

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



During the past four months thirty-two new Associations have been organized in Manitoba. There never was a time of such progress in the history of this Giant Young Organization.

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"

APRIL 20th, 1910

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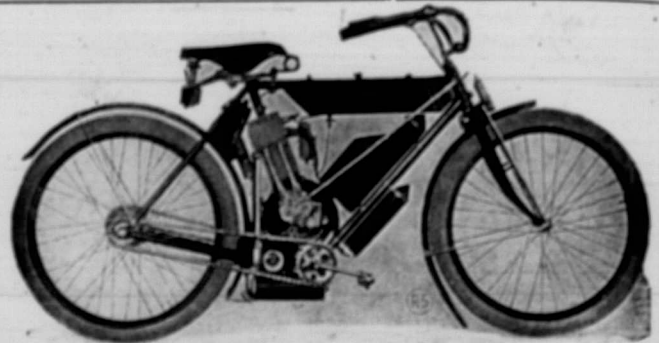
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Announcement

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Quite a number of subscriptions to The Guide will expire during the next few weeks. You can tell when your subscription expires by watching the label that appears each week on the front cover of your paper. This issue is No. 38. If your label is No. 41 your subscription will expire in three weeks. If it is 38 then your subscription expires with this issue. We want you with us. Send us your dollar at once and help along the cause. We have a great many good things in store for our readers during the coming year and do not want any person to miss a single copy.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Putting on the Screws



How the Farmer Benefits by a Protective Tariff

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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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APRIL 20th, 1910

POWER TO OUR ARM

On another page of this issue of THE GUIDE will be seen a resolution passed unanimously by the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association repudiating the charges of partisanship made against THE GUIDE. We are glad to publish this resolution, though we knew before that the executive was composed of fair-minded men who would support a fearless and independent paper such as THE GUIDE has always been. Of course, we knew that our opponents, who are the opponents of the farmers interests, would endeavor in every way to discredit THE GUIDE. But we will continue upon our course, and backed by the independent farmers of the west we do not fear any efforts that may be made by their enemies to discredit both the farmers and THE GUIDE. Independent we have been and will continue to be.

KILL THE RETAILERS' TRUST

It is up to the members of the House of Commons to keep their eyes upon the bill which has just passed the senate to incorporate the Retail Merchants' Association. This bill will be before the House of Commons at once and the merchants are lobbying in earnest to have it become law. Once they have it passed they will be able to put the screws upon the producers and consumers harder than ever. It was owing to the lobbying of the Retail Merchants that the co-operation bill was killed. They saw that the co-operation bill, if it became law, would give the consumers an opportunity to do their own business if the merchants did not give them a square deal. Now, after having the consumers turned down they want to form a trust that will levy still heavier toll from the men who support them. The consumers keep the merchants alive and have no objection to paying them a legitimate profit on their business, but they do object to placing themselves at the mercy of any merchants. In the United States the Retail Merchants have got such a grip on the consumers that they are now one of the strongest combines in the Republic—a land of great combines. Are we to have the same thing in Canada? We certainly will if the members of the House of Commons betray their constituents and give the merchants the power to form a combine. We hope the members will do their duty and relegate the retail merchants' bill to the waste paper basket under the committee table.

TO REGULATE THE COMBINES

There is a bill now before the House of Commons which provides machinery whereby combines, trusts and mergers which unduly enhance the price of any commodity may be brought to terms. The bill is fathered by Hon. MacKenzie King and is backed by the government. The bill aims at regulating the combines through moral influence by means of publicity, but it provides for criminal proceedings and heavy penalties in case other means fail. Under the provisions of this bill the people of Canada can have a combine investigated without bearing all the cost themselves as is the case under the present farcical law in force. Under the new bill, when any producers believe there is a combine they can go before a judge of high court and make out a prima facie case, and after that the government will assume the cost and the investigation. This puts the machinery of the law within reach of the farmers. Take the case of the cement merger. A few farmers can go before a judge and show that the prices of that commodity have been jumped beyond all reason since the formation of the trust. The government will then step in and order an investigation. This investigation will be conducted by a board of three. The complainants will name one member, the trust or merger will name one member, and these two will choose the chairman. If they fail to agree the government will name the chairman, who must be a judge of high court. This board will have all the powers of a court and will summon witnesses and investigate the matter thoroughly. Care will be taken that full publicity is given to all the facts and it is hoped that the publicity will have a good effect upon the trusts. In case the board finds that a combine does really exist and that the price of cement is unduly enhanced the combine will be given a certain time in which to reduce the price to the figure named by the board. If this is not done the government will then proceed against the men who control the trust and they can be severely punished. The bill also gives the government power to reduce the tariff, if necessary, upon any commodity, in order to bring the price down to the proper level.

There can be no doubt but that this new law will assist in the work of regulating the trusts and securing a square deal for the people of Canada. It is legislation along the right line. It is time that something was done to protect the farmers of Canada from the rapacity of the corporations.

There is something which the government is overlooking in this matter. When there is grievance to be remedied the ordinary common sense way of proceeding is to remove the cause. The cause of the combines is the protection afforded to them by the tariff. If the government wanted to settle the question as to whether there was a combine the quickest way to find out would be to reduce the tariff on cement. If the tariff was taken off of cement the price would come down at once. However, the government has to be careful in handling their friends, the corporations, so it is useless to expect too much at once. The Canadian Council of Agriculture will be among the first to invoke the aid of the new law. They will soon set the government to work to see if there is not a combine in control of the wire fence, cement and cotton industries. We only hope the government will not be forced by the corporations to give up the idea of passing this bill. Let the good work proceed, but we maintain that to reduce the tariff would be the quickest and surest method of handling the combines.

WAITING FOR THE COMMISSION

We have been waiting for the appointment of the Manitoba elevator commission. If the new act is to aid the farmers towards securing relief from the exactions of the Elevator Combine during the coming grain season, there will have to be a lot of work done first.

The Grain Growers' Elevator Committee have submitted four names to the government and we believe they named three men as a first choice who can make the Elevator Bill the most successful possible under the circumstances. We do not want to urge undue haste upon the government of Manitoba, but we think they have had plenty of time to appoint the elevator commission. As soon as the commission is named, if it is composed of men suitable to the Grain Growers, and we have the assurance of the government that it will be, the farmers will be anxious to see Manitoba government elevators all over the province. Under the competent, impartial commission which the government will appoint, the farmers will have the assurance that the full powers of the new law will be put into motion at once to have the elevator system in Manitoba made over in the interest of the farmers of the province. We hope before another issue of THE GUIDE goes to the country that we shall have the pleasure of announcing the names of a satisfactory elevator commission that will take hold of the new act and give to the farmers the best it will provide.

SOMETHING TO THINK OVER

The season of the year has now arrived when the farmers will be too busy in the fields to give much time and attention to the work of the local branch associations of which they are members. However, working in the field does not require generally that the mind shall be actively engaged on the same work that is being done by the hands. As the farmers are driving over their fields, putting them into crop and later harvesting them, their minds will be free to take up a great many subjects of interest. Among the subjects that should receive most careful attention, is that of the function of the local branch associations. The three western provinces are now organized into local branches on a scale which has never before been approached in Canada. Each one of these branches should be the centre of thought, intelligence, activity and progress for its community. Though it may be called by any name, the name does not limit the scope for activity. Through their local branch associations the farmers of Western Canada have an opportunity to revolutionize the civilization of the west. If the local branches do their duty the next ten years will see such changes in the three western provinces as would not have been deemed possible five years ago, even by the most advanced thinkers. During the summer is the time to outline schemes for fulfilment during the winter. It will be but a few months before harvest is done and leisure time will come again. Plans should be made which will insure the permanency of each local branch association. If the organization is to be of value to the farmers of the community it must be permanent. The work of the association should be such that the youngest members could look ahead to the future and have some incentive to put their shoulders to the wheel. The educational work that could be done in the local branches is without limit. It should be a training school to fit the farmer and his son, and his wife and his daughters, to play their parts in the rearing of a high standard of civilization. It would be well to have some definite course outlined for study and discussion during the winter months. Haphazard methods seldom produce satisfactory results.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES IGNORED

The true principles of democracy are not sufficiently understood, nor are they as clearly adhered to in Canada, as they should be under a real democratic government. In Canada, we are inclined to boast at times that we have the most democratic form of government in the world. We elect our representatives in our various houses of parliament, and from these representatives the government, or cabi-

not ministers are chosen. These ministers are responsible to the people—that is, they are supposed to be. In this way we have responsible government. As a matter of fact, however, our system of government places the men in authority too far away from the people. Our governments are day by day becoming more of the opinion that they are the rulers of the people rather than their servants. This idea, which prevails to too great an extent is due largely to the attitude which farmers take towards governments. It is also due to the fact that a great percentage of the tax payers and electors of Canada do not consider very carefully the exact relation existing between governments and the people.

While we have a good system of government in Canada in many ways, yet it can be greatly improved upon. Our governments are no better or worse than the electors make them. If we place a government in power and leave it there with undisputed control for a number of years, the government soon begins to consider that it is the dictator of the people who elected it. When a government gets to this position it is inclined to regard rather lightly the wishes of the people. Thus it is that great corporations gain their control over governments. Corporations have no votes, but the men who control them also control a great deal of money and influence. Thus the further the government gets away from the people the nearer it gets to the corporations. It is largely the same with every government in Canada. The corporations are organized and know how to go after what they want. The people are not so well organized and expect their governments to protect them. The interests of a corporation should be considered from the standpoint of the people, because the government should represent the people and the people only. This is a subject which should be given a great deal of thought by the farmers of Canada. They should see to it that the men they elect really represent them and are their servants and not their masters.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY PROMISES

According to newspaper reports, the Dominion government will bring down in the supplementary estimates during the present session in the House of Commons, an appropriation to be spent on the Hudson's Bay Railway. Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, is the main authority for this statement. The Toronto Globe had been devoting some space to a criticism of the Hudson's Bay railway project, and endeavored to throw cold water on the scheme. This is a narrow-minded effort on the part of a great journal to endeavor to stop the wheels of progress in the west. In eastern Canada they cannot understand the rate at which we are travelling in this country. A little advance in population and crop production in Eastern Canada means a great deal, but when they come to consider the immense advance made in the west, it is hard for the eastern mind to appreciate the hard facts. We are glad to know that the Dominion government aims at an attempt to fulfil its promise of "immediate construction" of the Hudson's Bay Railway. It is time that some move was made at Ottawa towards this end. Investigations have been going on for years, and the people of Canada have been led to believe that there was mountains of information in the possession of the government of a nature to warrant going ahead with the construction of the railway. The people of the west have been of the same idea and they have their hearts set upon a road to the bay. There is not only some sentiment in the matter but also a great deal of business judgment. It is a matter of practical importance to the farmers of the west, that the road to the bay be constructed at once. The time for dallying and playing with the question has gone by. Pre-election promises are becoming played out, and in future governments

that hold the confidence of the people must make up their minds that they must do something for the people at other times, than immediately before elections. Putting an appropriation in the estimates is useless unless it is spent immediately upon construction.

IMMIGRATION SHOULD BE RESTRICTED

The present season promises the greatest immigration in the history of Canada. Already immigrants from the Old Country and also United States, are pouring into Canada by the thousands, and the end of the season will no doubt see several hundred thousand new citizens in the Canadian West. It is very pleasing to all that our country is so attractive that it draws men from all nations. If they are all of the right calibre, they will greatly assist in building up the west. What we need chiefly is men who will bring their families and locate on farms and remain there. We have no need of more population for our cities, as these centres will be built up plenty fast enough by the return from the country. We want men with their families who know how to do the work on the farm and who can make a success of it. The best settlers are those who have had practical experience in farming and bring with them sufficient capital to make a good start in a new country, where conditions may not be quite so favorable as in the land from whence they came. This is what should be kept in mind by the immigration authorities. There can be no question but that a great many people that came into Canada in years past as immigrants have been of very little benefit to Canada. Of course it is impossible to tell how every man will turn out, from a casual inspection. However, the man that comes into the country should not only be financially qualified, but should be physically and morally qualified, to take out citizenship in this country. It would be far better to have a slightly reduced population of high class, than to have a great population of low physical and moral quality. If we bring in people to this country who are lower than ourselves in the intellectual, physical and moral standard, then they will have a detrimental effect upon the present population. If we bring in only the very highest class, they will have an elevating influence. We cannot afford to bring in the lower class, because it is too great a menace to our civilization. There are plenty of desirable people in the world who would like to come to Western Canada, without encouraging any of the undesirables. The winnowing machine should be kept in operation continually at the points where immigrants enter Canada. The good seed alone should be allowed to enter and the chaff should all be returned to its original dwelling place. Let us not work too hard for quantity, but rather for quality.

JUST A POSSIBILITY

Down in the State of New York a great many people are righteously indignant over the way in which John Jacob Astor is securing land upon which to maintain a princely estate. By the time he completes his purchase he will own a great number of farms, also several villages. All this means a great deal of destruction and a distinct loss in productive capacity. It is said that Astor will employ only 40 persons on his estate, where formerly there was quite a population. This is what is occurring away down in New York State, but it has a moral bearing very closely upon conditions in Western Canada. At the present rate at which great fortunes are being piled up through the aid of special privileges, Western Canada is certainly facing a danger. We have in this western country millions of acres of land that are as yet vacant. Upwards of thirty million acres are now owned by two great corporations and other millions of acres are controlled by smaller corporations. All this land is held out of use and is being kept by its owners for a high price. These

vast holdings were a straight gift of the natural resources of Canada to corporations. On a smaller scale this same principle is involved in land ownership over the entire west. Land is being held out of use by the speculator continually. Every bit of this idle land is increasing in value at an enormous rate such as is not being equalled probably anywhere in the world. This increase in value is being created by the working people of this country. Almost the whole of it being done by the farmers. In addition to the crops they are raising, the farmers are adding millions untold to the value of the vacant land near them, yet in return, they do not get a single advantage from that vacant land. True, the system of taxation in the western provinces is an improvement on that of the eastern provinces and many other countries. The fact that improvements are not taxed is a great benefit to the farmers, but it is only one step in the right direction. Not only should the improvements upon farm land be not taxed, but the idle land should be more heavily taxed. The portion of the unearned increment of this idle land should certainly go into the public treasury. The municipalities should have power to impose a heavier tax on land held for speculation than on the land which is being honestly worked by the farmers. Of course when this principle of taxation is advocated, a great many people will at once arise and shout, "Henry Georgeism." Certainly it is along the line of policy laid down by the "Prophet of San Francisco," only Henry George went still further. It is not well to go too far at one move, but it is certainly advisable to protect our farmers. If some move is not made to protect them, the future of Western Canada will see landlordism in existence on the scale unknown in other lands. It is already in existence to a great extent and may have some benefits, but the wealthiest, wisest, happiest people that can live in and develop any country, are those who own the land upon which they live.

A man who works honestly during the day and devotes a portion of his leisure hours daily to good books and study will forge to the front in any line of work in which he may be engaged.

Let us have the elevator commission so we can get to work and prepare for the wheat crop this fall. The Combine is tottering; let us keep them going.

When we reduce the spread between people and governments it will be of more value to the farmers than reducing the spread between street and track—and that is considerable.

The investigation now being made at the terminal elevators may show something of interest. When rogues are to be watched, however, it is better not to give them warning. Any man can be straight for a short time if he knows the eyes of the law are upon him.

The farther the probe goes into the Great Waterways deal the less there seems to be in it. It has the appearance of some of the systems of high finance.

The past generation has seen wonderful changes in conditions. The day when the farmer was regarded as the peasant and fit only to work for the support of his "betters" has gone by. The profession of agriculture has come to the front faster than any other occupation in the last fifty years. The farmer, who once was looked upon as a clodhopper, is now rightfully regarded as the mainstay of the nation. Day by day the farmer looms larger on the horizon. What has been the cause of it? Education. "Knowledge is power" was never proved more true than in the case of the farmers.

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The Grain Grower's Guide

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It Will Stop the Spoils System in Canada



SINCE the plan of direct legislation has been endorsed by the great majority of Grain Growers' Associations, and United Farmers' Unions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta it has become a subject of live, pulsating interest to the members. The system

proposed of the initiative, referendum and recall has been acclaimed by nine-tenths of those who have had the matter explained to them as a remedy for the present day legislative evils.

In view of this, then, it will be opportune to trace the beginnings of effective thought on this subject, and to examine the progress of its advancement in the world to the present time.

The drift of public sentiment towards the extension of the initiative and referendum is shown by the early articles written upon the subject. In 1886 Professor A. V. Dicey of Oxford University wrote on the referendum in "The Nation"; in 1888 Boyd Winchester, U. S. Minister in Switzerland, began to write about Swiss institutions; Professor Bernard Moses in the following year published an essay on "The Federal Government of Switzerland" and Sir Francis Adams "Swiss Confederation" also appeared in 1889.

In 1890 the "Universal Reviews" contained an article on the referendum by E. A. Freeman, and W. D. McCrackan wrote a series of letters on the initiative and referendum for the New York Evening Post, and followed them with articles in other publications. In 1891-2 many writers took up the subject, and the first direct legislation organization in America was formed in Newark in 1892. There is now a National Direct Legislation League.

Since the early nineties there has been so much written on the subject that today it requires six or eight pages of small type to record the titles of the books and leading articles which have been published in the United States and Canada. That there is nothing partizan about the movement is shown by the fact that it has received support from the press of all shades of political partizanship. In some of the states in the union it has been made a plank in the platform of every party in the state. In England the conservative party has stated the referendum as one of its leading aims, and in Australia a powerful movement is on foot to secure the obligatory referendum in case of any deadlocks or legislative disagreement between the two houses.

Endorsed by Leaders of Thought

Among the supporters of direct legislation are such men as John Wanamaker, William J. Bryan, John J. Woolley, the prohibitionist, Samuel Gompers, labor leader, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, William Dean Howells, Arthur J. Balfour, Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Jr. and Frances E. Willard.

William Dean Howells wrote "I am altogether in favor of the initiative and referendum as the only means of allowing the people really to take part in making their laws and governing themselves."

A letter from Rev. Lyman Abbott contains these words: "In my judgment the remedy for the evils of democracy is more democracy; a fresh appeal from the few to the many; from the managers to the people. I believe in the referendum and within limits the initiative because it is one form of this appeal from the few to the many."

Something about the Growth of Direct Legislation; What it has Accomplished; What the Leaders of Thought Think of it; How it Destroys the Power of Legislators to Legislate for personal ends; Its Tremendous Advantage over the present system by means of which Party Success means Power to Mould the Laws of the Country



The Hon. John Wanamaker wrote, "I heartily approve of the idea of giving the people a veto on corrupt legislation. The movement to secure for the people a more direct and immediate control over legislation shall have my support. I trust such a movement will receive the thoughtful attention of all who would improve our political and industrial conditions. I am willing to trust public questions to the intelligence and conscience of the people."

Frances E. Willard, president of the World's Womens' Christian Temperance Union, wrote: "I believe in direct legislation and think it is so greatly needed that language cannot express the dire necessity under which we find ourselves. The reign of the people is the one thing my soul desires to see;

because they have lost control of their government, the most powerful instrumentality for the creation and distribution of wealth in society. Its government must be recovered by the American people, peacefully if possible, but it must be recovered. Direct legislation would be the ideal means for this peaceable revolution. If the revolution is to be accomplished otherwise, direct legislation will stand forth in the new order as the only means for expressing the popular will that a free people will exercise. No future republic will ever repeat the mistake of giving its delegates the opportunity to become its masters."

Lord Salisbury, the great English statesman, has said: "I believe that nothing could oppose a bulwark to popular passion except an arrangement for

people's will is sovereign all the time. From absolute king to sovereign people—that is the fundamental movement of the age; and do you think it will stop part way? Will forces that the kings and emperors and aristocracies of Europe have not been able to resist be held in check by a few politicians and plutocrats? Not if the people continue to think. Not if the press and the school can be kept from the schemers' control. If the movement toward democracy does not stop—if the evolution of equality in government does not cease, direct legislation must come. It has come in Switzerland and to a large extent in America, is used to some extent in England and France; is vigorously demanded in New Zealand and Australia, and is bound to come here, and in every other country where the trend to democracy is strong, because there is no other way in which the rule of the few can be entirely supplanted by the rule of the many."

An idea of how the movement for direct legislation has grown in the United States may be gained from the fact that in the last few years direct legislation amendments or laws have been introduced in almost every legislature in the country. The following are some of the states where direct legislation measures have been introduced: Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Delaware, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Washington, Montana, Idaho, New York, Illinois, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and perhaps elsewhere. In some states vigorous work has been done for the referendum at every opportunity since 1894. In a number of cases the measure has passed one house and in some cases both houses, but failed for lack of a 2-3 vote or for some other reason. In still other cases, the bill came within a few votes of passing.

South Dakota was the first state to embody, in November, 1898, constitutional provisions for the initiative and referendum. Oregon was the second state to pass a constitutional amendment for direct legislation which was adopted on June 4, 1906, by a vote of 47,678 to 16,735. The people of Oregon are now proving the educational value of their legislative responsibility. A committee of 18 citizens has only recently drawn up a bill for new constitutional amendments, thanks to the freedom of initiative accorded them. It is "Designed to provide a system by which the conduct of state and county government may be made as efficient and economical as the management by the citizens of their private business."

Prevented a Franchise Grab

An instance of the benefits of the referendum was recently afforded in Kansas City where the people, with their votes, prevented a franchise grab. The existing franchises of the Kansas City Street Car Company will expire in 1925. Taking time by the forelock, the company sought an extension of 20 years, carrying their monopoly down to 1951. This was granted by the council and approved by the mayor, but was checked by the referendum. The ordinance made little or no provision for public protection, and it re-enacted all legal rights as to fares which the company now have.

The late Professor Frank Parsons, in his book, "The City for the People,"

Continued on page 30



H. Bailey and Family, Willow Bend Farm, McDonald, Man

the reign of the politician is a public ignominy. I also believe that direct legislation is certain to become the great political issue in the immediate future. The people are being educated by events. They are coming to see that there is no hope for reform under the existing system of voting."

The following extract is from a letter written by Henry D. Lloyd, author of "Wealth Against Commonwealth":

"Direct legislation—the initiative and referendum—must be supported by every believer in free government. The people have carelessly allowed their delegates in party, corporation and government to become their rulers, and now they are awakening to the startling fact that the delegate has become their exploiter. The people are losing control of their means of subsistence

deliberate and careful reference of any matter in dispute to the votes of the people."

Direct Legislation Must Come

The late Professor Frank Parsons writes in his book, "The City for the People": "A little more than a hundred years ago every nation in the civilized world was under an absolute aristocracy. The past century has been full of tremendous movement in the direction of democracy; 1775 all absolute monarchy; 1875 not an absolute government in America or Europe, except in Russia and Turkey; all the rest on the high ground of constitutional government, with representative houses and wide suffrage, or still further up the slope where kings and nobles absolutely vanish, with a few almost at the top, where the

What The Grain Growers Have Done For You

THE Grain Growers' Association came into existence at a time that was full of hardship to the producer in the marketing of his grain. Soon after the coming of the railways into the west the production of wheat exceeded the local demands; yet it was some time before capital could be persuaded to invest in an elevator system. At that time the C.P.R., in order to encourage the building of elevators, granted a monopoly of the grain trade to those who would build standard elevators of not less than 25,000 bushels capacity. The company had no power to do this, but it suited their purpose.

Capital was not slow to take advantage of the privilege thus granted, and very soon had the beginning of our present elevator system. The producer was not considered, except so far as he was useful in making profits for the railway and elevator companies. He had to put his wheat through the elevators and take the elevator grades and weights.

After a time the elevator companies organized for the better carrying on of their business, such as securing of bulk lots of wheat for export, better freight rates, both rail and water—things beneficial to the producer as well as the dealer. Monopoly is never satisfied so long as it can squeeze a cent out of its victims. The conditions which permitted the grain dealers to make the foregoing arrangements also allowed them in practice to control prices; the grading of the wheat; the amount of dockage they would take; and run the business in a way that would bring the highest profits to themselves.

Farmers Wake Up

This was the state of the grain trade up till 1899. The farmers of Manitoba and the territories in the old settled districts by this time had gotten in much better condition financially and were protesting most seriously, through the press and by public meetings, against the exactions of the grain combine. This grew to such an extent that the federal parliament was induced to take the matter up in 1900 and legislation, known as the Manitoba Grain Act, by which the whole grain trade of the west was brought under control and supervision—was passed. Just as soon as parliament had taken this action the elevator combine took an advance step in perfecting their organization, which up to this time had been held together more by mutual consent rather than by rules, by-laws and regulations, for the reason that at times this did not prove binding enough on individual members.

Elevators Go One Better

This consisted in organizing what was known as the North-West Elevator Association, and which was re-organized some years later as the North-West Grain Dealers' Association. Every member joining had to subscribe to their constitution and by-laws. The object was by removing street buyers agreeing on the price to be paid at the initial shipping points pooling receipts, etc., to remove competition entirely and reduce the grain trade of the entire west to one huge monopoly.

The purpose of the Manitoba Grain Act was to free the farmer from these exactions by allowing him to ship his wheat by direct loading of the cars through flat warehouses or however he chose. These privileges were most vigorously opposed by the railway and elevator interests, and the farmer did not reap the full benefit from it, partly because the railway and elevator companies ignored the act to a great extent, and partly because many of the farmers did not know the relief the act contained, and when they did were not in a position to enforce its provisions.

Farmers Organize

This was the state of affairs in 1901, when the farmers, goaded to desperation by the wheat blockade of that year and the wrongs they were suffering, organized under the body known as the Territorial Grain Growers' Association.

This was shortly after followed by a similar one throughout Manitoba, and

A Brief History of Reforms Achieved by This Association which has brought added Wealth to every Western Farmer. Giant Young Organization has produced a feeling of reliance among Producers, and Grain Growers stand for their rights with assurance that the Association is behind them, and that they will receive Justice.

A Circular written for the Saskatchewan Association by Fred. W. GREEN, Gen. Secretary



later on by one with the same aims in Alberta known as The Alberta Farmers' Association. These organizations have always worked in harmony for the general welfare of their common interests. To be in the best position to do this it was decided to have an organization composed of the executive elected from time to time from the different associations and known as the Inter-Provincial Council of Farmers' Associations. This body which met from time to time to take joint and concerted action on questions which affected the farmers of all provinces alike, is now superseded by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

It was very fortunate for the young association that the men who were directing its affairs were not fire-eaters, or it would have been short-lived, doing little good for the grain producers and little harm to their oppressors, but would

company must grant site for an elevator. The permission to erect flat warehouses on a siding where there is no platform, or the existing one will not hold all asked for at one time. Compelling all grain dealers to be bonded, and many other minor amendments.

(3) The joint conference in Winnipeg in 1904 of the producers, grain men and railway interests to consider proposed changes in the grading and supervision of grain. The recommendations of this conference were embodied in the Grain Inspection Act, assented to 10th of August, 1904.

(4) A joint conference of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan representatives in February, 1906, to consider proposed changes in the Grain and Inspection Acts. The government granted the changes asked for in the Inspection Act, but claimed that they did not have the



R. S. Ferris and Ma Greys, Holland, Man.

have stood as another monument to the old repeated assertion that farmers are not able to hold together.

The young organization immediately set to work to deal with the grievances calling most loudly for redress. It would be impossible in a short article of this nature to enumerate all the good works and reforms that this joint organization of grain growers of the three provinces has brought about.

Benefits Received Through Organization

For new settlers and those who may not have had an opportunity to follow the history of the past events, we might make special reference to the following:

(1) The enforcement of the law in several cases, with the result of not having it fairly well observed.

(2) The joint delegation sent by Manitoba and the Territories to Ottawa in 1903, succeeded in securing all the amendments to the Grain Act asked for, including that valuable privilege the farmer now enjoys of securing a fair share of the available cars, and not being forced to sell his wheat at a sacrifice to the elevators. This has meant very much to the farmer, but he has not been able to receive all the benefits arising from it owing to the car shortage occurring from year to year. The appointment of a deputy warehouse commissioner requiring all dealers in grain to take out a license, leaving it to the warehouse commissioner to decide whether a railway

necessary information to deal intelligently with the changes asked for by the Grain Act. Our representatives then proposed that a grain commission be appointed to inquire into all phases of the grain trade. This request was acceded to, and the Royal Grain Commission was appointed which made an exhaustive inquiry. Their recommendations were discussed and considered, and with the exception of a few minor points, endorsed by the Inter-Provincial Conference at Saskatoon in February, 1908, and have now become law.

A few of the most important are: It is an offence under the Act for the elevator company to dispose of a bill of lading without the consent of the owner. If the operator of an elevator is found breaking the law by improper weights, dockage, or otherwise, he is liable to a fine of \$100.00, and the elevator company shall discharge him. He shall not be re-engaged by that or any other elevator company for the space of one year; if so, the commissioner shall cancel the license of the elevator. If any grain firm, member of a firm, or dealer, or any authorized agent of a grain dealer or firm shall influence by circular letter or otherwise, the manager of any country elevator, to give unjust weights or take excessive dockage, he or they shall be liable to a fine of \$500.00. It shall be the duty of every grain commission merchant upon selling any grain consigned

to him for sale to immediately notify the consignee of the quantity sold, the name of the purchaser, the price thereof, the date of sale, the grade, the amount of advance and the terms of delivery of such sale. An applicant may order a car according to his requirements, and if he requires any special standard size he shall have such size stated by the station agent in the car order book, and in the event of the railway company furnishing a car or cars to that station of a size not required by the applicant, the applicant shall not lose his priority, but shall be entitled to the next car of the size designated which can be delivered at that station.

Anyone is liable to a fine of \$150.00 who:—Transfers or sells his right to any car allotted to him; accepts any transfer of the right of any applicant to a car; any party who loads a car not allotted to him by the station agent, or loads a car out of his turn, according to the provisions of the Act; any person who places a name on the car order book contrary to the Act; any person may institute proceedings, and upon securing conviction for infringement of any of the foregoing violations of the act shall be entitled to receive half the fine. All particulars in the car order book shall be filled in with ink. Every track buyer must receive a receipt from each car purchased made out on the authorized form. The railway company must keep an agent at a flag station where a certain amount of grain is shipped during the shipping season. Any grain dealer or dealer entering into an agreement to pool the earnings or receipts of country elevators shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 for each offence. The warehouse commissioner shall have power in his discretion during the car shortage to direct the railroads to make an equitable distribution of empty grain cars to all stations in proportion to the amount of grain available for shipping from such stations. The Standard Board have been given the power to fix standards for oats that they now have for wheat. The binning of wheat at the terminal elevators is put under the control of the inspection department. The amount of domestic grain in dockage made by the inspector shall be marked on the certificate, and the shipper shall be allowed for the same at current price

How It Used To Be

Before we got the car distribution clause inserted in the Grain Act, a farmer could not get a car to ship his wheat if an elevator wanted it, and had to take whatever the grain trade offered him. Before the inspection act was amended preventing mixing at the terminals, etc., our wheat sold for 3 cents per bushel less than Duluth inspection in the British markets. It lately sold for 6 cents per bushel more. We got the practical control of the terminal elevators at the last session of parliament, all binning of wheat being done under a government inspector. The grain growers of the west have benefited 5 to 10 cents per bushel by these and other laws secured by this association, or from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 on the estimated crop of the west for last year.

The different associations have decided on the government ownership of elevators, and are taking joint action to try and bring this about.

To put the associations on a more permanent basis and save the trouble and expense of collecting an annual fee, a permanent membership scheme has been adopted by which a member pays \$12.00 and becomes a member for life. The fund thus created will be invested and used for the work of the association.

From time to time interested parties have tried to have legislation passed or present laws changed that would have been inimical to the interests of the grain grower, which the association has prevented, such as car distribution, etc., and by this work alone the grain grower has been very much benefitted.

The vast amount of work done in such a short time for the grain growers, and done almost entirely by themselves, has been an object lesson and has produced a feeling of reliance and given them more than a passing glimpse of their own power

Continued on page 23

Public Ownership in New Zealand

There is one country at least where public ownership is working out satisfactorily, if published reports can be believed. In New Zealand the government does most of the things that in other countries are done by individuals or private companies, with the result that the people as a whole benefit. The government owns the railways, the telegraphs, the telephones, the coal mines, sells life insurance, fire insurance, discharges the functions of public trusteeship, provides old age pensions for the indigent and state pensions for government employees, and exercises general supervision over everything affecting the comfort and happiness of the people.

New Zealand was the pioneer in the adoption of a two-cent postage all over the world. It was found to pay, too, for last year the post office handed \$633,000 to the public treasury, and in the last ten years it has produced profits amounting to nearly \$4,000,000. When the railways and state-owned revenue-producing properties begin to pay more than the interest on the capital employed in construction and development, the cost of service is reduced. A railway journey of 250 miles which in 1900 cost six dollars, costs only \$2.50 today. A bale of wool which was carried 100 miles in 1900 for \$1.78, is carried today the same distance for \$1.34.

In order to promote the most effective cultivation of the soil for the benefit of the 1,000,000 inhabitants, special concessions are made to farmers in the transportations of manures and fertilizers and seeds. Small settlements are encouraged and the holding of large blocks by individuals discouraged—the latter by the imposition of a graduated tax.

No Millionaires

There is a large amount of public and private wealth in the country, but no millionaires. They are not wanted because the people have a confirmed

belief that where there are millionaires there is poverty in its most extreme forms, which is happily absent from New Zealand today. The people are fond of amusements and sports. They may not, owing to the climate, have hockey and lacrosse, but they have football and cricket, and other seasonable games. They have successfully stocked their rivers with trout and acclimatized deer in the mountains, so there is plenty of hunting and fishing. Wages are high and the government helps labor in every way it can, as might be expected from a succession of labor ministers which have held power. It is part of the duties of the police all over the island to report to the labor bureaus where employment is available. They are thus encouraged to be on the outlook for something besides crime and it does them good. Effort is concentrated to get people who fall into irregular employment out of the cities into the country. Men looking for work are given passes over the state railways on the understanding that they refund the price from their future pay or have it deducted from their wages if they get employment on public works. Public works are carried on mostly by co-operative labor instead of by the usual contracts. Under this system groups of workmen consisting of four or upwards, may elect a foreman, take a contract for a given piece of work and share the proceeds equally, the government buying the material and supervising the work. This has been found to result in better work, lower cost and better men. Graft is unknown in the country.

This is really no fairy tale, but plain facts as they are stated by the premier and chief justice. There are, of course, special elements about the case of New Zealand—its isolation, its newness, its moderate climate, etc.—which make it a peculiarly good field for social experiments which might not be so successful elsewhere.

The Unearned Increment

The success which is attending the efforts of the western grain growers in the direction of government ownership of elevators raises the hope that other much desired changes will result from the excellent organization which has been brought about.

One question in particular which should receive their immediate and earnest attention is that of the unearned, untaxed increment in connection with unimproved lands. In a country such as the Canadian west where a steady increase in land values is as certain almost as the continued rotation of the seasons, no safer and at the same time more productive investment can be found than that provided by the soil, and the fact is showing itself today in the wide areas of land being held at unreasonably high figures where but five or six years ago a sod had been turned or a homestead taken up.

The farmer who, five years ago, staked his claim in a wilderness may now, after those years of effort find himself in a position to extend his operations, and looks longingly perhaps upon the neighboring quarter section of "railway" land. What does he find? Simply this, that while he has been earning the difference in value between his erstwhile virgin homestead and the present improved farm, he has also been earning from perhaps ten to fifteen dollars per acre for the absentee owner of the adjoining 160 acres.

In other words, the man who lived on his land during those years did homestead duties for two, and today if he wishes to extend his farming operations, he must pay for the work performed by himself and in ratio to the extent of his past energy.

Whole Community Suffers

But it is not merely a question which affects the individual farmer. The whole community must suffer in impaired development by reason of the withholding of land from settlement until such time

as a value is reached sufficient to satisfy the parasitic speculator.

It is, of course, true that the unimproved land pays a share towards the upkeep of schools and the building and maintenance of roads, but such contribution is in ninety-nine per cent. of the cases insignificant in comparison with the return in enhanced value to the owner as result of such expenditures of taxes.

Briefly the question can be summed up in the statement that while we levy an income tax upon a citizen's salary, the absentee landowner, whose income from the unearned increment is quite as certain as the salary in question, is under the present system exempt. In Great Britain they are beginning to treat increases in land values due to surrounding development as belonging rightly to the community who created them rather than to the creature of circumstance in whose name they happened to be held, and in Canada the same view can very justly be taken.

In Canada the untouched wealth created by the mighty development now going on should contribute in a very large part to the maintenance of government and its institutions.

—Battleford Press.

The telephone trust, the second largest trust in the world, it being outranked only by the United States Steel Corporation, came into legal existence March 30, when there was filed with Secretary of State Koenig, at Albany a certificate of an increase in the capital stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000. After Mr. Koenig had accepted the papers a cheque for \$10,000—the state tax—was sent to the state treasurer by the officers of the company.

He only is fitted to rule who is afraid to rule wrong.

Once there was a woman who couldn't be flattered; but she got lost.

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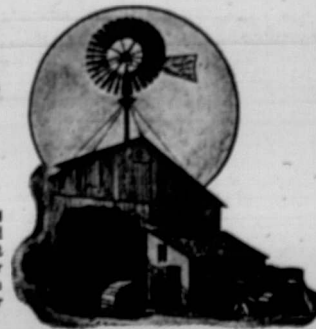
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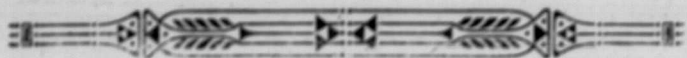
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In writing to The Guide be sure to use a separate sheet of paper when dealing with more than one subject. By following this advice all correspondents will greatly assist the office staff of The Guide as different subjects are treated by different departments.



Where the World Grows Its Wheat

An Interesting Summary showing the Area and Production of certain Cereal Crops for the year 1909, and comparisons with previous years. Where Canada Stands in the World's Figures.

The following tables have been compiled from those published by the International Agricultural Institute in the bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for February, 1910. Hectares and quintals have been converted into acres and bushels. These tables show the area and production, in the principal countries, of wheat, oats and barley for the years 1909, 1908 and averages for the years 1899 to 1908 inclusive; also comparisons in percentages between the figures for the years 1909 and 1908, and between 1909 and the average of the ten previous years.

The figures as to the area and production which are contained in these tables have been compiled entirely from official statistics furnished directly by the governments of the adhering countries, either through regular statistical reports or in response to the inquiries of the institute.

The institute will publish annually statistical statements similar to these tables. Under the plan of the statistical service of the institute, which began with January 1, 1910, it is intended to compile and publish such data hereafter in the form of preliminary and definite statements during the autumn and winter of each year and in the months following the completion of harvest and threshing in the different parts of the world.

COUNTRY	WHEAT				1909 compared with 1908	
	1909		1908		AREA %	PRODUCTION %
	ACRES	BUSHEL	ACRES	BUSHEL		
Germany	4,523,516	138,399,277	4,654,962	138,742,214	97.2	99.7
Austria	2,940,908	58,636,737	2,958,311	62,308,153	99.4	94.1
Spain	9,343,257	144,511,581	9,272,101	120,316,725	100.7	120.1
France	16,329,135	361,030,500	16,143,994	317,602,964	100.1	113.7
Gt. Britain and Ireland	1,866,369	64,525,212	1,662,839	54,963,503	112.2	117.4
Hungary	8,809,127	125,363,287	9,470,427	165,904,100	93.0	75.0
Italy			12,613,772	134,199,584		
Russia	65,274,298	796,472,363	61,339,979	568,713,494	106.4	138.3
United States	46,704,731	713,296,923	47,538,305	648,510,328	98.2	110.2
Argentine Rep.	14,416,279	140,951,250	15,075,857	136,515,669	96.3	90.0
India	25,944,852	233,592,377	22,797,282	204,063,358	113.8	124.3
Australia	6,245,941	82,238,314	5,259,764	62,774,870	118.7	131.0
Canada	7,747,370	166,752,540	6,607,714	111,067,833	117.3	151.0

COUNTRY	TEN YEAR AVERAGE, 1899-1908				1909 compared with 10 year average 1899-1908	
	ACRES		BUSHEL		AREA %	PRODUCTION %
	ACRES	BUSHEL	ACRES	BUSHEL		
Germany	4,638,259	133,891,848	97.5	103.4		
Austria	2,741,028	51,382,995	107.3	114.2		
Spain	9,147,603	114,997,459	102.1	125.7		
France	16,385,414	336,258,685	99.0	107.4		
Great Britain and Ireland	1,744,485	53,354,403	106.9	116.6		
Hungary	9,036,255	162,274,502	97.5	77.3		
Italy	12,537,331	161,280,526				
Russia	57,591,128	544,443,372	113.3	144.5		
United States	46,547,192	643,373,767	100.6	111.0		
Argentine Republic	11,246,870	121,022,788	129.3	116.5		
India	24,320,118	257,182,477	107.1	98.6		
Australia	5,613,114	51,152,332	111.3	160.7		
Canada	4,850,239	90,341,697	159.7	184.6		

COUNTRY	OATS				1909 compared with 1908	
	1909		1908		AREA %	PRODUCTION %
	ACRES	BUSHEL	ACRES	BUSHEL		
Germany	10,645,617	564,340,461	10,530,003	473,848,473	100.8	118.6
Austria	4,572,523	154,334,218	4,492,698	129,317,234	101.8	119.3
France	9,648,141	354,167,574	9,624,775	293,662,886	100.2	120.6
Great Britain and Ireland	4,016,015	209,514,497	4,167,515	206,403,467	96.4	101.5
Hungary	2,944,611	87,852,872	2,858,326	66,801,250	103.0	131.5
Russia	46,239,783	1,029,316,633	43,600,627	847,642,429	101.3	121.7
United States	33,191,015	923,984,609	32,331,354	674,697,256	102.7	136.9
Argentine Rep.	36,547,440	36,547,440	1,564,251	27,709,343		127.3
Australia			675,866	17,776,341		
Canada	9,198,862	353,451,648	7,937,995	249,109,769	117.1	141.9

COUNTRY	TEN YEAR AVERAGE, 1899-1908				1909 compared with 10 year average	
	ACRES		BUSHEL		AREA %	PRODUCTION %
	ACRES	BUSHEL	ACRES	BUSHEL		
Germany	10,439,908	464,562,240	102.1	121.5		
Austria	4,574,729	119,562,772	100.0	129.1		
France	9,555,408	276,803,187	101.0	127.9		
Great Britain and Ireland	4,180,055	188,821,910	96.1	110.9		
Hungary	2,745,008	74,009,518	107.2	118.7		
Russia	44,370,552	793,186,850	104.2	129.8		
United States	28,745,388	761,919,960	114.7	121.3		
Australia	537,381	12,385,680				
Canada	6,152,603	207,634,569	149.5	170.2		

THE HOUSE OF STEELE, BRIGGS

Carries the distinction of having introduced the only vegetable seeds ever bred and brought out in Manitoba—WESTERN BEAUTY PEA and HONEY POD BEAN. These are INVINCIBLE Varieties.

ORLOFF OAT The earliest and hardest known—the kind for the new settler on "breaking"—will succeed where all others fail—may be sown as late as June 10th and still give a crop—ahead of barley as a cleaning crop—yielded 110 bushels per acre at Brandon Experimental Farm, 1909.

SILVER KING BARLEY Yielded 56 bushels per acre and a good sample.

FLAX FOR SEED Pure and clean—don't risk anything else.

"Hardy" Alfalfa "Lion" Red Clover
"Condor" Alike "Marten" Timothy

These grades have the biggest sales in Canada and win their way by intrinsic worth

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Wheat :: Oats :: Barley :: Flax
Consignments Sold to Highest Bidder. Net Bids Wired on Request

Farmers Patronize the independent truck buyer and commission dealer and preserve competition on your market. Ship your grain by the carload. See as your bills of lading and we will add your grain as long as you desire, and advance you prepaid all the money you want. Write for our market card and shipping directions.

A BOON TO FARMERS
—a fence that won't break, and a post that won't rot.
Standard Woven Wire Fence
Is heavy steel wire, well galvanized, and locked with the "Tie That Binds"—our exclusive invention, which being an oval loop allows a long bend in the running wires.
STANDARD STEEL FENCE POST is No. 12 gauge steel, bent at right angle, and marked so that the fence is laid square without squaring.
List of fence data in our book that you ought to have. Write for free copy and sample lock.
The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock Limited, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 15

COUNTRY	BARLEY				1909 compared with 1908	
	1909		1908		AREA %	PRODUCTION %
	ACRES	BUSHEL	ACRES	BUSHEL		
Germany	4,066,494	163,594,829	4,023,548	143,202,618	101.1	114.2
Austria	2,819,293	81,163,553	2,753,051	70,813,955	102.3	114.6
France	1,821,020	50,518,120	1,802,063	42,996,295	101.1	117.2
Spain	3,478,518	83,124,102	3,465,252	70,914,440	100.4	117.2
Great Britain & Ireland	1,826,780	77,092,618	1,821,321	68,834,119	100.3	112.0
Hungary	3,015,006	75,676,129	2,806,303	59,991,680	107.4	126.1
Russia	26,850,701	483,166,888	26,336,904	385,561,679	101.1	125.3
United States	7,008,259	173,210,916	6,643,401	169,915,112	105.5	102.1
Argentine Rep.			149,682	1,450,800		
Australia			140,192	3,202,828		
Canada	1,871,591	55,377,626	1,745,018	41,711,974	107.2	132.8

COUNTRY	TEN YEAR AVERAGE, 1899-1908				1909 compared with 10 year average	
	ACRES		BUSHEL		AREA %	PRODUCTION %
	ACRES	BUSHEL	ACRES	BUSHEL		
Germany	4,137,297	146,344,077	98.3	111.5		
Austria	2,934,180	72,445,948	96.0	112.1		
France	1,793,628	43,273,630	101.5	116.7		
Spain	3,472,188	66,169,292	100.2	125.6		
Great Britain & Ireland	2,008,601	71,544,073	90.9	107.8		
Hungary	2,733,826	63,398,122	110.3	119.3		
Russia	23,068,202	319,930,024	116.4	121.0		
United States	4,946,141	123,312,777	142.0	122.3		
Australia	107,294	2,172,852				
Canada	1,229,607	37,088,017	154.7	149.3		



Girl Graduates in Agriculture

There are now many farmers who can afford to send both boys and girls to the agricultural college, and this education is the best possible investment for them. It brings them in touch with the best trained minds, which inspires them with new ideals and aims in life, turning them in a direction that leads to a life of great usefulness. I will tell how this has worked out in actual practice in a somewhat isolated farm home in New York, which I have known many years.

The farm home is in southeastern New York, on one of the streams which flow into the Delaware River. The scenery in this locality is very beautiful. This is a dairy, poultry and fruit farm. The farmer and his wife were middle-aged. Two of the daughters have graduated from Cornell University, one is now there and another expects to go soon. There are no boys and the father was confronted with the problem of how to work his farm so as to be able to make a living and educate his children, therefore the girls assisted and learned to do well all kinds of farm work, and the out-

to the health of the family, which is largely due to hygienic cooking and housekeeping.

Farm Management

About the time two of these girls had graduated from the agricultural college their father died and left the farm for the girls and their mother to manage. They were so well educated and trained that in the few years since, all the operations of the farm and house have been carried on very successfully. Very often in such cases the old farmstead, which the family has learned to love, must be sold because of the lack of knowledge of how to make the farm profitable. On this farm a little more help is hired, and everything goes on as usual. When the girls are needed to work or oversee work done in the field they take pleasure in free out-of-door life. With almost perfect health, and dressed in their bloomer suits it is no burden to them. The rightly educated person does not lose, but rather gains in culture and refinement, by this out-of-door work.

Financial Returns

Many will want to know about the financial profits on the farm as compared with other occupations. I have recently investigated the profits in farming in this locality, and I have found farmers with 50 cows and a total investment of about \$10,000 who are realizing a net profit of \$2,000 after deducting interest on investment, paying running expenses, but allowing for reasonable house rental. The farms are furnishing the families with milk, eggs, fruits, vegetables, fuel, etc., in addition to the profits above mentioned. The results of scientific dairy farming are shown by the above statements, to which may be added the income from poultry, sheep, etc. Where such results are obtained there seems to be little inducement for girls or boys to leave the farm.

Some one may ask, Will the girls' agricultural education be lost if they should marry and leave the farm? I reply: The work of life goes on just the same after marriage, and whether marriage takes them away from the farm or not many of the duties of life remain the same. In many other than farm homes the wife oversees poultry keeping and gardening in addition to housekeeping. Surely the husband needs the co-operation of a wife who can do this work scientifically. The world needs people—whether men or women—who can do things right. Opportunities for reading the best literature, and the feeling of security that comes from having regular and permanent employment are other compensations of a well-ordered and scientific farm life. Here, if you have sown wisely in early life, you may establish a home for old age and reap a bountiful harvest.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE

Alberta Grain Growers have voiced a popular protest against the excessive prices of coal and lumber which are natural products in abundance in that province. They suggest government coal mines and government saw mills. There is really no need of either. The government controls the timber and coal resources, and also the railways that transport the products to the consumers. All that is required is that the government control be exercised in the interests of the people as a whole instead of in the interests of the few grafters who have been granted special privileges by the government.—Neepawa Press.

WOMEN HOMESTEADERS

Will Channon, of Cordova, has a letter in last issue of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE advocating that women be allowed to homestead as well as men, and asks, Why not? This privilege is extended to women in the western states of the U. S. A man with daughters has then an equal chance to acquire land with the man whose family is composed of boys. And again it has been proved that where women have the opportunity they have proven equal to the task of successful homesteading.—Neepawa Register.



The Manager of the Dairy

door life developed remarkable strength and endurance. There is little heavy work to do, as the best machinery is used, mowers, reapers, corn harvesters, horse seeders, cultivators, etc. A dairy of thirty cows, several hundred hens and a flock of sheep are kept on the farm. There is a large orchard of apples, cherries, plums and pears, an acre or more of strawberries, and plots of raspberries and blackberries. Another product of the farm is maple sugar.

How Education Helped

While all the girls work on the farm as needed, each has a department for which she is especially fitted. In the house one of the girls does the housekeeping and cooking, another does the sewing and dressmaking, while another gives attention to the garden and poultry. The education and development of these girls is largely due to the mother, who is also a student of the science of agriculture and home-making. In her desire to develop the best life of her children she has done hard, faithful work and made many sacrifices. The same can be said of the father. He was a well-educated and hard-working man, and sought to avail himself of the best helps in his study of scientific farming. In this home one can see how science has contributed



Only Four Cows

That the dairy comprises only four cows, is sometimes given as a reason for not purchasing.

A NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL Cream Separator

As a matter of fact, four cows and a De Laval Separator will produce as much butter as six cows without the separator, and the labor will be cut in 'two in the middle.

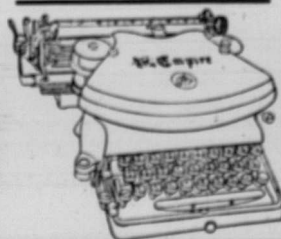
Anyone who doubts the truth of this statement and the fact that the De Laval will earn its cost in the time allowed for payment may, upon application to the Company or its nearest agent, secure a free trial of a New Improved machine of suitable size.

The De Laval Lasts A Lifetime

The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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THE EMPIRE—Canada's Standard Writer



Price \$60 Price

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We have the above amount of land, improved and wild, located in the Red River Valley district; all first-class. Prices from \$15.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Call or write immediately.

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STAY WITH IT

Who says the farmers of the West can't organize? Saskatchewan sent 500 delegates to Prince Albert the other day to attend the annual convention of the Grain Growers'. By George, first thing we know the politicians will be getting SCARED and doing something for the agricultural class in the way of decent legislation. Some roads may be built and some freight rates cut in two and some elevators taken over by the government. Moreover, we are willing to bet that right now the premier of this province is sorry he was in such a hurry to cut down the different grants to schools, roads, and agricultural societies. Ah, well! Stay with it, Mr. Farmer. If you succeed there is no doubt the whole province will be successful.—The Carrot River Journal.

At the recent Grain Growers' convention at Prince Albert it was shown that Canadian made implements are sold in Great Britain 50 per cent. cheaper than in the west. Part of the difference is due to freight rates—via the water

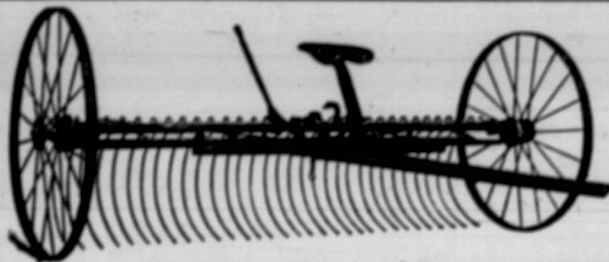
route to Great Britain as against all rail to the west—but most of it is due to the fact that we have a protective tariff in Canada, while they have free trade in Great Britain. Surely when a binder can be sold profitably for \$105 in Britain it could be sold here profitably for less than \$150.—Ex.

Public ownership of telephones in the three western provinces has proven a big success, and will prove still bigger. Now what's wrong with the public ownership of the future great highway to salt water tide, The Hudson Bay railway?—The Carrot River Journal.

A steer costs at the most fifty dollars. Served on the platter at restaurant rates it is worth two thousand dollars, and glue, tallow, oils, drugs, leather, brushes, fertilizer, combs, buttons and soap, are what the packer knows as "velvet." The "Optimist" wants to know "who gets the money?" Gentlemen, you are allowed one guess.—Ex.

114.2
114.6
117.4
117.4
112.0
126.1
123.3
102.1
122.3
111.5
112.1
116.7
125.6
107.5
119.3
131.0
132.3
149.3

SOW YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU WILL REAP SATISFACTION



Grass Will Be Ready Early This Year

Make sure of a good haying outfit now. Get a copy of the Eaton Catalogue and carefully study the prices of hay carrier outfits on page 205. Forks and scythes you will find on page 185, and there is a splendid combination wagon box and hay rack shown on page 207.

The All Steel Self Dump Hay Rake

Illustrated above is made entirely of malleable iron and steel, one of the best and most perfect working hay rakes on the market.

Wheels have heavy channel steel rims, double hub suspension spokes, bicycle pattern, ratchets are protected by shields which make it impossible for hay to catch and wind.

Frame is made of high carbon angle steel, thoroughly bolted and braced.

Teeth are best quality tempered spring steel, coiled at the base and firmly fastened to the head by heavy malleable tooth holders, will not tear up the grass roots or take rubbish. Teeth may be adjusted to any height of windrow. Foot trip and lever adjustments makes the operation of dumping rake easy and simple. Fitted with strong combination pole and thrills, so that either one or two horses may be used. Can be shipped from either Winnipeg, Saskatoon or Calgary. Send all orders and letters to Winnipeg.

41 B 302. 10 feet; 30 teeth; weight 450 lbs.

Price at Winnipeg . . . \$28.00
 " Saskatoon . . . 29.90
 " Calgary . . . 30.70

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GOLDEN MANILLA 550 feet	Price	EATON STANDARD 500 feet
	Hundred Pounds for delivery from distributing points	
8.59	WINNIPEG	8.09
8.70	BRANDON	8.20
8.92	REGINA	8.42
9.02	SASKATOON	8.52
9.23	CALGARY	8.73
9.23	EDMONTON	8.73

Write for prices laid down at your station.

EATON TWINE IS GUARANTEED—Should your crop be destroyed by Hail, Rust, Frost or Excessive Rain, or should the Twine you buy from us prove unsatisfactory for any reason, return it to us, and we will refund your money and pay all transportation charges.

As in sowing grain, so in investing money—the nature of your returns depends very largely on where you sow your seed, and where you spend your money.

Buy where satisfaction is certain—put your dollars where they will bring you the greatest possible value—the largest guaranteed returns in satisfaction.

There is such a thing as sowing good wheat and failing to get a good crop, and it is equally common for a man to spend good money and fail to get fair value in return.

Sow Your Dollars In Fertile Soil

Buy where conditions favor the largest returns in actual value for every dollar invested. Conservative methods of business, careful buying, labor-saving and cost-reducing methods of manufacture—these all produce conditions under which your dollar will bring you the greatest value.

Sow Where You Get The Full Returns

The man on a rented farm, who forfeits a large share of his crop in running expenses, is in much the same position as the man who buys through agents and commission men. In both cases somebody else prevents him from realizing the full reward of his labor, or the full value of his money.

Reap Greatest Value Through The Eaton Catalogue

This catalogue quotes prices that are the result of careful buying direct from manufacturers—prices that give you the benefit of savings effected through the actual manufacture of many lines in our own factories—prices that permit you to share in all the cost-reducing and labor-saving devices made possible by our immense business.

Eaton catalogue prices leave the agent and middleman out of the reckoning—the profit and commission they formerly got now stays in your own pocket.

Reap Satisfaction Too

Direct dealing does more than save money for the purchaser. Direct dealing means that we are personally responsible to each customer, responsible to carry out the terms of our Liberal Guarantee by which satisfaction is assured to every customer, or money in full and all charges will be refunded.

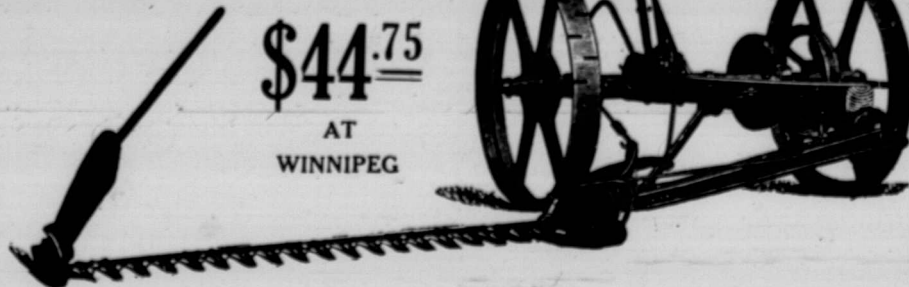
Improved Eaton Mower

Past experience enables us to recommend this Mower in the most confident terms. It is an easy running machine, smooth in operation, and the draft is very light. You can start it in the heaviest grass without backing up. There is no lost motion, the knife operates immediately the wheels begin to turn. The Mower is fitted with roller bearings and embodies most modern ideas in construction. For complete description see page 211 Spring Catalogue. Price complete with neck yoke, double trees, extra knife, extra section and guard, wrench, chisel and oil can. Shipments from Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Calgary. Send all orders and letters to Winnipeg.

Prices at Saskatoon, \$47.45; Calgary, \$48.65

FIVE FOOT CUT

Fully Guaranteed
Repairs always
on hand

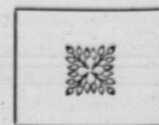


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THE T. EATON CO LIMITED



WINNIPEG

CANADA



THE MAIL BAG

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

A FARMERS' PARTY NEEDLESS

Editor, GUIDE:—If I did not believe this subject to be one of great importance I would not trouble you with another letter, and at once I would say it is not at all a question of non-partisanship. Were that the question there would not, I think, be any difference at all between Mr. Kirkham and myself. By a non-partisan I mean a man who keeps himself informed on public matters but stands without pledge to either party, who, when election times comes, gives his support where he thinks his interest will be best served. This is not at all what Mr. Kirkham gives his endorsement to. He uses the word "non-partisan" and at once quotes with approval the following passage: "The great benefit would be to get the Grain Growers organized on political matters and educated to take their right place by having their own representatives in rural districts."

Without debating the question whether an organized party of non-partisans is not a contradiction in terms, it seems to me as plain as daylight that what Mr. Kirkham means is that our Grain Growers' movement should set itself to organize itself into a party for political objects, and that to achieve this end the members should cut themselves loose from any present party allegiance, and having made this proposal he invokes unity in a poetic quotation apparently not seeing that his statement merely amounts to this, "All agree with me, then we shall be united." It is not at all surprising that many who join the Grain Growers' movement should hold this view. To them I would like to point out that they are not advocating non-partisanship at all, but the formation of a party whose program shall be purely industrial. Now I would seriously ask what chance is there for such a party? And what would be its effect upon our Grain Growers' organization?

For one thing, we might make sure of its receiving the antagonism of both the present political parties. It would have to formulate a policy and if that policy was confined strictly to matters affecting farmers it would probably antagonize most other interests in the province, not only so but would anyone seriously contend that such a party would have the ghost of a chance of winning half a dozen of the provincial seats out of the forty-one? I most certainly think not, and while this hopeless outlook confronts us it would entail upon our movement an odium one does not like for a moment to contemplate. It is unfortunately too true that no one can become connected with politics without encountering things in the last degree unpleasant. Can anyone suppose a farmers' party would escape this usual penalty, or does Mr. Kirkham suppose we could have a farmers' party that would be entirely free from the men whose first and last word is what is there in it for me? I should hardly suppose even he thinks it possible. My experience has taught me that we farmers as a class are certainly possessed of qualities that compare favorably with any other class of the community, but we should scarcely be justified in expecting nothing but saintliness even from our own class. To sum the whole matter up the endeavor to form a political party out of the Grain Growers' movement would be just about the most hopeless undertaking to which men could put their hands.

Then think of the likely result of such an attempt upon the movement itself. Up to now we have appealed to all thinking farmers to join, no question has

ever been asked any man about his politics or his political affiliations. All we have pleaded was that as a tiller of the soil, he had a common interest with the rest of us who have formed ourselves into this association. I do not think there can be any doubt that two-thirds of the present members are either Conservatives or Liberals. This may be very unfortunate, but then, Mr. Editor, every theory must take into account common, ordinary every-day facts. It may even be as Mr. Kirkham appears to think very sad or even wicked, but if his opinion is correct it does not alter the fact. One might go further and state that when these liberals and conservatives joined the Grain Growers' Association they had no intention by so joining to forswear their party allegiance. Now imagine an active movement within the Grain Growers' Association, having for its object an organization on political matters. The initiation of such a scheme would be an apple of discord. I am sadly afraid that instead of unity we should have a disruption, in the presence of which Mr. Kirkham's invocation of unity, even though



"Idyl Wylid," Souris, Man.

he gave us more poetry and further quotations of scripture, would be worse than useless, and if this would be so what would be its effect on the work of gaining more members? Why, where to-day we are winning six we should be lucky if we gained two. In short, if at any time we think the Grain Growers' Association has no more useful work to do than start a movement to "organize non-partisans, so as to get a unity of votes," my belief is you will at the same time see the beginning of the end of our industrial movement.

This may appear to me of Mr. Kirkham's cast of mind a somewhat hopeless forecast because he never tires of dwelling upon the bossisms of our political parties, and the juggernaut-like machinery connected with them, the whole of which wants improving off the face of the earth; but for myself I take an altogether different view of these things. The reason I think is, that Mr. Kirkham only sees these things from the outside while I have had some little opportunity of seeing them from the inside, in consequence of which I have been privileged with opportunity to give a more impartial appraisal. The men with whom I have come in contact on both sides of politics will bear fair comparison with those who undertake to criticize them.

That some things each side say need not be taken seriously goes without saying, but outside their criticism of each other I am quite convinced that there is a genuine desire on the part of both sides to do useful public service. But in the work of administration and legislation representative men are largely indebted for their knowledge upon the information supplied by the parties interested. If any of the corporate interests want anything they press that something upon the attention of the legislature and the government. It is notorious that no government, whatever its party name, goes searching very anxiously for additional work, and it is undeniable that in the past the farming community has done little more than grumble. Their grumbling rarely takes a definite form, until, as we know, it has passed into a proverb, "the farmers will grumble anyway."

One of the things that have weighed upon me since I have been a member of the legislature, is the lack of apparent interest taken in the work of the legislature by even my own farmer constituents, and this is, I feel certain, the chief reason why farmers interests have not received the amount of attention they should have done. How many of the local branches of the association have thought of sending their resolutions to their M. L. A.? Not many I feel sure. The point of all this, Mr. Editor, is, that it is futile to create new machinery when you have plenty already which you do not try to utilize.

My hope is that as an organization, we shall, as far as possible, keep to those industrial matters that affect us in our occupation as farmers, upon which we may reasonably hope that there will be no serious division among us; or at least no division that cannot be removed by friendly discussion among ourselves. As to those things upon which we may desire legal enactment we may rest assured, if our organization is sufficiently strong and aggressive the politicians will be found bidding against each other for our sup-

ported me my wages. But what is this \$200 that he has given me? Is it not simply so much of the crop—wheat, cattle, hogs, etc., etc., that my labor has helped him to produce? That is, I gave him so much labor, and he gives me back in exchange, so much labor in the shape of "labor certificates" that will exchange at any time and at any place for other people's labor in the shape of goods, such as shoes, overalls, lumber—labor and products generally. A dollar bill is really so much corn, wheat, goods—things labored for. A dollar bill means more than the dirty bit of green paper with printing on. It represents human effort, human flesh and blood. In this sense all money is blood money. So that the farmer does not pay me off with money, but really with the things produced by labor. He has given me labor for labor, and this exchange of labor between me and the farmer is an exchange of mutual benefit. All buying and selling is only a matter of "exchange of labor for labor." Let us get this clear idea of money in our minds first, and then perhaps we can find out, "who pays", and "how" the paying is done. Most people have a very hazy idea of what money is and what it is not. Gold and silver are not at all necessary as many people suppose. We are supposed to pay our debts in gold, but the fact is, we seldom see a gold coin. In the time of the war in the U. S., between 1861 and 1865, the government issued paper money in denominations of 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents, and Lincoln pointed out one of the most important lessons of that war, namely, that people could get along without gold and silver, as money, and could actually create millions of "fat" money in paper, as easily as a printer can run off dodgers. A dollar, then, is a labor certificate, being a medium of exchange and a measure of value. When we pay our M.P.P.'s a thousand dollars seasonal indemnity we really give them a thousand dollars' worth of wheat, cattle, and store goods, that others have labored for. When the federal government boasts that its customs receipts for the year ending March 31, 1910, is one hundred million dollars, it means that the people of Canada have had to work and earn one hundred million dollars' worth of wheat, and then hand it over to the government for the fun of being "governed." So it is easily seen that it is not "money" that "pays," but the "labor" of the people that money represents.

Who Pays for the Elevators?

That being the case, we can now see who "pays" for the elevators. An elevator is a product of labor. It is human labor that cuts the trees into lumber, seasons it, makes the nails, paint, everything that goes into its construction, and puts it together. It is not capital that erects elevators, but labor. Capital itself is a labor product and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. The capitalists are men with money, the stored up labor of other people.

It is the labor of the farmers that produces the crops. Without this labor there would be no crops for any elevator to handle. The railways would have no grain to be hauled. The implement factories would shut down the minute farmers ceased to raise grain. Seeing, then, that it is the labor of farmers that keeps going, and makes pay, all elevators, railroads, factories, etc., then is it not their labor that pays for all these things in the long run?

But farmers "own" none of these things, although it is their labor that produces them, furnishes business for them, etc. If the railroad company gets money is it not out of the farmers that they get it, in the last analysis?

Now, if a private individual can erect an elevator, run it, get interest on his investment and pay for his labor, pray, out of whom is he getting it? Whose labor is paying it? So, if the government erects an elevator, and makes it pay, is the "pay" not coming out of the crop? Out of the farmers? Private individuals have been known to leave the farm, move to town and buy grain, and soon have homes and luxuries that they never could have dared to indulge in on the farm; but was it not the grain growers that paid for all? An elevator erected out on the prairie, far from a railroad, would be a losing proposition, but an elevator in a town, beside the track, where elevators usually are, with a lot of grain growing farmers tributary to that town, could not

port, and we shall realize this most desirable result, that instead of the farmers being the tools of the politicians, as they too often have been in the past, the politicians will be made what indeed they always should be, the useful servants of the farming community.

GEO. LANGLEY.

Maymont, Sask., April 2nd.

WHY GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS WILL PAY

Editor GUIDE:—In your issue of March 30, Mr. Geo. Steel, M.P.P., of Glenboro, is reported as saying:

"If the advocates of this bill could show me that, as a competitive system the grain passing through these elevators will pay interest on the cost and the running expenses I would support the bill."

Now, Mr. Editor, the point raised by Mr. Steele is very important; of the very highest importance, and it should be met and answered. It is a question that has arisen in the minds of a great many, and they want it answered, hence I take this opportunity of asking the question, "Who pays?"

But first, let us get a clear idea of what "pay" means. If I work for a farmer for seven months, and he pays me \$200 at the end of my service, he is said to have

be anything else but a "paying" concern. But the labor of the farmers would do the "paying," just as that labor pays everything else. If the industry of farmers can erect elevators, pay buyers, pay interest on the cost of the elevators and make millionaires out of a few of the private dealers in grain, then surely that same industry can supply any government-owned elevator, with sufficient business to pay the expense of running it and interest on the cost of it. It is the labor of farmers that has erected every elevator now in existence, but they don't "own" them. And that is the very point where so many farmers feel sure, and are determined that existing wrongs shall pass away. Yours truly,

W. D. LAMB.
Plumas, April 2, 1910.

SUGGESTS IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE GRAIN ACT

Editor, GUIDE:—I wish to call attention through your columns to a resolution that was passed at a recent meeting of the Findlayson branch of the Grain Growers' Association that I believe is worthy of space here, and the consideration and action on the part of the central executive to put it into effect. It was moved that section 89 of the Manitoba Grain Act be amended as follows:

"That the words, 'in use by the railway company' in section 89 of the Manitoba Grain Act be struck out."

And it was also moved that the clause be appended, "In the event of the railway company not furnishing the sized car ordered when applicant's turn arrives, or within 5 days thereafter, applicant shall be at liberty to load into first car of larger size placed, and that no extra freight be charged, provided he loads within the maximum and minimum weights allowed for size of car ordered."

This is a matter of special importance to shippers on the C.N.R., which company only provides 60,000 lb. cars. In consequence, many small shippers and those at a distance from loading point, not to mention those who have loaded several cars and have a few hundred bushels over, have no alternative but to sell on the street, unless they can arrange to ship in with someone, in which case, removing bulkhead about \$9.00 and other extra charges, tend to reduce profits to a level of street prices, irrespective of trouble entailed.

I have explained at some length but I believe the urgent need of the farmers warrant it, also that the resolutions set forth cover the ground, but in any case an endeavor should be made to remedy the grievance before next fall if possible.

A. NICHOLSON.
Langham, Sask.

ANOTHER PIONEER TALKS

Editor, GUIDE:—Your issue of the 9th inst., page 10, brings to the notice of the world Mr. John Campbell, of Lloydminster, a young gentleman of prepossessing exterior, in correct evening dress, and likewise a prettily written article by him under the title "The Pioneer's Struggle," where he says among other things, that some twenty years ago a little colony from Ontario settled on the shores of Beaver Lake, Alberta, and he has been listening to some naive stories concerning them. It appears that these old settlers were strongly individualistic, and not a bit co-operative, and that they suffered terrible hardships in consequence; they possessed herds of fat steers worth \$40 a head, but they were unable to get \$5 for them; they hadn't the means of buying a sack of flour and no one would give them credit for so much; and there is no saying how it would all have ended, but in the nick of time a horde of 15,000 Ruthenians came along and saved them from utter destruction. This legend seems a little bit rough on those poor twenty-year-old pioneers. I was one of them, though I didn't come from Ontario. We did have fat steers worth \$40 a head, and we used to get \$40 a head for them, right at the gate of our own corral, a thing which we cannot do now. I got as much as \$54 for some of mine. I never heard of any trouble in connection with a sack of flour, and most of the settlers enjoyed a reasonable credit at Edmonton, some as much as \$1,000 or \$1,200, which very possibly wouldn't be as lightly proffered now. Hardships we endured, certainly, but they were inherent to the conditions of the country

rather than to our own personal characteristics, and we took these hardships in a spirit of cheerfulness which would have been greatly enhanced if the 15,000 Ruthenians had elected to remain in Ruthenia. May I be permitted to add as a passing remark, and in no spirit of retaliation, that we also have listened to naive stories dealing with the beginnings of the Lloydminster settlement, or the Barr colony as it was then called, and the "green" Englishmen who adorned it, and that the comparison does not seem to present any features of which the old Beaver Lakers need feel ashamed. For one thing, they were far too individualistic ever to put themselves in leading strings to any reverend gentleman and allow him the spending of their money; and they were wise.

Hoping you will find a waste corner for this little exchange of views,

Very sincerely yours,
HENRY DEBY.

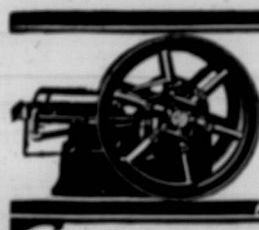
Beaver Lake, Alta.

AN ANSWER TO MR. SCHWARTZ

Editor, GUIDE:—I noticed a letter in THE GUIDE of February 16, written by Robert Schwartz, of Warmley, Sask., concerning the price of a certain cream separator, the name of which he withheld, but from capacity and prices quoted by him, I recognized the separator. Mr. Schwartz quotes capacity and prices as follows: 350 capacity \$160.00; 450 capacity \$115.00; and 550 capacity \$130. Now, I happen to possess a price list of the different sized separators of this company, and the prices run thus: 350-400 lb. capacity, \$95.00; 450-500 capacity, \$110.00; 600-650 capacity, \$125.00. Mr. Schwartz also states that this same company gave to each of their agents selling twelve separators during the year 1909 a gold watch valued at \$100.00. This statement is also in error. They did give a gold watch, but it was valued at \$25.00, and given for selling twenty-five separators during 1909. He goes on to say according to the prices they are charging for their machines, "this is only a small matter . . . but we are certainly paying twice as much as the separator is worth." Now, one dollar off each machine to make a man hustle and sell, is a small matter, but why does Mr. Schwartz take for a discussion a machine which he knows to be the best on the market? I have one of these machines for my own use, and while I do admit that you may find a machine that will skim as clean for a time, you cannot beat this one for durability. It is no complicated arrangement if the boxings ever do wear. They can easily be replaced by any person at small cost. I have yet to hear of one of these machines being worn out. Another point Mr. Schwartz forgot, and of which he is well aware, is the fact that if your purchase a size 4 separator, you can have it changed to size 4 at any time without changing the machine, but by simply changing the bowl and tinware, of which bowl and all there are only seven pieces. My machine is neither leveled or fastened to the floor, and it separates perfectly, the bowl being fastened top and bottom never goes off the balance. More than that, it is the only separator company I know that guarantees to give satisfaction or to refund the purchase price. Now, farmers know that a good piece of machinery, though it may be what we call expensive at first, is the cheapest in the end, and if a discussion of cream separators is thought to be beneficial, let us discuss the lower priced inferior machines. I know a farmer who purchased a low priced (just as good) cream separator last summer, and is now looking for a machine. Is it not the same with every article purchased? We cannot expect to purchase a good article at a low cost as an inferior article.

Now, I think a paper that has been as beneficial to the farmers as THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE has been should not be used unjustly by the farmer, if we want to discuss different points, we must have correct statements, whether it is cream separators or binders. As long as the price of an inferior article ranges above its merits, we cannot expect the parties who manufacture a good article to lower their price. I trust, Mr. Editor, that I have not taken up too much space, and wish you the greatest success.

FARMER.



WHY YOUR ENGINE IS IN THE IHC LINE

YOU want the simplest, most economical, most reliable and most durable engine made. You want the one that saves the most work, time and money. In short, you want the engine that pays the biggest dividends. That is why your engine is in the IHC line.

After carefully investigating other engines, thousands have chosen from the IHC line. They now know what perfect power-service means, for IHC engines are unequalled for running the many machines on the farm—such as cream separator, wood saw, feed cutter, churn, grindstone, fanning mill, corn sheller, thrasher, shredder, pump, etc.

Wherever you go—IHC engines are giving satisfactory service. Judge by what they are doing for thousands. Judge by comparison—point by point—with other engines. To be absolutely sure of getting the engine that will mean most to you—choose out of the line of

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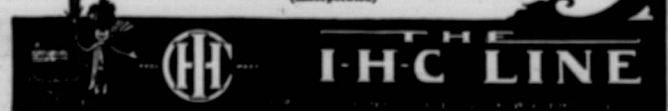
You will get the engine that is best adapted to your work. You will get the engine that will work simplest, cheapest and best. You will get a simple engine that you can depend on. IHC engines are made in many sizes and styles. Whichever one you choose—is best in its class.

IHC Vertical engines are made in 2, 3 and 25-horsepower; IHC Horizontal engines (portable and stationary) are made in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25-horsepower; Famous air-cooled engines are made in 1, 2 and 3-horsepower; Hopper cooled engines are made in 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6 and 8-horsepower; and there are also IHC sawing, spraying and pumping outfits—besides the International tractors—successful in every contest, winning the highest honors at home and abroad—made in 12, 15 and 20-horsepower sizes.

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APPRECIATION

The following letter has been received by the Grain Growers' Grain Company: Gentlemen:—I have had such entire satisfaction dealing with the G.G.G. Co. that I could not help but take balance of shares. This year I have been more than pleased with the results of my car shipped to the G.G.G. Co. Price and promptness the best.

Yours sincerely, JAMES MAYER.

DAVID AND GOLIATH

Editor, GUIDE:—Reading your letter "The Manufacturers' Challenge," published in THE GUIDE, in which the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association said: "The reorganized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant, ignorant of its own powers. By the exercise of these powers it could if it chose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation or paralyze the industry of the whole Dominion."

I would like to remind Mr. G. M. Murray (secretary) there are some Davids still on the prairie, quite a few stones in the farmers' brooks, and the sling is still in operation. So would advise him to feed this young giant while he lives, for a stone may be hurled his way soon. "DAVID."

Lloydminster, Sask.

A SUGGESTED REMEDY

Editor, GUIDE:—I notice in a recent issue of THE GUIDE that the Hon. Frank Oliver has a bill before the house to get an extension of time for the real estate men to get the South African warrant sold.

I would like to suggest a way for your paper to stop it, viz., if you will agree to publish the names of the honorable gentleman and every member that votes for it till the next election in THE GUIDE this bill will not pass the house. The "Appeal to Reason" uses this method and has killed several bills that has been harmful to it and the general public. Copley, Man. HENRY SPEARE.

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World's Greatest Convention of Farmers



ARE the farmers of America awake to the necessity of organization?

The answer is the stupendous national mass convention planned to be held in St. Louis, Mo., commencing on Monday May 2.

There never was another approaching it in size and scope—that is, so far as the assembling together of actual producers is concerned; and there has not been anything in a long time which speaks so eloquently of the swift emancipation of the farmer. His day is at hand.

Up to last week a total of one hundred and three subsidiary organizations, representing hundreds of thousands of members, had accepted invitations to be present, and the convention will be held in the great Coliseum, considered the best convention hall in America, and capable of seating comfortably some 20,000 people. There will be a morning session of at least one oration and one lecture. The afternoon sessions will be from 1.30 to 5 o'clock, and at those sessions will be three entertaining lectures, either of oration or lecture with discussion of same. The evening session will be from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock with at least two orations or lectures.

The speakers and lecturers have been engaged with care, and selected from the best in their lines in the United States. They include congressmen, senators, college professors, captains of finance, promoters, doctors, ministers, judges, editors, government officials, etc. The partial program is as follows:

Hon. C. S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America:—Subject, not announced.

Hon. C. O. Drayton, president American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.:—"A National Union of Farmers."

Judge W. E. Monroe, Louisiana:—"The call of the south."

Hon. P. J. McCumber, United States senator, North Dakota:—"Justification of Organization Among Farmers."

Hon. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor:—Subject not yet announced.

Hon. J. C. Cantrill, member of congress from Kentucky:—"The Mission of the American Society of Equity."

Prof. J. H. Worst, Fargo, N.D.:—"The Farmers' Opportunity."

Dr. J. Weller Long, educator, Madison, Wis.:—"Educating the Farmer."

Hon. A. O. Stanley, member of congress from Kentucky:—"The Tobacco Situation in Kentucky."

Prof. T. A. Hoverstad, educator, Fargo, N.D.:—"Practical Education for the Country Youth."

Hon. A. M. Lawrence, editor, Chicago Examiner:—Subject not given.

Hon. R. M. LaFollette, United States senator, Wisconsin:—Subject not given.

Prof. M. H. Jackson, educator, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin:—"Agriculture in Our Schools."

Hon. Thos. P. Gore, United States senator, Oklahoma:—Subject not given.

Hon. C. A. Windle, educator, Chicago, Ill.:—"Industrial Strength of the Farmer."

Col. John Temple Graves, editorial writer, Hearst newspapers:—Subject not given.

Hon. Thomas Watson, editor, Watson's Magazine, Georgia:—"The Agricultural South and West Must Throw off the Shackles of New England."

Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Washington, D.C.:—"Conservation of Natural Resources."

Col. Ed. R. Cone, commissioner of agriculture, Austin, Texas:—"The South's Place in History."

Hon. Frederick H. Kreisman, mayor of the city of St. Louis:—Address of welcome.

Hon. Ed. L. Norris, governor of Montana:—"Address by Representative."

J. T. Tucky, L.L.D., St. Louis, Mo.:—"Illustrated Lecture on Co-operation in Great Britain and Denmark."

Beginning on Monday, May 2, at St. Louis, Mo., and lasting for Six days a Monster Gathering of Producers from all over America will be held to weld the Farmers' Organizations into a National Body. Secretary McKenzie of Manitoba will represent the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and will deliver an address on the Farmers Movement in Western Canada. Over 100 organizations have accepted an invitation to attend. Addresses will be given by some of the most prominent men in America. Full Details of Program. Farmers everywhere are invited to attend.



Grain Growers Will be Represented

Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, will tell the great convention something of the farmers' movement in this country, and what has been accomplished in the last decade. Mr. McKenzie goes to the convention primarily to represent the Grain Growers' Grain Company, in response to an urgent invitation forwarded to that organization. This invitation which was received only a few days ago, from the editor of the Equity Farm Journal, reads as follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., April 9.
Mr. T. A. Creer, President G.G.G. Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—We are about to hold what will probably be the largest convention of farmers ever held in the world at St. Louis, Mo., during the first week of May next. We are inviting organized labor to participate, and we are making every effort to get men with progressive ideas, and men who have done things to make up the program. I have noted with interest in a limited way what the Grain

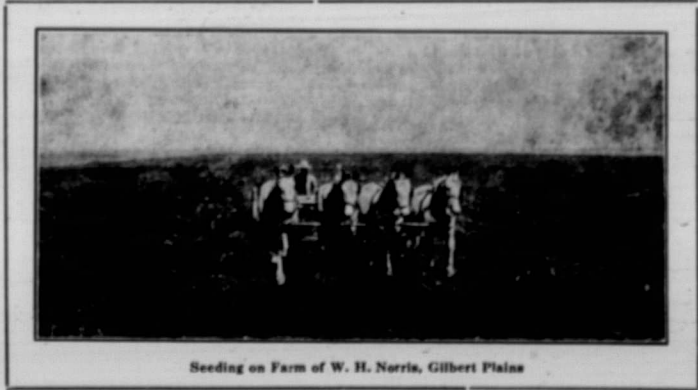
The Opportunity of the Age

March 18, 1910.
To all Members and Officers of the American Society of Equity

The Farmers' Educational Co-Operative Union of America, an organization of farmers embracing the southern States on practically the same plan as the American Society of Equity covers the northern States, are arranging for the first and most gigantic national mass convention of productive workers ever held in the world. Farmers and laborers of all kinds, clerks in stores and offices, workers in mines, factories and forests, mechanics, etc., are all invited to join in this convention. It will be assembled one entire week at St. Louis, Mo., May 2nd to 8th, with three sessions every day.

A special invitation has been extended to the American Society of Equity to meet with the Co-Operative Union in joint conference for the purpose of considering a plan for a closer union.

Believing this to be the opportunity of the age for American productive producers and consumers, to begin a



Seeding on Farm of W. H. Norris, Gilbert Plains

Growers of Canada have done, and we are anxious to have the St. Louis convention know all about it. Therefore on behalf of the American Society of Equity I beg to extend you an invitation to take part in our St. Louis convention, as one of the numbers on the program.

Hoping that you can make it possible for yourself to be there, and that I may meet you on that occasion,

Yours truly,
THOS. G. NELSON.

This world's greatest convention of producers will take the form of a joint assembly of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, the American Society of Equity, the American Federation of Labor, and one hundred and three subsidiary organizations. The former body invited the latter organizations to join with it in calling the convention. The board of directors of the National Union American Society of Equity were in session in Indianapolis March 15, 16 and 17. During this time Mr. John O'Grady, convention manager for the Farmers' Union, appeared before the board to present the invitation of the organization he represented to the A.S. of E. Replying to the invitation, the board of directors prepared and authorized for publication the following letter:

movement that will not only check the recently prevailing tendency to get the farmers and other classes of workers further and further apart, but actually tend to draw them closer and closer together, we earnestly urge all local unions to have at least one delegate present so as to get a personal report from the members of the meeting.

We also urge all members and officers of the American Society of Equity who can possibly do so to attend as individuals, and to see that organizations of farmers in their respective communities are represented in this convention. We further urge all farmers not belonging to any organization to come. Let every A.S. of E. member bring one non-member with him.

American Society of Equity headquarters will be maintained at the Planters Hotel during the convention. A hall will be provided in which all members of the A.S. of E. present may assemble from time to time to discuss any matters of importance to the society that may come up.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
National Union, A.S. of E.
By S. D. Kump, Sec.-Treas.

Prominence of the Farmer
Quoting from the call issued by President Barrett of the Farmers' Union, we have the following:

"At no time in the history of the nation has the farmer been the object of more solicitude to thoughtful public men and to the public at large. From congress, from every newspaper forum, from every stump and rostrum and forum, goes up the cry: "Back to the land!"

Experts and conscientious students of economics are warning us that unless the lot of the farmer is improved, unless more of his number are kept on the farm, we shall shortly be depending upon foreign nations for a portion of our food.

The farmer is the keystone of America's prosperity, the bulwark of its commercial prestige abroad, the very heart-beat of our future destiny at home and in the fierce competition of civilization.

It is at this moment, when national voices usually quiet, are clamoring for more studious attention and tribute to the farmer, when every factor in our political and economic system regards with misgiving and positive fear the depopulation of the country and the encroachment of industrial crisis and chaos in the cities, that I invite the members of the Farmers' Union, the farmers generally of America, to join hands and brain and heart in a counsel which shall thresh out issues close to the life of the nation.

The Time is Propitious

The time is propitious, the necessity is urgent, for closer and more fraternal relations between the men upon whose shoulders rests the present and the future of America.

At bottom our interests are identical. At bottom our interests are the interests of every man, woman and child born in America now living or yet to be born.

Proper co-operation will make this conference the most momentous and constructive of its kind in the country's history.

With the increased cost of living creating a white heat agitation in which all classes of people in this country are taking part, and a promise of the convention managers at St. Louis that the captains of finance and the promoters and managers of industry are to be heard on the program, it is safe to say that no convention of as great importance to the people of this country has ever been held in the history of the United States. For once the people of this country will assemble in a great national mass convention to discuss the issues of the day under auspices entirely free from partisan politics.

Back to the Land

The slogan of the convention will be, "Back to the Land!" Pause a moment and try to comprehend, if you can, what this slogan means. A general exodus from the cities to the country, or, in other words, the picking up bodily, as it were, of the large cities with their people, their industries and enterprises and shaking them to pieces—scattering them out over larger areas of country—means a movement that will affect every occupation, enterprise and industry in the United States. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that on this account alone the attendance at this convention will be enormous. NINETY-SEVEN SUBSIDIARY ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ALREADY ACCEPTED THE INVITATION TO BE PRESENT AT THIS CONVENTION.

Co-operative Marketing and Purchasing

Business sessions of the Farmers' Union and the American Society of Equity pertaining to the administration and working questions of the respective organizations will be private, and all A. S. of E. members registering at the Society headquarters in the Planters' Hotel will be notified of all such meetings of the American Society of Equity that may take place. When giving your name for registration, be sure to state the hotel at which a messenger boy or a letter may reach you in the city where you will attend the convention.

A joint conference will take place between the executive committees of the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union and the American Society of Equity for the following purpose:

1. Agreeing upon some harmonious working basis for the extension of the



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

Private versus Government Control Of Chilled Meat Trade

Private Company Solicits Support of United Farmers for Chilled Meat Proposition. A Review of Previous Investigations and Conclusions. Urgent Need of Action. Secretary Fream favors Government Ownership

A COMMUNICATION has been received from Mr. E. G. Palmer, secretary, Meat Exports, Ltd., dealing with a scheme concerning the proposed chilled meat trade which is now on foot.

Mr. Palmer requests that his letter be published in THE GUIDE, but this is a matter in which the farmers, of Alberta especially, are strongly interested in, and it is thought advisable to hold the letter at present, as no information has as yet been secured as to the officers of the company when the company was incorporated and such other matter of a business nature which should be known.

In Alberta this matter has been before the public for some time; in fact in 1908 a committee of five was appointed to investigate the whole question. This committee prepared a very complete report and the thanks of the committee (of which the writer was a member) is certainly due Mr. Palmer for all the assistance given by him at that time.

The Committee dealt with the necessity of providing a stable and remunerative market, the failure of existing methods to achieve the desired results, the methods adopted by other meat producing countries for disposing of their surplus, encouraging the industry and some of the results of those methods, and examination as to how far the system and methods of other countries can with advantage be applied to Canada. Recommendations for adoption in this country. Approximate cost of establishing a thoroughly organized system of meat chilling, etc., throughout the Dominion; and the benefits to the producer and country generally.

It was soon shown that there was strong necessity for improving the position of the stock-raising industry and the need of a market, this being emphasized more by the evidence taken by the beef commission, a few years ago, than anything else. It was ascertained too that the present system of marketing is very wasteful, and the objections to same were many; the live stock trade being subject to too many fluctuations and also being subject to the possibility of the doors of the great meat consuming countries being closed against us through reported diseases.

Canadian System Out-Of-Date

It was ascertained also that the advantages of chilling were many and that practically all other meat exporting countries, except Canada, were devoting their energies more and more to the chilled meat side of the business; in fact, in a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1905, dealing with this question, the following words were used: "Argentina now favors the export of the product of her pastures in the form of meat and meat products rather than as live animals."

It is needless to go over all the details which will simply emphasize the necessity of this project. All the farmers' associations of the west have endorsed the idea of the chilled meat project, and the only stumbling block now is in the matter of finances.

A proposition was presented to the Minister of Agriculture and was turned down as being too vast for the present requirements of the country, and an amended proposition presented. Both these propositions, however, were such that the majority of the farmers of the western provinces would not be in favor of them. They called for a proportion of capital to be subscribed by a company and the balance to be subscribed by the farmers or patrons. The voting power given was such that the bond-holders or

capitalists who put up the first amount of money would have full control of the company.

It is true that provision was made for the live stock commissioner of the Dominion to be on the board of directors, and the Dominion minister of agriculture to act as chairman of the board, if possible; but this would not give these officers any voting power, and it would mean that the control would be entirely in the hands of the capitalists, and if such a scheme as outlined was adopted, it would mean the formation of another gigantic monopoly.

To Safeguard the Producer

It is true also that provision was made for the government to purchase the interests of the capitalists at any time, but if this was done, why not arrange from the first for the money to be provided by the government and the interest of the farmer as well as the consumer thoroughly safeguarded for all time.

THE LABOR QUESTION

In the effort to assist in solving the labor problem on the Alberta farms it was decided to organize a labor bureau in connection with the central office of the U.F.A., and a short time ago blanks were sent to all the unions dealing with this matter.

Although at the time of writing these lists have not been in the hands of the unions for more than one week, already applications have been received for seven men and two women to work on farms, the wages quoted being from \$30.00 to \$40.00 per month for the men and \$25.00 per month for women. This will give some idea of the scarcity of labor in the province at the present time.

THE WESTERN CONVENTION

Arrangements for the western convention are growing apace, and the answers received from the different boards of trade, agricultural societies, etc., are most enthusiastic. It is expected that the convention will be a large and representative one, both provinces being largely represented, and we look for good results from the conference. The time of the convention will be announced at an early date.

A USEFUL FLOUR MILL

Several of the unions of the U.F.A. have made enquiries recently as to the possibility of securing a flour mill of sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the district and yet cheap enough to enable same to be erected by a few farmers in the district. I have just received particulars of a roller mill, manufactured in England, which should answer this purpose. It does not require a skilled miller to operate it and it will run all day without attention except for occasional lubrication. It is stated that the flour produced is of first quality and it has been ascertained that when working on hard Canadian wheats imported into England the capacity of the mill is as high as 270 lbs. of wheat per hour, from which it will produce 190 lbs. of flour. It is claimed that the invention of this mill has for the first time in the history of milling brought the latest type of roller flour mill within the reach of farmers and small millers. I have full particulars and price, etc., and if those who were enquiring about this matter will write me I shall be pleased to give them the necessary information.

EDWARD J. FREAM.

As a member of this committee, I have given this proposition considerable thought, and although when first glancing over the financing proposition it appealed to me as a good one, still the more I have studied it the more I am convinced that it is not to the interests of the farmers to endorse such a scheme.

I am strongly in favor of, and believe there is the greatest need of a chilled meat project for the west, but believe that when this comes it should be from the start under the control of the Dominion government, and therefore there is no need for any company to be established to take up this matter.

In Alberta we are striving for all we are worth for a pork packing plant, which will be under government control; and it would not be consistent on our part to emphasize or assist in any way in the formation of a company which must necessarily be opposed to the in-

terests of the producers, and I therefore have come to the conclusion that the time has now come when we must be prepared to state definitely whether we wish the chilled meat project under the control of the government or in the hands of a private company.

I place these facts before the members and would ask them to discuss same at an early opportunity, but would say, finally, that I stand strongly for the government ownership and am against the guaranteeing of bonds for any company

EDWARD J. FREAM.

PUT YOUR SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL

Under the heading, "Push Along the Pork Contracts," will be found a resolution unanimously adopted by Tofteld Union.

This resolution is one which covers much ground, but at the same time is such that should apply to all the members of the U.F.A.

The rejection of the principle of co-operation as laid down in the report of the pork commission and in the draft agreement which has been submitted by the government to the farmers for signature would strike at one of the most vital points of the U.F.A., for if the guarantee is not forthcoming in this case it will mean that we shall be quoted the length and breadth of the country as failures, and as inconsistent in our demands.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT

JAMES BOWER - Red Deer

VICE-PRESIDENT

W. J. TREGILLUS - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER

E. J. FREAM - Innisfail

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W.

Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff,

Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George

Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston,

Rosetroll; E. Carswell, Penhold;

J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Greishach,

Gleichen; A. Von Mielecki, Calgary.

the live stock commissioner, but four unions—Agricola, Belcamp, Pleasant Valley and Gleichen—have forwarded signed contracts to me and in each case requested a further supply of contract forms. This is the goal to lead up to. It does not require very much—an average of only ten for each member will provide the guarantee. But before signing the contract, even if you are tempted to sign for the mere ten, I would suggest to you that you consider the advisability of increasing this to at least twenty-five. It will be, comparatively speaking, no harder to provide twenty-five than the ten.

EDWARD J. FREAM

A GOOD SUGGESTION

At the regular monthly meeting of Stettler Union held on April 1, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That, in view of the valuable time that is being lost in dealing with the hail insurance question and the difficulty experienced in bringing about an unanimity of opinion amongst the various unions it is felt that unless some definite move is made quickly this all important matter will drag on indefinitely. Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of the Stettler Union all unions should be asked to at once adopt a resolution, to leave the framing of a suitable measure based as far as possible on the resolutions that have already been received from the different unions in the hands of the directors of the central organization.

H. A. STEELE, Secretary.

LAC ST. VINCENT ORGANIZES

A meeting of the farmers of Lac St. Vincent district was held on April 2, to consider the advisability of organizing a union of the U.F.A. Mr. Dan Fay was voted to the chair and twenty-three people voted in favor of the proposition, though only ten paid their fee at the time.

It was moved by A. A. Emery and seconded by A. Scott: "That John E. Green be elected president." This was unanimously adopted, and the president thanked the members for the honor they had conferred on him in a very able speech.

On motion of Messrs. Bertrand and Green, Mr. W. E. Fay was unanimously elected vice-president.

On motion of Messrs. Green and Scott, Mr. J. E. Bertrand was unanimously appointed secretary-treasurer.

The meeting then adjourned till Saturday, April 23rd next, at 7 p.m.

J. E. BERTRAND, Sec.

WILL FORM CO-TESTING ASSOCIATION

Alix Union held its regular meeting on March 26, with Col. Marryat in the chair. Among other business it was decided to write the live stock commissioner and ask him to give an address in Alix on the pork packing proposition. A committee was appointed to interview farmers interested in dairying, with a view to forming a herd testing association.

A resolution was passed expressing approval of consolidated schools, and recommending to the Central committee that in view of such schools having proved successful in other parts of Canada they should urge the provincial government to grant powers to any district to carry on such schools.

Push Along the Pork Contract

At the last regular meeting of the Tofield Union the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in view of the fact that the organized farmers of the province of Alberta have been petitioning the provincial government for some years past to induce them to establish a government pork packing plant in the interests of the farmer who raises hogs and the people who purchase the cured article.

And, whereas, the government have now consented to undertake the enterprise if a sufficient number of hogs can be secured, and have accordingly appointed men to canvass the country and secure patrons for the plant, but from reports received it seems that the farmers are somewhat reluctant in signing the agreements and so far the work has not been as satisfactory as was anticipated, which portends, to say the least, in the possibility of this project falling through, which, should such occur, would be a hard blow to the farmers' association that would take years to live down and regain the prestige lost by such an occurrence.

Therefore, be it resolved by the members of Tofield Local Union of the U. F. A., that every union in the association be asked to bestir itself in this undertaking and pledge itself to spare neither time nor expense until it secures enough signatures which will amount to at least ten hogs to each member in that local.

Also, be it resolved, that this local canvass the country until at least ten hogs to each member is secured for the government plant. That is to say at least 400 hogs, as there are 40 members in the Tofield local.

And, be it further resolved, that this resolution be printed verbatim in THE GUIDE in an early issue of that paper and that the secretary of the central association be asked to send a copy of THE GUIDE in which this resolution is published to each local of the U. F. A.

And, further, be it resolved, that each local shall report to the secretary of the Association from time to time as to how it is progressing in the work of securing patrons for the government plant, so that the secretary may have the number of hogs secured inserted in THE GUIDE.

In presenting this resolution to your notice I feel assured that if the wishes contained therein are carried out we shall have no difficulty in securing the stipulated number of hogs for the government plant. That binding clause in the agreement seems to turn a mole hill into a mountain and stops many farmers from signing same. I maintain that once the plant is established the binding clause will be the bulwark of this co-operative enterprise, against which the competitors of the plant will be powerless.

JAMES FLETCHER, Secretary.

CLARKEVILLE PROGRESSING

A meeting of Clarkeville Union was held on March 28, all members and officers, with the exception of the president, being present.

The vice-president took the chair and it was decided to have a regular meeting on the last Monday of each month. Two new members were enrolled.

A number of farmers in the district report having commenced work on the land and everything favors a prosperous season.

SYDNEY C. JONES, Sec.

A SUCCESSFUL FIELD DAY

On April 1st the members of Keho Union had a very successful field day among the gophers, the result being that a large number of these little pests met their Waterloo. At the close of the day's work the ladies provided a most excellent supper and nearly 200 sat down and did full justice to the fare provided. After supper a good program was rendered and thoroughly enjoyed, after which the crowd tripped the light fantastic toe till the wee sma' hours.

The following prizes were awarded for proficiency during the day:

For the largest number of gopher tails caught by a member: Gold mounted fountain pen, won by P. Hoptyson.

Prizes won by the children: First, boy's watch, won by Glen Jenks. Second, book, The Foreigner, won by Peter Di Cook. Third, book, A Tale of Two Cities, won by Willie George.

We are desirous of securing information as to the formation of a stock market. We want to establish a market where we can dispose of fat stock, and sell all kinds of stock to each other.

WM. ISAAC, Secretary.

RECOMMEND MANITOBA'S PLAN

At a well attended meeting of Macleod Union held recently the following resolution was passed almost unanimously:

"That the provincial government levy a tax on all taxable lands in Alberta at the rate of one dollar per quarter section for the purpose of financing a system of government hail insurance. The maximum indemnity to be six dollars per acre.

A resolution was also passed suggesting that the elevator committee follow, as near as practicable, the system adopted by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

We are asking Mr. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, to address the farmer of this community on the Pork Packing Contract at an early date, also for Mr. W. J. Tregillus to assist us in organization work.

W. J. GLASS, Secretary.

FALL WHEAT LOOKS FINE

The Heather Brae Union wishes to report that the third meeting, held on April 1st, was not quite so successful as the others, on account of the members being busy seeding, but those present took an active part in all the discussions. The crop prospects in this district are good and the winter wheat has come through the winter in fine style and now is in good shape.

There was considerable talk on the pork packing proposition, but the members not being very well posted on the subject it was decided that it would be better to drop the matter until the live stock commissioner can visit the union.

The president explained the necessity of the members subscribing to THE GUIDE, pointing out the value of such a paper in the homes, and showing how it would keep the members in touch with the Central Association. Seven subscriptions were received and forwarded.

At the close of the meeting the young fellows were not slow in clearing out the seats, and a jolly good dance took place in which old as well as young people participated. There was no thought of trusts and combines as we went whirling through that first waltz, and the feet kept time to the music furnished by Miss Daisy Smith till the ladies announced supper. This proved to be an excellent repast and when everyone was satisfied the dancing was resumed until two o'clock, when Home Sweet Home was the sound and the adjournment came with everyone wishing and hoping that we will meet soon again and have just another such fine time as this one.

E. B. OLSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING HELD

A special meeting of Huxley Union was held on April 4th to consider the hail insurance and other questions. After considerable discussion it was unanimously decided to support the motion presented by Valley District Union. The pork packing proposition then came up for discussion and the signing of the contracts was dropped until further information could be secured. Mr. Nels Anderson was admitted as a member of the union.

A letter from the warden of the Kingston Penitentiary in reference to binder twine was read but it was thought to be too early in the season to deal with this matter, so it was laid on the table for the next meeting.

W. H. KENNEDY, Secretary.

NOT ACQUAINTED WITH DR. COOK

The first regular meeting of Cooke Union was held in the Haultain School on March 26, and four new members were enrolled. We expect to have a good strong union, and don't think, Mr. Editor, it is going to fall because it is named after Dr. Cook, the great North Pole fakir. With such men at the helm as E. W. Keeler and C. A. Johnson we are bound to succeed. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. G. H. Manser, of Lewisville, who so ably filled the chair at our organization meeting.

J. N. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

RURAL TELEPHONES NEEDED

At the meeting of Prairie Centre Union held recently the members passed a resolution favoring the agreement re the pork packing plant.

The rural telephone question was discussed with the result that R. J. Lincoln was appointed a committee to investigate the practicability of establishing a rural telephone system to be owned and controlled by the farmers of Erskine and vicinity, from Erskine south.

The co-operative question was up for discussion by previous arrangement. It was ably handled by the members of the union and while no definite results were arrived at the members were in full accord with the co-operative spirit and heartily in favor of organizing an association that will handle everything the farmer has to buy, as well as what he has to sell.

G. W. LOHR, Secretary.

MILLET ORGANIZED

A meeting of the farmers of the Millet district was called on April 9th by Mr. T. K. Rogne to consider the advisability of organizing a union of the U. F. A. After some discussion it was decided to proceed with the organization, and ten members joined the union, the first officers elected being: T. K. Rogne, president, and Robert C. Young, secretary-treasurer.

BOTHA DISTRICT HEARD FROM

The Blue Ridge Union of the U. F. A. recently met for re-organization purposes, when it was decided to change the name to Botha, this being the name of the new town on the Lacombe branch of the C. P. R., and it is expected that the membership of this union will be at least 100 by the end of the year. Tenders have been called for 60,000 pounds of binder twine and will be opened at the next meeting of the union. We would like to arrange with the Gadsby and Castor Unions for a visit from some official from the Central Association at an early date, so that the workings of the U. F. A. can be fully explained.

W. F. EYESTONE, Secretary.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS

Trenville Union No. 130 held its regular meeting on April 1st, with President Greene in the chair, there being 14 members and 15 visitors present.

After the minutes had been disposed of applications for membership were received and eight new names were added to the roll.

Mr. R. Greenwood reported that he was authorized to take up subscriptions on behalf of Mr. Delaine, a young homesteader south of Trenville, who with his wife and family had lost everything they possessed through the ravages of a prairie fire which passed through the Trenville district on March 30. Several members donated money, some donated grain, etc., and a full list will be sent next week of those who donated to this fund.

Among the visitors present was Mr. Reinach, of Trochu creamery, and also the buttermaker from that creamery, Mr. Snip. They addressed the meeting and gave a synopsis of the method under which the creamery at Trochu was operated, and asked for the patronage of the farmers of the Trenville district.

Mr. Wilton, president of the government creamery at Content, who was accompanied by Mr. Streich and Mr. Norton, of Content, also ably addressed the meeting on behalf of the Content creamery and urged the Trenville patrons to stand by the government creamery. He guaranteed to give his personal attention to any complaints the patrons might make at any time. Mr. Wilton was ably assisted by his conferees, who stated in particular that the farmers should help the government creamery provided it gave them satisfaction. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speakers for their excellent addresses.

I am very pleased to report the enthusiasm being displayed here on behalf of the U. F. A., which is apparent from the growth of this union. We shall be glad, however, to receive a visit from some of the officers of the association, if they will let us know when to expect them.

We now have a membership of thirty-four.

THOS. LAVER, Secretary.

SOMETHING ABOUT HAIL INSURANCE

As the first of April is now past the various hail insurance resolutions will have been tabulated ere this and I do hope that the executive will be able to give the law makers of the province, seeing that they are not meeting till the last of May, a trial and ascertain if they really are in earnest with the bread winners of our fair land, or if as of old they are just fooling. I hope we have called the bluff and that they will now come out and do business.

I am very sorry indeed that the movers of the different resolutions offered at our convention were not given a chance and some time to explain their resolutions to the convention, as we could no doubt have understood each other better after such a discussion. I have deferred saying anything on the subject sooner because we voted to send all the resolutions back to the unions for the members to decide as they saw fit, the one receiving the most votes to be put forward by the legislative committee. The time is up, the verdict is passed, and what result will follow?

As president of the union presenting resolution No. 7, I wish to publicly thank you, one and all, whether we have won or lost. We think it better to run and try than to stand still and die, and we thought we had a resolution which was practical, consistent and fair to all concerned.

First, in the hail losses we must protect the country, as any country is just as the people living in such a country make it. We can't hope or expect to raise above our aspirations. If we never aspire we will never realize. I say, united we stand, divided we fall. In the blanket tax proposed by us for indemnity for hail losses and zopher poison the farmers are protected; by the bounty on coyotes the rancher is protected; and by the proposed little bit of the town lots we will see if the town people wish and want the country they live in to prosper or go down. We meant to show that we were not beggars and were willing to pay our own bills, so requested the blanket tax on every acre of rateable land and on every town lot.

Stand by it, boys, and make them show their hands. Get in the game and join the procession, for the U. F. A. is a winner at every turn of the game, and we are always prepared to call any bluff, so long as we have such men as at present to lead our forces to victory.

JAMES MINER

APPROVES CONTRACT

A meeting of Lakeford Union was held on Saturday, April 9, when Mr. D. W. Warner addressed the meeting on the proposed pork packing plant. Mr. Warner addressed the meeting in a very good manner and instilled some knowledge and enthusiasm into the members and secured several contracts. A committee, consisting of Messrs. M. Maxwell, A. Greep, R. Carter, J. Monteith and R. Adams, was appointed to secure as many patrons as possible, and their energies will be devoted to this object.

ALFRED GREEP, Sec.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING

Mr. D. W. Warner held a successful meeting at Glen Park school house on March 29. He cleared up several points about which a good many of us have been in doubt, and I am sure that his visit will result in a hearty support of the pork packing proposition in this district.

O. A. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED

At the meeting of Summerview Union held recently, I was requested to secure information as to prices and markets for our farm produce, butter, eggs, etc., in the neighboring mountain towns. I shall be pleased to receive the names of any companies or persons who are anxious of obtaining fresh produce direct from the farmers. The members complain of extremely poor prices now secured for these articles and think it is possible to do better by dealing direct. Summerview is situated near Pincher Station, on the Crows Nest line of the C. P. R.

FRANK S. RITCHIE, Secretary.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of \$5 per word per insertion...

This department will be made a special feature of THE GRAIN from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers...

In the interim, as in every part of THE GRAIN, any advertisements of a false or questionable character will not be accepted...

FOR SALE, Lady's "CLEVELAND" BICYCLE, in perfect order, used one year...

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND BUFF WYANDOTTES, 14 years a breeder, eggs for sitting \$1.50 for 15...

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS - Short-horned cows at \$25 to \$75 each, Jersey bulls at \$25 to \$75...

WANTED, AT ONCE, A CARTOONIST, ONE capable of making first-class newspaper cartoons and illustrations...

NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE - Average size 15 inches \$1 per dozen or \$7 per hundred, prepaid...

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 per setting; Barred Plymouth Rocks \$1 per setting...

LAND SURVEYING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES Farm work a specialty, Atlas Fixday, D.Sc., M. and D.L.S. 214 Melatye Block, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE - EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM pure bred S.C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per setting...

FOR SALE - ABUNDANCE SEED OATS grown from Gates Red, cleaned and bagged \$2.00 a cwt. L.A.B. Girvin - Hazelton, B.C., Canada.

THOROUGHbred BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock Eggs, \$1.50 for 15 or \$1.00 for 10...

FOR SALE - A QUANTITY OF BROME GRASS Seed, 150 lbs. per lb. - J. T. McCallum, Melita, Man.

WANTED, TENDERS FOR BINDER TWINE in car lots, by Zeina Grain Growers' Association, Address, A. H. Clax, Sec.-Treas., Zeina, Sask.

FOR SALE, TWO YOUNG PURE BRED Shorthorn Bulls, cheap, good pedigree - Apply to James A. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask.

FALL WHEAT FOR SALE, 400 BUSHELS, Kansas Turkey Red, for seed, absolutely clean. Price \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra. A. L. Ash-down, Swan River, Man.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, THE regular egg machines. Eggs for sale from poultry raising stock, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 100 - W. C. Bruce, Valley, Sask.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS FOR SALE. Clear prices, prompt delivery - T. D. Thompson & Co., 44 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg.

I HAVE A NUMBER OF SOUTH AFRICAN Veterans' Scrip for Sale cheap; write or wire orders, I pay highest prices, spot cash - W. F. Rodgers, 608 Melatye Block, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE, TWO SECTIONS OF THE best wheat land in Canada, located near Halibute in the famous Weyburn district. Harry Plank, Halibute, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM GOOD laying strains, choice birds, nothing but the best, values kept, \$1.50 per 15 - Ned Wilson, Hensley, Man.; P.O. Orders payable at Minto.

A QUANTITY OF MENSURRY BARLEY FOR Seed, free from low weeds; price, in cotton bags, 70c per bushel, L.A.B. Keyes - J. Stewart, Gladstone.

FOR SALE, CEMENT BLOCK OUTFIT AND harness at Gilbert Plains; good location. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains.

JAS. CARWELL, SASKATOON - SHORT-horned, Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.50. Rye Grass Seed, an anxious work.

REPRESENT US

We want a lady or gentleman at every post office to be agent for the only farm paper published, owned and edited by the farmers. It is the only official organ of the largest national buying and marketing organization of farmers...

The Outcome

A human man, seeing an overladen horse, put his shoulder to the wheel; and the owner of the horse thanked him - but he loaded the horse more heavily next time, knowing he would be helped.

A sympathetic man, seeing a boy drag a load of wood, helped him through the street. The father of the boy felt grateful to the man - but he told the boy he must bring bigger loads in future.

A public-spirited man improved the city, and the owners of the city lots passed a resolution of thanks to him - but they raised the prices of the lots. - Bolton Hall.



Modesty on the Bench

A certain prominent English jurist was transferred from the chancery court to the admiralty court rather unexpectedly. While conversant with English law to a surprising degree, this gentleman had spent little time in marine law...

Which Being Interpreted

Joseph was interpreting the dream of seven lean and seven fat kine. "It means that the beef trust will charge top prices for both," he declared.

Didn't Care to Mention His Name

A colored woman presented herself the other day in an Equal Suffrage State at the place of registration to qualify for the casting of her vote upon the school question at the next election.

Emergency Currency

The agitation for emergency currency promises to become very popular, not only because we all like currency but because we all have emergencies.

Crusty Uncle

Crusty Uncle (who is weary of being asked again and again for pecuniary assistance): Why the dickens don't you go home to your father and get him to kill the fatted calf?

Same Old Story

"How shall I break the news to my parents that I have failed in my exams?" "Merely telegraph them: 'Examination over. Nothing new!'"

By Installments

"Do you really, really care so very much for me, darling?" she asked. "Dud-dud-does a-dud-dud-dud-dud-cuc-cuc-care for water, sus-sweet? Indeed, I dud-dud-do, dud-dud-dud-dud! You are the one pup-pup-precious pup-pup-pearl among pup-pup-pearls, pup-pup-Polly! You are que-que-queen of my heart, dud-dud-dud-dud! The pup-pup-power that bub-bub-bends me like a reed-at thy fuf-fuf-feet!"

Jack Says

That economy is the word used by our neighbor with reference to his stinginess.

That a wise woman will choose the "slow coach" in preference to the fast male.

That the woman who named her son Romeo did a quite unnecessary thing.

That a fool and his advice are soon parted.

That some one should urge the gossips to organize in favor of shorter hours.

Howard: She has a speed of one hundred words a minute.

Coward: Who? Your stenographer?

Howard: No; my wife.

Proper Spirit

"Do you really think it necessary to give Mrs. Bigwad anything on her birthday?"

"Yes, Harold, we really must. She remembered all our children at Christmas, and now the least we can do is to retaliate." - Puck.

Commercially Expressed

The exigencies of the occasion compelled the city editor to assign the young financial reporter to write the account of the ball. He was instructed to give particular attention to a description of the costumes of the ladies.

"Miss Blimmers was the object of a good deal of flurry at the opening of the ball. Bidders were enthusiastic. She wore a spangled dress and was conspicuous during the season at about 187, preferred."

"Mrs. Marriem made her first appearance since her last divorce. She has been resting at the springs, and the reorganization sets her at par."

"Miss Newnum, in a simple white dress, was a tentative offering at the start, but within an hour jumped to \$75. There was at that time a great scramble, but the lucky bidder who is said to have been planning a squeeze, was Mr. Dash."

"Miss Boldun wore a costume that was 40, 30 and 10 off."

Publicity Indeed

Every now and then publicity is advocated as a cure for some evil. No greater mistake was ever made. Publicity can do nothing. Take the traction situation in the average city, for instance. Everybody knows that the cars are unclean, that they are overcrowded, that they are cold in winter and warm in summer, and that the owners of the lines are rolling in wealth. There is publicity for you. No secret about it at all.

We don't have to wait for the newspapers or magazines to come out to learn the situation. But publicity does nothing whatsoever. It is as quiescent as a southern policeman at a lynching.

Natural Advantages

A few hours after the very elaborate Christmas dinner little Marie was taken violently ill, and her cousin Elizabeth, who had been unhappy all day on account of Marie's prettier dress, was heard to whisper in an awed voice: "Marie's got the prettiest clothes, all right, but I've got the strongest stomach."

Ambiguons

Stella: I wouldn't marry the best man on earth.

Knicker: Have I asked you to?

"Edwin," said a young wife, noticing how heartily her husband was eating, "do I cook as well as your mother did?" "Once for all, Angelina," replied Edwin, as he stared at her through his monocle, "I beg you will remember that, although I may seem to be in reduced circumstances now, I come of an old and distinguished family. My mother was not a cook!"

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 GRAIN 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 economies 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 today.

- MIMEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES - YOUNG stock for sale - G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.
A. H. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE-BRED Yorkshire and pure-bred Shorthorn; young Bulls for sale. - Sunnyvale Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.
McKIRDY BROS., MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK Farm, Napinka, Man. breeders and importers of Cattle, Horses and Shorthorn; stock for sale.
HEFFORD CATTLE & SHEPHERD PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

DOMO Cream Separators \$25.00 UP A high class Machine at less than HALF USUAL PRICES Dealers who sell other separators can sell dozens of the Domos. Write for Price List C & territory. The Domo Separator Company 427 UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG

Mange and Skin Germs Can be cured quickly and permanently by the use of COWL Brand Drips MANGE GERM PARASITES LIKE THESE are what sap the life and vim out of your stock. The terrible tortures they inflict are practically innumerable. A few applications of COWL Brand Drips will make a complete killing of Mange Germs, Lice, Mites, Ticks and all Skin Germs, and will increase the earning power of every animal on your farm. TRY IT NOW while you have the opportunity of conveniently applying it. SOLD MOSTLY EVERYWHERE or sent direct at \$1.25 per gallon L.O.B. Winnipeg, if you mention your dealer's name. Address Dept. A. Carbon Oil Works Ltd. WINNIPEG

Carbon Oil Works Ltd. WINNIPEG

Fill or if you saw comments out with ACT you ne TRIAL Weste World respective of the Uni 2. Discu ability of ganizations 3. The d which the organizatio and purcha desire to be basis. The egn sing of a this country; of the peop ent method factory pro will be cha teaths or ti have any i TI A large Union has during the and will be and will be May. This report in wh demanded a farmer will reading of t the St. I attract mon public press the Dooomodi The progr press as rapi The public new Colicue best convent Twenty thou comfortably seating of th seem ample which will b products of t interest the senger Agent soring a pri low return ra vention.

Sensational Announcement

READ THIS

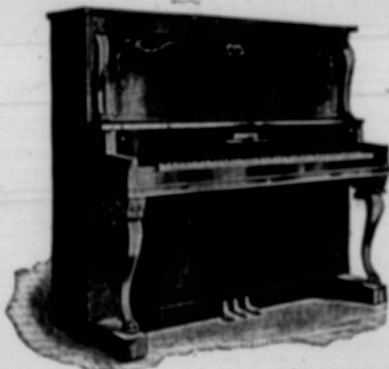
The policy of this Company has always been "Satisfaction or your money back." We are now ready to announce the **greatest and most liberal offer** ever made by any responsible house in this Dominion, an offer which brings our factory right to your door and enables you to examine and test the piano in your own home, and then, if satisfied that the Doherty is the **one piano for you**, pay the Wholesale Factory price of the instrument and it is yours. We will allow liberal terms of payment and before we ask for one cent of your money, we place the piano in your house without expense to you.



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we will forward it to you, freight prepaid, allowing you thirty days free examination and trial. If you don't want it, return to us at our expense and you are nothing out. If you do want it our prices are based on actual cost to produce, with no commissions for jobber and middleman.

ACT AT ONCE, TODAY You may not see this offer again. Send for our complete information anyway. It's free and may mean dollars to you. One thing is certain you never again will have an opportunity to get so famous an instrument at Wholesale Price, and our **FREE TRIAL OFFER** is beyond the ability of any other manufacturer to handle.

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282 Hargrave St., Winnipeg, Man.

GENTLEMEN.—Please forward at once illustrations of your pianos together with prices and full particulars of your Free Trial Offer explaining how I may obtain one of your pianos for "Thirty Days' Free Trial" without expense to me.

NAME

ADDRESS

World Greatest Convention of Farmers

Continued from page 15

respective organizations in various sections of the United States.

2. Discussing the advisability and possibility of consolidation of the two organizations.

3. The development of some means by which the local unions of the respective organizations can market their products and purchase such supplies as they may desire to buy collectively on a co-operative basis.

The convention will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the history of this country. It will centre the attention of the people so effectively upon our present methods of distributing farm and factory products that the whole system will be changed in less time than nine-tenths of the people of this country now have any idea of.

The Doomsday Book

A large committee of the Farmers' Union has been at Washington, D. C., during the present session of congress, and will be kept there until the first of May. This committee is compiling a report in which the status of the legislation demanded and needed by the American farmer will be plainly set forth. The reading of this report will be a feature of the St. Louis convention, which will attract more than usual interest. The public press even now speaks of it as the Doomsday Book.

The program will be given to the public press as rapidly as it is completed.

The public meetings will be held in the new Coliseum, which is considered the best convention hall in the United States. Twenty thousand people can be seated comfortably in it. In addition to the seating of the visitors there is in the Coliseum ample floor space for exhibition which will be used for exhibiting those products of the farm and factory that will interest the visitors. The General Passenger Agents' Association is now considering a proposition to grant unusually low return rates to all visitors to the convention.

The city of St. Louis can accommodate with comfort 200,000 people. Notwithstanding the enormous housing capacity, those who are coming should write immediately having reserved for them the character of rooms that is desired, so as not to be crowded when they do arrive. Send the usual fifty per cent. to be deposited for your rooms.

This convention is invited to St. Louis by the Convention Bureau, the Governor of the State of Missouri, Mayor of the city of St. Louis, the St. Louis Business Men's League, Merchants' Exchange, Missouri Manufacturers' Association and the million population as well. In addition to the above, there are some forty-five other organizations that are directly interested in making this convention the most important in history.—E. H. S.

NO DOUBT WITH ETHICAL INTENTIONS

The newspapers report that Col. John Jacob Astor has gradually acquired four thousand acres of land in Dutchess County, near Rhinebeck, and is restoring most of them to the state of nature. The process involves the demolition of dwellings, churches and other buildings once in use by the occupants of the land, and the emancipation of the land itself from tillage. Two villages, the papers say—one of thirty houses, the other of forty—have disappeared in the march of Col. Astor's improvements.

Colonel Astor is not a wasteful man, and has, no doubt, a deeper purpose in his innovations than thoughtless observers suspect. Persons who suppose that he is merely making for himself a park and shooting preserve conveniently near New York are invited to extend their hypothesis. Park and shooting place may be incidents of his intention, but we suspect his chief design is to afford an object lesson of the uses of money which helped in their day to raise hub in France and in our day have brought on the budget crisis in England. Without some such ethical purpose in the back of his mind the Colonel, we are pretty sure, would not be making waste land of so many acres.

FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE NOW

A farmer writes to the Craik Weekly News as follows:

Saskatchewan now ranks first as a wheat producing province of the Dominion, and that it will always be prominently an agricultural province, depending mainly upon the farmer for the production of her wealth, is very plain to all. And that these farmers are alive to the interest of themselves and the country was shown by the great gathering of earnest men assembled at the Grain Growers' Convention at Prince Albert.

A keen enthusiasm was shown throughout the convention. The thorough and business-like manner in which the work was done, and matters pertaining to the country's welfare discussed, shows that there are many capable leaders at the head of the organization.

It behooves every farmer to step forward like a man to support these champions of our rights. Now is the time they need your help and encouragement. In joining the association you are helping yourself, helping your neighbor and advancing the interest of your country.

In demanding any reform from the governments, it is the numbers behind these demands that count. Would they dare refuse any demand which was demanded by the whole country? If every farmer belonged to the association, would they refuse to listen? Farmers, this is where your great strength lies in UNITY.

If the farmers of the province are to receive a just reward for their toil they must look well to their interest. That we are prosperous now is because our land is new and in its full strength, not because we are getting a just reward for our work. This will not always be so. We must look ahead and make provision now, while we have the means, the opportunity and the men. Now is the time to push ahead. Strike while the iron is hot.

In the Living Present

Now is the time to make our demands. The governments are favorable to us, the oppositions are in their infancy (but are growing fast), and they will be easier handled now than when they have grown to such large proportions as to defy the whole country.

There is much to strive for, mind we are far from the world's markets, the freight on all our products is far too high—as well as on all we have to buy—as it all has to be brought from a distance. Our position on the continent makes cheap transportation absolutely necessary.

Then there is another question of vital importance to us, that is the high tariff. Most of this unjust tax we are paying is not going to the government but into the pockets of some private manufacturer. There are many other questions which need your thought and attention.

Remember, if the province is to be developed to its utmost, living must be made as cheap as possible and everyone must receive the just return for his labor. You owe it as a duty to your family, to your profession and to your country, to improve your condition to the utmost, to be able to give to your children all the advantages possible, that they may grow up noble, useful men and women—an honor to this fair province and a benefit to mankind.

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HOW THE FARMER FAILS TO PROFIT

In the course of the discussion of the tariff in the House of Commons Major Currie gave a specific instance of the way in which the farmers of Canada are put at disadvantage. "In New Brunswick they have been shipping potatoes in to the United States, but the American government has raised the duty on potatoes to 40 cents per bushel and our duty on potatoes coming into Canada from the United States remains at 20 cents per bushel. The Americans send thousands of bushels of potatoes into Canada because their potato crop ripens earlier than ours and yet the Canadian farmers in New Brunswick are practically prohibited from sending potatoes into the United States. In view of such things as this, I ask the house, and I ask the government is it not fair that we should adopt the principle of putting tariff as against tariff."

◆◆◆

The Grain Growers' and C. O. F., are talking of building a hall in Ridgeville, Manitoba.—Dominion City paper.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association by F. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

The Crux of The Elevator Problem

The big producer discussed the situation with the small producer. They arrive at the conclusion that both are in the same punt.

A RECENT visit to Regina necessitated my taking the early morning train, and as I settled back into my seat my attention was centered upon two prominent farmers whom I knew very well, and after the common salutations re health and weather, they commenced an animated discussion of the elevator question, and for convenience in recording what they said, I will call the one Mr. Capital G and the other Mr. Small G.

Mr. Capital G opened up by asking, "What is all this agitation the Grain Growers' Association is keeping up in reference to the elevators about?"

"Well," said Mr. Small G. "That is rather a large question, but of course you must know the history of this elevator monopoly. But, no, you did not commence raising grain until long after the initial stages of this agitation were passed. But I suppose you are aware that the present grain and inspection act, with all its provisions for safe-guarding the individual shipper, together with the loading platform facilities, is the result of the efforts of this association."

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Capital G, "I have heard that they lay claim to that. But that has nothing to do with the proposition now before us. These safeguards are here, no matter how they came."

"No," said Mr. Small G, "the fight has only just begun. Your education in this matter is considerably out of joint. The fact that the Department of Trade and Commerce is now conducting an investigation as to why millions of bushels of wheat going into the terminals as No. 1 Northern can go out as No. 1, similar to a condition that prevailed at Duluth, which was discovered recently by a similar investigation, is proof that this matter is not so simple as it looks."

"But the terminal elevators have no connection with the interior elevators," said Mr. Capital G.

"That is where you are mistaken," said Mr. Small G. "The same brood that operates the interior elevators can manipulate things at the terminals to such an extent that I have no doubt will be a surprise to the Department of Trade and Commerce before they get through with the investigation."

"Well, now, look here," said Mr. Capital G, "it is three years since I commenced farming and this last year I grew some forty thousand bushels of grain, wheat, oats and flax; and I have made the discovery that I cannot afford to have my team hauling wheat in the fall when they can be working on the land. They are worth ten or fifteen dollars per day on the land. Moreover, it is difficult to get cars in the fall, when so many are shipping, so I built several bins in the field, holding some twelve hundred bushels each. They cost \$60 each, well floored and roofed, and will last five or six years. I ran my grain direct from the thresher into these and kept my teams at work on the land."

"I had an economy cleaner on my thresher, which screened out from three to five per cent. small wheat. This I re-cleaned and took to the mill and sold it at 75 cents per bushel. I then bagged up the remainder of these screenings and took them to the mill and sold it for chop feed at 60 cents per bushel; so that I marketed every pound that came through the thresher. I erected on the farm a set of modern scales and weighed every pound of grain leaving the farm. I loaded my grain during the winter over the loading platform, and the weights all held out close enough at Fort William to be quite satisfactory. I sent this grain to three different commission firms and every car except one went straight grade with no dockage, and this one was caused by getting mixed with snow; and every car sold at a premium over track price for the day, ranging half a cent to two and three-quarters cents, averaging about two cents premium."

The Neighbor's Experience

Now, my neighbor sold his to the elevator here and they charged him one and three-quarter cents operating charge and one cent commission. That is,

PRESIDENT GATES URGES SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS TO ELEVATOR COMMISSION

The following interesting letter and memorandum has reached us from President Gates, and we think it is of such general interest that we herewith publish it for the benefit of our members:—

Fillmore, April 9th, 1910.

F. W. Green, Esq., Secretary G. G. A.

Dear Sir:—In considering what action should be taken by our Association in respect to the commission of enquiry regarding elevators and other matters concerning the disposition of the grain crop of the province of Saskatchewan, we are in a very different position to that occupied by the Manitoba Association prior to the passing of legislation on the subject by the Manitoba legislature.

We, as an association have not been invited to confer with the government, or even, so far as I am aware, especially asked as an association to submit any proposal or evidence to the commission.

Nevertheless I think it will be generally expected that the executive of our association should prepare and submit to the commission, definite proposals. It is well known what we want and our demands and requests have been repeatedly stated in general terms, and with more or less explanatory detail.

I am of the opinion that we should reiterate our wishes with all the force at our command, and am of the opinion, also, that we should elaborate details as to what we consider practicable and satisfactory methods of achieving our ends.

While in the past we have struggled for the principle, and while the ultimate fixing of details rests necessarily with the legislature, it yet seems to me that the sittings of the commission afford us an opportunity of advantageously placing publicly on record what we deem essential features of any system which may be adopted by the government as the outcome of the report of the commission. We have the opportunity properly used of influencing that report by the submission of carefully considered, reasonable and practical proposals.

Perhaps the best way would be to submit in evidence to the commission, a memorandum which should be the official evidence of the executive, and which memorandum should be drawn up at a meeting of the executive to be held at some convenient time next month. This would give time to collect the latest available statistics as to number of elevators, amount of grain handled, information re farmers' elevators, etc.

Further, that each member of the executive and each member of the association be urged by circular to all sub-associations, and by statement in the official organ, to give whatever information is at their disposal to the commission as individuals.

When more is known as to the full scope of the enquiry, the executive should decide what evidence they could offer on other subjects, and take steps to present the same.

In the meantime I have prepared the enclosed memorandum which you might submit to the executive officers for their consideration preliminary to the suggested executive meeting.

This memorandum is not to be considered complete, but merely suggestions of some points upon which we ought to be agreed.

Yours very truly,

F. M. GATES.

WHAT WE WANT

Storage and shipping facilities independent of and separate from the buyers of and dealers in grain, where the identity of the grain may be preserved absolutely and without question until the same is sold, if the owner so desires; and where the weight will be correct and be the full weight after cleaning, less a uniform dockage set by law to provide for shrinkage and handling; and where a method of sampling is followed that will enable the grade to be determined in advance of shipment when necessary; and further that the certificate of the elevator operator with grade attached be such that under the system adopted it shall be recognized as negotiable to the same extent and in the same manner as a bill of lading.

That direct loading from platform and siding into cars be continued as at present.

That no expropriation clause be incorporated in any act of the legislature establishing or authorizing government ownership and operation of elevators.

That the government at every point where application is made by a sufficient number of farmers to warrant the necessary expenditure, provide either by the erection of new premises or by purchase and alteration of existing privately-owned elevators, the accommodation asked and operate the same.

That the system provide for cleaning grain at point of reception. That the system be operated by a commission, the form and method of appointment of such commission to be:

As it is almost a certainty that any government will demand some form of guarantee from farmers that an elevator when provided at any point shall receive sufficient patronage to ensure that the ordinary charges for elevator service will produce a revenue sufficient to provide operating expenses, up-keep and sinking fund, it would be well to decide what would be reasonable and acceptable to both the government and our members.

A hard and fast agreement such as was demanded by the Manitoba bill would undoubtedly be unpopular and tend to defeat the success of the measure.

A guarantee of a given quantity of grain in the aggregate by a number of farmers and specified as to be 50 or 60 per cent. of the grain shipped by each of them would probably be more acceptable to the producer and should be perfectly satisfactory to the government.

Or, that the farmers of a district demanding elevator accommodation of the government, should contribute 25 per cent. of the cost of providing the same by subscribing for government bonds, and thus proving their interest in and evidencing to the government that the necessary patronage will be forthcoming.

That provision will be made by the system for handling single loads or quantities less than car lots, and arrangements made whereby the owner of such loads may receive an advance of not less than 65 per cent. (possibly 80 per cent.), of the estimated value, if he so desires.

F. W. GREEN.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

- HONORARY PRESIDENT
E. N. HOPKINS - MOOSE JAW
- PRESIDENT
F. M. GATES - FILLMORE
- VICE-PRESIDENT
J. A. MURRAY - WAPPELLA
- SECRETARY-TREASURER
FRED. W. GREEN - MOOSE JAW
- DIRECTORS AT LARGE:
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- DISTRICT DIRECTORS:
James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleson; George Boerma, North Battleford.

they bought his wheat at track price less two and three-quarter cents per bushel besides a considerable dockage; so you will see I got practically 4 cents per bushel more than he did, as considerable of mine was sold on 1/2 cent commission. My teams haul two loads per day the same as his, and put it directly into the car, and they were generally home first. They would not have hauled a pound more if they had put it into an elevator. Now, of what use would your government elevator be to me?"

"I know," he continued, "that you will likely say that I am not a representative farmer, and that hundreds cannot do as I do; but I want to tell you that I represent a class of farmers who can and do do it, and you will not get me to agree to load the country with debt for a system of elevators to help those who will not try to utilize the facilities that are offered them already. And you will have to shear off the sentiment from your argument and get down to pure business with me."

"Well, all right," said Mr. Small G. "these hundreds you speak of, who are not situated like you, may be put in tens of thousands, and call them what you will, there is the condition to face that they do not help themselves, as I suppose you mean they do not take advantage of the provisions of the Grain Act, viz., to weigh and demand correct weight and grade, or special bin and ship direct."

"Yes. Just hold on; you wait," he went on to say, "the condition is there and millions of bushels of our wheat is going on the market under this condition, and it places so much wheat in the hands of the large dealers and millers, who are also elevator men and exporters, that they can practically control the price of Canadian wheat on the ultimate market. And, as a matter of fact, it is to their interest to manipulate the price and quality of our exportable surplus in such a way that it pays them to sell Canadian wheat on the ultimate market so as to spoil its maximum value to the British miller for blending purposes, so they may beat him in competition (with Canadian flour made out of better qualities of grain) on his own market."

The Manipulators

"Do you see, they try to make conditions so that the British miller cannot compete with Canadian flour on the one hand and at the same time fix the price of our export wheat at less than its maximum value, so that they, the Canadian dealers, can buy Canadian maximum wheat at minimum prices; and so, while you, with your big outfit and farms are able to escape the cut-throat method of the Canadian elevator men at this end through the facilities given you by the efforts of this Grain Growers' Association—as I said, the fight's only begun—and the very condition you have described re this ignorant crowd who dump their wheat into the elevator on the elevator's terms, is the very condition, the breeding and feeding ground which makes it possible for these large dealers to create conditions at the ultimate market by which they fix the price for all Canadian wheat—of course, within certain limits—and by the power thus acquired skin you sharp as you are, along with all the rest."

Continued on Page 22

GRAIN
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NAPELLA

MOOSE JAW

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Pushing The Guide

The local branch associations in Saskatchewan have decided it is to their advantage to have every member a subscriber to THE GUIDE and have started a campaign for that purpose. The following are some of the letters received:

Short and Sweet
Enclosed please find cash for twenty subscriptions to THE GUIDE; also for twenty-five copies of the Prince Albert Convention Report.

FRANK E. ADAMS, Sec. Cupar.

Encouraging Words From Lakeview
Re yours of the 31st of March. I am pleased to say that my association has already taken action with regard to subscriptions to THE GUIDE. I have also persuaded Wadena association to take action along the same lines. Shall be pleased to have the convention reports.

J. W. S. CHILD, Sec.

Message From Orangeville
In reply to your letter of March 31, enclosed please find order for money for subscriptions to THE GUIDE, to be sent to the names and addresses as given below. Also \$1.25 for twenty-five copies of the Prince Albert Convention Report, and ten cents for postage.

I think that is a good idea about pushing THE GUIDE. I don't know what other way better there is of seeing for themselves what some people are doing for the betterment of the farmers than by reading THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. I think the majority will continue taking it. There are quite a few around that I tried hard to get to subscribe a couple of years ago that are taking it now and wouldn't be without it.

W. L. WELLS, Sec. Orangeville G. G. A.

Brownlee Growing
Enclosed please find cheque for \$15.00. We have twenty-six members. \$15.00 is from this source and \$2.00 is for the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. Send one to H. F. Boyd, Brownlee, and the other to Hector MacDonald, Brownlee. I am also enclosing names for ten trial subscriptions.

H. A. LILLY, Sec.-Treas. Brownlee.

PROMPT ACTION
Oh! That They Would With One Accord Act Like This
In reply to yours of March 31, please find \$1.25 for package of twenty-five copies of the Convention Report and ten subscriptions to THE GUIDE. Wishing you and the association every success, I remain,

GEO. H. BARBER, Sec. Newberry G. G. A.

MR. MAHARG'S URGENT APPEAL FOR ORGANIZATION
A very enthusiastic meeting of the Grain Growers' Association was held in Eyebrow on Friday evening, when addresses were delivered by Messrs Maharg and Smith, prominent farmers of Moose Jaw.

Mr. Maharg dwelt upon the necessity of farmers combining to protect their interests. The Grain Growers' Association is endeavoring to remedy some of the abuses which affected the grain growers of the prairie provinces. At present every effort is being put forth to improve the grain handling system. The association has for some time advocated strongly the government ownership of elevators. The governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are now making arrangements to bring about the system desired by the farmers. Mr. Maharg called upon the farmers and members of the association to fight together shoulder to shoulder until they have made the government concede their demands.

Mr. Maharg also drew attention to the fact that other abuses exist. Machinery is much too high. A coal monopoly exists. Lumber can be sold much cheaper. These and other abuses must be remedied and the farmers through their organization must start the investigations.

Following the address by Mr. Maharg, the officers of the Eyebrow Grain Growers' Association were elected: President, W. Pennington; vice-president, H. Scales; secretary-treasurer, F. Riggall. A board of directors consisting of Messrs. Bulman, Compton and Taylor was also appointed.

Mr. Smith then gave an outline of the manner in which the organizations are usually conducted.

WHAT ORGANIZATION IS DOING FOR NORMANTON

The president took the chair at 8 p.m. and the "Maple Leaf" having been sung, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The secretary read correspondence. Satisfaction was expressed at the concession of time on machine notes by the local implement dealers and an acknowledgment from the



Farm Home, Thos. E. Gallagher, Summerside, Sask.

Goose Lake Mills was read, in which they thanked the association for promise of support.

The correspondence from F. W. Green was read and his action in refusing to read the correspondence at the convention justified by the perusal of the letters in question.

The correspondence regarding the navy resolution passed some five weeks ago was read and the matter was left in abeyance for the present. Mr. Woodcock's motion to write further THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE if necessary, was carried.

After much delay a final letter was read from W. D. Scott, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, re seed grain, in which after thanking the Normanton Association for bringing the matter so prominently before the department, he assures us of greater care in the future. A short talk on hail insurance, followed, the

subject being introduced by C. J. Lawless and taken up generally by the meeting. A deal of routine work having been accomplished the next meeting was fixed for April 6th at 7.30 p.m. and the meeting adjourned after singing the National Anthem.

WHO IS TO CONTROL THE ELEVATORS?

A prominent Winnipeg agricultural paper this month says, in reference to Manitoba elevator commission, that it should be constituted so that it will serve the whole people. If it is only designed to serve the producer of wheat it would be no better than a railroad commission committed to secure higher prices for the railroads.

"Government elevators," says this paper, "are required to guarantee to the producer just and proper treatment—that and that only—and the farmer asks no more. Consequently the farmer demands a management that is responsible to the elevators of the province."

Now, of course, this may be exactly what the people of Manitoba want; it may be what the Grain Growers of Manitoba want; and it may be what the farmers of Saskatchewan want, but we do not think they will admit all this. It is doubtful if the Saskatchewan Grain Growers are satisfied that they would get just and fair treatment if they gave all the electors of Saskatchewan a hand in the management of their product, unless all the electors of Saskatchewan are willing to let the farmers of Saskatchewan have an equal share in the management of the product of the rest of the electors.

It is open to question if the Manitoba farmers will be satisfied to take all Winnipeg business men and artisans into partnership in the management of their elevators and their wheat, and to share with them the price fixing power of the commodity the farmer has to sell,

while he remains just as helpless as ever in helping to fix the price of the things he buys. It would be well for Saskatchewan farmers to ring out in clear tones whether they want their commission to be controlled by the electors of the province, or by the producers of the wheat. It will be well for them to say whether they are willing to allow the consumers of wheat to say what the price of wheat shall be and consequently direct how many hours and how fast the farmer shall work. Is there to be any uncertainty what this commission is for and who it is to serve?

Why, Saskatchewan farmers have been fondly expecting that this little job of taking a hand in price fixing at least within the limits of the world's market was the very thing they were trying to adjust. And so now the Manitoba commission is not to be for the farmers' service. But for the electors. What about the cheap food supplies, and shorter hours for all trades and artisans? Why not let farmers take a hand in all trades unions; labor unions; lumber and coal combines; retail merchants' associations; grain exchanges; stockyard companies; steamship and railroad companies and tariff fixing conferences?

"The farmer asks no more and will be content with no less." Of course then we will be willing to allow all to help run our elevators. But until there is an agreement arranged on a basis of relative values so that each worker gets justice, perhaps farmers better manage the elevator business.

F. W. GREEN.

UNITED STRENGTH

Contributed
As farmers we're gathering from every known land,
Our ranks ever growing a strong mighty band,
And gladly we turn the rich sod at our feet,
And garner the bright golden No. 1 wheat.

British farmers are we,
And we'll let the world see,
That we're standing together, ready,
Ah ready,
To fight for our rights, yes, again and again.

His toil may be hard but a farmer can smile,
When he views the bright grain waving mile upon mile,
But he frowns when he thinks that it's mighty unjust
To be robbed of his grain by some combine or trust.

CHORUS

Let us face then, my lads, the stern work we've ahead,
To get fair returns for our work raising bread,
If we stand well together as farmers can do,
We can ask a fair price, and by jove, get it, too.

[Tune, Hearts of Oak.]

ONE SCORE MEMBERS IN NEW ASSOCIATION

I am pleased to inform you that a branch of the Grain Growers' Association was formed at Oradiah on Monday, the 28th of March, with the following officers: President, John F. Reid; vice-president, Ferdinand Jonat; secretary-treasurer, John G. Stephen. Directors: Jas. Sinclair, Frank Patterson, John Keilo, Jas. L. Dodge, August Gounett and Geo. S. Wiles. We received twenty members, and I am enclosing you ten dollars, being half the money received. I expect to hear from you, and I should like to get as much information as possible. We are new to this work, but should like to start on a good foundation, and keep on growing. We call our branch the Oradiah G. G. A. We feel certain of many more members.

JOHN G. STEPHEN, Sec.-Treas.

AUTO TRIP

Dear Sir:—With regard to yours of the 15th inst., we will be very pleased if you will favor us with a call during your tour of the province, and will pay the \$20. I will write you again re the definite place, which will probably be Wadena. I am arranging a committee of the local associations to handle the matter.

J. W. L. CHILD.

ASSOCIATIONS SHOULD SUBMIT VIEWS

The elevator commission is likely to hold sittings at several country points for the purpose of receiving the views of Grain Growers' and others in reference to the proposed elevator system, and although the itinerary is not permanently settled, it seems to me that our local associations should lose no time in appointing a committee to lay the views of their association before the commission.

I am informed that the commission wishes to give every man who desires to make a statement, offer evidence or present ideas, an opportunity of doing so, bearing upon the questions as to whether you would advise a government monopoly of all the elevator system, or a line of elevators, one at each shipping point; or would you suggest a line of elevators at only such points as the people shall especially petition for; or would you suggest a system of elevators, each controlled by a local board and amalgamated under one central management; or would you favor a complete system with all the necessary equipment to handle our grain from the initial shipping point to the ultimate market, able to hold its own in open competition with any other trust or combination whatsoever.

Re management. Do you desire the central management to be a commission of three with equal authority? How would you appoint them? Would you desire a board of directors with one business manager as head, or would you prefer the whole system to be under the direct control of the Minister of Agriculture; or a board consisting of the Minister of Agriculture and two nominees of the Grain Growers' Association, one of the latter to seek re-appointment every third or fourth year, or have you any other ideas or suggestions to present that would aid the commission in the selection of the most suitable solution.

If you do not appoint someone to do this work, your ideas might be sent direct to this office.

An early reply as to your intentions will oblige.
FRED W. GREEN, Secretary.



Book Review



The Twentieth Century Magazine

There is an artistic monthly magazine published down in Boston, Mass., which comes about as near being an ideal publication for western grain growers to read and study as there is printed anywhere. It is printed in Old Boston, but it is as broad as the western prairies and as wholesome and strong and independent and free as they are. It will appeal to the democratic and fearless farmers of the west, and more particularly to those who are participating in the great struggle against unfair conditions.

The editor of this monthly budget of inspiration has called it the "Twentieth Century Magazine," and a cursory glance through one number will reveal the reason for this. It deals with the vital problems of today; it treats of economic, social and political questions; its trend is steadfastly upward; it avoids ruts, and aims for a higher, nobler civilization; its articles are the production of the most advanced thinkers, and it publishes from month to month a record of twentieth century progress along many lines.

A member of the Grain Growers' Association will receive a thrill of satisfaction in reading this bright publication to observe how thoroughly it is in accord with his own feelings. It is not controlled by financial corporations, trusts or political bodies, and it has absolutely no regard for where the chips are going to fly. While at all times fearlessly exposing corruption, oppression and those reactionary influences that are striking at the vitals of free government the Twentieth Century Magazine is before all else a constructive journal of democracy and enlightened progress. It exposes the grave evils that are sapping the prosperity, checking the development and destroying the happiness of the people, while disintegrating government in all its ramifications. But it gives far more space to fundamental demands and just remedies for existing evils, and to detailed examples of the results that are following the introduction of sound and popular measures for promoting clean and just government.

Departments are devoted to direct legislation news, public ownership news, woman's progress, what cities are doing, Socialism and co-operative news.

A brief review of some of the articles in the April number will serve to indicate the general tenor of the magazine. Among the distinctively interesting papers is one by Mr. Joseph Felix, the millionaire soap manufacturer of London, England, who recently made an avowal in Chicago that he would "spend the damn money" he had made to wipe out the system by which he made it. He writes of "Some Fruits of Landlordism," in which he says: "The English people are awake to the fact that under their very eyes the land has been taken away from them. The commons have been fenced in to make great estates and game preserves, while in towns and cities land is held at such high prices that capital and labor cannot make a living on it. Although everybody knows that the value of land in England has increased many thousandfold in the past two hundred years, the landed interests have thus far succeeded in preventing any increase in the valuation of their holdings for the purpose of taxation since a valuation made in the year 1696. The effect of this has been, first, as I have stated, to favor land monopoly; secondly, to relieve land owners of their share of expenses of government; and, thirdly, to increase the tax burdens of all other citizens. All exemptions from taxation, and all tax-dodging works this way. For everyone who escapes, the heavier the burden is which the rest have to bear, and as tax dodgers the lords of England have long held the championship. Their contemptible meanness towards the poor and the unfortunate almost passes belief. Stealing candy from children would be considered a noble and generous act compared to the whole record of the House of Lords in the matter of taxation."

Morgan, the Master of America

The editor of the magazine, B. O. Flower, who is renowned as a magazine writer and who was formerly editor of the Arena magazine, contributes a masterful editorial on "Morgan, the Master of America." His opening paragraph reads as follows: "The commercial despotism that has excited the alarm of the noblest and most far sighted statesmen since the early seventies, has advanced with such startling rapidity and has become so insolent in its defiance of law, so brazen in its efforts to debauch governments and despoil the wealth creators that it has as last called forth utterances from the highest financial authorities and protests from conservative statesmen that it would seem most awaken the sleeping conscience and intelligence of our people."

The balance of the article gives an historical example of the menace of private monopoly of money; tells how the control of the people's money is rapidly passing into the hands of the few; how these monopolies in private hands are engines for oppression and slavery, and treats of the present menace of corporate interests.

The Rev. A. H. C. Morse, M.A., B.D., pastor of a large Brooklyn Baptist church, has had the courage to write an article on "Modernism," in which he scores Pope Pius X., and F. W. Fitzpatrick has contributed a timely paper on "Postal Savings Banks and the People."

Among the most constructive and informing papers in this issue is found the graphic and illuminating story of the most fundamentally democratic example of the commission form of government in America, if not in the world, and the triumphant results that have so far marked its introduction. This paper on "Grand Junction's Democratic Charter" was written by Hon. James W. Bucklin, city attorney for Grand Junction, and one of the fathers of the charter. Grand Junction, Colorado, is a city of 12,000 people, and its commission form of municipal government has been successfully used since April, 1909. It embodies initiative and referendum provisions, and one of its most important features is the establishment of the "indeterminate" franchise for all public service corporations. The manufacture, sale and storage of intoxicating liquors is prohibited, and all elective officers are nominated by twenty-five individual petitioners, who must state under oath that they do not nominate their candidate as the representative of any political party. The candidate in his written acceptance must make a similar statement. This is planned to do away with party corruption in municipal affairs, which is so prevalent in the United States.

Mr. George H. Shibley, director of the American Bureau of Political Research contributes to this issue the first of a series of short papers on political problems vital to the existence of a democratic republic. The people are coming to see more and more clearly that the most important immediate problem before the country is—Shall the people rule and government be administered in their interests? Or shall the people be made the victims of privileged wealth ruling through corrupt practices and operated by means of the political bosses and the money controlled machines?

There are other articles on interesting subjects, and one of them is by Count Leo Tolstoy. The book review section takes up several pages, and the volumes reviewed are mostly such as would be a valuable acquisition to the grain grower who is tired of monopoly rule.

The price of this publication delivered to any address in Canada is \$2.00 per year, or 25 cents for single numbers. It can be procured by addressing The Twentieth Century Company, 5 Park Square, Boston, Mass. E.H.S.

Why not say and do the good thing now?

The Crux of the Elevator Problem

Continued from page 20

to a far greater extent at the ultimate end than is possible at this end of the line."

"Well," said Mr. Capital G, "if you can show that to be true, I will do everything in my power to fight them to a finish. I am the man from Missouri. I will surely go after them for all I am worth. Not because they squeeze some fellow who could help himself if he would. Not because of sentiment, mark you. But if those fellows' ignorant actions create a condition which gives the dealers a leverage which they use on me, why, then, it develops into a business proposition with me, which makes the thing altogether different. But even then I cannot see how your proposal for a government-owned initial elevator system is going to help me. If these same fellows are going to handle all the wheat from Winnipeg just the same as they do now. At best, as I understand it, the proposed system is only to operate against them in competition at initial points; and the same combination will still handle all the wheat. The wheat will likely be all paid

for from Winnipeg, as now, and those who have the money in the wheat from there on will play the game for all it is worth."

"That is just what I told you," said Mr. Small G, "the fight is only just begun. It will certainly take a system with complete equipment, with initial elevators, terminal space under their command and control, a commission house and capital to enable them to export. In other words, equipment sufficient to enable Saskatchewan to compete with any living combination. A power capable of handling Saskatchewan wheat for Saskatchewan people, by Saskatchewan people. Yes, and in the interests of Saskatchewan wheat growers."

Just then the conductor shouted out "Regina," and I lost sight of my men.

FRED W. GREEN.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE ELEVATOR COMMISSION

Dear Sir:—Your correspondence was read by me at the last meeting of our association on March 31. As a result therefrom, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that we, the Lakeview association, do hereby pass a vote of confidence in Messrs. Green and Langley, and do hereby congratulate them on their appointment to the elevator commission."

JOHN W. L. CHILD, Sec.

Progress of Co-operation in the United States

One Sixth of Grain Produced There Handled by Co-operative Grain Elevators

WHILE there is yet much to be desired in the co-operative situation in the United States as it relates to the agricultural interests, conditions are much better than ever before. While co-operation is being applied to almost every phase of American agriculture, there are four lines in which it has proved eminently successful; namely, marketing of fruit, marketing of grain, and the manufacturing and marketing of dairy products. The co-operative associations of Southern California are probably the highest type in the country. They are perfectly organized and work to the satisfaction of the growers. The situation is somewhat unique, in that the region is devoted very largely to the exclusive growing of fruits, consequently the matter can be quite easily handled. Co-operative creameries and cheese factories are a decided success. Iowa leading in this respect. These have considerable to contend with in the way of opposition from proprietary concerns. The shipping of vegetables by co-operative associations has succeeded with varying degrees of success all over the United States. The west, including such regions as Texas, Colorado, and Arkansas has had excellent results.

The Grain Growers of the great Mississippi Valley have had the hardest fight but are gradually coming to their own. A few years ago the co-operative elevator was more or less of a joke. Today there are more than 1600 in successful operation and more than 300,000 Grain Growers own stock in these co-operative elevators. They handle about one-sixth of the grain produced in the United States. Eight new co-operative elevators are started every week, and the movement is only well started.

These co-operative elevators have been compelled to fight the old line concerns. These had so long enjoyed a monopoly of the grain trade and the great profits resulting from this monopoly that they employed every possible means to stifle the co-operative movement. In this they were aided and abetted by the railroads. These two great influences directed all their energies against the farmers, who, lacking organization and being isolated made slow progress at first. When a farmers' company attempted to build an elevator, building sites were refused by the railroads, switches would not be put in, cars could not be obtained, and every other device known to the soulless corporation was enlisted. The farmers, however, developed the fighting spirit that could not be downed. Although defeated in many instances they finally carried their case to the higher courts, congress and to the interstate commerce commission. They are gradually securing their rights, although the old-line elevators are fighting hard.

Need of Confidence
It now looks as though the next decade

would show a very substantial increase in the number of co-operative enterprises and the business transacted by them. The keystone to success must always be confidence. Co-operators must have confidence in one another and in the officers handling their business. If this is lacking the enterprise will be a failure. It is claimed that the farmers are naturally very suspicious. Undoubtedly the idea has grown up from the fact that from time immemorial the tiller of the soil has been considered the legitimate prey for the dwellers in the cities. The farmer is buncoed and robbed and given but little return for his labor. Centuries of such treatment naturally developed this spirit of distrust, so that it was but nature when the farmers attempted to do business themselves and employed a manager they scrutinized his every act and also that of their fellow co-operators. This resulted in the failure of many co-operative enterprises which have since been very successful.

The failure of the grange store was another body blow, from which it took many years to recover. During the last ten years, however, co-operative enterprises have been so uniformly successful, and the general principles of co-operation are now so well understood, that it is very unlikely that any serious setback will again occur. There is no reason why the progress should not be steady and substantial. In organizing your society follow the lines adopted by some existing successful enterprise. Employ a capable manager and your trouble is over.

It is a source of constant surprise why England has succeeded so signally in co-operative effort, while the United States has had such a difficult proposition. At the last annual meeting of the co-operative societies of Great Britain the records showed that during 1908 business amounting to \$337,000,000 was transacted. This was a substantial increase over the previous year. The membership of this society was over 2,500,000. Not only do the people of Great Britain market their crops successfully through co-operative agencies, but they save even more by making their purchases through the co-operative stores.

Co-operation in Great Britain is highly organized. The co-operative society manufactures as well as distributes. The great central organization is rapidly becoming the chief factor in the mercantile life of the nation. Something of this kind can and will eventually develop in the United States. When this comes about farming will be much more profitable. The farmer will have just return for his labor. Great concentration of wealth will be impossible, while, on the other hand, extreme poverty, particularly in the country, will be unknown. This state of affairs cannot be accomplished unless the producing classes co-operate.—Orange Judd Farmer.

What the Grain Growers have Done For You

Continued from page 2

when properly directed. The average grain grower now stands for his rights with an assurance that he has an association behind him that will see that he gets them, and the old days can never come again.

Organize! Organize!

From the foregoing it will be seen that the association has been an immense advantage to every grain grower in the west and should have their hearty support. There is no other farmers' association that has accomplished so much for its members for the short time it has been in existence. It has put many dollars into the pockets of every individual grain grower and could largely increase its good work if every grain grower would only give it the support he should for the benefit he has and will receive.

Are You a Leech?

Are you one of the men who have taken the hundreds of dollars the association has put into your pocket and have not put into the association to improve your own position? If so, wake up and do something for the benefits you receive.

Do You Know a Better Way?

It was by organization that we accomplished anything, and it is only by organization we can ever hope to accomplish anything. Every grain grower must remember it is almost entirely his own fault that he is suffering many ills at the present time. Were all the grain growers in the west combined under the association, no reasonable request that they asked for would be refused and until they do so they may expect to go along in the same old rut, as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," for the corporation interests.

We have been moving forward with large strides, 500 sub-associations having been formed. One and all recognize that a great work is being accomplished, not only in the present betterment of the grain trade, but particularly in unification of opinion, extension of organization and cohesiveness among the farming class, placing them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business; and in coming together to co-operate the more readily to avail themselves of business opportunities and improved methods, this organization, which brings them together in the daily work of their lives, is advancing them socially and intellectually.

Most people have now come to the conclusion that nothing will give genuine satisfaction in the elevator problem until we can remove the middle man and speculator from dealing in our grain between the farmers and the miller. To this end we are trying for a system of elevators under the government, or, more expressly speaking, public control, and we need every producer of grain in this association.

If there is no local association in your district, start one. Write the secretary for particulars.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE DECLINE OF PARTYISM

There was a time, not so long past in Canada, when nine men out of every ten belonged rigidly, and more or less rabidly, to one or another political party. At that time a man had only to announce himself as a liberal or a conservative. It was quite unnecessary as a rule to ask any more. One knew almost to a dot that man's standing on any question of the day. It was in brief that position officially taken by his party leaders. Consequently there was little originality, less interest, and no value in "politics." But the stereotyped, machine-made politician, is, though not entirely dead, at least in a moribund condition. His personal value is now-a-days discredited and his political efficiency discounted. There are unfortunately still remaining in Canada a few places where machine politics seem to be enjoying some degree of their pristine glory. The root of the evil lies in the practice of that nepotism and patronage, which our political system has rendered possible. And that spells dishonest politics because it involves the doctrine of nothing for nothing, and the vote for a "quid pro quo." But there is happily no doubt that public opinion is setting more and more strongly against such a state of affairs political. And this reform is starting from the bottom up-

wards and will finally reach the men who are still in the old way of thinking. And the cause is a reasoning and reasonable revolt against the tyranny which the opinions of any group of men can wrongly exert over the opinions of the very men whose mouth pieces they are supposed to be. There is nothing to be said against a man who espouses a set of political principles. To the man who does and follows them consistently, because he believes in the principles themselves as right, because they are his free choice as the result of honest thought, is due only honor and the gratitude of the country to which he belongs. And it is for the welfare and solid prosperity of Canada that we are daily gaining more and more men of this type. Shall we be accused of egotism if we suggest that the development of the west is in a large manner responsible for this change? There is nothing so fatally easy as falling into a rut, whether in the habits of mind or body. And it is in the older settlements where the rival camps have been able to use this fact for the sharper delimitation of their boundaries that the machine made brand of politics attains its rank growth. In the west opinion is less settled perhaps, and less prejudiced, and is able to take a comparatively detached, and so a wider view. So far we have considered the spontaneous and, as it were automatic, growth of healthy opinion. There is, however, a practical and artificial measure which will foster it most efficiently. This is the creation of a permanent civil service, modelled perhaps on the system which obtains in Great Britain. Added to this must be a clear cut and steadfastly adhered to determination to have all public service appointments made on merit and not "pulled" or purchased or granted on grounds of political expediency. And we are optimistic enough to foresee the day, and at no very distant date, when this will obtain more than it does at present. We do not believe that any one party is more to blame than another since opportunity is a fatal thing and our system is loop-holed with opportunity. We do blame the system and are proud to think that the west is doing and will do its full share towards reformation.—The Melfort Moon.

♦ ♦ ♦ A CALL TO ARMS

The farmer is the producer and practically controls the wealth of this continent and he has the commodity to combat capital if he will but band himself with his farmer friends, and cling tenaciously to that which is his by right he will eventually submerge the capitalist and prove that his products are greater than capital which is nothing more or less than the medium of exchange, consequently, Mr. Farmer, you are supreme in your domain and the capitalist and manufacturer must bow and do homage to you. Call a meeting here and re-organize and get into harness ready for the fight.—Adanac World.



The fence that's strong all through

Every wire in our heavy farm fence is No. 9 hard steel, with uniform strength and lasting qualities in each strand. A fence with any small or soft wire in it is short lived. A chain is no stronger than the weakest link. Then PEERLESS Fence made from specific materials; 1 wire is rust-proof—that withstands more than double the endurance of other makes.

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The PEERLESS does not cost anything to keep—there are no repair bills—it is not affected by changes of temperature. The horizontal wires being crimped makes ample provision for all contraction and expansion. PEERLESS Fence, once well stretched, is always tight—no shock affects it. We are manufacturers of high grade farm, poultry, ornamental fencing and gates. Write for Free Book, a sample of PEERLESS Fence and a simple method of testing any make of fence.

THE DANWELL WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., DEPT. 2, HAMILTON ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE BACKBONE

The farmers of the west are to be congratulated upon the success which thus far has attended their efforts in bringing matters that vitally concern them to the front. But why should it not be so? They are the backbone of Saskatchewan's progress and their interests rightly demand recognition.—Lanigan Mail.

LIGHTNING RODS NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION

The Canadian Lightning Arrester and Electric Company, Ltd. of Winnipeg, Man., who are the Canadian Branch of the American firm of M. Townsley & Sons, are manufacturing an article which is of the greatest importance to the Canadian farmer and resident of the small town where fire fighting facilities are limited.

This article is their Lightning Arrester made under the "Townsley System" and patents.

The use of these lightning rods have been endorsed by the insurance companies and the following letter speaks for itself.

Messrs. Townsley & Sons,
Winnipeg.

Gentlemen:

Re Lightning Rods.

Anyone whose business it is to know, acknowledges not only the value of the necessity of providing lightning rods for large isolated buildings, such as churches, school houses, barns, etc., so much so that the mutual and other insurance companies here, as well as in the States, allow a substantial reduction in the insurance rates on rodded buildings, against such as are not.

The manufacture of lightning rods is now an extensive and legitimate business, and Townsley and Sons, who have lately opened a manufacturing plant in Winnipeg, are one of the pioneers in their line, and a firm that enjoys a wide and enviable reputation for good and conscientious work throughout the Northwest.

It is safe to state that buildings rodded by them are immune from being burned by lightning. I am,

Yours very truly,

A. LINDBACK,

ADVT.

Prov. Fire Com'r.

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Mention this Magazine

CANADIAN LIGHTNING ARRESTER & ELECTRIC Co. Ltd. 197 Main Street :: WINNIPEG, Man.



MANITOBA SECTION

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

Thirty-two New Associations in Four Months

Remarkable Progress of the Grain Growers' Movement in Manitoba. There are now 189 Branch Associations. Events of the past winter has given great impetus to the Organization. Renown of the Grain Growers' Association has spread throughout the World. Increased Attendance and Interest. The Social Element as a Progress maker.

THE past four months have been a period of remarkable advance in the Grain Growers' movement throughout Manitoba—greater indeed than at any time in the history of the organization. Since the first of the year a total of 32 new associations have been organized throughout the province which brings the number of local branches up to 189. New associations have been formed at an average rate of one every four days, so that it will not be long before the association reaches the two century mark. In addition to the 32 new branches the association has been strengthened by the revival of two locals, which are now in a thriving condition. The greater number of new associations were established with an enthusiasm that ensures a very material increase in the membership; they fill up many gaps in the association map, and bring added influence and dignity to the great movement.

The following is a list of the new branches:

Arnaud	Huron
Altamont	Holmfield
Assissippi	Lidstone
Altona	Makaroff
Arran	Miniska
Broomhill	Mather
Brookdale	Nesbitt
Bruxelles	Neelin
Belmont	Pretty Valley
Berton	Riding Mountain
Coultervale	St. Claude
Clanwilliam	St. Jean Baptiste
Delta	Shellmouth
Dominion City	Springfield
Dugald	Thunder Hill
Greenway	Vista

Almost all these associations were formed as a result of the visits of the directorate and other officials, and too much credit cannot be given these leaders. In addition to the strenuous work they have had in connection with legislative matters they have attended scores of meetings throughout the province, organizing new branches and enthusing the members of the older associations.

The movement in Manitoba was given a great impetus by the convention at Brandon in December, and by the subsequent events leading up to the legislation for government owned elevators. The advertisement given the Grain Growers' Association in this period has made it a household word in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and it has assumed proportionately a greater stability and permanency. Farmers have been brought to a realization of what has been, and is being done in their interests by a union of forces; it has been forcibly impressed upon them that there must be systematic organization if they are to secure their rights in the commercial world, and the result has been more branches, and a larger increase in the membership.

The renown of the Grain Growers of Western Canada has been spread to all parts of the world during the past few months as a result of the measure for government ownership of elevators recently passed by the Manitoba government, and the movement has been given broad publication in the Canadian, British and United States newspapers and magazines.

No greater or more prominent indication of the enthusiasm that has been generated since the big Brandon convention could be found than in the increased attendance and earnest interest at the meetings of the local branches. Compared with former years there has been an overwhelming improvement. Participation in the discussions has been more general, and especially in connection

with the elevator legislation. This is illustrated by the fact that over 100 resolutions were received in the space of a few weeks bearing on this question.

The co-operative spirit has, too, been greater in evidence than in other years, and this is clearly shown by the number of associations purchasing twine, formaldehyde, lumber, machinery, etc., on the co-operative plan.

A special and gratifying feature of the meetings has been the attendance of ladies and growing numbers of young men who are taking an interest in the movement. In many of the associations the farmers' wives and daughters are becoming members, and an element of sociability has been introduced which is having a strong influence in maintaining interest, and welding the branches solidly. Never before in the seven years' history



Farm of Robt. Thornton, Birtle, Man.

of the movement has there been so many social functions conducted as was the case during the past winter. These have taken the form of banquets, oyster suppers, concerts, etc., and to the success of almost all of them can be attributed the enterprise and kindly interest of the ladies.

While the summer season is opening up fast the interest is not diminishing any, and plans are ripening in many associations to hold picnics, excursions, plowing matches, etc., in addition to conducting meetings at intervals during the summer.

♦ ♦ ♦ "THRIVING" IS THE WORD

Activity in the Grain Growers' Associations throughout the province is noticeable at present and will probably continue.

The association in Manitoba is in a thriving condition and its future never looked brighter.

The Pilot Mound branch has been organized for some few years and has been the means of much benefit being derived from a more intelligent handling of grain.

It is well that the interest in the association should be maintained and their membership added to and the farmers of Pilot Mound district should see to it, that they are not found lacking in appreciation of the value of a strong and active branch of the Grain Growers' Association.

Since the organization began it has been of marked and ever increasing value

to the wheat producers. The association brought together a powerful but hitherto disunited force and welded into a compact unit. It is only since the inception of the G.G.A. that the farmers in the west have properly begun to realize their power and by adhering to sane policy and consistent effort the association will accomplish still greater results.

The farmers should not hesitate to join the Grain Growers and become active members. Too often it is noted that prominent farmers refuse to come in and criticize the workings of the body from the outside.

From every standpoint, but particularly from the standpoint of the Grain Growers themselves, this is a mistake.

The farmer who is fair and square on the question and who has any knowledge of the situation, cannot but admit that the Grain Growers have done a good work and are worthy of his support. If for no other reason than from a selfish standpoint the farmer should join in and support the G. G. A.

The very fact that the Grain Growers are an organized body in itself affords a protection, because politicians, corporations and combines realize that if

they overstep the mark they will have a united force to oppose, not merely a scattered and disorganized body.

Again, if the farmer does not agree with some of the ideas advocated by the association it is much better to join the body, state his views there and fall in line with the majority if unable to convince the others that he is right.

In any event it is not up to any farmer to knock the Grain Growers' Association. Its aim and objects are the advancement of the interests of the agriculturist and it is worthy of the support of those whose condition it seeks to improve.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

♦ ♦ ♦ AN ALTERNATIVE

At the last meeting of the Grain Growers' Association, held in Arnaud on April 5, a resolution was passed to this effect—That in event of the Dominion government not taking over or getting control of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, that the executive bring their influence to bear so that the farmers could market their wheat direct to the consumer; and we would advise the forming of a joint stock company with charter to build an elevator at Fort William and in this way we could load our wheat direct to the boats. Owing to the illness of our secretary-treasurer, Mr. John Green, I was appointed to act in his place at the last meeting.

Arnaud.

J. A. McVICAR.

THE GUIDE'S PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

The students of Manitoba Agricultural College will be glad to know that the results of the contest will be announced very shortly. Principal Black of the Agricultural College and Mr. T. A. Crerar, President of The Grain Growers Grain Co. who were the judges, have nearly completed their work and the results will soon be ready. The subject upon which the students wrote was "Co-operation in the Distribution of Agricultural Products." Readers of the Guide will be interested in this announcement when it is made.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT :
J. W. SCALLION VINDEN

PRESIDENT :
D. W. MCCUAIG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

VICE-PRESIDENT :
R. C. HENDERS - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER :
R. MCKENZIE - WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS :
Peter Wright, Myrtle, R. M. Wilson, Mar. inghurst, F. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

SEVEN JOINED AT MR. AVISON'S MEETING

A meeting was held in the Empire school house, Clanwilliam, March 28, for the purpose of meeting Mr. R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains. Mr. Avison addressed the meeting for about an hour and a half, and certainly gave us a very good address. He dealt chiefly with the elevator question and the advantages that would accrue to the Grain Growers by having a system of public owned elevators.

While he regretted the action of the government in not wishing to appoint an entirely independent commission, he thought the directors had done their duty in naming certain men from which the government might appoint a commission when they had asked them to do so.

Mr. Avison finished up his splendid address by urging the young men to join the association. The result was that seven men came forward and joined the association.

E. E. BAILEY, Sec.-Treas.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AIDS CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

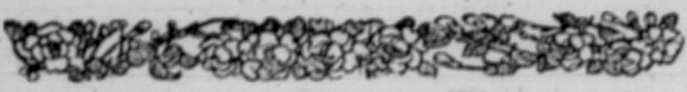
The provincial secretary of the Ontario government promised the Co-Operative Union of Canada to introduce a provincial co-operative bill at the last session of the Ontario legislature. He was, however, compelled to withdraw it, owing to the mercantile interests having successfully "lobbied" against him. The honorable gentleman, however, substantially carried out his intentions by introducing a one section amendment to the Companies Act of 1907, whereby the department was authorized to introduce such special provisions into the charters of the Joint Stock Companies Act as the minister, in his discretion, might consider necessary in the public interests. Immediately it was enacted the department submitted to the Co-Operative Union certain "special privileges" which it proposed to incorporate in the charters of all companies using the word "co-operative" in their titles

When sending photographs to us be sure not to roll them but send them flat.

and which were in substance the provisions of the withdrawn bill. This reduced the fee for incorporation of any industrial co-operative society under the Joint Stock Companies Act from \$125 to \$10. The government will also give the necessary assistance to enable the co-operative societies to avoid altogether the heavy law expenses connected with the securing of charters by Joint Stock Companies.

♦ ♦ ♦ BUYING AND SELLING CO-OPERATIVELY

At a recent meeting of the Valley River Grain Growers' Association the following motion was passed: "That we consider it in the best interests of our members that a list be prepared of all stock, seed grain and other articles that we wish to buy and sell and that the secretary keep such list with name and address of such person and all particulars regarding same, and that the list will be published in the local papers once a month and paid for by the association." Carried. It is the intention to try to get Dauphin branch to co-operate in this idea.—Dauphin Herald.



Capital and the Farmer

As the rule of capital asserts itself, an ever increasing number of the title deeds to farms become burdened with notes and mortgages. First the farmers slave early and late to keep clear of debt; then they slave late and early to pay off the debt. There is no difference in the slavery from the point of view of comfort and the fellows that are in debt often have the best of it.

Those who advance anything to the farmers make sure they don't spend it in luxuries, but only to increase the value of the farms. Perhaps they build better slave pens (houses) so that after their day's slavery they can more comfortably rest and recuperate their labor power for the morrow. As a rule the farms with a place fit for human habitation have a debt against their title deeds. As well, many that have not got a place fit for human beings to live in are in debt.

As the manager of an Edmonton loan company said to a farmer not many miles from here. "We find from 17 years' experience on the prairies that \$800.00 is as much as the average farmer can pay interest on."

Yes, you have the privilege of selling, and you all want to sell, yet only about one out of every thousand can find a buyer. Why? Because the capitalists are in the land business. They can afford to fish more extensively and therefore catch most all the buyers. I know districts where farmers are offering farms partly improved for from eight to fifteen dollars per acre. In the same district the C.P.R. are selling land unimproved for from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per acre.

Even if you do sell, what difference does it make to the capitalist class? Whoever is on the land must surrender their labor power in the form of beef, wheat or some other farm produce, to the capitalist class. And what the farmers receive is their wages, the market price of labor power.

But, say, the defenders of the rule of capital, the farmers own property. Why own property if it increases your slavery? Miners, carpenters and common laborers do not own property; they work 8, 9 and 10 hours per day. Farmers, their wives and children, thinking they own property, or some day hoping to own it, work 13, 14 and 15 hours per day. The more a negro was worth the more slavery was expected from him.

If the farmers who are free from debt could sell they would have more money than thrifty wage slaves could save. Figure the number of hours the farmers, their wives and children, work per day, the number of days per year, the number of years they have been on the farms. Then suppose they were all getting wages at 20 cents per hour and living as cheap as they do on the farm, working as many hours per day, as many days per year, for the same number of years, I think they would have more money in the bank than the average farm could be sold for. The difficulty would be for the wage slave to get such steady employment.

All In the Same Boat

The chief difference is that the farmers have steady employment. Some say if the farmers could sell the farms they could start in business. They would soon find that little business people like farmers are wage slaves. Not even so certain of steady employment. To buy a farm or any other small property is merely an attempt to get steady employment.

The rule of capital is made possible only by exploiting labor under the guise of wages, and in the last analysis all who do socially necessary labor just get wages.

That is why we have in our platform the abolition of the wage system by the transformation of capitalist property into the collective property of the working class. Does that include the farms? Sure thing; the farms are used to exploit the farmers. The benefits go to the capitalist class. They are therefore the real owners; the farms are capitalist property. Title deeds are supposed to imply ownership to property, but the real owners of any property are they

who are deriving the benefits from the operation of that property. None but brazen political pimps will accuse the farmers of being the beneficiaries of the farms they operate.

To hear a farmer say "my" farm, is the same as hearing a wage-slave say "my" job. Heretofore the supposed ownership was left with the farmers to get them to work harder than they would do if they knew they did not own the farms. Capital can maintain its rule only so long as it can deceive the working class. Perhaps the farmers have been deceived more than any other part of their class.—Western Clarion, Vancouver.

Co-operation

The Opinions of a Western Farmer Written for the Craik News

We hear a great deal about co-operation. It is the slogan of the day, the watchword of the hour!

It is going on all over the world, all around us, even in our own country. Some are uniting for good causes and for the uplifting and advancement of mankind; while a great number are doing so for oppression and extortion. Look at the great number of trusts and combines that are almost daily being formed. Which side are they on? For or against the farmer? Why have they been formed? To kill all competition and to obtain unlawful profits from the organized masses. Why should farmers co-operate?



Station at Nings, Man. The Grain Growers' Association at this point numbers 176 strong

It is certainly not for the above purposes, but simply in self-defence and to demand what justly belongs to them.

There are two important parts in farming—the production of a crop and the selling of it. It is the selling end the farmer knows the least about, and this is where co-operation would be of great benefit to the farmer.

Does it seem wise and reasonable after a farmer has toiled early and late and done his best to produce a good crop, that he should dump it all on the market at once and take just what some combine will offer him, which is just enough to encourage him to go at it again.

Compare this with the method of any manufacturer. After making his goods, they are distributed to the different localities, where he knows they will be required, and there offered for sale at a fixed price, which a farmer must pay or go without. There is no reason why the farmers of this country should not be co-operating and market their wheat in a systematic and business-like manner.

If you have watched the Liverpool market this fall, or any other fall, you will have noticed Manitoba wheat is about the lowest price. Why is this? We produce the best wheat in the world. It is because of our poor way of marketing our crop and the manipulating of prices by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The Old Country millers only need a certain per cent. of our hard wheat to mix with the soft wheat of other countries. By selling all our wheat in the fall

we are offering them more than they need, and they will not take it, only at their own price. Here we are producing the best hard wheat in the world, and selling it below the inferior soft wheat. They may have our wheat and if it were marketed in a business-like manner we should now be receiving several cents per bushel above the soft wheat.

Space will not permit me to describe fully how the combines are manipulating the prices against you. Look into the matter for yourself, and join with your fellow farmer to fight for what is justly yours. Don't be the blind slave of soulless monopolies, whose only aim is greed and whose only God is gold.

The Farmer's Prosperity

When the consumer rises in protest against high cost of living it is toward the producer his wrath is aimed. The "opulent" American farmer is generally blamed for it all. But whoever believes that the farmer has become a plutocrat had best study the situation a little more closely and he'll find that while the products of the farm have advanced in value, so also has the cost of growing and marketing farm products advanced.

The man on the farm does not garner an extraordinarily large profit for his labor. More often the feeder's returns are merely nominal interest on his investment added to a fair wage for his labors, while many times, as has been the case recently, actual losses have been sustained, "high-meat agitation" notwithstanding.

The farmer's prosperity has not come from his live-stock-feeding operations, nor entirely from his sales of grain. His chief prosperity in the past decade has been due to the enhancement in value of his land. His percentage of profit from gain and live-stock sales has not been

A Glorious Lesson

At the convention of the Manufacturers' Association held in Winnipeg recently the secretary, in his speech, said the organization was now so strong—having grown in ten years from a membership of 132 to 2,500 in 1910—that it could, if it choose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation or paralyze the industry of the whole Dominion.

Here we see the value of organization and co-operation and in it a glorious lesson for Western Canada where the farming industry is the predominant one and where farmers are now looking for legislation which will be to their individual betterment.

The Grain Growers' Association has done much good work and are now an organization to be considered. If they can accomplish so much with the present comparatively small membership, how much greater would be their influence if their membership was the same in comparison as that of the manufacturers? If it were the farmers could say the same as the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association said, but, unfortunately, only about 30 per cent. of the farmers in the province are members of the association, and, as a result, when deputations from that association wait on our governments, the governments will say, as was said to a delegation at Ottawa recently: "You are asking too much in view of the comparatively small body of farmers who belong to your association."

This is an age of unions and as a result the working man is getting better treatment than ever before, then why not a farmers' union?

In talking along this line to a man recently he said: "When I was on the railroad I belonged to the union. The man that didn't belong was a 'scab,' and was treated as such. Now I am a farmer and I think the farmer that doesn't belong to the Grain Growers' Association ought to be labelled 'a scab' and treated as such."

If the farmers expect to make the progress they should along the line of better legislation in their interests they should not only combine but should hang together and fight with the majority.—Hamiota Echo.

CHOICE

Not what we have, but what we use,
Not what we see, but what we choose;
These are the things that mar, or bless,
The sum of human happiness.

The thing nearby, not that afar
Not what we seem, but what we are;
These are the things that make or break,
That give the heart its joy or ache.

Not what seems fair, but what is true,
Not what we dream, but good we do;
These are the things that shine like gems,
Like stars in fortune's diadems.

Not as we take, but as we give,
Not as we pray, but as we live;
These are the things that make for peace,
Both now and after time shall cease.

COST OF CO-OPERATIVE PACKING PLANT

J. H. Monrad, in an interesting article appearing in the January 14 issue of Wallace's Farmer, says, relative to the cost of a co-operative packing plant in America:

"In conclusion let me recapitulate the conditions which I deem necessary for the success of a co-operative slaughter house: Enough farmers within a radius of eight or ten miles willing to breed and feed not less than 20,000 fairly uniform pigs annually; to guarantee under legal contract their delivery for eight or ten years to the factory, subject to a fine of not less than \$3.00 per head sold elsewhere, to guarantee, one for all and all for one, the capital needed, which, on a rough estimate, should be double that needed in Denmark, or about \$100,000; and to secure a competent man to design and build a factory, as well as an honest and experienced manager and other employees."

In other words, while co-operation brings results in money, in order to get them a clear idea of its monetary obligations is essential, and to undertake an enterprise without due thought and safeguarding of this feature is to invite failure.—Farm Stock and Home.

April 20th, 1910
You Wash
The labor and washing
The Grain Growers' Association
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Associate membership fee, \$1.00 per year.

MOTTO
We thank Thee for all that is bright,
The gleam of the day and the stars of the night,
The flowers of our youth and the fruits of our prime,
And the blessings that march down the pathway of time.
We thank Thee, O Father of All, for the power
Of aiding each other in life's darkest hour,
And all the soul-help that sad souls understand.

[Dear Friends:—The above lines are to help a dear reader who signed herself "Broken Hearted" and I feel sure that if she repeats them every day strength and hope will come back to her. The burdens of life press heavy upon us but there is never a life so sad that there is not one

who attend to all calls free of charge. A home was found for a little child, and I trust God will make her a comfort to her new mother. Three girls have been given the chance to redeem the past, and in each case are doing well. Harold Green is also doing well, and very happy. Our consumptive girl is also doing well and feels able to go to work this spring and her mother also is stronger. Our dear little consumptive girl, age thirteen, has every comfort, but we are afraid she cannot last long.

Over 1,000 garments have been distributed, besides groceries, eggs, 96 quarts of milk, meat, cushions, bed rests, pillows, candies, picture books, etc.
Some 350 visits were made to the sick. Two old ladies, sisters-in-law, have been helped and comforted and work found for one of them. A situation was found for a young girl and an outfit provided. A baby's outfit was provided for several poor women, who had nothing with which to clothe their little ones. How can I thank my loving readers who have helped to make all this beautiful work possible. They have packed, mended and darned and washed the clothing before sending it to me. Never a day passed but at least three hearts were brightened and sent on the way rejoicing.

In Sunshine or Shade,
MARIE.
WELCOME THIS DEAR LITTLE FLOWER GIRLIE
Dear Marie:—I have been reading the



Newboys Club entertained by Winnipeg Sunshine Guild on Good Friday

gleam of brightness. Just to breathe the fresh air, to look upon the stars at night, and the glorious sunlight, should make us thankful indeed that we can still work to make others happy, and in doing so, bring at least peace to our own hearts.

You will be glad to hear that the Guild still continues to grow and that the work of Sunshine has proved a blessing to so many lonely men and women. Every Thursday our Redwood Sunshine Club, in Winnipeg, holds its meeting, and at every gathering several new members have been enrolled. Wednesday is the day arranged for the mothers' sewing meeting and great preparations are being made for the Sunshine bazaar to be held by headquarters if all goes well, in June. On Wednesday the presidents of the neighboring Winnipeg circles meet to report on the work done by their branches and gather fresh ideas and encourage each other in the joyous work. The Weston Club has done great work, two families being taken care of, and everything provided to tide them over the time of sickness. Another poor woman was sick and in a very bad shape, and again these devoted souls took care of this case also, and even paid the doctor's bills. We have now three Sunshine doctors

letters of your corner and would like to become a member. So am sending in my application. I have been wondering if I could send some of the prairie flowers to the Winnipeg people in need of sunshine. But later on I will have some garden flowers to send. I am sending 25 cents to the emergency fund, from my brother and sister and myself. Also the two cent stamp for the postage of the membership. From your little friend,
DORA GOODDAY.

Saltcoats, Sask.
Every Child Should Join the Sunshine Guild
Sign the form below.

Dear Marie:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cents stamps for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

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AROUND THE FIRESIDE

Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Music on the Farm

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast
To soften rocks or bend a knotted oak, by magic numbers
and persuasive sound.

Perhaps nowhere in all the land will one find less music than in the average farm home. Yet nowhere is music so sadly needed. Remote from neighborly association, attending church service intermittently as weather and roads permit, rarely enjoying concert or band performance, it must be conceded that the farm family is bereft of a great and very pleasurable privilege when excluded from the use of some good musical instrument, preferably the piano, at all times and seasons. Nor is the loss lessened by the knowledge that stern necessity ties the purse strings and refuses the expenditure required for the purchase of a fine music box; or it may be there is no music because, as one so often hears, "there is no one to play" the piano. Where this is the objection, the way is easy for there is now on the market an instrument known as the pianola piano, which really plays itself. One does not need to touch the keys at all. The general structure of this piano resembles all the others, the difference being only in additional attachments built inside the usual case. There are pedal attachments that the operator uses to keep the machinery in motion that may move the keys and produce exactly the tones and effects that the skilled musician does. Anyone can operate it. There is, too, for those having the ordinary piano but no performer, a cabinet containing practically the same machinery as already indicated, the difference being that metal fingers reach out and strike the keys as would the human fingers, were they employed. The cost of the cabinet alone is somewhere near a couple of hundred dollars, and it must not be forgotten that it will attach to any piano.

In too many cases, however, necessity no longer, but habit, secures the purse against all comers, and the family's appeal for a piano falls upon the deafest of deaf ears.

While one can understand the inroads of requisite economy upon the enforced habit of long hard years, and can excuse what seems apparent parsimony where there is lacking a sense of loss for so intangible yet potent a factor as music in harmonizing the various and often conflicting domestic factions, still it is a pity that habit should control justice, or that inappreciativeness in the household's self-styled head should bring famine to the rest, whose desires are so different. Among the manifold lessons that experience imprints upon the close observer, stands one most valuable—the needful acquisition of that rare and vital attribute simply and familiarly known as "tact," or the ability to secure what one greatly wishes from an unwishing and unsympathetic source.

To achieve a victory by patient, tactful, cheerful perseverance where success seemed impossible is victory indeed, and to the discouraged music-lover, between whom and his earnest hope stands an adamant parent opposed to the expenditure of either money or time in music such a victory is waiting to be won.

That anyone should require conversion to a belief in the efficacy of music as an agent of purest merit, is curious surely, when so many evidences of it confront us on every hand. Who has not felt the pulses quicken and the long dormant energies glow anew with conviction of life's worth-while-ness through the electric magic of well-remembered music? Can it be refuted that music heard at the psychological hour restores hope, revives courage, soothes grief, reanimates the depressed, erases old "scores," allays suspicion,

enlarges faith, stimulates energy, brightens cherished memories, drowns care, rebuilds crumbling ideals, smites divisions, assuages pain, lessens strife, sweetens reverses, rejuvenates age?

Through the glamor of inspiring martial music, battles are fought and victories won (yes, and battles lost); animated humanity marches onward, dauntless and indifferent whether to defeat or conquest; patriots enthral their doubting adherents and lead them where they will.



One of Nature's Beauty Spots

Under the spell of music, sweet and sad, the gates of the celestial mansions swing ajar and the famished soul, untrammelled, by its earthly housing, enters the vestibule of futurity, glimpsing its limitless sea of gaudium, ever widening out, away beyond the frail mentality of mortals; and as it widens in soft gleam or mazy splendor, brings deep conviction of eternal kinship with the Master that

not all the leaned skill of science nor the specious art of logic can impress. Truly the pictures seen with the mind are finer than those seen with the eye, and music is the matchless artist.

COOKING FOR THRESHERS MADE EASY

Editor Fireside—I should very much like if you will give me space to write a few lines in answer to "Farmer's Wife (Slave)."

I am also a farmer's wife, and we, too, farm 640 acres. I have two men to work for all the year round, besides the usual gardening and poultry. As "Slave" says, threshing time is a truly hard time; we stook thresh here, and about 25 real hearty men sit down to my tables three times a day; also I take out lunch about 4 p.m., the usual custom in this district, which I think is not unreasonable, as supper is often not till 8 o'clock. I have a girl friend to help me at that time, and must say get on fine. I don't want any more help.

Regarding the time the men get out to the machine, that part does not trouble me. I leave all outside affairs to my husband to manage; as long as the men are in punctual to meals, and it is his business (and profit) to get them off the place as quickly as possible.

I wonder is "Slave" methodical in her preparations for the threshers? If not, that will account for an awful lot

of the buns they get for lunch iced or fruit cake, salmon or meat sandwiches and tea. I boil a big pot and steamer full of potatoes for dinner, and the same for supper, and always find I have ample over for fried potatoes for breakfast. I do not think I have one complaint to make—in fact rather look forward to the threshers coming. If we cannot get threshed, what is the use of farming? Surely we are not going to make ourselves unhappy over a little extra work. It does not last much over a week anyway, sometimes not that. I always tell the threshers that I'm very pleased to see them come and more so to see them go.

I really feel very sorry for "Slave"—the daily duties must indeed be heavy letters for her, for nothing can make a person so wretched as to feel that what she is doing is not a labor of love, but "hard labor" or even slavery.

Thanking you for the opportunities afforded by the "Fireside" for mutual aid and encouragement.

Yours truly,

A HAPPY FARMER'S WIFE

Shoal Lake, Man.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE FEES

Dear Isobel:—I am one of those unfortunate non-residents mentioned in the calendar outlining the household science course at the Manitoba Agricultural College. Since I first heard of a movement to the effect that there was to be such a course at the college I have intended to take it, as I felt confident that the charges would be very reasonable. So you can imagine my feelings when reading over the calendar to find that (besides other charges) I had to pay six times the fees of those living twelve miles from my home.

I think I may safely say that the Saskatchewan government has made some provision for supporting the boys from Saskatchewan who attend the regular course, so I think that they ought to do the same for the girls; because, as every one knows, it is harder for girls to earn money than boys.

As my father is rather well off it may not be quite impossible for me to go, but, as you state in THE GUIDE, every farmer is not capable of paying for such a course for his daughters, and still less chance there is for girls that have to support themselves. It takes the average girl a long time to save money enough to pay for this course.

I enjoy reading the letters regarding "Votes for Women," and "The Dower Law," especially those in favor of it. As I think I am too young to form an opinion on these things I will not say anything on the subject at present, but if allowed, I may do so later.

Wishing your paper all success,

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

THELMA

[Note.—If the Saskatchewan and Alberta governments make special arrangements for the admission of boy students to the Manitoba Agricultural College, it is quite possible and the barest justice that the same arrangements should be made for the girls. This matter should be brought to the notice of those governments by someone qualified to do so. Your M.P.P. would be the proper source through whom an appeal could be made.]

TROUBLE FOR HUBBY

At a recent tea-party, where the fare provided could not, by any stretch of courtesy, be termed palatable, a guessing game was instituted, and the lady who won it was asked to say what she would have as a prize.

She greatly flattered her young hostess by requesting a slice of the cake with which some of them had desperately struggled at tea-time.

"Why did you ask for that stuff?" a disappointed and still hungry youth asked her. "You know very well it isn't fit to eat."

"I have a definite purpose in view," answered the young lady, carefully placing the piece of cake where there would be no possibility of her forgetting it. "I mean to make my husband eat it—if necessary, to force it down his throat, crumb by crumb, and thus convince him that somewhere in the wide, wide world there is an even worse cook than he imagines his inexperienced young wife to be."

THE RAIN

By HARRIET CROCKER LE ROY
A million little fairy feet all dancing overhead—

Oh, don't I love to hear it when I'm snuggled up in bed!
When mother takes the light away and says, "Now, go to sleep."
And I lie there and listen to the fairies' little feet!

I think of all the thirsty things out in the field and wood,
And how they drink the raindrops in—oh, it must feel good!
And how the tiny blades of grass come stretching up to see
Where all the patter comes from and whatever can it be.

I think of mother's rain-barrel and of the waterspout,
And how the water rushes in and tumbles to get out,
And how the birds out in the woods must snuggle down to keep
Their baby-birdies warm and dry beneath their breasts asleep.

I think of all the puddles there'll be out in the rain,
And of my brand new rubber boots—just purpose for the rain,
And there I lie and listen to the fairies overhead—
Oh, don't you love to hear them when you're snuggled up in bed?

—Youths' Companion.

GROWING OLD

A little more tired at the close of day,
A little less anxious to have our way;
A little less ready to scold and blame,
A little more care for a brother's name;
And so we are nearing the journey's end
Where time and eternity meet and blend

A little less care for bonds and gold,
A little more rest in the days of old;
A broader view and a saner mind,
And a little more love for all mankind;
And so we are faring adown the way
That leads to the gates of a better day.

A little more love for the friends of youth,
A little less zeal for established truth,
A little more charity in our views;
A little less thirst for the daily news;
And so we are folding our tents away,
And passing in silence at close of day.

A little more leisure to sit and dream,
A little more real the things unseen,
A little nearer to those ahead,
With visions of those long loved and dead;
And so we are going where all must go,
To the place the living may never know.

A little more laughter, a few more tears,
And we shall have told our increasing years;
The book is closed and the prayers are said,
And we are part of the countless dead.
Thrice happy, then, if some soul can say:
"I live because he has passed my way."
Rollin J. Wells.

THE DISCOURAGED BROTHER

Say, brother, what's your trouble?
Ain't the old world used you right?
Look as though you'd given up hopin' 's though you'd lost heart to fight;
If you found out that it's useless to expect to stand a show?
If so, tell me how you've done it—tell me how you really know.
Ain't you gettin' what you're earning? Can't you find no work to do?
Have you got to thinkin' mebbe God has got it in for you?
S'pose you've got a sort of notion you'd be way in advance
With the winners if you'd only had some other feller's chance.
Come, now, brother, let's be honest—let's git right down to bed rock;
Don't you, when you're workin', always keep a-lookin' at the clock?
Don't you just do what you have to, in a slip-shod sort of way—
Not because you like to do it, but because you want the pay?
Yes, I thought so! You've a notion you've been cheated, hain't you, now?
Got a sort of dark suspicion everything is wrong, somehow;
Think the world owes you a livin' and has tried to shirk its debt—
When it rains you want dry weather, when it's dry you want it wet.
Have you ever stopped to wonder why the world should ever care
Whether you are feeling happy or are clingin' to despair?
Have you riz to such importance that it's likely anyone
Can be feelin' jealous of you or belittle what you've done?
Guess the trouble with you, brother, is you just don't care to try,
And you think the sun quits shinin' when a speck gits in your eye;
Mebby things would look some brighter if you'd give up findin' fault
And git all your pores well opened while you try to earn your salt.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Equal parts of turpentine and linseed or sweet oil makes an excellent homemade furniture polish. Wipe off all dust first. Then apply with a woollen rag. Rub until dry with a large clean soft flannel. The result will be good.
A good hair tonic and shampoo is made by heating slightly the yolks of one or two fresh eggs, add a little cold soft water to this; apply to the scalp by separating the hair in strands and rubbing in lightly with the finger tips. Wash in three or four waters. Use no soap.
It is said that a cloth wrung out of hot vinegar and water and laid on the forehead as hot as can be borne, will soon relieve a headache.
If salt is added to gasoline, spots may be removed from the most delicate material without leaving a ring around the cleaned spot.
When a pan of gems or cake is taken out of the oven, put the pan upon a cloth wrung out of cold water, and the cakes will not stick.
Stitch on a machine the outer edge of the stamped scallops you wish to embroider, and they will not ravel when laundered.
Few people know how to boil water. Fill the teakettle with freshly drawn water and bring quickly to a boil. Then use immediately. By letting it stand and steam the good water is evaporated,

leaving the lime, iron and dregs in the kettle. This would make some people ill, and is worse than no water at all.
To Remove Fruit and Vegetable Stains from the Fingers.—Before washing the hands after paring fruit or vegetables, hold a lighted match so that the fumes from the sulphur will spread over the stains; wash off in clear water without soap when it will be found that they are all nearly gone, if not entirely.

THE ROAD TO PEACE OF MIND

Celebrating his ninety-second birthday, Dr. S. R. Millard, Chicago's oldest physician, gives the following as his recipes for peace of mind and longevity:
"Live sanely and moderately.
"Be temperate in your habits.
"Keep interested in your work.
"Be alive to the things of the present.
"Keep sweet."
"These recipes," says Dr. Millard, "apply as much to a woman as they do to a man. In fact, I think most women need them more than most men. I think the two best recipes of those I have given, are, 'Be temperate in your habits,' and 'Keep sweet.' If we could get everybody to thinking this way, we would have a very happy and contented world. The keeping of the disposition sweet has a wholesome effect upon the liver and the stomach, and contributes much to the general good health. Join to this sweetness control of habits, and the secret of mind ease is out."

RIVAL CLUBS

The man who had been keeping his seat in the Underground spoke at last to the woman hanging on to a strap who had been eyeing him intently for some time.
"I know I ought to get up and let you have my seat, madam," he said, "but I'm pledged against that sort of thing. I have just joined the Sit Still Club."
"That is all right, sir," replied the woman. "You musn't mind me staring at you so hard. I am a member of the Stand and Stare Club."
After which she continued to stand and stare at him in such a fierce manner that he finally got up, waved her into his seat, and said, "I think I'll resign from my club and join yours, madam."

"A BILLET DUE."

Smith hurried into the reception room and picked up a letter in a tiny blue envelope, which was addressed in a fine, feminine handwriting. He gave a little shout of joy and bounded up the stairs to shut himself up in his room to read the delicately scented missive. He tore it open and read as follows:
"You are requested to pay your tailor bill at once—thirty-five dollars balance due.
"Yours, awaiting a prompt remittance, J. H. Wiggs, Varsity Tailor."
"P.S.—We send this reminder in this form in order that it may reach your notice, since our regular business stationery failed to impress you."
Smith hurried away to pay the bill.
"What's the matter with the train?" asked the lecturer, vexed with the speed they were making.
"If you don't like this train," the conductor retorted, "you can get off and walk."
"By jove!" said the lecturer, "I'd do it, but a reception committee is to meet me at my destination, and I don't want to get in ahead of time."—Post Dispatch.

William, a little country boy of six, was snowbound with his mother at the home of an aunt, twenty miles from his own home. The two, who had driven over in a sleigh just to spend the day,

were forced to remain three nights and were supplied by the hostess with garments to sleep in. There being no small boys in his aunt's family, William was put to bed in one of his little cousin Deborah's nightgowns, very indignant at having to wear anything with so many frills and lace trimmings around the neck and on the sleeves. "I won't stand it, mummer," he loudly protested on the second night. "I won't wear anything so girly! I'll run away, you see if I don't and perish in a snowdrift before I'll put that thing on again. Why, rather than wear that—that valentine nightgown—I'll sleep raw!"

UNSUBDUED

I have hoped, I have planned, I have striven.
To the will I have added the deed;
The best that was in me I've given,
I have played, but the gods would not heed.
I have dared and reached only disaster,
I have battled and broken my lance;
I am bruised by my pitiless master
Whom the weak and the timid call chance.
I am old, I am bent, I am cheated
Of all that Youth urged me to win,
But name me not with the defeated—
To-morrow, again I begin.
—S. E. Kiser.

REMEMBERED CROMWELL

In a town in the north of England, where the pension officer was seeing after the various old-age pension claimants, one old woman particularly puzzled him by her inability to give him any clue to her age.
"Is there nothing important which you remember?" he asked, kindly.
"Naw, nothing," she said, dejectedly. Suddenly her face brightened up, and she blurted out, "Sure, I mind now, I heard my father saying I was born the night Cromwell died."
"Nonsense!" said the pension officer. "That couldn't be, for Cromwell died in 1658."
"I don't care a rap what you say," said the old lady, "for I remember well my father telling me often that I was born the night Cromwell died."
Cromwell, it turned out, was the name of an old nag belonging to her father.

"Physical culture, father, is perfectly lovely. To develop the arms I grasp this rod by one end and move it slowly from right to left."
"Well, well," exclaimed her father; "what won't science discover? If that rod had straw at the other end you'd be sweeping."

City Editor—Here's a mighty good story about a young fellow who runs away with a chorus girl.
Night Editor—What's that! A good story? Why, it's been done to death.
City Editor—This one hasn't. It's an absolute novelty. The young fellow is neither a millionaire nor a Pittsburgher.—Plain Dealer.

UNDERSTOOD

The loving word, the kindly glance,
These are the gifts we need;
The sympathy which understands,
And glorifies each deed.
Give of yourself, your time, your strength,
Give to the journey's end;
Then comes the swift glad smile at last,
When He shall call us "Friend."
JEAN REID.

A teacher who was taking a class in geography finally asked:
"Name the principal zones."
One little bright fellow answered:
"The two principal zones are masculine and feminine; the masculine is the temperature and the intertemperature, and the feminine is the frigid and the horrid."

Among the boyhood memories most cherished by some men I know, is that of the "treat" that their mother used to give them and their boy friends after a vigorous siege of wood-sawing or lawn-mowing.—Christian Advocate

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Continued from Page 7

wrote: "The referendum is the key that will unlock the door to every onward movement. It will give us new reforms as fast as the people want them, without the necessity of waiting until the millionaires and politicians are ready for the curtain to go up. It will give the people the power of voluntary movement, it will bring the public mind into connection with the motor muscles of the body politic; it will tend to the purification of politics and the elevation of government. It is not the people who put up jobs on themselves but corrupt influences in our legislative bodies; the referendum will kill the corrupt lobby and close the doors against fraudulent legislation. Legislative bribery derives its power from the concentration of temptation resulting from the power of a few legislators to take final action.

The Broadway Surface Railway Company of New York paid aldermen \$10,000 apiece for the Broadway franchise steel, which cost the company in bribes and lobby expenses about \$500,000; but how much would it have cost to buy up a referendum vote in the city? When the Reading road was asking for special terminal privileges in Philadelphia, the company put \$5,000 at the service of each member of the select council and a noted political boss; who was in the council at the time and had large influence there, told a prominent lawyer of my acquaintance that there were only three council men who refused the money and that he (the boss) was not one of the three. I am told that in Massachusetts legislators at the state house can be bought for \$500 a vote on important measures. It is said that in Washington state ordinary legislation can be purchased at \$100 a head.

A legislator may be subjected to successful pressure by trusts and combines and railroads but the citizens are too numerous, too much interested in their own pocket-books, and too wide-awake to their own welfare to be bribed or threatened into giving away their property or endorsing big corporations with privileges and powers to be used to the disadvantage and oppression of the donors. Professor Bemis tells of a corporation voting \$100,000 to buy the Chicago council as calmly as they would vote to buy a new building. Under the referendum, such proceedings would not take place because they would be of no use. The referendum destroys the power of legislators to legislate for personal ends.

What Direct Legislation Will Accomplish

By the referendum the force of partisanship will diminish. Party success will no longer mean power to build the laws of a city or state for one or more years, and the intensity of party feeling will diminish as the value of the prize to be won is lessened. The weakening of partisanship will re-act on the executive department and the spoils system will have less hold on the government even before civil service regulations are thoroughly formed and enforced.

The initiative and referendum will destroy the private monopoly of law making. The public ownership of monopolies will destroy the chief corruption fund. With direct legislation the influence of employers over the votes of their employees will be diminished factors in elections. The power of rings and bosses will be greatly reduced by the referendum. Nothing will do more than the referendum for the cause of civil service and the awakening of a strong interest in politics and the ballot on the part of our best people.

The referendum will simplify as well as purify elections. It is much easier to vote upon measures than men. A man is a cyclopaedia of measures bound in mystery; even his character is a puzzle, for the main business of opposing politicians is to fling mud at each other's candidates until it is impossible to tell how much is mud and how much is man, or some other animal.

After throwing all the mud they can dig up or manufacture, the next duty of the politicians is to pile up a lot of high sounding words into sentences that will come as near as possible to covering any conceivable thing that a council,

legislature, or congress may do, and call it a platform, to remind us of its likeness of the board contraption at the business end of a summer vacation, used for the speakers to stand on during the rumpus, and afterwards cut up for kindling.

Instead of a tangled mass of ignorance and vituperation the referendum will bring to the voters a series of clear-cut measures each to be decided on its own individual merits. Shall we have proportional representation? Shall women vote on the same terms as men? Shall street car companies be required to put effective fenders and vestibules on the trolley cars? Shall towns and cities have the right to build or buy, own and operate municipal gas and electric light works as they wish? Shall they own and operate the street railways? There are questions easily understood and capable of decision without the perplexing admixture of personal consideration or inquiries as to whether a democratic candidate for office did not behave with becoming modesty in early life or loves liquor too well, or whether the tariff ought to be higher or silver freer, or whether the hard times or the good times came in under one administration or another."

The referendum will simplify and dignify the law; it will elevate politics as a profession and bring the best men again into political life. It will help to bring out a full vote of the better and more intelligent citizens, while it would tend as a rule to eliminate the votes of the less intelligent. It would tend to the elevation of the press and would have a profound educational effect.

E. H. S.



THE AWAKENING

Last night I was invited by a social friend to dine; we ate of lobster salad, and partook of sparkling wine. We drank to Bryan's health oftentimes and wished Bill Taft good luck, and passed a pleasant evening till the hour of twelve had struck. Then I bade my friend good evening, and went home and to bed, when I had such a peculiar dream—I dreamed that I was dead. My chance to vote for capital was now forever gone. A mighty host came passing by, and I was beckoned on. We marched up to the golden gate; a voice said: "Who comes there?" "We are capitalist voters." Said Peter, "I declare!" "Your occupation?" Peter asked. "We are tillers of the soil, artists, merchants, mechanics; in short, we're those who toil." "On foot or mounted?" Peter asked. "On foot," our leader cried. "Then pass right on," St. Peter said, "you cannot come inside." In sorrow, then, we turned away to the shade of an old oak tree, to ponder o'er our awful fate and see what we could see. Another crowd came to the gate. The same voice: "Who comes there?" "We are democrats and republicans." It made St. Peter swear. "Your occupation, sirs?" he asked. "We have none. Sir, you see, we ruled the earth with wealth untold; our power we bring to thee. Please let us in. We'll buy your bonds and pave your streets with gold; of course, we'll hold your mortgage, too." With a frown, says Peter, "Hold! On foot or mounted, sirs?" he asked. "On foot," their spokesman said. "Then pass right on to other spheres, these streets you cannot tread." Then brazenly they turned away and came down by the tree, when suddenly they turned to us and said, "Here, fellows, see! We have a novel plan, whereby we all may go inside. You fellows get on hands and knees, and on you we will ride." We grovelled in the dust for them, as on earth we'd done before, and, they astride, we boldly marched up to the gate once more.

"Who is it comes there?" Peter asked. "Your servants, sir. You see, we left the earth with all its cares, so now we come to thee." "On foot or mounted, sirs?" he asked. "Mounted," one fellow cried. "Then come into eternal bliss, but leave your beasts outside."

Our riders told us to go down, but Satan said in turn, "You fellows cannot enter here, you are too green to burn." The moral, Brother Workingman, is most too plain to tell; capital rides us to power, and we can go to h—l.—A. J. P. Hutchinson, Kan.



You know what virtue is; you may have it, if you will; it is in every man's power and miserable is the man who has it not. LORD CHESTERFIELD.



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Summary of The Week's News of The World

GREATEST INRUSH OF SETTLERS EVER KNOWN

During the week ending last Saturday approximately three thousand people arrived in Winnipeg from Europe. This week was by no means an exceptional one, the figures quoted being merely an illustration of the movement westward which has been going on for a number of weeks past and which will continue for a great many weeks to come. The tide of immigration is not even yet flowing in its fullness and the next few months will unquestionably witness by far the greatest inrush of settlers that western Canada has known. It is apparent that the emigration from Great Britain to Canada is in excess of the combined emigration from all the countries of continental Europe. The classes of settlers who are coming from Great Britain are also admittedly superior to those who came five or ten years ago. The shipment of hopeless people from the most congested portions of the great cities of England by philanthropic societies has now wholly ceased. The British people who are arriving this year are asking for no favors and are abundantly able to take care of themselves. They are bringing with them considerable sums in the way of capital, and many of them are going directly to farm lands.

The American immigration is said to amount to 500 people every day of the week. Each week there are also approximately 300 cars of settlers' effects. The rush through Portal has become so great that the Canadian Pacific this week have men at work laying four additional tracks there. They are also building there a platform 1,000 feet long. Dr. Hilton, the chief assistant in Ottawa to Dr. Rutherford, is established there, to protect Canada against the introduction of horses with infectious diseases. The number of inspectors there have been doubled by the Dominion government and everything possible is being done to protect settlers from unnecessary delay.

The movement from Ontario appears to be as large as ever. Home-seekers trains arrive in Winnipeg from Toronto almost daily and they bring to the west the best of citizens.

NEW ADVERTISING MANAGER

Wesley McCurdy, advertising manager of the Winnipeg Free Press for the past six years, and the best-known advertising man in Western Canada has severed his connection with that paper to take charge of the advertising department of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. In making such a change Mr. McCurdy recognized a fact that is now becoming generally known, viz., that THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE was the most progressive paper in Western Canada and had a future before it that was not to be equalled by any other publication.

C. P. R. WILL ENLARGE WINNIPEG STOCKYARDS

The C. P. R. company is going to construct and equip larger stockyards in Winnipeg.

This statement was made by controller McArthur, of Winnipeg, who had an interview with F. W. Peters, assistant to the second vice-president of the C. P. R.

Mr. Peters stated that it was the intention of the company to have everything of the most up-to-date and approved type for the handling of stock.

The new stockyards are to occupy the whole of the balance of the company's property adjoining their present stockyards.

The President of the C. P. R., Controller McArthur said, had informed Mr. Peters that it was the company's intention to maintain the additional stockyards irrespective of any stockyards proposition which may be brought up, and in which the company is anxious to join.

Controller McArthur stated that the company had already commenced to make arrangements for the proposed extension and improvement of their stockyards.

"There is no doubt," he remarked, "that the company realizes the magnitude and the growing importance of the cattle

question, and is going to try to keep pace with its development. It is the only company carrying cattle east for export."

RECORD TIME IN ALASKA DOG RACE

The annual dog race for the championship of Alaska, 408 miles over snow trail was won April 15, by Colonel Sir Charles Ramsey's team of Siberian wolf dogs in 74 hours 14 minutes. Lord Fox Ramsey's team of wolf dogs was second, in 76 hours 9 minutes. Lord Ramsey, a Scotch peer and nephew of Sir Charles, drove his own team, which was the popular favorite. Scotty Allen, winner of last year's race and who drove Alaskan Malamouts was third, in 76 hours 33 minutes. Fifty thousand dollars changed hands on the race. The time breaks all record for dog travel. The course was from Nom to Candle and back. The plan to have the race on the Behring sea ice was abandoned because of the roughness of the surface.

C. P. R. CROP REPORTS

Twenty-five per cent. of the seeding is done in Manitoba; in Saskatchewan twenty-seven per cent. is finished, and in Alberta forty per cent.

This was the statement made by Thomas S. Acheson, general agent for the Canadian Pacific on April 14, after making a complete and most careful compilation of the reports sent in by two hundred agents of the company in all parts of the west.

Mr. Acheson called attention to the report made for the corresponding week of last year, which showed that on April

14 practically no seeding had been done. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan scarcely a beginning had been made. At Edmonton no seed whatever had been sown. This year 40 per cent. of the crop acreage is seeded there.

In the Medicine Hat section 25 per cent. was seeded at this time last year. This year 75 per cent. of the grain is in the ground. At certain points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan the seeding is practically complete. At Morden 90 per cent. is done and at Winkler 80 per cent.

EARTH TREMBLES VIOLENTLY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Many towns have been demolished, the loss of life is heavy, and all Central America has been shaken by earthquakes of almost unprecedented violence, according to latest reports.

It is believed that hundreds have been killed in the interior of Costa Rica, which has borne the brunt of the disaster. The shocks continued for to days. The extent of the property damaged can only be surmised, but advises already in hand give the assurance that it will be much heavier than the \$1,000,000 at first estimated.

Despatches from San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, says that thousands of persons refuse to return to their homes and camps have been thrown up in the open country about the city. The panic is widespread. Meagre reports from outlying districts show that several villages have been utterly destroyed. Frenzied refugees are arriving hourly and bring tales of terror and suffering.

EXECUTIVE TAKES ACTION

Officials of the Association Make Statement of Their Attitude Towards Matters Which Have Been Criticized

The Executive Committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held a meeting in Winnipeg on April 15th, at which were present: D. W. McCuaig, J. W. Scallion, R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, Peter Wright and R. McKenzie.

After consideration of the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary presented a petition from the Salisbury Branch asking the C.P.R. to place a siding mid-way between Arden and Neepawa. The Secretary was instructed to forward the petition to the proper authorities of the C.P.R.

A lengthy discussion followed on the attitude the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association should take towards the distribution of harvest help. The matter was left over for further discussion.

A communication from Henry Malpas in reference to the appealed case, of Malpas vs. Henry was read and the president was directed to confer with Mr. Bonnar on the matter.

Regarding Mr. Kerr's Remarks

The following resolution was carried unanimously by the members of the Executive Committee:—

"That we the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, at a meeting held by us in Winnipeg on this 15th day of April, 1910, regard with disapproval and regret statements made by F. W. Kerr, a director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, at a political meeting recently held at Nesbitt, Manitoba, as tending to cast reflection upon and discredit in public estimation, the action of the directors of the Association in connection with the Elevator Bill recently passed by the Manitoba Legislature.

"We repudiate the statement, and deny the assertion that the directors of the Grain Growers' Association were influenced in their attitude toward that Bill in the slightest manner by any political party considerations whatever, but were wholly intent upon securing such provisions in the Bill that they considered would be in the best interest of the Grain Growers of the province, and promote the successful operation of the enterprise. The directors pressed for these provisions as long as there was any probability of obtaining them, but, when the Bill passed the legislature and became law, recognizing the fact that nearly all legislative enactments are a compromise of conflicting interests, they decided that it would be in the best interests of the Grain Growers of the province to accept the Bill as passed, for the present, and do everything possible to make its operation a success, and if changes were found necessary, amendments should be pressed for later on.

"During the eight years the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has been in existence, party politics have been kept out of its deliberations. Such matters are not discussed at the meetings of the directors who belong to the different political parties, and most of whom have been directing the work of the association since its organization. The association recognizes the rights of its members, to work with the political parties of their choice and try to influence their party to legislate for their common interest.

"We utterly repudiate the statement and deny the assertion that the Grain Growers' Association is dominated by any organization or any interest outside of itself. We also deny, as having any foundation in fact that THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, the official organ of the Grain Growers of the west, is dominated by or used in the interests of any political party, firm or company. Its policy, use and purpose is to promote the interest and secure the up-lift of the farmers of Western Canada. We feel that an organ established for such a purpose is certain to encounter the opposition of opposing interests, political and otherwise, but we expect every true friend of the Grain Growers' Association to stand by an organization that has done so much for the farmers of this western country, and is likely to accomplish a great deal more in that direction."

A resolution was passed fixing the salary to be paid to a regularly appointed organizer.

R. McKENZIE, Secretary.

BALFOUR DECLARES FOR FREE IMPORTATION OF COLONIAL GRAIN

Replying to a letter from a Unionist member of parliament, Hon. A. J. Balfour says:

"Wheat grown within the limits of the Empire should be imported free. This policy will, I believe, commend itself to the judgment of the British community and will certainly be received with favor in the colonies."

Mr. Balfour's announcement is regarded as likely to have an effect on the industrial constituencies at the next elections. The free trade view, however, is that untaxed colonial grain will not affect the price of bread as three-fifths of the grain is imported from foreign exporters, who would raise the price to pay the duty. Colonial and British farmers would do likewise to make extra profits, so the statement will not prevent the cry of a "little loaf."

The Morning Post, the organ of the advanced tariff reformers, determinedly disagrees with the Unionist leader's new policy and hopes agricultural members' candidates will stick to their guns in the matter of pledging themselves to fight, when the time comes for fair play to home agriculture.

Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill has received a large sum for the purpose of his free trade campaign and is arranging for 2,500 special lectures during the next twelve months by distinguished men, including Lords Avebury and Brassey.

The Standard publishes views of leading tariff reformers, expressing great satisfaction at Balfour's pronouncement.

CURTAILING VETO POWER OF HOUSE OF LORDS

Premier Asquith's second resolution, curtailing the veto power of the House of Lords was carried April 14 by a vote of 351 to 246, a government majority of 105. Immediately after the division the Hon. Walter Runciman, Minister of Education, moved to adopt the third reading of the premier's third resolution, which limits the life of each parliament to five years.

There was a sharp clash between Premier Asquith and Mr. Balfour, the Unionist leader, when the premier was interrupted by Mr. Balfour rising to a point of order in the debate.

An uproar followed, Unionists and Liberals cheering and booing their respective champions or enemies. The chairman at first refused to intervene, but finally heeded the Unionist protest and ruled against the premier.

Mr. Asquith, in his speech, declared that if the Lords rejected the government's proposals, he would immediately tender advice to the crown regarding the steps to be taken if the government policy is to be carried into effect. If his advice is rejected, then he would dissolve the house, taking steps to ensure that at the next occasion the will of the people, as expressed in the election, will be carried out. The only legislation prior to the decision on this question will be the budget.

UNITED STATES TAKING THE BUSINESS

During the past week, according to freight brokers, charters have been made for approximately three million bushels of Canadian grain for shipment from United States ports by way of Buffalo.

What this amount means is realized when it is known that the stocks now in elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur amount to 7,232,000 bushels. A number of United States boats are now at the head of the lakes loading, and others have already cleared for Buffalo.

Although it is to the interest of the Canadian vessel-owners to get cargoes for Montreal, because of the longer haul, they have secured very few charters. Practically all the cargoes contracted for Montreal are to fill ocean vessel space arranged for some time ago.

In the meantime, in spite of the protests of exporters and the apparent danger of the Canadian port losing its place as the grain shipping port, ocean steamship companies have made no move to bring the rates to the level now ruling at New York.

The recent reduction put into effect by lake steamship lines is alleged to be the limit to which the inland companies will cut their rate. With it in vogue a reduction of about two cents a bushel is made over the price of a few years ago, when the tonnage running to Montreal was not so heavy and facilities from the head of the lakes to New York were not so complete.

WESTERN MEMBERS INSIST ON CHILLED MEAT TRADE

Tell of Decline of Western Cattle Industry

In the House of Commons, April 18, when the agricultural estimates were being put through, several of the western members indulged in plain talk in connection with the urgent necessity of a chilled meat trade in the west.

The discussion in which the western members participated arose following an appropriation of \$37,000 for cold storage, which immediately branched off into the desirability of government aid being given to the chilled meat industry of Alberta and of the whole west.

W. H. White, of Victoria (Liberal) also joined in, scolding Mr. Fisher for his complete neglect in this regard and stated in plain terms that the ranchers of Alberta would have to go out of business if something was not done to encourage the chilled meat industry. There was no reason why chilled meat could not be placed on the markets of Europe in such a manner as to produce substantial profits.

The minister stated that the proposal was such a large enterprise that he could not commit himself, but intimated that it would be given further consideration. As a matter of fact there has been a resolution on the order paper for some months which has shut off discussion on this important industry.

Want Declaratoin

Mr. Meighen, in bringing forward the matter, stated that despite the resolution on the order which forestalled discussion, the livestock and chilled meat was so very important that the debate ought to go far enough in order to get some explicit statement of policy from the minister of agriculture. While the exportation of cattle and the facilities for that exportation were matters that first concerned cattlemen and ranchers throughout Western Canada, nevertheless they had to do in just as important a manner with the general farming industry of the whole of Canada.

In Manitoba the cattle industry was marching very rapidly to extinction. Where farmers had ten cattle ten years ago they now had one. Cattle raising, as an industry, was going out of existence simply because the farmers were unable to make it pay. Mr. Meighen outlined the Palmer proposition for a complete system of cold storage barns, warehouses, feed bins and abattoirs which had been submitted to the government by Mr. Palmer and which Mr. Fisher had rejected. Mr. Meighen asked the reasons why this scheme was refused or why any plan was rejected which aimed at improving an industry which was all important to the west.

Conditions in Alberta

John Heron pointed out similar conditions in the province of Alberta and told the minister that he had not looked after western stock raising interests. In Alberta the industry was being forced to the wall and that province was the greatest of the western stock-raising areas. Under proper conditions there was nothing to prevent Alberta farmers from shipping meat from Alberta to the Old Country, which in a chilled state could be landed in these markets in as good a condition as if it were fresh beef.

Experience had shown that distance had hampered the profitable marketing of the live cattle, at least from the standpoint of the farmer, and he thought that in the whole matter the minister of agriculture and his department were not taking the question seriously and falling short of doing their duty to the country.

Must Raise Cattle

The further importance of the matter was instanced by W. D. Staples, who stated that it was impossible in a grain country to keep up the production of grain without profitable cattle raising. In Manitoba, which was a grain province, a greater amount of land had to be given over to summer fallow every year.

In eastern Canada the market for cattle was largely local, but in western Canada such was not the case. The minister had taken the ground, although not in the house, that there was not sufficient production at present to warrant any action, but he wished to state the whole industry was being killed under present conditions, and charged the minister with not taking adequate precautions in the line of fostering the second great industry of the west.

AUSTRALIAN MUTTON FOR WINNIPEG

An example of the benefits of a chilled meat trade. One thousand carcasses shipped in good shape from other side of world.

A dispatch from St. John, N.S., dated April 17, says: "One interesting feature of the imports by a recent steamer was a thousand carcasses of Australian mutton coming here from England for shipment to Winnipeg. The cattle shipments show a great falling off this season, but in other lines there was a general increase."

COLLEGE FARM

British Educationist Establishes a Unique Scheme in Alberta

Rev. H. B. Grey, principal of Bradford College, England, who was chairman of one of the sections at the meeting of the British Association in Winnipeg last year, was again in the city last Thursday on the way to Alberta. At the time of his visit to Canada last year, Dr. Grey went to Alberta and bought a large farm. The object was to provide an auxiliary to Bradford College, where young men who

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS OF GRAIN IN FARMERS' HANDS

A bulletin from the census and statistics office issued April 13 shows that at the end of March the quantity of wheat in the farmers' hands in the whole of Canada was about 18.28 per cent. of the crop of last year. This is 30,484,000 out of 166,844,000 bushels, as compared with 29.23 per cent. or 22,747,000 bushels out of the harvest of 112,434,000 bushels in 1909.

Of oats there was 40.03 per cent. or 141,190,000 out of 353,466,000 bushels, as against 43.62 per cent., or 109,222,000 out of 250,377,000 bushels last year. Of barley there was 29.81 per cent., or 16,517,000 out of 55,398,000 bushels, as against 33.56 per cent., or 15,692,000 out of 46,762,000 bushels last year. On buckwheat there was 1,835,000 out of 7,806,000 bushels, being 23.50 per cent., against 29.03 per cent., or 2,078,000 bushels out of 7,133,000 bushels last year. It is estimated that 95.87 per cent. of the wheat crop of the Dominion in 1909, equivalent to 129,868,000 bushels, was of merchantable quality; of oats 90.86 per cent., being 321,190,000 bushels; of barley, 92.87 per cent., being 51,449,000 bushels.

Crop in Farmers' Hands

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the quantity of wheat on farms at March 31 was 18.90 per cent., being 26,682,000 bushels out of a total product of 147,482,000 bushels, as against 17,391,000 or 18.93 per cent., out of 91,833,000 bushels last year. Of oats there was 45.44 per cent., being 84,254,000 out of 185,429,000 bushels, as against 44.425,000 or 45.93 per cent. out of 96,718,000 bushels last year.

Of the total production of wheat in the Northwest provinces last year, 96.48 per cent. was merchantable of oats, 95.15 per cent.; and of barley, 95.44 per cent. Manitoba shows the highest percentage of merchantable wheat, oats

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION ACTIVE

The members of the live stock commission, R. A. C. Manning (chairman), A. M. Campbell, and Stephen Benson, waited upon Premier Roblin and Hon. Hugh Armstrong in the premier's office last week, and had a lengthy conference concerning the progress already made in the investigation of conditions with regard to a combined public abattoir and stockyards in Winnipeg or St. Boniface. The commissioners and the ministers declined to make any statements concerning the findings, which resulted from interviews held with the councils of the two cities and with the representatives of the C.N.R., C.P.R. and G.T.P. railways some time ago.

For some time past St. Boniface has been taking up the question of stockyards, and, as it is generally conceded that where the stockyards are there must the abattoir be also, it is considered that St. Boniface will be the city to take the responsibility of the large undertaking. It is the purpose of the commissioners, however, to submit a scheme which will be acceptable not only to the cities and the province, but also to the railway companies and other interests concerned.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR SAS. KATCHEWAN

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has secured land for the establishment of an experimental farm at Scott, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Hon. Sydney Fisher announced on April 13 that the land had just been obtained.

FARMERS ORGANIZE

The Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, is organizing branches throughout the various districts surrounding Regina. Last Friday a branch was organized in South Regina school house by A. R. Partridge, of Condie, a director of the central body and W. J. H. Traynor, of Davidson, general manager. A similar branch was organized by Mr. Partridge at Tregarva on Saturday night. Farmers attended this meeting in large numbers and several drove through a blinding storm for several miles.

CANADIAN WHEAT GOING SOUTH

A Gretna, Man., dispatch says: The amount of Manitoba wheat which is crossing the boundary line at this point is so large that it has begun to excite general comment.

No less than forty cars of Canadian wheat comprised one train which went out on the Great Northern this week. This is the heaviest shipment which has ever crossed the line at Gretna. Heavy freights both north and south on the Hill road are now the rule.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Henry Pauls, a farmer of Bush Lake district in Saskatchewan, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The Australian Labor party, headed by former Premier Andrew Fisher, was victorious in the general elections in the Commonwealth, defeating the Fusionists headed by Premier Albert Deakin.

Seven men were killed, five fatally injured and five are missing as the result of an explosion and landslide on a railway in Bagotville, province of Quebec. It is believed that the missing men have all perished.

The results of the annual exams. at the Agricultural college are announced. K. W. Gordon wins the Governor-General's prize.

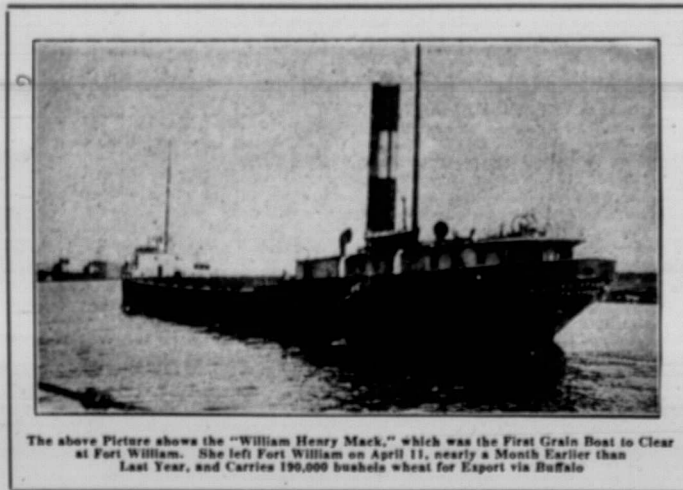
Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson declares that it will not be long before train ferries are operating between Dover and Calais and Folkstone and Bologne.

The C.P.R. plans to expend a quarter of a million dollars on its tracks between Winnipeg and Fort William this year for the purpose of keeping down dust.

William D. Bell, a pioneer of Portage la Prairie, was found dead on Saturday in the bush at Island park. Death was due to exposure.

Dr. Quintard, Mark Twain's physician, says that the humorist has been suffering from angina pectoris and that he may live five years or he may die at any time.

The Canadian Northern Railway has announced a fast freight route from Port Arthur to Bristol, England, via the great lakes.



The above picture shows the "William Henry Mack," which was the first Grain Boat to Clear at Fort William. She left Fort William on April 11, nearly a Month Earlier than Last Year, and Carries 190,000 bushels wheat for Export via Buffalo

had finished their course, and who wished to come to Canada, could learn of the conditions existing in this country. It was also expected that the purchase would prove remunerative purely as an investment.

Thursday Dr. Grey went west with his first small party of farm students. There were eight young men, all of whom will at once go to work on the Alberta farm. As they desire they may go to work for other farmers in the vicinity, or they may buy land and settle down as independent producers. The young men are all from country and yeoman families. Their parents farm their own land or own property and are thus interested directly in agriculture.

On the farm in Alberta diversified operations will be carried on. Dr. Grey expects to breed large numbers of horses, to raise cattle, grow wheat and all the cereal crops. He will also have a small dairy.

Dr. Grey will spend some weeks on the farm.

A despatch from Fort Chippewyan states that seventy-two deaths have occurred north of that point and at Fond du Lac from starvation and dysentery, and that provisions are running very low. Flour is selling at \$15 a bag.

and barley, being 98.83 for wheat, 97.50 for oats, and 98.13 for barley.

The percentage of products of the farm in 1910 which was of merchantable quality ranks high for all crops in all the provinces, the only exception being potatoes in the Maritime provinces.

Live Stock of Dominion

Live stock in the Dominion at the end of March was uniformly high for all classes of farm animals, being 93.90 for horses, 91.42 for milch cows, 89.30 for other cattle, 92.43 for sheep, and 92.77 for swine.

The correspondents report an early opening of spring in all parts of Canada, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as well as in the counties of Ontario, along Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, about one-half of the seeding was finished at the end of March. A very favorable account of the condition of fall wheat is given for Ontario at the same period, but in Alberta the crop suffered to some extent from drought at seeding season and later from winter exposure.

James Conmee's bill to incorporate a company to construct a canal from Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg was killed in the railway committee at Ottawa last week. The vote was 53 to 51.

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat Prices Decline

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, APRIL 18, 1910

Wheat.—Fluctuations during the past ten days have been rather of a violent nature, the market having declined from 105½ to 100½, which was the low point today. On the decline export demand has been very good. The decline has brought about a good deal of selling by people who were "bearish," and has also caught a great many of the small holders who were "long" the May option, by going into stop-loss orders. This selling has helped to depress the market probably 2 cents further than it should have gone. However, as fast as we decline the Old Country seems to back away from our markets. Of course, we do not blame them for this as it is quite natural they should want to get our wheat as cheaply as possible.

We do not look for a further decline, but are looking for higher prices within the next two or three weeks, especially if export demand continues. World's shipments have been exceedingly heavy. Russia has supplied more than double what she did last year, and is taking the place of the Argentine in exporting. Then, again, a depressing influence has been the large Australian and India crops. This is effecting our July wheat as this grain comes on the Old Country market during June and July. Our early spring has been another depressing element in our market from the speculator's standpoint, while we think ultimately it will have the opposite effect. However, in the meantime it is helping to depress prices.

Stocks in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, are not as great as on this date last year. The stocks in farmers' hands we are given to understand, are much larger. If farmers should press their holdings on the market now after this decline, prices might work considerably lower. However, if farmers hold their offerings and we get any crop-damage reports, prices should easily advance to their old level. Would not advise sales except on extreme bulges, when sales can safely be made for a turn.

Oats.—This market has been remarkably steady. This is caused by the steady export demand which we have had, and also by farmers refusing to sell oats below 27 or 28 cents at country points. If the export demand continues for our oats, while our stocks are much larger than last year, being about two million bushels greater, we do not look for any further decline in this cereal. We are of the opinion that as soon as importing countries have got some of our oats on the market and used them, we will have much greater demand for our oats than we have had in the past. If we do, the two million bushels extra will soon disappear.

We are also given to understand that the farmers are holding large stocks of oats in the country, but do not think the stocks in farmers' hands are as great as reported, and if the farmers refuse to sell at this price, we could easily have quite a good advance in the market.

Barley has been dull with absolutely no demand. Not very much offering either, but what has been offered has been almost unsaleable.

Flax has been higher and lower with the demand very spasmodic. It is a very high price and we do not look for any further advance in this grain.

Liverpool Market Letter

By HENRY WILLIAMS & CO., LIVERPOOL, APRIL 8, 1910

During the week wheat "futures" have ruled easy with a declining tendency, today's prices showing a fall of 1½d. to 1¼d.

Cargoes of white wheat from the Pacific coast of America 3d. to 6d. lower, Australians 3d. lower, Indians 3d. lower, Russian and Danubian 6d. lower. Argentine cargoes 3d. to 6d. lower; shipments this week to: Liverpool, nil; U.K. direct, 29,500; continent, 101,000; orders 106,000; equalling 236,000 against 216,000 qrs. last week and 338,000 last year. Latest cables report market rather firmer, arrivals fair, quality poor.

Russia reports rather more favorable weather, but the rain on the whole is said to be quite insufficient and the outlook is giving rise to some anxiety. Holders are firm and have not followed the decline in cargoes afloat.

Roumania reports rainy weather, which has greatly benefited the seedlings; the crop outlook is said to continue excellent. Austria-Hungary reports heavy snowfalls, but these appear to have been rather a benefit than otherwise to the crops, and the outlook remains good. Italy reports seeding almost finished; crop prospects remain good; markets firm with a better demand for foreign wheat. Spain reports some rain, but too late to benefit the crops. Germany reports dry cold weather and there is some anxiety as the crops are very forward. France reports very cold weather, a good deal of snow and frost. Crop prospects appear to be only moderate. India continues to report splendid crop outlook, though there are occasional complaints of damage. Natives continue to hold firmly and business is difficult. Australia reports nothing new. Shipments are rather smaller and farmers continue to hold stiffly. The quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the U.K. has decreased 50,000 qrs. on the week, whilst that for the continent has decreased 180,000 qrs.; the total for Europe is now 6,150,000 qrs. against 6,345,000 qrs. last year and 7,905,000 qrs. at the same time in 1908.

Russian and Black Sea shipments.—Ports of call, 17,000 qrs.; U.K., 107,000; France, 77,000; Germany, 92,000; Belgium, 24,000; Holland, 92,000; Italy, 142,000; other countries, 85,000 qrs., equalling 636,000 last week, against 445,000 previous week.

Liverpool General Market Report

CORN TRADE NEWS, APRIL 5, 1910

Wheat cargoes are easier and there is less enquiry.

Australian wheat cargoes.—39/6 (approx. \$1.18½) asked for 13,000 qrs. Victorian, early February. This price also asked for 14,000 qrs. South Australian, March. Parcels to Liverpool from three ports for March-April, are held at 38/6 (approx. \$1.15½). 39/- (approx. \$1.17) asked by shippers May-June.

Chilian wheat cargoes.—39/9 (approx. \$1.19¼) probably buys a steamer of 5,000 tons afloat.

Russian wheat cargoes are dull and easier. Azoff-Black Sea, April-May, offers at 40/3 (approx. \$1.20½) to 41/9 (approx. \$1.25¼).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—4,500 tons Rosafe, 60 lbs., shipping-shipped, offers at 37/9 (approx. \$1.13¼). 38/4½ (approx. \$1.15¼) asked for 4,500 tons Rosafe loading, 37/- (approx. \$1.11) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool, March-April. 37/7½ (approx. \$1.12¼) asked for Rosafe, March-April. 37/9 (approx. \$1.13¼) asked in London for parcels of Barusso, 62 lbs. afloat, and 37/3 (approx. \$1.11¼) for March-April.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet at 1¼d. to 3d. decline. Parcels to London are dull and easier.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pel. L'p'l.)	March-April	39/1½	approx. \$1.17½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	March-April	38/7½	" 1.15½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	May-June	37/6	" 1.13½
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pel. Ldn.)	Afloat	40/-	" 1.20
No. 2 Nor. Man.	April-May	38/10½	" 1.16½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	By 15 April	39/-	" 1.17
Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet and the turn lower for new crop.			
Choice White Kurrachee	June-July	7/8½	approx. \$1.11
No. 1 Club Calcutta	March-April	8/1	" 1.16 2-5
Indian Parcels to London are quiet.			
Choice White Kurrachee	May-June	38/7½	approx. \$1.15½
No. 2 Club Calcutta	April-May	39/6	" 1.18½

SALES OF CARGOES FOR ORDERS TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.			
9,500 tons South Aust.	Loading	39/3	approx. \$1.17½
THURSDAY, MARCH 31.			
12,500 qrs. New South Wales	B/L 20-3	39/3	approx. \$1.17½

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.			
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	March-April	38/10½	approx. \$1.16½
FRIDAY, APRIL 1.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	March-April	39/4½	approx. \$1.18½
TUESDAY, APRIL 5.			
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	May-June	37/10½	approx. \$1.13½

(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.			
1,000 No. 1 Nor. Man.	April-May	39/6	approx. \$1.18½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Arrived	39/4½	" 1.18½
THURSDAY, MARCH 31.			
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/7½	approx. \$1.18½
MONDAY, APRIL 4.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	40/-	approx. \$1.20
TUESDAY, APRIL 5.			
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	July	38/7½	approx. \$1.15½

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
April 15	104½	54½	\$23
April 14	103½	54	\$20½
April 15	103½	54	\$20
April 16	101½	54	\$21
April 18	100½	54½	\$14
April 19	100½	54½	\$14

Liverpool Spot Cash

CORN TRADE NEWS, APRIL 5.

Australian	8/3½	approx. \$1.19 2-5
1 Nor. Man.	8/5½	" 1.21 4-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/4	" 1.20
3 Nor. Man.	8/3	" 1.18 4-5
Red Chilian	8/2	" 1.17 2-5
Ch. Wh. Karachi		
Cleaned term	8/-	" 1.16
Ord. terms	8/-	" 1.15 1-5
2 Hard Winter	8/3	" 1.18 4-5
Barusso	8/4	" 1.20
Russian	8/5	" 1.21 1-5
Russian Hard	7/8½	" 1.11

Sample Market Prices

Cash Sales Minneapolis Sample Market April 15, 1910

No. 1 Hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.12½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08½
No. 1 Hard wheat, 1 car	1.11½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.11½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.11	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.11½	No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.11	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, Minn.	1.10	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, Minn.	1.09	No. 3 wheat, part car, king heads	.94
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, Minn.	1.10	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, Minn.	1.09	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.09	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, Minn.	1.09	No. 3 wheat, 1 car, l.o.b.	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, Minn.	1.10	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.10	No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10	Rejected wheat, 1 car, badly mixed	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11	Rejected wheat, 1 car, l.o.b.	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to ar.	1.09	Rejected wheat, part car, bin burnt.	.95
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4,000 bu. to ar.	1.09	No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.09½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, Minn.	1.08½	No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08½	No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.09	No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car	.90
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.08	No. 2 Durum wheat, 7 cars	.88
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.08	No. 2 Durum wheat, 1 car, smutty	.89
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.09½	No. 2 Durum wheat, 1 car	.89
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.08½	No. 3 Durum wheat, 1 car	.87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.09	No. 3 Durum wheat, 3 cars	.86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.09	No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.09½	No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 8 cars	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.08½	No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.09	No. 2 Velvet chaff wheat, 2 cars	1.06
		No. 3 Velvet chaff wheat, 1 car	1.03
		smutty	1.03
		No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.45
		No. 1 flax, 2,500 bu. to arrive	2.45

The Weeks Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending April 14: Spring Wheat

	1910	1909
1 Hard	8	
1 Northern	576	196

G. G. CO. LTD.

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WE HAVE established a Sampling and Grading Department of our own, in order to check the Government grading of all cars **CONSIGNED TO US** and thus protect the interests of our shippers. We have our own men in the railway yards to take a sample of your car as soon as it reaches Winnipeg. This sample is brought to our office and examined by our own expert, at the same time it is being examined by the Government Inspector. Should samples become mixed, or any mistake be made in the Government grading, we have a safe check, or should our expert consider that you do not receive the highest possible grade for your grain, he at once takes the matter up with the Chief Inspector, and, if it is not possible to have a satisfactory change made, we are in a position to order a reinspection at Fort William, before your car is unloaded.

The satisfaction which we have given our shippers by protecting their interests in this and other ways is plainly shown in the increase of our business. We have handled up to the present time this business year about 15,500,000 BUSHELS. If you have not shipped your grain yet, we trust you will consign it to your own Company and help strengthen the farmers' cause.

IF YOU ARE NOT AS YET A SHAREHOLDER IN THE FARMERS' COMPANY, there is still time for you to purchase shares before the stock year closes April 30th. All money that is received on stock before that date will bear dividends from this whole business year ending June 30th. Send in your money at once, or write for booklets concerning the Company.

When you are in the City, don't fail to call at our new offices, 7th floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Ave., East of Main Street.

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THESE culverts of mine are a great thing for the farming world. They not only make good roads possible, but they serve the farmer in many other ways. And they are so simply laid. They come nested like this:



This compactness saves freight and makes it easy to handle them. You put the sections together like this:



Then you clamp the flanges together like this:



And you've got a piping that will outlast anything of the kind there is. Better get the book and sample and study it.

G. A. Pedlar

GET your township reeve or warden to study Pedlar Culverts. Send for the Free Book and show him why this Culvert surpasses for all ditch drainage, for restraining small streams, for every use that any culvert can serve. You will profit through lowered taxes, better roads and abolished washouts. Send for the book and interest your township's officials. You will benefit by what they will learn.

For a very moderate cost you can instal a perfect sewage-disposal system on your farm, using a suitably-sized Pedlar Culvert. You can realize the full value of the liquid manure your animals produce by draining your stable-floors with Pedlar Culvert—and that highly valuable manure is usually wasted on farms. Pedlar Culvert makes it easy to water your cattle in winter. And there are a score of other uses for it on the farm.

Nothing vies with Pedlar Culvert as a well-curbng or a cistern lining. The thick galvanizing absolutely protects the metal of these Culverts from rust or corrosion, and the metal itself protects the water supply from contamination. For draining swampy spots around the farm, or for irrigation ditches and under-drains Pedlar Culverts far excel tile or cement piping, are much less costly, much easier to instal and infinitely more durable.

Pedlar Culvert is made, in every standard size from 8 to 72 inches diameter, of Special Billet Iron of the best quality, in extra heavy gauge. This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved while cold, so the sizes never vary a fraction. These half-cylinders are then corrugated by a pressure of sixty tons to the square inch. After being corrugated, the whole surface and each edge is heavily galvanized and made positively rust-proof.



A few hours' work—no special skill needed—and an indestructible culvert is in place ready for use.



PEDLAR CULVERT

is made in Nestable Sections from the Best Billet Iron, heavily galvanized and deeply corrugated.

It is the simplest kind of work to put these half-sections of Pedlar Culvert together permanently. One half-cylinder is placed on another, and the flange-rib on each side is rigidly compressed flat by the huge pressure exerted by a simple but effective tool. No bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts—but a triple-rib locking rib-flange that gives Pedlar Culvert immense strength. Thus it will stand crushing strains that would destroy any other piping.

This peculiar flat-flange triple-rib makes the most perfect joint possible—nearly as good as if it were welded. Yet it allows for expansion and contraction under heat or cold. Thus a Pedlar Culvert will not spring nor split even though frozen solidly full of ice. Also the triple-rib flange principle makes it possible to break joints in putting this Culvert together, something you cannot do with any other culvert or with cement piping or tile.

Pedlar Culverts are the most portable, as well as the most durable, of any piping for any purpose. Being made in half-cylinders, they are nestable—so that a great many linear feet of culvert occupy but few cubic feet of car or wagon space. This economizes freight and carriage costs, and makes it easy to transport this Culvert even in rough country. You should get the free book and sample culvert that makes the whole story clear. State your possible needs when you write for the book, and let us quote prices.

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