please address us to Calgary

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MANITOBA SECTION

WANT PUBLIC TERMINALS

Organized Farmers will Present Claims to Ottawa Government very shortly

It was decided at a meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association last week to send a delegation to Ottawa during the last week in January to urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of taking over and operating the terminal elevators at the lake front. The Alberta, and Saskatchewan farmers' organizations, the Dominion Grange and Dominion Millers' Associations will be invited to send along delegates on the occasion.

Representations will also be made to have the Grain Act of this province amended.

The Saskatchewan legislature has passed a memorial requesting the Dominion government to take over the terminal elevators and the directors of the association will ask that the Manitoba government and the Saskatchewan government assist them in securing this concession from the Dominion government.

Two deputations were chosen to confer with the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway companies on matters that came up at the Brandon convention. The deputation named to meet the C.N.R. officials was as follows: D. W. McCuaig, J. W. Scallion, Peter Wright and R. J. Avison. The deputation to see the C.P.R. was as follows: R. C. Henders, D. D. McArthur, R. M. Wilson and J. S. Wood.

The following were present: D. W. McCuaig, chairman; J. W. Scallion, R. C. Henders, D. D. McArthur, J. S. Wood, R. M. Wilson, Peter Wright, R. J. Avison, G. H. Malcolm, M.P.P., F. W. Kerr, R. McKenzie and F. W. Green, Saskatchewan.

Object to Snow Fences

Members of the Grain Growers' Association met with William Whyte of the C.P.R. but the matter of the government ownership of grain elevators did not come up. The subjects which the farmers suggested for the consideration of Mr. Whyte were minor matters which were considered at the Brandon Convention and referred to the executive.

The first question referred to the railway company was one relating to snow-fences. It appears that roadmasters in some parts of the country have been putting semi-permanent fences on private property. The Grain Growers' Association holds that if the company want to put fences for the protection of their tracks on private property, these fences should be mere racks which can be readily removed when the necessity for their use has passed. Section men in some cases dig trenches in which they stand old ties on end. This not only leaves a trench in the field but sometimes broken ends of the ties, owing to the ground being frozen when the snow fence is removed.

Mr. Whyte replied to this statement by saying that the orders of the company were that in all such cases portable fences should be used, and if semi-permanent fences had been put up in any case, it was contrary to the orders given by the management.

Carrying Physicians

The other matter submitted referred to the privileges, which the committee thought should be granted to physicians to ride on any train, whether freight or passenger, in case of emergency calls. A special case was cited by the committee where a death had occurred owing to the fact that the doctor, called to attend a patient, had been unable to reach the home of the sick man, although freight trains were available. Mr. Whyte replied that the claims of humanity suggested that this should be done, and indicated that orders would be given to the effect that doctors should be carried to emergency cases on any trains that were available.

The question of discrimination in rates was brought up but nothing was done.

Interviewed Geo. H. Shaw

A committee of the association met George H. Shaw, of the Canadian Northern, and discussed certain difficulties which delegates met with on the return trip from the Brandon convention. These were immediately adjusted by Mr. Shaw. The committee also called at the office of General Manager M. H. McLeod to discuss matters with him, but did not find him. The most important matter which was to be taken up with the Canadian

are not identified with the movement into touch with it. No decision was reached regarding the matter and no appointment was made.

DROWNED HIS RATS

An interesting rat story comes from St. Jean, which would indicate that there are better ways for the extermination of the pests than that supplied by the government virus. Two miles from the hamlet is the farm of Max Guenette, whose barns and stables have for several years been infested with rats. Throughout the beginning of the winter while families of them took up their residence under the stables, and assailed the granary floors



Tommy from Bagot, Man.

northern was that relating to portable snow fences for winter use, the same matter which was discussed with the Canadian Pacific.

The only question which was taken up at the gathering was one dealing with the appointment of an organizer for the association. Up to the present, there has been no representative of the organization who had this work in hand, and it has been suggested that there was an important work to be done in getting farmers who

until it was found necessary to place a sheet metal protection round the building to save the leakage of grain. So numerous were the rats that in the cold weather it was stated their breath could be seen issuing from the little holes which they used for egress, and their squeaking and various noises kept the live stock awake o' nights. Before the idea of an iron-clad granary had been carried into effect, Mr. Guenette lost nearly 100 bushels of grain.

SUPPORT YOUR DIRECTORS

Every Local Branch and Every Individual Grain Grower in Manitoba should take an active interest in the Elevator Question.

Now is the time for every Grain Grower in Manitoba, and every local branch to get busy. Never before, in the history of the Association, has the active and intelligent co-operation of every member of the association been needed so much as it is today. The requests of the Grain Growers regarding the system of Government elevators have been laid before the government; are published in this week's issue of THE GUIDE, and have been published in the daily papers of Winnipeg. Every Grain Grower should read this very carefully and study it.

The Directors are carrying a very heavy burden of responsibility, and they need the support of the local branches. There should be a meeting of every local branch, held during the next ten days or two weeks, at the outside, at which this elevator memorandum which was presented to the government, should be discussed. After careful discussion, the local branches should pass resolutions upon the principle. If every branch favors the memorandum as presented to the government, they should express this in their resolution, and at once send a copy of the resolution to the secretary of the association and also to THE GUIDE for publication. Such a move on the part of the local branches would give tremendous backing to the Directors and would assure them that they are taking the right course. No Grain Grower has a right to shirk his responsibility at this moment. If he is opposed to Government Ownership he has a perfect right to say so. But the Association has as a whole, unanimously declared for government ownership for several years. Therefore, it is expected that every local branch is in favor of the scheme.

Now Grain Growers! Every one of you should take off your coat and get into the circle of activity, and send your approval to your directors. Every one of you knows how easier it is for a man to work when he knows he is doing right. If, during the next two weeks, the secretary should receive 150 resolutions passed by the local branches, favoring the principle as laid down by the Grain Growers, they would have a backing that would encourage them to unparalleled efforts in the work which they are undertaking. The Grain Growers of the province have elected their Directors and have placed upon them responsibilities such as few men ever have to face. Then it is only fair that you should back them up.

Now, Grain Growers! Get ready for a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether.
R. McKENZIE, Sec. M. G. G. A.

In the stable, however, is a flowing well which with pipes are connected to barrels standing in the building, and whose flow to the barrels is controlled by a stop-cock, which is usually turned off at night. The New Year festivities, however, were responsible for the neglect of that precaution on a certain night, and the water overflowed the barrels, soaking down through the floor, and flooding the cosy homes of the rats. The creatures were naturally frozen where they lay. The next night the cattle slept in peace, for the squeaking had ceased.

PINE CREEK ANNUAL

Owing to the condition of the roads in the beginning of December and the continued storms, the Pine Creek Grain Growers did not hold their annual meeting until December 30th. The report of delegates, Messrs. Sharp and Bennett, from the Brandon Convention were received. President J. Bennett suggested that seeing that he had been unanimously elected for the last six years that it was perhaps better to elect another president, and Russell Sharp was unanimously chosen as president. Ed. Manns was elected vice-president; Wm. Green, secretary-treasurer, and R. Bennett, C. H. Manns and H. Stewart were elected as a committee to canvass the district to get new members added to the association. This is a move in the right direction. It was also decided that ex-President Bennett write J. S. Woods, to arrange a date when he could come and give a few days here and address several meetings. Arrangements could be made to get two sub-associations to meet at each place and so save time and a lot of driving for Mr. Woods.

The delegates gave a very detailed account of the convention, which was listened to with great interest. Three new members joined the association. A short programme was rendered, including songs by Messrs. Bennett and Green, recitation by Mrs. Russell Sharp and some gramophone selections by C. H. Manns. We are very pleased to report a good attendance of ladies, who seemed to take as much interest in the report of the delegates as the men themselves.

LADIES INVITED TO JOIN

A meeting of the Valley River G.G.A. in the school house on Dec. 29, was well attended. President Kilty was in the chair.

Reports of Brandon Convention were given by Frank Kilty, W. J. Boughen and Ben Boughen.

F. Boughen introduced the following motion, which was seconded by Thos. Taylor:

"That the G.G.A. of Valley River hereby extend a hearty invitation to the ladies of Valley River to become members of this association as provided for by motion passed at the Brandon Convention."—Carried.

Mr. Boughen then handed to the secretary \$1 for 1910 dues for his wife.

A. C. Bglmer moved and Henry Hawkins seconded: "That at our next meeting we discuss Municipal Matters."—Carried.

W. J. ROUGHEN, Sec.-Tre.

NEW BRANCH

Sec., M.G.G.A.—I am to report to you that we have opened up here a branch of the Grain Growers' Association at St. Claude. R. C. Henders addressed the meeting and 24 members have enlisted today. We expect many more.

Please find enclosed \$12, that being the part going to the central association according to instructions received.

The officers of the St. Claude G.G. Association are: President, C. J. H. Arbez; vice-president, Wm. Grainger; secretary-treasurer, G. J. Tremorin; directors, E. Dagesse, V. Robart, E. Gibb, J. de Moissac, J. Pain, J. Aleck.

GOOD WORK GOING ON

A branch of Grain Growers was organized in Vista some six weeks ago and the following officers elected: President, Wm. H. Halliday; vice-president, W. H. Miller; secretary-treasurer, John McPhail, all of Vista P.O. There are 16 members.

ALWAYS KEEP STEAM UP

If the organized farmers hope to secure lasting benefits for the agricultural interests of the west, they must always be prepared for action. So long as

January 12th, 1910

organization work is continued, and the spirit of co-operation is abroad and encouraged, and each farmer takes an active interest in the work of the association, they are safe. When the organizations cease to grow and to take a lively interest in public affairs, they will begin to go backwards. So long as something is moving all the time, there is hope. There must be motion to be progress. Every man can accomplish a great deal by determined effort. When railway contractors come to still water, they build the grade right through it with utter disregard of its presence. When they come to a stream, no matter how small, they pay it the utmost respect, and a bridge or a culvert is made. Even the vast power of modern science must make provision for the smallest stream that trickles down the mountain side. All this because, in one case, the water is moving and in the other it is quiet. The good, live branch association in the west will have an influence that will be felt throughout the three provinces, although its numerical strength may be very weak. Those who are watching the progress of the organized farmers can see that it is not the largest branches that are doing the greatest work. It is not safe to go home from the annual convention and forget about organization until the next annual meeting comes around. Now is the time for organization work. The winter months are the best, when the farmers will have time to attend the meetings.

HELP THE CAUSE

George Z. Smith, of Minitonas, Man., writes: I wish to congratulate the officers of our Grain Growers' Association on the skilled manner in which they have dealt with such important questions in the interest of all Canadian farmers in general, and further, the victory and success that is gained by the struggling efforts of the faithful few Grain Growers, now crowned with a glorious victory, and further, wish them, as a Farmers' Elevator Committee, all kind of success in getting the elevator question properly placed upon the Statute Books of this province, and further, wishing them success in all the new questions that will be dealt with in the near future.

Now, brother farmer, we should all do our best, that is, in the way of money. We all know that a good work has to be backed up with money. Now let us, who did not get out to the annual meeting, renew our membership. We should at least send into the secretary-treasurer \$1.00. We are all good at making suggestions of different natures to be looked after by the head association, let us now get after our disinterested neighbors; get them to join. Let us get up something to get a crowd out—a concert or anything to have a good time—and send in the proceeds to push the work along. We talk to many farmers who are too busy to look after their own interest and are shocked when you tell them that they are getting 20 per cent. more for all kinds of grain since the Grain Growers' Association began to work for us. It is possible for us to get at least 20 per cent. more for all other farm produce, and on some commodities more, and if we will organize we can, by co-operation, buy all the various lines of farmers' requirements for 20 per cent. less than at the present time. Let us get them to subscribe for THE GUIDE, and many will soon realize their sight as well as the politicians do. Let us organize and co-operate and the year will be the best we ever knew.

APPRECIATES FARMERS' COMPANY

The following letter was recently received by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, from M. H. Caverly, Bowsman River, Man., and sent to THE GUIDE for publication:

"I am very much pleased with the way you handled my car, it being the first, and I hope not my last to your company. I might say again, that the price was more than I dared to expect. I was offered a No. 4 grade at the elevator in Swan River, 31c. Quite a difference." Please accept my good wishes for the prosperity of your company."

The Grain Growers' Grain Company, state the car was No. 3 barley, and sold for 47 3/4c. in store, and cleared the shipper 39.32c. at Bowsman River.

THE AGGRESSIVE SPIRIT

The Douglas Grain Growers' Association since its inception has been of a luke-warm temperament, but at our last annual meeting a new set of officers were elected, since when there is a decided improvement, and the members are showing more enthusiasm. At a meeting to receive reports of delegates to the convention there was an aggressive spirit manifest which is most encouraging and a determined effort will be made to increase our membership.

At another meeting on Wednesday, January 29th, at Elton school-house we discussed the subject of "co-operation."

Yours truly,
JAMES E. BOOTH,
Pres.

HONESTY IS GAINING

Judge Gary, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, is credited with having made the following statement:

"There is a great awakening in this country with relation to better conduct, more decency, more honesty, more responsibility—by everybody, to everybody. It doesn't make an atom of difference who brought it about. It's here. Mark my words, that is the keynote of the American business situation today. There has been deceit, there has been over-reaching, there have been errors of kinds innumerable, but from this time forward there is going to be more fairness and a lot more candour and rectitude in the transaction of business."

This is expert testimony by a man who ought to know. Its credibility is augmented by the fact that this is precisely the development which those who study these questions from the historical point of view have expected. Commonly people tell us that the business men of England pay more attention to honesty and truth than the American business man—that they take more pains to keep their goods up to specifications. The reply of the student of affairs to this has been that the British business man is the child of an older commercial civilization; and that the American business man has not yet learned so thoroughly the supreme lesson that "honesty is the best policy."

But that this lesson would some day be learned by every business house which survived was apparent from the first. It is the settled experience of the ages. Men soon discover that it does not pay to be "smart" at the expense of reputation. Trickery may bring profit once or twice; but you can seldom deceive the same purchaser twice. As long as business is a touch-and-go affair with an ever-changing mass of strangers, this policy of "sinnings" may pay; but when business must be built up among the same people, then reliability and honest-dealing are the only paths to success.

The Barnum methods—the policies of "bluff" and misrepresentation—will eventually vanish from the arsenals of serious business firms even in the newest countries. That this evolution is occurring in the United States was to be expected; and it is comforting to get expert evidence on the subject. The result will be that American firms will become more serious competitors in time of the established British houses; and American business will be the permanent gainer.—Ex.

Last year 732,300,000 postcards were delivered in England and Wales.

In the 1900 election there were 2,352,503 electors in uncontested constituencies.

You Should Have Reliable Farm Power

The Manitoba Gasoline Engine Fulfills all the requirements. They have no equal for Simplicity, Durability and Economy. Are made right at your door. Repairs or expert advice can always be obtained without delay. The are sold under a Positive Guarantee to give Satisfaction. Made in all sizes from 2 to 45 horse power. Stationary, Portable and Tractor.

We also manufacture the famous **Manitoba Power Windmill** the Strongest, Best Registered and Most Powerful Windmill on earth. Made to suit the conditions of Western Canada.



The Manitoba Pumping Windmill Grain Grind-er, Steel Saw Frames and Wood and Iron Pumps.

We are building a larger addition to our factory to accommodate the ever-increasing demand for Manitoba goods. Send for Free Catalogue G. Why not buy direct from the manufacturers?

The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co. Ltd.
Box 301
BRANDON, MAN.

OUR 1910 SEED CATALOG

:: Larger and finer than ever, will be out this month ::

Copies will be mailed to customers of the past season, and to all others who will drop us a card.

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\$22.50 Buys the Wingold Grain Cleaner

THE WINGOLD GRAIN CLEANER, the Largest and Best mill made. It will separate Wild and Tame Oats from Wheat faster and do better work than any mill on the market of equal size. It is the only mill having the combined advantages of the Winnowing and Separating types. It has the largest sieving surface, adjustable lower shoe which imparts a long, short or jumping motion to the screens, cleans all kinds of grain and is equipped with Zinc Sieves. The Wingold is sold direct to farmers at wholesale price. Can furnish only a limited number this season. Write at once for further particulars or send us our price with the understanding that, should you find the mill other than as advertised, it can be returned and the purchase price, together with freight charges, are to be returned you. Special Low Price to quickly introduce the New Wingold Grain Cleaner. Only \$22.50 for 24 inch size. Capacity 30 to 40 bushels per hour. Bagging attachments extra. Write for further information.

THE WINGOLD STOVE CO. Ltd.
181 Hannaford Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

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GOING ON

owers was organized weeks ago and the ed: President, Wm ident, W. H Miller; John McPhail, all of e 16 members.

STEAM UP

farmers hope to for the agricultural they must always tion. So long as

Toronto Cattle Markets

Some Points of Difference shown in the Systems which prevail in the East and the West

Toronto is possessed of two live stock markets—the Western or City Market, owned and controlled by the municipality, and the Union Stock Yards, which are the property of the Swift Beef Company of Chicago. The competition between these two exchanges is keen and facilities for the accommodation of stock of all kinds are well devised and wholly adequate for the requirements of any shipper from the western provinces or any part of Ontario. In the last year a large development of the live stock trade has been attempted and partially effected in Toronto by the management of the Union Stock Yards. Before the Swift Company secured this exchange American buyers used to operate through the country purchasing export cattle direct from the farmers. Now, the Union Stock Yards is the assembling point for the big export buyers and a Tuesday's market has been established to which it is desired to attract as large a number of heavy shipping cattle as possible. And, it is generally conceded by Toronto buyers that the Union Stock Yards is the best repository for a high class quality of export trade. Large buyers attend the seasons here, who never visit the City Market, and prices are therefore likely to be consistently higher for export stock.

The butcher trade, however, has tended to centre at the City Cattle Market and the good demand which nearly always exists from Toronto and numerous outside butchers as well as from local abattoir companies, keeps prices for good steers, heifers and fat cows, very firm. The principal sessions on this exchange are held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Monday has always been "butchers' day" at the Union Stock Yards but this year has seen most of the important business on that market transacted on Tuesdays.

There are three ways in which a farmer or breeder of cattle may place his stock on either of the markets named.

First, he may accompany his load of cattle himself and dispose of it by personal sale to any buyer he may happen to meet.

Secondly, the country drover may buy the cattle in the Ontario farmer's stable and do the shipping and selling on the live stock markets.

Thirdly, by means of the commission man who is always on the market, the owner of stock in any part of Canada, may ship his load directly from any outside point and have it sold, possibly, before arriving at its destination. The last method is increasing in popularity.

The commission fee is ten dollars per load and reputable firms of commissioners are always able to get the top prices for nearly everything they undertake to sell. Through any of the three agencies specified purchases, as well as sales can be made.

All buyers on the Toronto markets are controlled by the same code of rules. No one is privileged. There is no public abattoir to be given special provisions. The Harris Abattoir Company, which, because of its proximity to the city cattle yards, is rather closely allied with the interests of that market, has no more rights as a buyer than the smallest butcher. Cattle coming in by cars and being lodged in the yards, or stock which happens to pass through the markets in transit are charged the usual fee of ten cents per head for every twenty-four hours or less time spent within the bounds of the yards. Stock is always taken off cars and fed and watered before being sold, whereas in Winnipeg the custom is to sell the animal before it has had any fodder or drink.

Toronto

W. L. S.

EUREKA

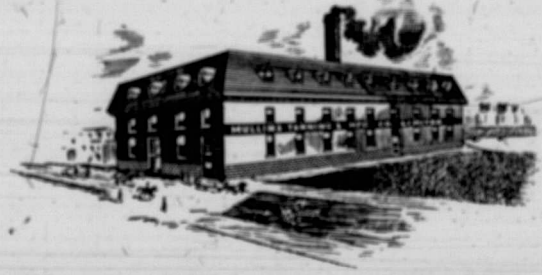
SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright. If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue. EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of **LEATHER** and Makers of High Class Galloway Coats and Robes and Raw Hide Halters
NAIRN AVENUE, WINNIPEG



Ship us your hides and get top market prices. Expert custom tanning of hides into robes and coats. Ask for our Raw Hide Halter—guaranteed unbreakable, and hand made—all dealers keep them. Largest and best equipped tannery in the West

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IT BURNS STRAW

Consider these Facts

- I. Our Sterling Heater burns STRAW. You don't need to go ten or twenty miles for a load of wood. Your fuel is at home.
- II. Our Sterling Heater SAVES WORK. Simply remove the detachable cylinder. Fill it with straw, place it again in position and it will burn for twelve hours without attention.
- III. Your Fuel COSTS YOU NOTHING. Straw is all you burn. Count up the saving to you: ten, twenty, thirty dollars per year.
- IV. The Money Saved in fuel each year will buy several Sterling Heaters.
- V. There are no Agent's profits. We sell direct to you, thus giving you the benefit of a low price.
- VI. Our Thirty Day Trial. If after thirty days' use the Heater does not do the work we claim for it, return the Heater to us and we will refund your money.

Our Price to all is **\$9.00**
F.O.B. your station

If ordered with the Heater an extra Cartridge may be had for \$4.00. This enables you to keep one Cartridge always filled ready for use.

Our terms are Cash with the Order.

Send all Remittances by Express or P.O. Money Order.

The Sterling Straw Stove Company

413 SOMERSET BLOCK - WINNIPEG, Man.



THE STERLING STRAW HEATER
(Patented)

What Others Say

Wolsley, Sask., Nov. 19, 1909
The Sterling Straw Stove Co.,
Gentlemen:— Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.
I used your Straw Stove last winter and found it would do all that was required of it. I had a good coal cook stove, but it would not heat my house. After putting in the Straw Stove I had no more trouble. I only used the coal stove for cooking and then let it go out and used the Straw Stove altogether for heating. By filling the cylinder night and morning, which took me from five to ten minutes, I had a steady heat night and day at a cost of getting a load or two of straw during the winter.
(Signed) Yours truly, GEO. A. CARRUTHERS

Wolsley, Sask., Nov. 19, 1909
The Sterling Straw Stove Co.,
Gentlemen:— Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.
I purchased one of your Sterling Heaters last fall and found that it proved a success. Our kitchen was always cold before I got one of your heaters, especially in the morning, but after I got one of your heaters it seemed a new kitchen. My expense was nothing with it, whereas if I had burned coal in a stove all winter it would have taken three tons of coal and a cord of wood. My advice is for everybody to get a Sterling Heater for the winter months.
(Signed) Yours truly, PEARD M. COLE.

Wolsley, Sask., Nov. 19, 1909
The Sterling Straw Stove Co.,
Gentlemen:— Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.
I used your Sterling Straw Heater in my shop last winter. I had a large and very cold building and finding a coal stove insufficient, supplemented it with your stove for the very cold weather. Finding it a better heater than the coal stove, I used it entirely for the balance of the winter and found it gave better and even heat, with no attention for twelve hours at a stretch. My fuel bill was \$1.25 for a load of straw and \$22.50 for coal. Saved the price of the stove in three weeks.
(Signed) Yours truly, H. W. WOOLLAT.

NO FUEL BILLS

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The Threshold of Democracy

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 is one of the best labor papers in North America. Sympathetic toward the farmers organized movement, and free from bias.
 Does it ever occur to you that the organized farmers and wage-earners should stand together, and that you should study the viewpoints and activities of the labor men?
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Tickets on sale December 16, 17, 18, 1909; January 21, 22, 23 and 24; February 15, 16, 17, 1910; good to return within three months.

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The "Empire" brands are the Highest Grade Plasters on the market and are specified on all first class construction.

- Empire Wood Fibre Plaster
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Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "MARIE"

MOTTO

The memory of a kindly word,
 For long gone by;
 The fragrance of a fading flower,
 Sent lovingly;
 The gleaming of a sudden smile
 Or sudden tear,
 The warmer pressure of the hand,
 The tone of cheer,
 The hush that means I cannot speak.
 But I have heard;
 The note that only bears a verse
 From God's own Word—
 Such tiny things we hardly count
 As ministry.
 The givers deeming they have shown
 Scant sympathy.
 But when the heart is overwrought,
 Oh, who can tell
 The power of such tiny things
 To make "it well?"
 Kind hearts are the gardens,
 Kind thoughts are the roots,
 Kind words are the blossoms,
 Kind deeds are the fruits."

WHERE YOUR GIFTS WENT

Dear Friends—For I feel that we are indeed friends—the kindly gifts of toys, books, dolls, garments and candies which you sent me from the east, west, north and south were distributed to the poor children of Winnipeg, and brought joy to hundreds of little ones. There is



First Sunshine Members in Manitoba

scarcely a district of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta that has not sent me some kindly help for the toy mission held on the afternoon of January 4, in the Walker theatre, and of which an account is appended. To hear the exclamations on the opening of each package: "Oh, isn't that sweet?" "Do you look at this." "Won't this make so and so happy," would reward you for all your thoughtful efforts and trouble.

To see all the loving little faces in the theatre, and to see the way in which they enjoyed the entertainment was to make one feel very happy. In all there were certainly 1,700 little hearts made brighter and happier for the afternoon. Many of these had never been inside a theatre before, and many who had very few toys, seemed unable to realize that they could take the wonderful dollies home. We had a little candy stick made especially for each child.

From our hearts we thank you for your loving support in our effort to scatter cheer to these His little ones. A balance sheet and a full report will be written in a short time, and just as soon as possible all the kind gifts will be acknowledged.

MARIE.

LOVING HANDIWORK

Dear Marie:—Seeing in THE GUIDE you wanted anyone to help with dolls' clothing or anything one could send, Ruby and I sat down and made a few things and hope they will be of some assistance to you. I would have liked

to have sent more, but hope to be able to do better some other time. I may say we received the membership cards, but Ruby is looking for her badge. Wishing you every success in your noble work, and wishing yourself and all the little poor children your are trying to make happy this Christmas-tide a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
 MRS. J. D. LEITCH.

Durban, Man.

A WELCOME GIFT

Dear Marie:—I am enclosing \$1.00 (stamps) to help make Christmas brighter for someone. Am also enclosing a little sketch, "Founded on Fact," which may serve to entertain some of the Sunshiners, if you think it is worthy of publication. Wishing you and your co-workers a Happy Christmas.

Mather, Man.

FIVE DOLLARS AND A SUGGESTION

Dear Marie:—Please use the enclosed \$5 for your Sunshine work. How would "Sunbeam" do for a pen-name? Wishing you every blessing and a Happy Christmas
 Yours affectionately,
 "AN INTERESTED READER."

A BUNDLE OF COMFORT

Sunshine Society:—I am sending you a parcel by express which I hope will reach you all right. I would like the quilt to be given to Mrs. Masters, and the rest I will leave with you to put where it is most needed. If you have any need for small boys' cast-off clothing please let me know and I will send some and wishing you every success and help,
 J. & C. B.

Midale, Sask.

FROM LADIES' AID

Dear Marie:—Enclosed you will find \$5.00 from The Ladies' Aid Society of Roseisle Presbyterian church to be used by you to help someone in need, and we as a society pray God to bless you in your work.

"In so much as ye do it unto one of these, ye do it unto Me."
 MRS. O. G. LEARY.
 Roseisle, Man.

BY THE BARREL FULL

Dear Marie:—I am shipping a barrel of clothing to you on the date of this letter. I have enclosed also a list of the articles so you will know what is in it before you unpack. A number of my friends helped me to fill the barrel and we hope that everything may prove useful. We hope that every little boy and girl will receive something this Xmas in Winnipeg.

I remain, yours lovingly,
 "A FRIEND."
 Boissevain, Man.

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METALLIC SIDING FOR HOUSES
 Metallik Rock Faced Stone or Brick Siding will give your home the appearance of a genuine stone or brick dwelling. It is easily and cheaply applied and absolutely fire and weather-proof.
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 For Implement Sheds, Barns and Granaries
 Insures the safety of your grain and implements. It may be applied direct to the studs—no sheathing is required.
 Write us for full information. Our suggestions will save you money.
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—WE WANT—
RAW FURS
 and will pay you as follows for shipment before January 15

Musk Rats, No. 1, large	45
Prairie Wolf	\$5.00
Red Fox	\$10.00
Mink	\$8.00
Skunk	\$2.00
Lynx	\$25.00
Weasel, White	.75
Badger	\$3.00

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 277 Rupert Street - - WINNIPEG

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 20 Years' Experience in Manitoba
 GOOD LAND, EASY TERMS
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 Please mention the "Guide" when writing to Advertisers.

Woman's Sphere in Life and Labor

↑↑↑ "Courage" ↑↑↑

By
SALLY CAMPBELL

Jack was small for his age. "He is small inside, too," said Al White. "He is scared of everything." Jack's face flushed very red. It was true. He did feel afraid of a good many different things.

"What's that?" said a voice behind him. "Afraid, is he? Yes, I have noticed that. He is the youngster that couldn't even screw his courage up to tell a lie."

It was George Haynes. He was talking about the first day at school, when Jack had broken a window-pane at recess and had walked right up to the school-house steps into the office and the terrible presence of Dr. Bonsel and told him that he had done it.

George was the biggest and strongest boy in the school; he knew his lessons the best, and he was the jolliest. So now, when he smiled down at Jack, Al did not tease him any more for the present.

"But I wish I could be brave," Jack said dolefully to himself, when he had turned the corner away from the others. "It's splendid to be brave. And it's right. I try. Mother says, 'Jack smiled a little, that she can see some difference in me.'"

Jack came to his own gate. The baby was at the window with his hands patting the panes, and a wrinkle of welcome across his scrap of a nose.

"Well, anyway," said Jack. "I'll just try, and maybe after a while the courage will be big enough for almost anyone to notice it."

So the days went by, until they made a month. Some of them were rather sorrowful days for Jack. There was a time at recess when George Hayne's shaggy, yellow dog bounded up to him and put his great, rough paws on Jack's shoulders, just for sport. Jack "yelled like a Comanche," Al White said.

"That dog," Al said, "is exactly like a kitten, it's so playful, everybody knows." "But," stammered Jack, "it was so—unexpected."

"If it had been expected," grinned Al, "you would have been up to the third story when it came. You are an elegant runner."

Then there was the day when they all went down in the woods and came to a brook with just a narrow branch across it for a bridge. All the rest walked across it and thought it was fun. But Jack would not go a step. He went home. Then there were the others days with other similar happenings.

The school-house was off by itself at the end of a new side street. No house was near. Every afternoon Mrs. McNeil went to sweep and clean it. Often she took her little girl, Flora, with her when there was nobody to "keep her" at home. The next afternoon after the month was over, Al and Jack and three or four others were walking past the school.

Suddenly Al cried out: "Look there! Look at that!"

Great puffs of smoke were coming out of the windows on one side, and a nimble little streak of flame was running under the eaves.

"Fire! Fire! Fire!" shouted all the boys.

A man passing in a buggy heard them and saw, and whipped up his horse to carry the alarm.

The boys rushed into the school yard, wild with excitement, delighted that they were privileged to enjoy "the whole show,"—all of them but Jack. Jack hung back.

"It won't bite you, Jack," said Al, encouragingly, "any more than Spur, Come in!"

Jack did not answer. Indeed, he had no time, for again Al cried out sharply: "Look!"

The other boys followed his horrified gesture and saw Flora McNeil standing at a second-story window. They called and beckoned to her to come down; she shook her head and spoke to them, but they could not hear what she said.

"You must come," screamed Al. "You must—"

"She can't," broke in one of the boys, remembering. "Her mother has locked her in. The key is in the door!"

The clouds of smoke were thicker, the strip of fire was wider, and through the boys' blank silence came the sound of a deep rumble in the school-house.

Al's face was white. "The firemen will be here soon with a ladder," he muttered. "It won't take them any time—"

He did not finish. Jack brushed past him at a run, dashed up the school-house steps, and vanished in the building.

After an endless minute the boys outside saw him for an instant at the window with Flora, then both were gone.

He was longer coming down. But he came at last. He had put his jacket over Flora's head, as Dr. Bonsel had told

the burns were painful, they were not serious. In three or four days he could go back to school again.

School was in the town hall. It was not far away, but it took Jack a long time to get there, for so many persons stopped him and asked him how he felt. It made him very uneasy, for fear he should be late. At last, however, he dodged into the door of the hall and began climbing the steep stairs. His last thought before he got to the top was: "As soon as recess comes I'll remind Al White that I went in where the fire was of my own free will. He can't say I didn't."

All the scholars were assembled in the main hall for prayers. Dr. Bonsel was standing on the platform with the bible in his hand, ready to begin, when the door-knob turned and Jack slipped in.

Dr. Bonsel laid down the Bible and every head was turned toward the late comer.

Jack hesitated. The room was very still. Dr. Bonsel walked down from the platform to the door.

"My boy," he said, when he got to Jack,



He put his jacket over Flora's head and led her down the stairs

them to do in cases of fire, and he was leading her down the stairs, passing the firemen in the smoke.

"I guess she's all right," he said. Then there was a queer gasp in his voice; he choked and shut his eyes and fell over on the grass.

"He's dead! Oh, he's dead!" cried Al. "Nobody can ever tell him how brave he was."

When the slow village fire engine began pumping, flames were lapping over the window where Flora and Jack had been. And the man in the buggy had driven off again, this time to carry Jack to his mother.

His mother did not say anything; she just kissed him on the top of his singed hair.

He had also burned his hands, but while

"we are all prone—"

He must have felt a sneeze or a cough in his throat, for he stopped to clear it. And after that he did not go on. He began to shake hands with Jack, but when he saw all his tied up fingers he had to stop again. Then what do you think he did—this very dignified principal? He put his hand under Jack's chin, tilted his face up, and stooped and kissed him on the forehead! Kissed him! Right out before the school!

How those boys and girls did clap and cheer and cheer. Jack thought they would never stop. And Dr. Bonsel just let them and smiled.

Jack changed what he was going to tell Al at recess. After Al had talked a great deal himself, what Jack really did say, uncomfortably, was:

"But I'm scary yet. Mother thinks I'm better, but I'm still scary, I guess." "Pshaw! That's nothing," said Al. "If a person is scariest of meanness than he is of anything else, so that he's brave at the best times, then other little frights don't matter very much."

Then Jack drew a deep breath and turned to his lessons with an easy mind. For he saw that after this Al would always take his part.

EDUCATING THE CHILDREN

By HILDA RICHMOND

As rapidly as we are getting away from the idea that life will be a failure unless a college education can be obtained, there is still a wholesome reverence for learning, especially among country people. And we are also getting away from the idea that only the brightest boys in the family should be sent to college, leaving the others to get along as best they may by means of hand-work, though in some homes this still prevails. Often the bank account is started the very day the child is born and kept religiously for the college training, while in other homes strenuous efforts and much pinching attend the education of the boys and girls, as parents rightly reason that if nothing else can be left to sons and daughters, an education is the best portion after all.

Encourage Education at Home

The trouble lies in ever thinking that only in high schools and colleges can educations be obtained. Of course, this is the way hundreds of thousands of young people have been educated, but there are also hundreds of thousands of educated people who never saw the inside of a college building. If you can send your children to the higher institutions of learning, by all means do so, but do not give up in despair if your purse is too lean for such a proceeding.

So, instead of bewailing the fact that the boys and girls will have to stop studying when they are sixteen or seventeen and get to work to earn their own money, encourage the young people to keep right on with their educations in spite of all difficulties. Indeed, long before the time comes for leaving school begin educating them by providing plenty of books and magazines for them to read, and help them get everything out of life possible by teaching them to observe and train their minds to be alert and retentive. Above all things, keep the doleful whine out of your voice and the falsehood off your lips that it isn't a bit of use for poor people to try to educate themselves. Statements of this sort have been the ruin of bright boys and girls everywhere, and the parents should not indulge in them. It isn't true that you must be ignorant if you cannot go to school, for countless multitudes of men and women have educated themselves when working with might and main with the hands under the most adverse circumstances. If you can't leave your children anything else, at least leave them the memory of a truthful, encouraging life and a helping hand in the midst of difficulties.

Correct expressions, the absence of slang, accuracy of speech and attention to the so-called little things of the home, all help to educate the boys and girls and thus the home life is made brighter and better. Teach the boys and girls to pick out good books and to discard the poor ones. If you feel at a loss yourself to select good reading for your family, begin to educate yourself. Pick out a newspaper noted for leaving out sensational things and begin at once to inform yourself in the procession of events that is making history at present.

VICTORY FROM DEFEAT

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

"I don't see how she can do it! Doesn't seem as if she could!"

Many have said this of the farmer woman whose story is told here. It is a wonder; and I feel sure everyone who is facing problems like this may well take heart and go ahead, even if not in just the same way.

She had a nice home. Forget the rest—the heartache, the doubts and the fears,—the uncertain looking into the future and the wondering why it must be—which came after she had been stripped of husband, father-in-law, two lovely little girls and a boy of more

Mother thinks scary, I guess. ing," said Al. meanness than that he's brave her little frights

than ordinary promise. All we need to think of is the condition which confronted this woman at that trying time. She was ten miles from market. All she had after the wreck was a little place of sixty acres, not very well equipped for business.

"You will have to give it up, won't you?" was the question which came to her from her friends. It was the thing most women who had been left in that situation would have done.

"I am not going to give up." This is the answer she made to her friends. After all, it was her home, and she said she did not want to live anywhere else.

"But how can you stay? What will you do? There is no one to do the work. You had better close up the house and go back to your father's."

How the woman answered these questions is now a story that is known to all who have watched her course through these years. Never very strong and now troubled with a bronchial affection, it seemed like an impossibility that she could have done what she has.

The first thing was to get some good cows on the farm. This she has done by the process of selection. Not being able to buy thoroughbred cows, she began, with what she had, and by breeding from the best stock available and selecting calves of the most promising parentage she has gathered about her some of the most productive cows of the neighborhood.

Now, perhaps, it will be said here, "She could not possibly have done this herself. She must have had it done for her. How could she attend to such things herself?" But whoever says this is mistaken. This woman has done it herself. She has picked out the calves when born. She has, with her own hands, taken those calves when they could scarcely stand on their uncertain, wobbly feet, warmed them with cloths when the weather has been cold, taught them to eat their first ration from the bucket, and nursed them up through to cowhood. She has milked the mother cow herself and taken care of them, feeding them, getting the hay down from the mow alone; with her skirts tucked up she has done a man's work in the stables and actually attended to all that had to be done about the barns.

How She Carried on the Farm Work

Then this woman of the heroic heart took the milk down to the house and set it in the old-fashioned way in open pans and turned it into butter that was fit for a queen to eat. She used the large pans as she likes the shining rows of pans and believes she gets as much butter from this plan as by any she might adopt. She skims the milk herself and ripens the cream. Of late years she has been making much of her pigs and poultry. These take the surplus sour milk and butter-milk and have proven a source of considerable profit. When she first took up the work, she kept some fine sheep; but dogs troubled her flock so much that she was compelled to let them go. Little by little, she is enlarging the poultry business and the time may come when she may drop off the cows and enter the poultry business with more earnest purpose.

Some of the most particular people in a city of forty or fifty thousand are eating that butter every year and paying her the top price for it. Here is one place where she feels that she must let someone else come to her relief. After the butter has been made and packed in jars, she engages a man to deliver it for her. It is nearly all contracted by the year. Some are so fearful that they may lose their chance to get it that they say in the fall, "Now I want you to be sure and furnish me the butter I wish next season. You will remember, won't you?"

A Good Example of Courage and Pluck.

Now, what if one should say, "Oh, well, she is a strong, man-like woman. Of course she could not be very refined or cultured, or she would never think of doing these things." You, who sit in your parlors, with all you need to make you happy around you, plenty of money and all that heart can wish, stop and listen. I doubt if you could hold your own in a conversation upon the current events of the day with this queen of the farm. The best papers, daily, weekly, and monthly, come to her home. She does not feel that everything is right unless she has found time

before she goes to bed to sit down and see what has been going on in the world outside. The telephone gives her communication with the countryside in every direction. A choice circle of friends who know her worth keep in touch with her and are glad to be reckoned worthy of that honor. If a horse or a cow, or any other animal, is sick, she knows what to do for it. Many are the calls over the line for advice on these subjects. She is posted on the markets as to the price of all farm products in which she is particularly interested. She markets her pork and sells her eggs when they will sell to the best advantage.

And there she is. Shut in? Not at all. In need of pity? Far from it. She is worthy of the highest admiration and she gets it from all who know her. With rare skill she directs the work out on the farm which she does not do herself. She keeps her accounts very carefully and is not satisfied if there be not a margin on the right side.

APPEARANCE

"Jedgin' people by appearances," said Uncle Eben, "is purty much like choosin' a chicken by de color of its feathers, 'stid 'o' weighin' it."

Of course, the preacher isn't always looking at you when he says it.

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Grain Growers' Meet Government

Continued from page 8

would have it binned at Fort William along with other parcels he had purchased in a similar manner.

If the owner of the grain wished to ship it before he was desirous of selling, it could be done as at the present time, and the grain binned with other grain of a similar grade. In respect to weighing the operator of the elevator would be obliged to keep a careful record of the weights into bins and the weights from bins into cars.

Regulations would be framed for his guidance, so accurate that he could take an affidavit as to the weight into any particular car, setting forth all particulars in connection with the loading of it. The commission would then be in a position to protect the shipper's weights at initial points, giving the owner of the grain, virtually, the protection of official Government weights.

At the present time the railway company is obliged to deliver at the terminal, the weight loaded at the initial shipping point. The difference in weights between shipping points and terminals has been very pronounced in the past. The individual shipper has had slight recourse since, individually, he could do practically nothing against the railway company. Under this method it would be the commission against the railway company, as far as weights were concerned, rather than the individual against the railway company, and with the accurate system of records that would be developed, the railway company could not escape the responsibility of delivering the amount of grain that had been given to their care.

The guarantee of weights and samples would permit of sales being made between local points, such, for instance, as for local milling requirements and for seed purposes, a thing which cannot be satisfactorily accomplished today.

When delivered at the initial elevator a shrinkage of at least three quarters of one per cent. would be taken, and when loaded into the car an average of one quarter of one per cent. would be loaded. This would provide against the slight loss which is bound to occur during handling. The proceeds of any surplus that existed at the end of the season's business would go into ordinary revenue.

Street Grain

Provision for caring for what is known as "street grain" could be made in the following way: Of the storage space available at any point, the necessary amount could be reserved for caring for this class of grain. Space could be leased according to priority of application, at the discretion of the commission, to any person who wished to secure it. In no case would the operator of the elevator be permitted to act as buyer or solicitor of consignments either for himself or any one else. The purchaser of street grain, or his agent, would arrange the price with the seller. The grain would be weighed by the official in charge of the elevator, binned under the direction of the buyer and would be treated in every respect as if the buyer was an individual farmer shipping grain. In all cases grain delivered at the elevator would be cleaned under the direction of the owner and also binned under his direction. It would be weighed by the public operator, who would secure the official sample and keep same under his control.

It is not intended, nor would it be tolerated, that the local operator would have anything to do with grading. When the grain was entrusted to its care the commission would guarantee to deliver to the owner or to the purchaser the grain represented by the sample their official had taken when delivery was made. A storage receipt would be issued for each load of grain delivered at the elevator. This storage receipt would set forth the date of receiving, the net and gross weight and the particular bin the grain was stored in.

After completing the delivery of the car load, the owner could, if he desired, surrender his storage tickets and receive from the operator a warehouse receipt, showing the weight of grain he was entitled to, with other necessary particulars. The grain would at all times be kept insured when in the elevator.

The warehouse receipt would enable the owner to raise money on his stored grain. All charges in all cases would require to be paid before the grain passed from the hands of the commission.

A crushing plant could be installed at each point where farmers could have their crushing done at a nominal charge. This would entail very little additional expense and would add to the revenue.

Inspection, Records and Reports

The commission would report at regular intervals to the Government, full information as to the number of elevators in operation, number of employees, quantity of grain handled, revenue received, expenditure incurred and generally all such information as might be deemed necessary.

The Government would bring this down in a special report to the legislature.

Reports to Commission

(a) Sufficient travelling inspectors would be appointed by the commission to supervise the working of the elevators.

(b) Daily reports from the operators in charge of elevators to the head office.

Explanation A

The duties of these inspectors would be to visit these elevators at irregular periods and report on a special form for that purpose as to the working conditions of the elevator, cleanliness, etc., also state the repair the machinery and elevator generally was kept in. Report any cases of dissatisfaction that might exist, and generally see that the work of the elevator was being done in strict accordance with the regulations of the commission, and any information supplied that they might want.

Explanation B

The operator in charge of each elevator would report daily to head office the amount of grain he had taken into the elevator, the number of storage tickets cancelled or destroyed, with their numbers, storage tickets surrendered or exchanged for warehouse receipts, storage collected, grain loaded out with car numbers and amount to each car, and generally all information that the commission might think desirable to secure in order to have an accurate record of the business done. It might be added that accurate information as to the receipts at country points would be of valuable assistance to the railway companies in the distribution of their cars.

Operator's Qualifications

The employees and inspectors in charge of the elevators would require to be men of honesty and character. Before being eligible for the position they would require to give evidence that they possessed the necessary business ability and sufficient education to enable them to properly perform their duties. They would also be obliged to furnish a certificate of character from at least two responsible parties. They would further be required to take a declaration of office in much the same way that municipal officers have to do today. Any effort on their part to make gain for themselves through the operation of the elevator, outside of their stated remuneration, would constitute an offense punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both. Any attempt to falsify records would incur the same penalty.

They would also be bonded by guarantee companies in proportion to the business handled. Such bonds in any case would not exceed two thousand dollars, and the cost of them would be borne by the commission.

The compiling of complete records of all transactions and providing penalties for infractions of the regulations of the commission, would undoubtedly develop a system similar in effect to that found in an up-to-date civil service. In operating the departments of our large railway concerns, the system is so fine that every possible event is provided for, and there is no reason why the same result could not be achieved in the operation of a public system of elevators.

A system of promotions could be inaugurated, the idea being to retain the services of suitable men once they had been secured. A certain part of the revenue might be set aside each year to provide a pension fund, in order that employees, after the termination of a certain period of service, would have a yearly pension, the purpose being to secure the right men and keep them. The necessary legislation to be enacted into law at the coming session of the legislature.

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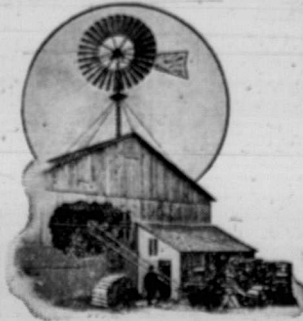
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Summary of The Week's News of The World

No Government Control For Us

BY MANITOBA FARMER

In the elevator system asked for, we must have public control or nothing. Why? Because the system is for the benefit of the public, and because, we, "The great Plain People," must pay for them and provide the commodity that will make them a success, and which makes them a necessity. No person or persons will be taxed, no property will be taxed, but the commodity that will pass through the public owned system will be taxed, and nothing else. That being the case, we pay, and nobody else does pay. Just exactly the same thing exists under the privately owned system, no person or persons are taxed, no, not even the owners of the privately owned system, but the commodity is taxed sufficiently heavy to pay off the indebtedness in a given number of years, and also all running expenses in connection with same. Now, I say, if a private owned system can be made pay by private individuals, I say that the Grain Growers of Manitoba, can and will select a commission that will make this system pay off the indebtedness in twenty or forty years time, and, at the same time, pay all running expenses. And to say that we could not do so, would be an insult to the intelligence of the "Great Plains People" of this great west.

But some say, that since the government are going to furnish the funds, that they should have the control of spending the same. But I say this, that the government simply provides the means whereby we can be financed; it will establish no precedent. The government are doing the same thing today, when they furnish a municipality with funds for drainage purposes, from the fact that they tax the land benefited for a number of years until the debt is paid off. For instance, take the case of the C.N.R.; they were enabled by the action of the government to finance themselves and will pay the debt off in a given time. And yet this is not a Government Owned Institution, nor is it under Government control, and no one dare say that it is not becoming a great success. Now, I say what the C. N.R. can do, we can do, if the government will give us as good an opportunity.

Then, again, if the government could make a success of such a system, why should any person be justified in making the statement that we could not make a success of such a system. Are we not more interested in making this system a success than any other body of men would be, from the fact that it is for our accommodation and convenience, and that we must produce the product that they handle, and that we should receive the benefit and that no party or parties should have the opportunity of making them a failure by any one means or another.

Now, as a matter of fact, the Grain Growers' Association has power from the convention held in Brandon, of five or six hundred delegates selected by the people, from all parts of the province, and by resolution passed by that body empowering the Grain Growers' Association's Executive to select a commission for that purpose. That means a commission selected by the people, and subject to recall by the people who selected them, for cause to be shown or proven. Some, I believe, still have their doubts as to the system such as asked for, being made a success. Now, just let me give you one or two reasons why it can be made a great success. Take the case of the Farmers' Elevator up to two years ago, they could not hold their own against the combined influence of the Line Elevators. Two years ago we were successful in securing such legislation as prevented that combination from charging a lower price at one point than another. Since that time, the Farmers' Elevator has become a success, notwithstanding the fact that tremendous efforts have been made to make them a failure. Now, we have about five Farmers' Elevators in Manitoba, and, in every instance, it can be clearly shown that at each point better prices were realized. This was caused by the action of the opposition

in trying to prevent those elevators being a success.

At all those points or nearly so, we have loading platforms, and, in nearly every case, little or no grain went over the loading platform, showing positive proof that the farmers do not and will not use the Armstrong loading platform when he has reason to place his confidence in the store house that he may reach, that he will get a fair deal through the elevators. Of course we must by all means preserve the loading platform for we must have no monopoly. But we do say that a system that will give a government certificate of weight and grade at the initial points enabling the shipper to finance on his government certificate, and then again he will get his grain cleaned to grade, enabling him to keep the dockage at home, which will be of great value and also relieve him of paying 10 cents per bushel to carry it to the terminals, for that is the average cost in the three provinces. The saving in the line alone in twenty years will pay the whole cost of the building or buying of such a system. A system that will remove the many abuses that the farmers have had to put up with for years, and give us what we have been long clamouring for.

The above points are just one or two that I can afford to give at this time, space not permitting further.

GOOD ROADS CAMPAIGN

The Manitoba Good Roads Association, at a meeting held in the city hall, Winnipeg, January 7, decided to have the Reeves of municipalities that are members of the association wait on the minister of public works, Hon. Robert Rogers, in the near future to ask that legislation be passed at the next session of the Manitoba legislature to assist the association in its efforts to have the highways of the province improved. The minister is to be asked to bring in legislation which will provide for the province guaranteeing the bonds to be issued by municipalities to issue bonds to the extent of three per cent. of the assessment whereas at present bonds can only be issued to the extent of 25 cents on the acre. The request means larger borrowing powers for the municipalities.

It has also been decided that the association will ask the province to appoint a road commissioner. It is proposed to have all the roads laid under this new scheme on a specification to be prepared by the public works department, so as to give a uniform system of roads, but the municipalities will have full charge of the work.

A letter was read from a local weekly newspaper offering \$100 as a prize for the best kept mile or half mile of road this year, the work to be done with what is called a split log drag, an inexpensive and simple implement, which has given great results on clay roads in Ontario. The association accepted the offer with thanks.

A draft of a constitution was presented by Controller Waugh and it was approved with a few minor amendments. It provides that municipalities shall pay their membership fees in the form of a grant which in no case is to be less than \$20. The annual meetings of the association will be held on the first Tuesday in March of each year.

A communication was received from Carl Martin, president of the Leduc Good Roads Association in Alberta, asking for information as to the work of the Manitoba Association. It was referred to the secretary to frame a suitable reply.

The Reeves of the municipalities to be represented in the deputation which is to meet Hon. Mr. Rogers will be notified to select delegates within the next two weeks.

Reeve Henderson, of Kildonan, president of the Association, was in the chair, and others who attended were Controller Waugh, Ald. McLean, Reeve Smith, of St. Pauls, and Reeve McKinley, of Springfield.

BRITISH BUDGET BATTLE

Hottest Fight ever seen in Matherland.

In meeting with his privy council, King Edward on January 10, signed the proclamation dissolving parliament, and at the same time the issuance of writs for the general peers now being barred by precedent from further electioneering. The wind up will be, the hottest seen in England since elections were begun. This action left the empire without a ministry, the Asquith cabinet retiring according to custom. Not until after the elections will its successor be chosen. The Commons will complete their campaign this week. The contest is the hottest ever seen. This is made evident by the fact that a contestant for the seat of A. J. Balfour, leader of the opposition, has been announced. Balfour was expected to have no opposition.

The first balloting will be held on Saturday, Jan. 13, when 68 constituencies go to the polls, and voting will not be over for two weeks. The new parliament will meet Feb. 2.

CAMPAIGN EXTRACTS

Herbert Samuel at Barnsley

Money spent on armaments is money spent to no purpose, but since other powers are greatly increasing the strength of their fleets, and since the whole strength of England rests upon the command of the seas, it is inevitable that we should do the same as other powers have done and increase our fleet also.

Bonar Law at Sunderland

Mr. Birrell has said that the House of Lords is going to share the fate of the city of Jericho. If this question is going to be settled by violence and shouting then we are out of the competition. It is won already. The city of Jericho was the last recorded instance in history in which a great citadel fell on account of shouting.

Sydney Buxton at Worthing

As a member of the government, he could assure the people of England that they could sleep securely in their beds. The government had taken care, and would take care, that as regards our defences they should be secure from all attacks. Any government, whatever it might be, would continue to pay old-age pensions.

George Wyndham at Dover

The government have played their last game and lost. They have tried to revive home rule, which is dead, in order to kill tariff reform, which is alive. The interpretation the Germans put upon England's advances at the Hague conference was that England was giving in, and then Germany pressed forward the construction of her navy accordingly.

Lord Middleton at Northampton

He had never yet read a speech of Lloyd George which was not intended to create dissention and division. He talked to the poor man, and set him against the rich; to the laborer, and set him against the employer; to the free churchmen, and set him against the church; to Irishmen, and set their minds on separation. All along the line his one subject seemed to be to turn every man's hand against another's.

Augustine Birrell at Bristol

I do not believe for a single moment that the German Emperor has any mind, will, or intention to make war against this country. (Cheers.) He has been emperor now many years. He is a man of fiery temperament, of large ideas, and of ready tongue—(laughter)—and I cannot help thinking, if he had been animated by any such ambition as this, had he been so uncontrolled in his lust for power, that opportunity would have happened ere now for him to show it.

Alexander Ure at Paisley

If the peers had approved of the Finance bill, would they have given the people the chance of disapproving of it?

John Burns at Battersea

I do not go talking fairy tales to booby tariff reformers. I come to my constituents to face the music. The

workmen critics who objected to my efforts on behalf of the unemployed are a noisy, irresponsible little gang.

MR. PARTRIDGE GONE SOUTH

The readers of THE GUIDE will be glad to know that E. A. Partridge, who recently underwent an operation at Rochester, Minn., is making good progress. He has gone to San Antonio, Texas, to recuperate, and expects to return in the south for two months.

EAGER FOR HOMESTEADS

One thousand men and women lined up, Monday January 10, around a whole block at Lethbridge, Alta., to take their turn to enter for homesteads. There were twenty-one townships thrown open including the last large block of good land in Southern Alberta that will be opened for homestead entry.

The greater part of the land is due south of Bow Island, while the other townships are along the international boundary, and north of Pincher Creek. The officials and police had things arranged so that there was no violence although one concerted rush was made to get the head positions. Some of the people sat out from Thursday lined up along the fence facing the entrance to the office. They were well wrapped and many had lanterns in boxes to provide heat and had friends to bring meals and relief watches. Altogether nearly eleven hundred tickets were issued this morning, and there were about the same number of homesteads available. The rush was the biggest and yet the most orderly in the history of the Lethbridge office.

PROFITS OF SWIFT & CO.

The wall of the beef trust that its profits are decreasing because the cost of cattle to the farmer has gone up, was completely exploded January 8, by the statement of Swift & Company issued to its stockholders. It shows that 1909 was the most prosperous year in the history of the company, and that its assets increased from \$101,000,000 to \$112,924,896 in the last twelve months. It also shows that it distributed \$4,209,000 to the holders of \$60,000,000 of stock, that it paid full interest on its \$5,000,000 worth of bonds, that it set aside a liberal sum for maintenance and replacement, and that it put away the enormous surplus of \$4,000,000 out of last year's profits alone. The total surplus of the company to date is \$22,000,000, which is more than thirty-five per cent. of the total capital of the company.

In striking contrast with this astonishing statement of profits, is the helpless condition of the public with regard to the cost of beef. The price of beef to-day is more than it has ever been in the history of the country with prospects that it will be even increased still more.

Butchers Alarmed

Butchers who realized the aggressions of the beef trust in New York City were alarmed over the outcome so far as the retail trade was concerned. It was recalled that when the minority stockholders of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company withdrew their suit against Frederick Joseph, president of the company, and others, that they signed a release which they have since been advised prevents them from ever hereafter bringing suit against that company or against Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company. This leaves the packing company absolutely free to pursue its aggressions as it chooses and to enter the New York retail trade, with the largest retailers bound hand and foot, so far as legal retaliation is concerned.

Charles W. Morse, convicted bank president and financier, was sent from New York January 8, to serve a fifteen year term. As he left the Tombs for the train to take him to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., his last words were that his punishment was "to satisfy the cry for a victim."

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Guide

INTO THE LONELY NORTH
Six Sisters Sacrifice Their Lives for the Betterment of Indian Children.

Six sisters of the religious order of the Grey Nuns left Winnipeg last Saturday for Prince Albert, from which city they will commence the journey of three hundred miles or more north through the wilderness to the Isle a la Crosse. They will journey through the snow, over prairies, across lakes, along the smooth surface of numerous rivers for eight days, until they reach the Indian reserve in the heart of the great forest of northern Saskatchewan. There they will remain in complete isolation for as many years as their superior may direct, devoting their lives to the Indian children in the hope of bettering their condition.

One of the sisters stated that the journey from Prince Albert north would be made with horses for some distance, but that dogs would be used for a portion of the trip. For a few nights, houses would be available at night, but for the rest of the journey it would be necessary to sleep in the open. The home on the reserve was on an island, in the heart of the bush, and the sisters were alone with the Indian population. The difficulty in maintaining the school in the north arose from the fact that there was nothing there which the sisters could do to sustain themselves. For this reason the work which had been conducted for forty years had been given up, although there were a hundred children in the school. The sisters had been urged to return and they were now going back, but they were still uncertain how the mission could be maintained.

At the present time the population of the mission at Isle a la Crosse is 1,100 nomadic Indians, 800 Montagnais and 300 half-breeds and Crees. Rev. Father Robert, O.M.I., is in charge and he is assisted in his work by two priests and four brothers. The territory covered is about 140 miles.

The Grey Nuns will resume the conduct of the school which they had transferred to the Sisters of St. Joseph of Lyons. The latter left last summer, a new building, 100 feet long, placed in an old spot, 30 miles from the old institution of the order of St. Boniface.

The last surveyors have not yet come within one hundred miles of the mission, but prospectors have been there and the discovery of mines or the opening up of the Hudson Bay for the transportation of pulp wood and lumber from the head of the Churchill river may send population in that direction.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION

The board of railway commissioners gave unanimous judgment January 11 in the matter of the application of the Western Associated Press against the Canadian Pacific railway and the G.N.W. telegraph company. The judgment is in favor of the Western Associated Press with respect to the most important matter submitted to the board, that is, the question of discrimination in the handling of telegraph matter in western Canada.

The case submitted by the western publishers to the board showed that the Canadian Pacific railway handled its own news service to points west of Winnipeg for a mere fraction of the charge levied on similar matter sent by the Western Associated Press to its clients. The judgment of the railway commission declares this practice illegal, and calls upon the Canadian Pacific railway to prepare and put into effect by February 1 a schedule for the transmission of news which will apply equally to the matter handled by the Canadian Pacific railway itself and to the Western Associated Press service.

With regard to the other point at issue, the request by the Western Associated Press that matter addressed to it should be carried at press rates, the decision of the board is favorable to the telegraph companies.

ESTIMATE OF 1909 CROP

The wheat crop of Canada last year is estimated by the census and statistics branch of the department of agriculture to be 166,744,000 bushels, an increase of 54,310,000 bushels over 1908. The average yield per acre was 21.51 bushels as compared with 17 bushels in the previous year. The average price was 84 4-5 cents as compared with 81 1-10 cents, and the total value was \$141,320,000 as

compared with \$91,928,000 in 1908. The estimate places the wheat yield of the prairie provinces for last year at 147,482,000 bushels, an increase of 55,029,000 bushels.

CENTENNIAL POSTPONED ONE YEAR

The board of directors of the proposed Selkirk centennial presented a report to the shareholders last week on the work accomplished to date in the way of preparing for the proposed exhibition. After recounting the work done in the organization and election of officers, the report, which was presented by D.C. Cameron, president, recounted the estimated receipts and expenditures which furnished the basis on which the executive was working. It was finally decided, after a brief discussion, that the year 1911 did not permit sufficient time in which to properly organize for so large an undertaking, and the year 1913 was named as better suited.

DR. STEWART'S ITINERARY

Dr. D. A. Stewart, superintendent of the Sanatorium at Ninette, leaves Winnipeg on Wednesday, December 14, to lecture on tuberculosis in the towns of the central and south-western districts of Manitoba. During December a part of the north-western portion of the province was covered and sixteen towns visited. Considerable interest was aroused in the problems presented by tuberculosis and the various phases of the disease and its treatment were made more graphic by the use of a stereopticon. Arrangements have been and are being made for lectures during January at the following towns: Miami, Wed., Jan. 12; Roland, Thurs., Jan. 13; Carman, Fri., Jan. 14; Rathwell, Sat., Jan. 15; Treherne, Mon., Jan. 17; Holland, Tues., Jan. 18; Cypress River, Wed., Jan. 19;

MARATHON TO SOUTH POLE
England, France and United States Entered.

A race for the south pole with England, France and United States all struggling to reach the goal from different sides of the earth, is now promised as the result of an announcement, January 6, that an American Antarctic expedition is under way under the auspices of the National Geographic Society of Washington.

Never before was there such an international fight for Antarctic fame. Until Peary planted the Stars and Stripes at the north pole, this country had never been regarded as a probable rival in the search for the earth's southernmost point. The danger, however, that American hands will raise the same flag at the south pole which already waves at the north pole is now acknowledged by Britishers, is adding to their desire to get to the southern goal with all possible speed.

France's Expedition

France already is reported somewhere within the Antarctic zone by Dr. Jean Charcot, who sailed south from Rio de Janeiro on October 22, 1908. Nothing has been heard from him since April 17 last when his wife received a letter from Deception Island, England is about to send two expeditions. It has been announced in London that the British government stands ready to advance \$100,000 for the expedition to be commanded by Captain R. C. Scott, a veteran Antarctic traveller. Lieutenant Ernest O. Shackleton, who reached the most southern point on January 9 last, is also preparing to head a party which will follow Captain Scott.

It also appears that three of Peary's most efficient men will be leaders in the search for the earth's southern pole. They are Captain Robert Bartlett who sailed the Roosevelt to Cape Sheridan and who commanded the sup-

man. He was only discovered when the place was opened to take out some vegetables. He had not suffered in any way except that he did not find raw vegetables very palatable articles of food.

PERISHED IN THE BLIZZARD

P. H. Doyle, an old time farmer near Bethune, Sask., and recently living with his nephews at Stony Beach, Sask., left Bethune last Friday afternoon during the storm and has not been heard of since. His horse with cutter attached turned up during the night at Len Smith's house, some five miles from Bethune. The cutter was empty looking as if it had been overturned. Some parties have been out looking for the missing man and phone messages have been sent to nearby villages without result. The Mounted Police have been advised. It is feared that Mr. Doyle has perished on the prairie. He came west from Owen Sound, Ont.

FINED FOR SMUGGLING WHEAT

Mike Heltengel, a Saskatchewan farmer, was arraigned before Judge Amidon in the United States court at Fargo, Jan. 7, charged with smuggling grain across the boundary. Heltengel was arrested by United States customs agent Foulkes, of St. Paul, for smuggling 37 bushels of flat. It was represented to him that if he pleaded guilty an effort would be made to have the fine equal to the value of the grain and the duty on the same. Accordingly, he pleaded guilty, but Judge Amidon fined him \$56.75, saying that he did not suppose that special representatives of the treasury department could arrest farmers for smuggling and then enter into a semi-arrangement concerning their fines and costs. He said that hereafter parties caught smuggling grain from Canada may have to go to jail, besides being fined.

H. I. Bolley, of Fargo, N.D., a well-known United States authority on seed grain, is in Ottawa this week, studying the methods of the Canadian government regarding the seed grain selection, propagation and distribution.

A dozen safe blowings and many large and mysterious burglaries and holdups have occurred recently in Vancouver. One gang of four has been convicted and sentenced to twenty-seven years in the aggregate, but the robberies still continue.

The first step has been taken towards the consolidation of the Snowflake schools, Manitoba, by the closing of the old Snowflake school three miles east of town, and putting two teams on the road to carry the pupils of that school to attend the town school.

The citizens of San Francisco have ratified plans for the municipal street railroad in the United States. The project was submitted to them in the shape of two bond issues aggregating \$2,000,000 to build about eight miles of conduit electric road through the centre of the city.

The farms of the United States, with their buildings, implements and stock are estimated to be worth almost \$30,000,000,000. This is 44 per cent. more than in 1900. No such increase in agricultural values was before known in the history of the world in any country.

Good Clydesdale horses are in fair demand in the west, and Messrs. Thomas Usher and Andrew Graham, of Dufferin Municipality, Man., have recently made importations of over 30 pedigreed Clyde mares and young stallions from Scotland. Joseph Jickling, of Carman, Man., paid Mr. Usher \$1,000 for a finely matched pair of young fillies, and they will likely be heard from later in the show rings.

Albert Simmons, a well-to-do farmer of the Battleford district, became suddenly insane in a C.N.R. train on Friday when nearing Winnipeg. He was travelling with his wife, en route to his old home near Birmingham, England. He imagined that he was an airship inventor and that he had perfected a ship that would cross the Atlantic in an hour. With a sharp knife he cut the window blinds and curtains in the car to make sails for his aerial craft. He was taken in charge when the train arrived here on Friday.

GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING

The memorandum prepared by the Elevator Committee for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is in the hands of the Manitoba Government. They will consider the plan of the Grain Growers' very carefully, and will then be prepared to meet with the Elevator Committee, with the purpose of drafting a Bill to come before the Legislature when it meets next month.

Glenboro, Thurs., Jan. 20; Wawanesa, Fri., Jan. 21; Souris, Man., Jan. 24; Hartney, Tues., Jan. 25; Melita, Wed., Jan. 26; Napinka, Thurs., Jan. 27; Waskada, Fri., Jan. 28.

BRITISH GIRL SCOUTS

General Baden-Powell, whose "boy scouts" now muster no fewer than 300,000 throughout Great Britain, has founded a girls' branch of the corps, which he thinks will develop into a useful training body for the existing voluntary aid organizations, formed to provide nurses in case of war.

The general has issued a girls' guide, laying down the course of training for the feminine scouts. Their duties will include tracking, to find wounded; signalling, to send messages for bringing the ambulance to the spot; first aid, to bandage wounds temporarily; transportation of wounded; cooking; nursing, and convalescent nursing.

The girl scouts will wear a smart uniform, based on the ordinary play dress of young English girls—blue skirts, jersey and Tam 'o Shanter, with the addition of a cape hung on the back, gauntlet gloves, and a belt, holding simple surgical appliances.

HE WISHED TO DIE

Clad in a cotton nightgown, which only half covered his frozen limbs, the dead body of M. Fairburn was found lying on the ice under the Broadway Bridge, Winnipeg, Friday afternoon. He had perished from exposure.

The man had been a patient at the Winnipeg general hospital suffering from self-inflicted wounds in his throat, and made his escape from that institution at four o'clock Friday morning while the nurse in charge of the public ward which he occupied was away on an errand to the kitchen. He had walked through the frozen streets barefooted a distance of two miles.

porting party which was the last to leave Peary in his poleward dash: Professor Donald B. McMillan, who looked after the details of the scientific work of Peary's last expedition and George Borup, a mechanical engineer of Altoona.

Offers for Roosevelt

In the belief that sufficient funds will be forthcoming for the purchase of the Roosevelt, several offers to buy the ship for commercial purposes have been refused by the Peary Arctic Club. The ship was built especially for polar work with a huge flat nose which enables her to break the ice. Members of the club feel that it would be a sort of sacrilege to permit her to be turned into an ordinary ship of commerce. She is in the East river, at the foot of Twenty-fourth street.

Although special secrecy was maintained by the officials of the National Geographic society it was learned that all of its 480,000 members are to be asked to contribute to the expedition. The work is likely to start at once as the British and French are making preparations for their expeditions.

Herman C. Bumpus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, said that he had heard of the efforts made to launch an American expedition and understood that McMillan, Bartlett and Borup were all eager to go.

SURVIVED ON VEGETABLES

Henry Youngson, who mysteriously disappeared from home at Lesueur, Minn., was found January 7 locked up in a large root house, near the barn, where he had been made a prisoner by a spring lock on a heavy double oak door that had closed behind him when he went in late at night.

A heavy snow fell during the night so that it was impossible for the family to trace him and which with its accompanying drifts covered the roothouse so deeply that no one ever thought of looking in that place for the vanished

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GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Liverpool Market Letter

By HENRY WILLIAMS & Co., LIVERPOOL, DECEMBER 24, 1909

Cargoes of White wheat from the Pacific coast of America unchanged, Australians \$d. to 6d. lower, Indians unchanged, Russian and Danubians unchanged. Argentine cargoes 6d. dearer; shipments this week to Liverpool, nil; United Kingdom direct, nil; continent, 18,500; orders, nil. 18,500 against 16,000 last week and 25,000 last year. Latest cables report rather more wheat offering, but the threshing returns are said to be disappointing, and the weather, though somewhat improved, has been rainy and unfavorable. Russia reports frost following mild weather and it is feared that the crops in the south may have suffered as snow cover is deficient. The Central Statistical Bureau in its revised estimate reckons the total crop of this year at 97,700,000 qrs., against 70,900,000 a year ago. Shipments are smaller, but stocks in the interior are said to be large. Roumania reports winter seedings in good condition, some further shipments were reported last week. Hungary reports winter crops progressing satisfactorily. Foreign wheat still continues to arrive in large quantities; it is now thought now that this country will require to import as much as nine million qrs. Italy reports satisfactory crop outlook, markets however are easy and one or two steamers of foreign wheat have been resold. Spain reports nothing new. Germany reports cold weather with fairly heavy snowfalls, which is considered favorable for the crop. Wheat crop is reckoned about the same as last year, but the quality is much inferior, and a large quantity will never be fit for milling. France reports satisfactory crop outlook on the whole. Threshing returns of the last crop are said to show very disappointing results. India reports favorably of the crop outlook. Shipments are expected to increase moderately. Australia reports yields not quite so good as expected, but all the same the quantity for export is expected to be a record. Farmers, however, are holding very tenaciously and new business is almost impossible.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

By H. WIENER & Co., ANTWERP, DECEMBER 10, 1909

Small receipts, large Canadian exports and stimulation news from the Plate were the main causes of this advance, to which Europe has not responded eagerly, for the simple reason that the actual wants are still somewhat plentifully covered by the enormous shipments of last month's which have not gone into the consumptive canals yet. But signs are increasing that the worst as regards heavy deliveries is over and that we are now very soon approaching the moment of supplies below our requirements. There can be no doubt that since several weeks direct Russian business is confined to some floating lots, whilst for shipment there is a remarkable reserve, and the only qualities on offer are principally of inferior Black Sea quality at prices 2 or 3 per cent. above parity. This cannot surprise, when we see that since the new crop has moved Russia has shipped 12,800,000 qrs., i.e., exceeding by 3,000,000 qrs. even the record figure of 1904, and equalising for her part alone, the whole contribution of the U.S., Canada, Danube and India combined. Never has any country, except perhaps the U.S. in 1901, furnished a similar quantity in such a short lapse of time and it stands to reason that it is absolutely excluded that further shipments can approach by far the past ones, not to speak of the forced interruption during winter. Still much stronger the position presents itself in America. There we see that, in opposition to Europe, the May delivery is at a premium against spot, and from the scarcity of offers it looks as if these are right, who pretend that the contribution of U.S. for export is hitherto very small, whilst Canada is estimated to have already shipped 65 per cent. of her surplus. But for both these states a good deal will depend how the growth of the new crop, for which, so far, the promises are remarkably good, will continue. If prospects are good, farmers might dispose of larger quantities of their holdings, but all this is too far away to be considered. There is another element presenting itself to serious reflection, and this is the situation of the new Plate crop, which is not at all any longer so favorably spoken of lately. News are conflicting, but one thing seems to be sure, viz., that at least if no harm there is certainly a delay, and even if this delay should only be a fortnight it would make a nice hole in our available quantities during next three months and once more will become confirmed our opinion that the near future presents itself quite hopeful and that there are no reasons for low prices.

Feeding Articles are very well maintained, without however any special feature worth mentioning. Linned is again very strong with prices recovering speedily of late, the main stimulants being a marked reserve on the part of shippers, conflicting weather reports, and also fresh ascending movement in America, some Nov-Dec. Manitoba flaxseed being repurchased up to 36. The small consumptive demand accounts for the very quiet markets we had during last week, but the above new factors may soon drive prices for oil to a high level and bring about more regular trading at better prices. It decidedly looks as if we ought not to entertain any hopes for cheaper prices during the coming season.

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for May delivery:

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Jan. 5	108	37 1/2	195
Jan. 6	109 1/2	37 1/2	198
Jan. 7	108 1/2	38 1/2	200
Jan. 8	109 1/2	38 1/2	204 1/2
Jan. 10	108 1/2	38 1/2	203
Jan. 11	108 1/2	38 1/2	203

Liverpool General Market Report

(From Corn Trade News, Liverpool, Dec. 21, 1909)

Wheat cargoes are quiet but holders are firm. Pacific Coast cargoes.—41/9 (approx. \$1.25 1/2) asked for 14,000 qrs. Blue Stem lately sailed. 40/3 (approx. \$1.21 3/4) asked for 13,600 qrs. Red Walls, C. I. 1/1. Australian wheat cargoes.—12/15,000 qrs. four parts Dec-Jan. is held at 39/6 (approx. \$1.18 1/2). 39/3 (approx. \$1.17 3/4) buys 14,000 qrs. three parts Jan.-Feb. A steamer of 6,400 tons South Australian, Dec-Jan. offers at 39/9 (approx. \$1.19 1/2). 39/6 (approx. \$1.18 1/2) bidding. Parcels of Australian to Liverpool for Dec-Jan. offer at 39/4 1/2 (approx. \$1.19 1/4). 39/1 1/2 (approx. \$1.17 1/2) wanted for Jan.-Feb. Russian wheat cargoes are quiet and rather easier. 4,000 Ulka on fair sample, shipping-shipped, offers at 38/9 (approx. \$1.16 3/4). Azoff-Black Sea afloat offers at

40/- (approx. \$1.20). Jan. 39/6 to 41/- (approx. \$1.18 1/2 to \$1.20). Steamers Azima Dec-Jan. are held at 40/9 to 42/- (approx. \$1.22 1/2 to \$1.26).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—4,500 tons Rosafe 62 lbs. Jan., is held at 39/- (approx. \$1.17). 38/3 (approx. \$1.14 3/4) about value for Jan.-Feb. 37/6 (approx. \$1.12 1/2) wanted for 5,000 tons Barusso, 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool Rosafe, 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb., offer at 37/7 1/2 (approx. \$1.12 1/2). 37/1 1/2 (approx. \$1.11 1/2) asked for Barusso, 62 lbs., same position. 36/9 (approx. \$1.10 1/2) asked for Feb.-March. 37/- (approx. \$1.11) asked in London for Barusso, 62 lbs., Feb.-March.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool opened quiet, closing firm about 1 1/2 d. advance. Parcels to London closed firmer.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pel. L'p'l.)	Afloat	38/9	approx. \$1.16 1/4
No. 1 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	39/-	" 1.17
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	38/6	" 1.15 1/2
No. 3 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	38/-	" 1.14
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pel. Ldn.)	Jan.-Feb.	39/9	" 1.19 1/2
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Dec-Jan.	39/3	" 1.17 1/2
No. 3 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	39/1 1/2	" 1.17 1/2

Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are firm but quiet
Choice White Kurrachee Nov.-Dec. 8/4 1/2 approx. \$1.20 3-5
Choice White Kurrachee Dec.-Jan. 8/4 " 1.20
Choice White Kurrachee Jan.-Feb. 8/3 " 1.18 4-5

Indian parcels for London are firm but dearer.
Choice White Kurrachee Afloat 42/6 approx. \$1.27 1/2
Choice White Kurrachee Dec.-Jan. 42/3 " 1.26 1/2
Red Kurrachee Afloat 42/- " 1.26
No. 2 Arab Calcutta April-May 40/3 " 1.20 1/2

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY DEC. 15.	10-12,000 qrs. South Australian-Victorian, Jan.-Feb. shipment	38/7 1/2	approx. \$1.15 1/2
THURSDAY, DEC. 16.	4,500 tons Rosafe, Jan.-Feb. shipment	37/9	approx. \$1.13 1/2
FRIDAY, DEC. 17.	6,000 tons Victorian, shipping-shipped	41/1 1/2	approx. \$1.23

SALES OF PARCELS

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15.	2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Jan.	37/9	approx. \$1.13 1/2
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Jan.	38/9	" 1.16 1/2	
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/1 1/2	" 1.17 1/2	
THURSDAY, DEC. 16.	2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Dec.	39/3	approx. \$1.17 1/2
FRIDAY, DEC. 17.	2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	39/7 1/2	approx. \$1.18 1/2
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Dec.	39/-	" 1.17	
SATURDAY, DEC. 18.	1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	39/-	approx. \$1.17
MONDAY, DEC. 20.	1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Just Due	39/6	approx. \$1.18 1/2
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Arrived	39/3	" 1.17 1/2	
TUESDAY, DEC. 21.	2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	38/-	approx. \$1.14
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	38/10 1/2	" 1.16 1/2	
3,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	38/3	" 1.14 1/2	
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Dec.-Jan.	37 9	" 1.13 1/2	

Liverpool Spot Cash

	Per 100 lbs.	Per bush.
New Zealand	9/0 1/2	approx. \$1.30
1 Nor. Man., new 8/4	"	1.20
2 Nor. Man., new 8/3	"	1.18 4-5
3 Nor. Man., new 8/2	"	1.18 3-5
3 Nor. Man., old 8/1 1/2	"	1.20
Chu. White Karachi—		
Ord. terms	8/4 1/2	1.20 3-5
Red Karachi—		
Ord. terms	8/2 1/2	1.18 1-5
1 Hd. Winter, new 8/4 1/2	"	1.20 3-5
Barusso	8/5 1/2	1.21 4-5
Russian	8/4	1.20

are not increasing very fast, and the farmer is marketing his grain very slowly. We think this will be the manner in which he will market the balance of the crop now in his hands, and if so we should see steady markets with not very much fluctuation either way, as while the speculator may come into the market and boost it up for a while, he soon gets tired if he has to carry a big load. On the other hand if the farmer holds his wheat on a declining market this always helps to put prices up again. We expect to see receipts of wheat increase within the next two or three weeks.

World's shipments are keeping ahead of last year, and with all the big shipments the world's stocks are not as heavy as they were last year at this time by about thirty million bushels, which goes to show that the consumption during the past season has been much greater than ever before, and that there are a great many more holes to fill with our wheat than has been the case in the past number of years. However, prices are good and unless farmers intend holding their wheat until on in the summer, we think it a good idea to sell at least part of their holdings now.

Oats have been strong and the market has had an advance. There has been some oats worked for export. Shipments are not increasing and we think farmers will hold this grain back and not sell unless they get a good price for them.

Barley has been steady with a fair demand but we think the price is low.

Dull Wheat Market

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN Co's. OFFICE, WINNIPEG, JAN. 11, 1910.

Wheat.—During the past week, there has not been very much change. It advanced slightly during the latter part of last week, while yesterday and today it has declined. No. 1 Northern wheat closing today at 1/2 cent under where it closed a week ago. Old Country markets have not been taking our wheat very fast. Export demand has been very limited. Most of the demand for our wheat has been from speculators, and we are of the opinion that the speculator at the present time is carrying most of the wheat. In the meantime Old Country markets seem to be able to get all the wheat to meet their immediate requirements, and are not bidding very fast for ours. Stocks in Fort William

The Week's Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending Jan. 7: Spring Wheat

Table with columns for quantity and inspection status for Spring Wheat. Includes rows for One Northern, Two Northern, Three Northern, No. 4, Feed, Rejected 1, Rejected 2, No grade, Rejected, Condemned, No. 5, No. 6.

Table for Winter Wheat inspection. Includes rows for No. 1 Alberta Red, No. 2 Alberta Red, No. 3 Alberta Red, No. 4 R.W., No. 2 White, No. 1 Mixed, No. 4 R.W.

Table for Oats inspection. Includes rows for No. 1 C.W., No. 2 C.W., No. 3, Rejected, No grade, Extra 1 Feed, No. 1 Feed, No. 2 Feed.

Table for Barley inspection. Includes rows for No. 3 Extra, No. 3, No. 4, Rejected.

Table for Rye and Flax inspection. Includes rows for No. 1 Rye, No. 1 N.W. Manitoba, No. 1 Manitoba, Rejected, No. 1 Flax, No. 2 Flax.

TOTALS table for grain inspection. Lists totals for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax seed, Rye.

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William, and Port Arthur, on Jan. 7 was 4,614,366.20 bushels, as against 4,337,833 bushels last week, and 4,668,411.30 bushels last year. Total shipments for the week were 691,238 bushels, last year 574,996 bushels. Amount of each grade was:

Table showing stocks of No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Nor., No. 2 Nor., No. 3 Nor., No. 4, No. 5, and Other grades.

Table showing stocks of No. 1 White, No. 2, No. 3 White, and Mixed.

Table showing stocks of Barley and Flax.

Table showing stocks of Wheat on passage and Corn.

Canadian Visible

Table showing Canadian visible stocks for Ft. William, Pt. Arthur, Depot H'r., Meaford, Mid. Tiffin, Collingwood, Owen S'd., Goderich, Sarnia, Pt. Ed.

Table showing grain stocks for Pt. Chorne, Kingston, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B.

Tot. visible 13,281,115 (3,079,764 1,010,662 Last week, 8,963,323 4,538,449 795,243 Last year, 6,665,732 3,378,903 754,223 In above totals for visible is included 1,282,509 bushels of wheat, 572,974 bushels, oats, and 112,101 bushels of barley in store in holds of vessels in Canadian terminal harbors and 3,462,171 bushels of Canadian wheat in store at Buffalo and Duluth.

World's Wheat Shipments

Table showing world's wheat shipments by region: American, Russia, Danube, Argentine, India, Various.

Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag: OILYVIE FLOUR MILLS CO.— Royal Household, Mount Royal, Glenora Patents, Manitoba Strong Bakers.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.— Five Roses, Lakewood, Harvest Queen, Medora, XXXX.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.— Purity, Three Stars, Battle Patent, Maitland Bakers, Huron, XXXX.

Hudson's Bay Co.— Hungarian Patent, Strathcona, Leader.

Rolled Oats

Table showing prices for rolled oats in 80-lb. sacks, 40-lb. sacks, 20-lb. sacks, and 8-lb. sacks.

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton: Bran, Shorts.

CROPPED FEEDS: Barley, per ton, in sacks; Oats; Barley and Oats.

Potatoes

Winnipeg dealers look for an advance in the price of this commodity during the next two weeks. Because of the extremely cold weather there are very few potatoes being shipped. The quotation at present is 40c. a bushel.

Hay

Quotations on hay are still maintained as follows:

Table showing prices for Native Hay, Timothy No. 1, Timothy No. 2.

Stockyard Receipts

The following gives the number of cattle, sheep and hogs received at the C.P.R. stockyards during the week ending Jan. 8, and their disposition:

Table showing stockyard receipts for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Includes rows for From C.P.R. points, From C.N.R. points, Butchers east this week, Consumed locally, Stockers west, Butchers held over, Total.

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By Northwest Hide and Fur Co. Green frozen hides, Green frozen calf, Dry Flint butcher hides, Dry rough and fallen hides, Tallow, per pound, Wool.

Winnipeg Live Stock

By BATES & McLEAN Stockyards, Winnipeg, Jan. 11 Receipts of cattle have been very light for several days, and prices are maintained the same as last week. Choice export steers, Good export steers, Choice butcher steers.

Attention is called to quotations on this page offered by Winnipeg retail dealers to farmers who ship their products direct to them, thus eliminating the profits of the middleman. These quotations are for butter, eggs, dressed poultry, and dressed meat delivered in first class shape in Winnipeg. The guide has been enabled in the past few months to put many producers in direct communication with the retailers, and all letters on this subject will be answered promptly.

From the live stock prices given on this page, an interesting comparison may be made of the quotations in Winnipeg, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, and Great Britain.

Table showing prices for Butcher cows, Good to choice bulls, Choice calves, Medium calves.

Swine

The keen demand for hogs which was felt last week is more pronounced this week, with the result that prices have made a sharp advance. Quotations are as follows: Choice hogs, Rough sows, Stags.

Lambs and Mutton

Shipments are light and the following prices are being paid: Choice lambs, Local sheep, Ontario sheep.

Dressed Meat

Retail dealers in Winnipeg are offering the following prices for dressed meats delivered in good clean shape: Hind quarter beef, Dressed hogs, Dressed hogs, over 200 lbs., Heavy Veal, Small calf, under 100 lbs., Dressed lamb, Dressed Mutton.

Dressed Poultry

Winnipeg retailers who purchase direct from the producer quote the following prices per pound for dressed poultry, dry plucked, and with the head and feet off: Chickens, Fowls.

Table showing prices for Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.

Butter and Eggs

The quotations given in The Guide for these products are those secured from retail merchants in Winnipeg who purchase direct from the farmer. For this week they offer as follows for butter and eggs laid down in Winnipeg: Choice Dairy Butter, Choice Separator, 1 lb. p., New Laid Eggs (7 days or under), Cooking Eggs (Candied).

British Live Stock

Table showing prices for British live stock: States steers from, Canadians, Ranchers, Heifers, Bulls.

Montreal

The offerings during last week consisted of 1,515 cattle, 250 hogs, 1,100 sheep and lambs and 2,250 hogs. The trade was slow, but the prices of cattle have an upward tendency. Prime beefs sold at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c. per lb., pretty good animals 4 to 5c., and common stock 3 to 3 1/2c. per lb. Calves sold at 3c. to near 6c. per lb. Sheep are about 4 1/2c. per lb., lambs at 6 1/2 to 9 1/2c. per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 9 to 9 1/2c. per lb.

Toronto Live Stock

TOP PRICES Cattle.—Butchers, \$5.75; exporters, \$6. Hogs.—Top price off cars, \$8.50. Sheep.—Export ewes, \$4.65; spring lambs \$7.00.

Chicago Live Stock

Table showing Chicago live stock prices: CATTLE PRICES (Number, Extreme range, Bulk of sales) and HOG PRICES (Mixed, Heavy, Light Packing, Mediums and Selected, and Butchers Shipping).

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM JANUARY 5—11, INCLUSIVE

Large table showing grain quotations in store at Fort William from January 5-11, inclusive. Columns include DATE, WHEAT (1* to 8), BARLEY (3, 4), OATS (2cw, 3cw), and FLAX (1NW, 1Man, Rej.).

..... 22c.
 14 to 15c.
 13 to 14c.

d Eggs
 in the Corns
 re those secured
 in Winnipeg who
 the farmer. For
 follows for butter
 Winnipeg:
 27-30c.
 p. 27-30c.
 or under) 30c.
 l) 28c.

e Stock
 13 13½
 12½ 13
 10 11½
 10 11½
 9 10

real
 g last week con-
 250 calves, 1,100
 2,250 hogs. The
 he prices of cattle
 cy. Prime heaves
 lb., pretty good
 d common stock
 alves sold at 8c.
 Sheep are about
 6½ to 6c. per lb.
 old at 9 to 9½ lb

Winnipeg retail
 eliminating
 butter, eggs,
 in Winnipeg.
 ny producers
 this subject

comparison
 al, Toronto.

ve Stock
 ICES
 75: exporters, 86.
 cars, 88.50.
 14.85: spring lambs

ve Stock
 al, Jan. 8.)
PRICES
 reme Bulk of
 ange sales
 1.25-8.00 \$5.50-6.80
 1.25-7.00 5.00-6.00
 1.30-8.05 5.60-7.00
 1.30-8.00 5.40-6.90
 1.35-7.65 5.00-5.75
 1.25-8.05 \$5.50-7.00
 1.15-8.50 5.25-7.10
 1.10-9.25 5.40-7.40
 1.85-7.50 5.00-6.75
 1.50-6.35 4.85-5.75

ICES
 Heavy Light
 acking Packing
 d Selected Selected
 hiping Shipping
 55-400 135-193
 lbs. lbs.
 40-8.75 - \$8.25-8.65
 8.50-8.85 8.35-8.75
 8.65-9.05 8.55-9.00
 8.50-8.90 8.40-8.85

5.75-6.30 \$5.40-6.10
 4.10-4.45 4.10-4.40
 6.25-6.55 6.25-6.50
 5.15-5.40 5.05-5.30
 4.45-4.82½ 4.30-4.70

CLUSIVE

S FLAX	
ew. 1NW 1Man Rej.	
13
13
13½	192 190
14
14½	196 194
14
14	197

"OUR FRIEND ON THE WALL"



THAT'S how the farmer's whole family soon gets to regard the rural telephone

UNTIL you have actually learned from our Bulletin 2716 just what use the farm telephone really would be to you, you probably will keep on thinking that a telephone is a luxury not for the farmer.



Perhaps you partly realise the value of a telephone but imagine it takes a lot of capital and organization and outlay to instal a 'phone in a rural community.



Send for Bulletin 2716 ("Rural Telephone Equipment") and you will learn that both ideas are wrong,—'way, 'way wrong. The Bulletin is free, but it is instructive. It tells—



—how to interest your neighbors, every one of them, in farm telephone service;—



—how to get up a company, with very little ready money, to equip yourselves with the same good telephone service they have in the great cities;—



—and it also shows you where, how, and why the installation of such a service on your farm will actually *save* money instead of *costing* money.

"Our Friend on the Wall"
 For one thing, the telephone will surely help you to get better prices for what you sell, and help you to sell it to the best advantage every time. A couple of minutes talk over the 'phone will post you as to how the market is *that day*. Even a daily newspaper could only tell you how the market was *the day before*.

"Our Friend on the Wall"
 If sudden sickness comes, with the horses far off in the fields at work, or the menfolk away, or nobody able to drive in for the doctor,—there's the 'friend on the wall' instantly ready to summon help. And help may mean life as against death. Because some illnesses develop to a hopeless degree in the extra time it would take to go and get the doctor.

"Our Friend on the Wall"
 Suppose you think of cutting your hay to-day because the weather looks like holding fair. The telephone would ascertain for you just what the weather man says the weather will be to-morrow. That might make the difference for you between profit and a big loss.

"Our Friend on the Wall"
 When the womenfolk are lonesome and want a chat with their neighbors—when you want help in case of fire—when the young folks want to get a jolly little party together quickly for a little fun—when you want to know the outcome of some important event—in a hundred ways, every day of the farmer's year, winter, summer, spring or fall, the rural telephone saves, helps, economises time, spares trouble—and earns its cost so often over and over that you will know in a week after it's in that it *makes* money for you *instead* of costing money.

Please send for Bulletin 2716 Do that to-day—it costs nothing to read it, and it will tell you a great deal you want to know.



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 Address
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WINNIPEG 539 Henry Avenue
VANCOUVER 918 Pender Street, W.
REGINA
CALGARY

You Cannot Afford Any Roofing Which is Not Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years

Oshawa-shingled roofs are guaranteed for twenty-five years. No other roofing is guaranteed for five minutes.

SO put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles." Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter-century.

Then watch him dodge. See him evade. Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody, of Someplace, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1884 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-five years to come.

There is your roof-insurance for the future. There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on.

There is \$250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable reputation back of that guarantee. And there is the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of that guarantee.

So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make—Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

This is the Roofing For Your Money

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust defying metal—in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay wooden shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather proof roofs. They are fireproof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the under-side of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider?—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

Get Your Copy of This Free Book

Send your name and address to the nearest Pedlar place. Tell them you want your free copy of "Roofing Right."

When you have read that book through, you will know more about roofing than a good many experts know. It gives you facts, proofs, figures.

Get it and read it. Get it even if you don't expect to do any roofing for some time yet. It will put you right on the whole roofing question.

With the book will come a copy of our Guarantee. Study that, too, and see how fair and square and straightforward it is. See what positive protection it gives the man who buys Oshawa Steel Shingles.



I know, of course, that some salesman for some other roofing material is liable to tell you there some "catch" about Pedlar's guarantee.

And you can't wonder at his saying so. How else could

he meet the great, big, dollars-and-cents value that guarantee has for the man who buys Oshawa Shingles?

But you know right well that a concern cannot stay in business unless it does business strictly on the level. Our business was founded by my father in 1861. To-day this is the biggest factory of the kind in the British Empire. Our capital is a quarter of a million. You can easily find out our business standing.

So, seriously, do you imagine for a minute we would dare issue a guarantee that wasn't square?

Take my personal word for it—the Pedlar guarantee is exactly what this advertisement says it is.

Send for a copy of it and see for yourself. You won't doubt its good faith then. That is, certain.

G. A. Pedlar

Sample Shingle Free

WITH the book will come a sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-Shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle. Send for it and the Book and Guarantee—Send now.

It Will Pay You to Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 26. Address nearest place:

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

ESTABLISHED 1861

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42-46 Prince William St.

QUEBEC
127 Rue du Pont.

MONTREAL
321-3 Craig St.

OTTAWA
423 Sumner St.

TORONTO
111-113 Bay St.

LONDON
86 King St.

CHATHAM
200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR
45 Cumberland St.

WINNIPEG
76 Lombard St.

REGINA
1901 Railway St. South

CALGARY
215 12th Ave. W.

VANCOUVER
821 Powell St.

VICTORIA
434 Kingston St.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES.

WRITE FOR DETAILS.

MENTION THIS PAPER.