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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

Old Sol is warming us up at such a rate that the Plow and the Harrow and the Seeder will soon demand the Attention of those Farmers who are building up this country and making it the wonder of the Civilized World



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"

MARCH 30th, 1910

Volume II.

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

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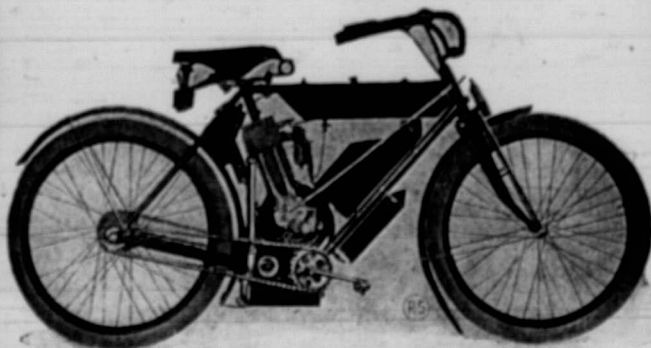
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BRANDON, Man. LIMITED CALGARY, Man.

Protect your requirements by Ordering AT ONCE

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TROUT BROS.



Model 5 READING STANDARD SINGLE CYLINDER 3 H.P.
Speed 5 to 50 miles an hour Grip control

PRICE: with Battery Ignition, \$300.00; with Magneto (Bosch), \$325.00

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BE SURE to write at once for a copy of Bulletin No. 1, which we will send FREE, postpaid to any address, with our compliments. It is filled from cover to cover with things of interest to everyone. It tells you where and how to buy everything you need to wear and use at the MOST WONDERFUL PRICES EVER QUOTED BY ANY CONCERN. THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES LISTED therein will astonish you. Write now for Bulletin No. 1, you will be amply repaid in the study of our prices, as they are the most extraordinary ever made in Western Canada.

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246 McDERMOT WINNIPEG, CANADA

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That is why Guide Advertisements pay. They are read with a greater interest than the Advertisements in the ordinary papers for the simple reason that The Guide is closer to its readers than any other publication in Western Canada. It is the farmers own paper, owned and published by farmers, and represents officially the three Western Farmers' organizations. Consider the possibilities of a connection established through this medium.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Farm for Sale

This is an excellent opportunity for anyone desiring to secure a farm which will make an ideal home. The property is situated three miles from western Manitoba town, three-quarter sections, partly fronting on river, with hay land in bottoms from which 100 tons is cut yearly. Wheat land is high and finest soil. Would be impossible to get better location for mixed farming. Owner leaving district and desires to sell at once. \$3,000 will handle. This is the biggest snap ever offered at

\$25 per acre

Write for full particulars to Box 100, Grain Growers' Guide

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

There can hardly be a greater authority on a financial matter than the City article of The Times. The following appeared in it the other day:

"We believe that the country branches of the big London banks are ready enough to give facilities to local customers, more or less on the lines of the well-known Scottish system of joint responsibility of several customers. Nevertheless, the fact remains that honesty and good intentions are not necessarily, in themselves, good security either for a London or a country bank, and hence arises the opportunity of the agricultural credit bank worked on co-operative lines and devoting itself to this class of business. Just what we contend."

"Dr. Douglass, who does such good work for agricultural co-operation in Scotland, has been putting the plea for combination very effectively, viz.:

"A farmer had not only to do the work of the farm, he was also his own merchant, and the position of merchant became steadily one of more importance, because the amount that had to be bought for modern farming was greater than it used to be and was becoming steadily greater. Further, the farmer had to buy from great combinations, and when he sold produce it was to large concerns. Farmers, if they remained separated from each other, were at a great disadvantage against these combined forces."

The speaker made the further point that the farmers' foreign rivals have all the advantages of combination.—London Co-operator.

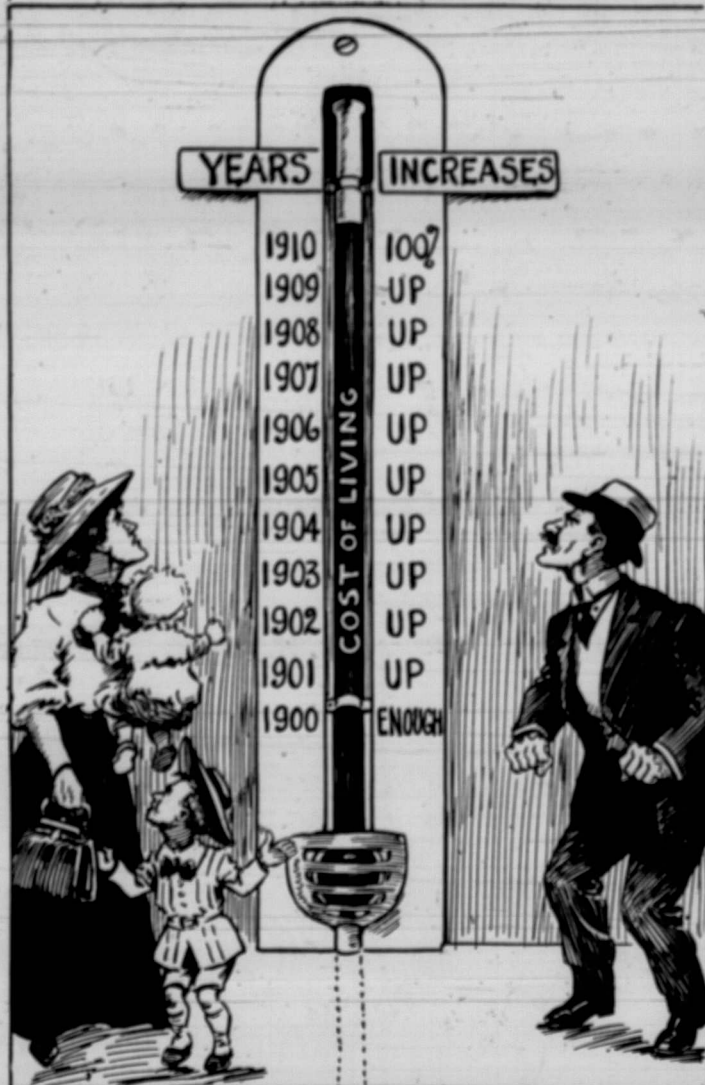
AMERICAN RETAILERS' TRUST

By "Trusts and industrial combinations" one ordinarily means the great corporations whose operations are national, even world-wide in extent, and the statistical data given refer to them. The secretary of agriculture has lately called attention to local combinations of retail dealers who have possibly an even greater influence upon the cost of living. Although as yet there are no trustworthy statistics on a large scale that can enable us to prove such a general influence, personal observation in different localities confirms his statement. In small towns and cities the butchers and grocers often have associations to promote their common interests, and it is known that in some instances at least their activity goes to the extent of influencing city councils to place difficulties in the way of competitors from outlying towns, and even to agreement upon retail prices. It is much easier to secure statistics on matters that affect the whole country, such as the wholesale prices asked by the great combinations; but there is good reason for believing that a careful study of retail prices made in, say one hundred different localities in various parts of the country, together with the margin of profit and cost of selling between wholesale and retail prices, would show an influence not less than that exerted by the great trusts. It seems probable, too, that these local combinations would account, to some extent, not merely for high prices but also for increased prices, as the growth and influence of such organizations seems to be, relatively speaking, recent. It is to be hoped that the investigations to be undertaken by congress will not overlook this important factor.—By Prof. Jeremiah H. Jenks in American Review of Reviews.

RETAILERS IN CANADA

The Retail Merchants' Association has been successful in killing the co-operative bill before the House of Commons. This is the bill that would have allowed the consumers of Canada to do their own business and protect themselves from exorbitant prices on the part of the retailers. Following up their victory the retail merchants have now a bill before the senate to provide for their own incorporation. This will give them the powers of a trust, as one of the powers given by the bill is, "the promotion of the industrial and commercial interests of the retail merchants of Canada," and another is, "generally, all such other lawful objects for promoting the trade interests of its members as may from time to time be determined by the association."

HOW CAN WE HELP IT ?



THE MYSTERY IS SOLVED

A TIMELY INVESTIGATION

Hon. Duncan Marshall has given notice in the Alberta house that he will thoroughly investigate the matter of freight rates on coal within his province, and the hope is expressed in Saskatchewan that the Regina government will co-operate with him in this very important matter. Whether or not the railways are to blame remains to be proven, but a fact very apparent is that there is altogether too great a difference between the actual cost of bringing coal to the surface and the price paid by the consumer, say, 300 miles distant. The high prices of western coal may be due to a combine of operators, inadequate facilities for handling, or excessive freight rates, but in any event it is generally felt that present coal prices are unnecessarily high. An investigation by the government which will result in a reduction in the cost of this particular item of living expenses will be hailed by many as almost as great a boon as government ownership of elevators.—The Battleford Press.

GO AFTER THE COMBINES

The Liberal party at Ottawa should go after the combines with the whole-hearted intention of bringing relief to the ultimate consumer.

For years there have been enactments on the statute books presumably in the interests of the consumer, but really in such a shape that it was almost impossible to reach the rascals who were in the combines.

The Daily News is not prepared to say that the government has winked at the combinesters when they enacted the laws, but it can say, and say with a full knowledge of the facts that little has been done by the government to make the laws effective.

A number of years ago the Canadian Press Association went after the then paper combine, and were successful in establishing their case, but they had to pay some \$1,800 of costs to do so, and have never been reimbursed from that day to the present, although Hon. Mr. Fielding has had the matter brought to his attention time and again.

In fact as originally designed the investigation before Mr. Justice Taschereau would have been rendered impossible, owing to the refusal of Mr. Fielding to pay the expenses of witnesses and to limit the territory in which the case was to be held, had it not been for the determination of the committee of the Press Association that had the conduct of that end of it in hand.

Finally, Mr. Fielding admitted that the investigation would be confined to Toronto and Montreal and decided to pay the cost of necessary witnesses and the case was prosecuted with the result that Mr. Justice Taschereau reported on every point in favor of the association and stated in his finding that the plaintiffs would have been justified in prosecuting the combinesters criminally.

As it is today there is a combine in the United States and Canada on almost every line of goods that the consumer needs. Food, clothing, boots, and shoes, building material, etc., have become business propositions and in Toronto alone are a number of men who make a business of promoting combines against the interests of the people.

At election times our politicians, instead of taking hold of live issues, such as is involved in exposing the criminal negligence of government action in not making laws to fit the crimes of the combinesters, devote themselves to threshing out old straw in connection with old party politics which benefit no one.—Calgary Daily News.

How recent is women's entrance into all sorts of employment is brought to mind by the death in Rochester last week of a man who was the first manufacturer to employ women in a shoe factory. He was also the first merchant in Rochester to employ a female clerk. Women as clerks then were open to one objection that they are not now. Miss Susan B. Anthony once went into Mr. Hatch's shop and asked him why he did not employ women in his work. "Do you see that young woman behind the counter there?" he replied. "She is employed as a clerk to wait on lady customers. She leaves Saturday because I invited her to reduce the size of her hoops so I could pass behind the counter."



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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Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Change of copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

MARCH 30th, 1910

A NON-PARTIZAN PAPER

Mr. Fred. W. Kerr and Mr. George Steel, M.P.P., in speaking at the nomination meeting of A. H. Carroll, M.P.P., at Nesbitt, last Saturday, are reported in the Winnipeg Telegram as declaring that THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE was taking a partizan stand on the elevator question. Mr. Kerr attacked several directors of the Grain Growers' Association and also of the Grain Growers' Grain Company on the same ground. Mr. Kerr is a director of the Grain Growers' Association and has taken a great responsibility upon himself in making the charges that he has. We will at the present time confine ourselves to his remarks about THE GUIDE. In declaring that THE GUIDE is showing favor to either political party Mr. Kerr is entirely in error. We have avoided showing any preference for political parties because we see no difference in them. We have dealt with principles and not with parties. This we will continue to do and in no uncertain manner. When we believe any action on the part of governments is liable to work an injury to the farmers we will say so, clearly and distinctly. During the present controversy on the elevator question THE GUIDE has placed both sides of the case plainly before its readers and given its opinion thereon. We did not think the original bill, as introduced into the legislature by the government, gave the farmers of Manitoba the consideration they deserved. We still think so and we also think that the bill as it became law could be considerably improved. We consider that, as an independent journal which regards mainly the rights of the farmers in all cases, we would be derelict in our duty if we did not present the truth to the best of our knowledge. While the political parties and their organs devote their time to slinging mud at each other and sparring for party advantage, we consider it only right that the farmers of the country should get the truth. We fail to see how telling the truth about the elevator bill can be regarded as partizan on our part. The Manitoba government, in whose interests both Mr. Kerr and Mr. Steele spoke, has enjoyed the confidence of the people of that province for the past ten years. During that time the government has secured the enactment of a great deal of legislation in the interests of the farmers of the province. We have never yet heard of a government that did not make errors and mistakes, no matter how good its general record. When these errors and mistakes occur we consider it our duty to point them

out and demand that they be rectified. A government may be right in most cases, but that would not justify us in passing over its omissions for the sake of the good done. We have pointed out very plainly the errors of the opponents of the government in dealing with the elevator question, but as they are largely an irresponsible party and possess little or no power in the legislature, we have given them little attention. The party in power is the party, and the only party, that can make or unmake laws and we have on that account paid more attention to them. We have acted solely in the interests of the farmers of Manitoba in dealing with the elevator question. If the government, under the present act, can give the farmers of Manitoba freedom from the exactions of the Elevator Combine and provide fair marketing facilities, no person will be quicker to give them the credit than THE GUIDE. We will give credit when and where credit is due, and we reserve the right to criticize all actions that are considered detrimental to the cause of the farmers.

Mr. Kerr and Mr. Steele admit that they are partizans, and if they wish to be so it is their right. We have not favored any political party and never will do so. Neither will we endorse any political candidates at election time. We will deal with principles and endeavor to spread the truth in the unadulterated form, so that our readers may more clearly grasp the situation and be informed of facts upon which to work. We refuse to be drawn into any political controversy and we hope that the Grain Growers of Manitoba, and those who are the friends of the Grain Growers, will endeavor to show their friendship by dealing with the elevator question upon its merits and not make it a political football.

OTHERS THAT THINK WITH US

The elevator act with its sixty per cent. petition clause, is not going to be an unmixed blessing. If the petition clause had been eliminated by the Agricultural Committee, except in its application to newly erected elevators, as we thought it was to be, we could see a better chance that the whole system would be a success. The pledge part of it does not matter very much either way. Here is what the Nor'-West Farmer has to say on the original bill:

"As the bill at first stood with its requirement of the pledge of support from sixty per cent. of the farmers at any point where the government was to own and operate an elevator, it would have been worthless because it would have been inoperative."

This is what we thought about it, and the removal of the pledge part of the clause so that it applies only to new elevators, is only a very little improvement. Let us hope that it will not prove the failure of the system.

The Nor'-West Farmer does not think the government would have been wise to grant an independent commission, such as the Grain Growers requested. That paper says:

"Presumably the reason for wishing to do away with government control of the commission would be the fear of corruption of that body. Corruption in such cases is always a two-sided affair. It would never exist if the commissioners were honest men; it can never be prevented under any system if they are rogues. The government has agreed to appoint only men who are acceptable to the Grain Growers."

This statement is true in part. Corruption is not the only fear of the commission. The commission might be composed entirely of honest men, but yet they might be greatly hampered in the discharge of their duty. If the government will appoint the men on the commission that were nominated by the Grain Growers, they will be making an honest endeavor to make the Elevator Act work out in the interest of the farmers.

MANITOBA LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

The Manitoba government has appointed three commissioners to investigate conditions, with a view to improving the live stock marketing system in the province. They are to take up the public stockyards and public abattoir question, as well as the dead meat trade. The government has provided \$30,000 as a subsidy to the municipality that will provide a public abattoir. If the result of the commission being appointed is that the stock raisers of the west are given proper marketing facilities, it will be a great benefit to the country. Not only will the Manitoba stockmen benefit, but there will also be considerable benefit received by the stockmen of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It will also be a great step forward in improving live stock conditions all over the entire west. This work is something that the Dominion government could well afford to assist. Whether it will do so remains to be seen. The Manitoba government will be deserving of great credit, if it will provide a system whereby the farmers can market their live stock without paying tremendous toll to the Beef Combine. The step taken is in the right direction.

THE TIE-UP IN ALBERTA

The Alberta legislature has adjourned, upon the demand of the members for an investigation into the contract made by the government with the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company. The bonds for this railway were guaranteed for a large amount of money, and a charge has been made that there was crooked dealing in the making of the contract. The premier has placed the matter in the hands of the commission, composed of high court judges, who are now at work. It is to be hoped that they will be able to sift the matter to the bottom and place the guilt, if there be any, upon the proper shoulders. If there has been improper dealing on the part of the government then the people should know it, and they have the same right to know if there has been crooked dealing on the part of the officials of the railway company. No harm will be done by the investigation. If the skirts of the government are clean then this investigation will place them in a proper light before the country. If there has been underhand work on the part of the government then the government is deserving of censure. The principle of the investigation is good and should be more generally applied than it is at the present time. Charges of graft are made by the wholesale in the Dominion parliament and in our provincial legislatures. It would be well to have them investigated by judges. The people then would have some opportunity of knowing whether their representatives are honorable men. To-day most governments can do as they wish, and no investigation of their actions will be allowed by them.

PETITION UNCHANGED

There appears to be considerable surprise that the petition clause of the Elevator Act, passed by the Manitoba legislature, remains unchanged. It was apparently the general understanding that the petition clause would be amended by the Agricultural Committee so that it would apply only in the case of a new elevator to be erected. This was our understanding also, but it appears that we were all wrong. The Act clearly states that no elevator can be secured anywhere unless there is a sixty per cent. petition from the farmers near it, signed, thus there is no change in the petition clause of the original bill as introduced by government. The pledge was altered slightly so that it applies only to newly constructed elevators, but in any event a pledge is of no use without a penalty. Just why this change was not made by the Agricultural

Committee, we do not pretend to understand, but at any rate we know that it was not changed and that the present bill does not provide for an elevator anywhere unless a sixty per cent. petition has been signed by the farmers. In order that all our readers may clearly see what change has been made in the bill we here reproduce the petition section of the original bill and the same section of the bill as it became law. The only alteration made was the addition of the seven words set in heavy type "In case of elevators to be constructed."

The Original Bill

"Neither the said government nor the said commissioners shall take any steps towards purchasing or leasing or constructing any grain elevator under this act unless and until a petition asking for the same signed by at least sixty per cent. of the grain growers contributory to such proposed elevator is received, which petition shall be in the following form or to the like effect:

"To the lieutenant-governor-in-council of the province of Manitoba:

"The undersigned grain growers operating farms in the vicinity of _____, hereby request that the government of the province of Manitoba purchase or lease from _____ the elevator situated at _____, and all property used in connection therewith (or erect a new grain elevator at _____) under the powers conferred by 'The Manitoba Government Grain Elevator Act,' and we pledge ourselves to patronize such elevator so long as sufficient accommodation is provided by government grain elevator maintained and operated there.

"Dated this _____ day of _____, 191____.

"Signed by the undersigned respectively in the presence of"

"Neither the government nor the said commissioners shall act upon any such petition until they have satisfied themselves that the same has been duly signed and executed by the necessary proportion of all grain growers that would or might be contributory to any such proposed elevator when purchased, leased or constructed."

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"Dated this _____ day of _____, 191____.

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they do so they will be doing one of the best things possible to ensure that the farmers of the province will have the confidence in men who constitute the commission. We think that the Elevator Act will be a hard one to administer so that it will be satisfactory to the farmers of the province. If the commission is also unsatisfactory in its personnel it will add an additional weakness to the system. Before meeting with the government the Elevator Committee of the Grain Growers passed the following resolution:

"That while this committee still adheres to the principle declared in its former resolutions, believing that they are principles consistent with good government and necessary, irrespective of party, for the highest standard of efficiency in the administration of public affairs, we accept the invitation of the government to this committee to nominate commissioners and urge all Grain Growers and farmers of the province to co-operate to secure the greatest possible success under the present act."

This will show that despite the fact that the government did not enact the bill that the Grain Growers wanted, yet the Grain Growers are still willing to do all in their power to make the operation of the present Act a success. The appointment of the commission named by the Grain Growers to the government will be the first step necessary on the part of the government to secure the co-operation of the Grain Growers.

THE PITTSBURG GRAFTERS

Down in the city of Pittsburg there has been a neat race during the past week, between aldermen and other prominent citizens, to see which one will get to the court house first and confess his guilt as a grafter. The district attorney has been busy prosecuting the men who have made Pittsburg a by-word of infamy. Many of the chief grafters have been unearthed, and a promise of immunity from punishment was given to others who would come and confess. A bunch of aldermen were on hand at once, admitted that they had been bought up by the corporations, Bankers, business men and professional men followed suit. A confession was opened in the court room, and one by one the high-class crooks came to the front and in the open court confessed their guilt. They were allowed their liberty on "suspended sentence." This means that if their conduct in the future is not satisfactory, they can any time be sentenced for the crime they have confessed. In Pittsburg the law is that the bribe-giver and bribe-taker are equally guilty. Evidently the district attorney who has cleaned up this filthy city, is a man who cannot be bought. All honor to such a man. There are too few of them. We need more of them in Canada where they can exercise their power in the interest of Canadian citizens.

LORD ROSEBERY'S RESOLUTION

The House of Lords is not waiting to be reformed. It is preparing medicine for itself and taking it with fairly good grace. Lord Rosebery introduced the resolution demanding reforms, and after a strenuous debate his resolution was passed almost unanimously. The main part of the resolution provides that no man can sit in the House of Lords simply because he is a member of the peerage. This is a recognition on the part of the House of Lords that some of the members of the house are of no use as law-makers. It is a sort of dividing line between Lords Useful, and Lords Ornamental. There is no doubt but that the House of Lords can be made a most valuable part of the British parliament, but in order to be so, it should be composed entirely of Lords Useful. Premier Asquith has also come forward in the House of Commons with a resolution providing that the Lords may not in the future have power to veto money bills. Their power of veto on other bills is also to be considerably curtailed. With Lord Rosebery in the upper chamber and Premier Asquith

in the commons operating on the House of Lords, it seems highly probable that the patient should shortly be in better health.

VETERAN SCRIP SOARING

The introduction of the bill in the House of Commons to extend the time for settlement duties to begin on South African scrip is already being discounted by the speculators. The scrip is now practically all held by speculators, and the price during the last few months has jumped \$300. This means that the future settlers of Western Canada will have to put up a few hundred thousand dollars additional for the land grabbers. The thanks for this splendid gift to Western Canada is due to the Dominion government, or particularly to Hon. Frank Oliver, for the bill which he has now before the House of Commons. This is a sample of the way we get legislation that we do not want. How long will the people stand for it?

ANOTHER WHEAT MARKET

The Minneapolis millers are now able to buy and grind Canadian wheat for export. Tariff regulations have been promulgated in Washington which makes this possible. The wheat will go to Minneapolis and the flour pass on from there, in bond. The millers, however, will be able to market the by-products in United States, upon a payment of a duty of twenty per cent. on the original value. This latter provision will make the grinding of Canadian wheat a profitable business in Minneapolis. For some reason unknown except to wheat speculators, Canadian wheat sells 10 cents lower than Dakota wheat, at present. This lower price will create a demand in Minneapolis for Canadian wheat, and under legitimate trade regulations should have a tendency to equalize wheat prices on both sides of the international boundary. At any rate it will provide a new market for western wheat, and that in itself will be beneficial. We will wait for definite results.

BENEFITS OF THE RECALL

One of the most important principles of what is known as the Direct Legislation is the Recall. The Recall is the power given to the people to unseat any member of the legislature, who fails to do his duty. At the present time, when the member is elected he holds his seat for four or five years and cannot be removed even though his constituents should lose all confidence in him. He may introduce legislation and support legislation which is directly opposed to the interests of the people who elected him to his office, yet they are powerless to deal with him. Under the Recall, a petition signed by ten per cent. of his constituents can demand his resignation and a by-election. He will then have to give an account of himself, and if he is unsatisfactory he can be cast aside. In the countries where progress is being made, such as Switzerland and New Zealand, the Recall is in effect. It is not used very often, in fact it is very seldom put into effect, but the very fact that it is on the Statute Book, and gives the people the opportunity of dealing with their representative summarily, has a splendid effect on the member. The Recall is one of the essentials in real representative government. To put a man in an office and leave him there for five years, so that he is absolute in his power, makes a farce of representative government. Such a member does not represent his constituency. He largely represents himself. The farmers of Western Canada are possibly the most progressive class of people in the world. They should see that the government of their province is kept in the most effective state possible, and in harmony with the progress which is being made in all other walks of life. Let us have Direct Legislation and government by the people.

We merely give prominence to this matter that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of our readers. It is well that every farmer that is interested in the Elevator Bill should know exactly the application of the provisions of the bill.

NAMING THE COMMISSIONERS

In response to the request of the government, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Elevator Committee met last Wednesday morning, and presented to the government the names of four men whom they considered would be competent to act as commissioners under the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Elevator Act. The names they presented to the government have not officially been made public, nor the attitude of the government towards the men whose names were presented. The elevator commission has not yet been named by the government, but we expect it will be very shortly. It is to be hoped that the government will see fit to select their commissioners from the names submitted to them by the Elevator Committee. If

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Co-operative or People's Banks

Note:--The subject of co-operative banking is exciting considerable interest in the West. It seems to be one good way of avoiding the exactions of the banking monopoly. Mr. Desjardins, is a member of the House of Commons and is a strong supporter of Co-operation in all forms. He has made a success of Co-operative Banking, and has performed through these, functions that are not performed by our Chartered Banks.--Editor

A Paper read before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston
by M. Alphonse Desjardins, President and Manager
of the Levis People's Bank, Levis, Quebec, Can.



CO-OPERATIVE or people's savings and credit bank, is an association of individuals established on a somewhat new principle—that of a variable capital and membership. It is not, therefore, a mere aggregation of funds.

The persons feeling the same wants, unite together to help themselves upon an accepted and comprehensive basis; well understood and rigidly adhered to. For, without these primary conditions success could not be achieved, nor even expected. Capital here is only a mere tool, the stock in trade, almost a slave; is it not the dominating power, as in ordinary financial combinations, which have one object in view, that of enhancing their productive value at the expense of non-organized economic forces. As this union of capital must have rules to make to reach its aim, so with the association of individuals. The first one, the most necessary of all, is the selection of those who may be allowed to join the society. And this selection is made upon a basis which can be achieved by anyone, since it is character, honesty, industry and thriftiness that are the essential qualities required. This shows that here lies a principle that will commend itself strongly to an audience like this recruited among a people that have given to the world such examples of the grand possibilities of such a principle.

Objects of Co-operative Banks

The two main objects of such an association are, the encouragement and development of the true spirit of thrift on the one hand, and the granting of credit on the other to the very humblest classes of the community, based upon universal suffrage.

In order to insure the best possible selection of members, the field of activity of the society must be closely restricted either in territory or within the radius of a local trade. In a limited field the individuals can be better known and their qualities better appraised.

As it is an association of persons, not of capital, there is only one vote for each person. Instead of having the principle of the voting power based on the number of shares, it rests exclusively upon the principle of one man, one vote, just as in a political democracy. Moreover, as the members are recruited within a small area, access, therefore, being easy to the place where the general meetings are held, voting by proxy is rigidly excluded, on account of the numberless inconveniences and abuses to which it so often leads.

One individual must not by any means or device contrary to the spirit of the organization be in a position to exercise a damaging influence, and in order to safeguard it from such a personal power,

none can hold in shares or in deposits an amount greater than the one determined upon by the general meeting. It has been thought, and experience has proved it to be correct, that a member if allowed to hold a number of shares, although his voting power shall be restricted to one vote at a special moment or under critical circumstances, deeply influence the working of the society by threatening to withdraw his capital. This condition should never be allowed to exist, hence the necessity of fixing from time to time the maximum amount that can be held in shares, or even deposits, as well as the obligations of keeping a

associations have to work. They appeal almost exclusively to the laboring classes, to those people who more than any other cannot afford to lock up their savings, however small they may be, in non-withdrawal shares. The same rules that apply to the funds deposited in the savings banks must also be applied here. The co-operative people's bank must therefore offer in this respect the same facility as the ordinary savings banks, in order to attract the necessary funds. Moreover, the membership must be variable. Being an association, you cannot expect that the individual will not keep his freedom to move away or give up his membership.



Officers and Directors of the Springbrook Branch, G.G.A., taken at their Annual Picnic

large fund of idle money to meet such threats. These precautions are necessary, for black sheep may always make their way into a society, however stringent may be the rules to prevent their entrance.

Capital

This brings us to the question of capital. It has been said at the outset that this sort of a society is of a special nature, called in the French law, "un capital et personnel variables"; that is to say, the capital of which may be increased or diminished by the subscription and payment of new shares, or the withdrawal of paid-up shares. The membership of this kind of society may be increased or diminished by the admission of new members and the withdrawal of old ones. This feature is a necessity on account of the special conditions under which these

The funds are provided by the issuing of shares, unlimited in their number. Their value is determined by the general meeting and must be of a small amount in order that the poorest may have access to the membership. In Belgium this amount is frequently as low as 2 francs (40 cents) and even one franc. In Canada we have adopted the five dollar shares, with the exception of one society out of the twenty-two in existence, that has chosen a one dollar share. It is far better that the law should not prescribe the amount in order to give more scope to the societies in fixing the value of the shares, for the circumstances of the various localities and environments may, and do, often differ so widely as to justify a great variety of amounts so chosen. In Italy, France, Germany and Belgium, as well as in England, the law is very

liberal in this respect, and gives the greatest possible freedom in not stating any amount for these shares.

How are these shares payable? By weekly, semi-monthly or monthly instalments, as the shareholders, as a body, may decide to be the most convenient to themselves. In Canada our five dollar shares are payable by the trifling instalments of ten cents a week per share subscribed. Fifty weeks or almost a year is, therefore, granted for the payment of a share. These payments are a splendid training in thrift, and pave the way to a higher conception of economic affairs.

The number of shares that any member can hold is annually fixed by the general meeting of the society, with a view to prevent misgivings, and operate as a safeguard in certain critical circumstances. Besides, members are also at liberty to deposit other small savings bearing a fixed rate of interest, equal generally to the current rate in the locality for such deposits. These deposits, as well as the funds accumulated by the payments of the shares, are used for loans to members, taking always good care to keep a reserve on hand of from twenty to thirty per cent. of the general assets. This reserve is, of course, deposited in ordinary banks, benefiting thereby the larger institutions, for it must be admitted that most of these funds would not have otherwise found their way to the banks. The percentage varies and experience shows that amount should be constantly available in order to meet readily all demands or withdrawals or loans. In my practical experience of eight years with the working of such a society in Levis, I have always found that from ten to twelve per cent.—even seven to nine—was quite sufficient to meet all the possible requirements of the members.

Loans and Interest

These societies do not deal with outsiders; that is to say, they do not take deposits from or grant loans to the general public. They deal exclusively with their own members, and no one can participate in their benefits unless he be admitted as a member. This condition adds a new safeguard in the granting of loans, admission being allowed only after the applicant has shown that he possesses to a reasonable extent the required qualifications.

With regard to the loaning aspect, there is a striking feature to which your attention should be especially drawn; that is, that the small loans have always the preference. It is held that the larger borrower is supposed to have a better chance to secure elsewhere what he wishes than the smaller ones. Thus comes in the golden rule of benefiting the many without injury to the few. Moreover, being divided in very small amounts, the loans stand a far better opportunity of being reimbursed than would larger ones, a greater number of people being pledged to the repayment of the total

Continued on page 36

Making the Reindeer Work

*Dr. Grenfell, the Apostle of Labrador,
Uses Him for Something more Practical than
Christmas Eve Journeys.*

From Collier's Weekly

In January of 1908 a herd of 250 domesticated reindeer from Alten Fjord arrived at Dr. Grenfell's Mission Station in St. Anthony, northern Newfoundland, and the press throughout North America recorded this initial step of the doctor's important experiment with considerable interest.

During the remainder of the winter months of 1908 no serious effort was made

are called, which are 8 to 10 feet long and weigh even when unloaded over 140 pounds; they have had to break their own roads, up steep hillsides, along winding paths through thick woods, in

the easy attachment of the "kotamik." The deer is governed by a halter, with a long rein fastening under the neck at the joint of the jaw.

A Day's Work

Owing to the extraordinary depth of the snow hitherto, it has been out of the question to tether the working deer out at night to feed themselves, so that the reserve supply of moss gathered last fall has been rapidly consumed, and this fact, combined with the difficulty of getting suitable drivers and "komatiks," has limited the number of deer working at any one time to five. The present daily program of work requires a start at seven o'clock and a journey of six miles into the country, uphill and along an extensive pond where the constantly drifting snow spoils the track as soon as made, to the log-piles. These logs, cut in December, are from twelve to fifteen feet long, and, by the contract, are at least five inches across the small end. Each deer hauls three logs, or two if the going is particularly poor, and the train reaches the Mission just before noon, after losing nearly an hour in loading, since the logs are deeply imbedded in snow and require great exertion to be moved. At 2 p.m. they start on a five-mile trip for firewood, each deer bringing out over a hilly road about fifteen sticks. The weight of these loads, of course, varies somewhat, but a fair average load for a deer weighs over six hundred pounds, and the three logs in the morning are fully as heavy. Thus the deer have seventeen miles of travel daily.

The attitude of the people hereabout toward the deer is an important factor

in their future usefulness in this locality. These people have been accustomed all their lives to the use of dogs, and perhaps naturally hesitate to take up any new idea even if they are sure of its merits. In the matter of the reindeer, their conservatism seems to have mingled with it surprising antagonism and a tendency not to give the deer credit for what they do. Possibly they feel that the deer will interfere with their chances of getting employment with their own teams; possibly they feel that if the deer become a permanent feature the laws already on the books will be enforced, and that they will have to pen or clog the dogs, thereby giving themselves considerably more trouble than they are disposed to take. They realize that, if the deer supplant the dogs, the treatment which the dogs have to stand will destroy the deer, or they foresee the necessity of gathering moss for the deers' fodder during the winter, instead of letting chance and a few codfish heads, an occasional seal carcass or a rare meal of whale meat just save the dogs from death. They know that they will have to learn to treat animals humanely and intelligently, and that has hitherto been below the horizon of all, with one or two notable exceptions. This stand seems unfortunate, since the doctor has the welfare of the people at heart, and it is to be hoped that this prejudice will give way to a more tolerant view, for the advantages which the deer offer in place of the admitted disadvantages of dogs should recommend them even to the most biased.

In the first place one deer can readily do the work which five of the local dogs do with constant urging. On one day, for example, the deer drew three logs each, while the teams of from seven to nine dogs were hauling not more than two, and these no larger.

In the second place, with the deer in use, cows, sheep, and goats may be kept in security, while the alternative of having dogs is no live stock, except here and there a courageous cow leading a precarious, worried life, and an occasional chicken or two preserved with infinite pains in the kitchens of some houses.

Thirdly, the deer's sole food, the moss which covers almost all the country, is free to all, simply requiring raking into piles by the children in the autumn and marking so that it can be found after the snow falls. To be sure, a deer consumes a large amount of moss each day, about sixteen pounds, but with a little foresight a bountiful supply is easily provided. The dogs, on the contrary, sometimes have to be killed in the spring because their almost universally scanty food supply is exhausted. Driven by the pangs of hunger, the dogs take every opportunity to break into the houses and steal, if not detected, anything which has the slightest suggestion of food value; they devour boots, the raw hide filling of snowshoes, and, if not prevented, will tear up their own harnesses for the sake of the skin in them. The deer, by contrast, can be tethered out when the snow is not



Coming out of the Barn in the Morning

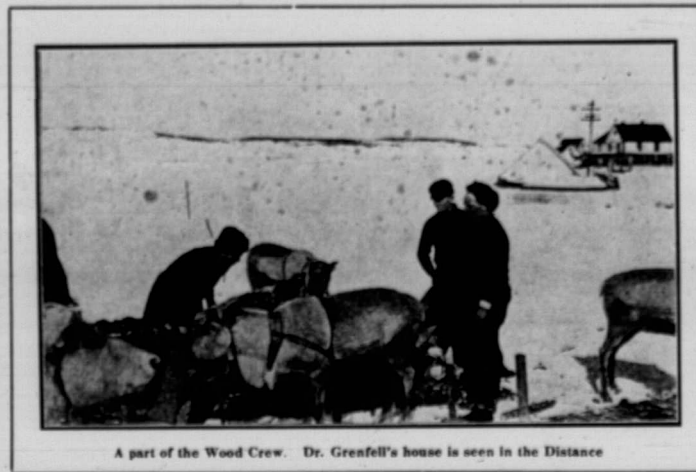
to utilize the deer for hauling, since the superintendent of the herd did not consider that the attempt was justified on account of the animal's poor condition, due to their long, exceptionally rough voyage, during which they suffered much from sea-sickness, and also from their inability to break through the ice which several successive sleet storms formed over the beds of moss on which they depend for their entire support. However, eight of the strongest oxen were employed for some weeks, hauling logs for a new mission barn; and in spite of many disadvantages arising from the inexperience of their local drivers and the heavy, unsuitable "catamarans" to which they were hitched, they clearly demonstrated their strength and docility.

After a spring, summer and autumn as favorable to the whole herd as to each individual deer, with abundant food and freedom from both flies and excessive heat, the beginning of the following winter found the herd in perfect health and larger by 150 than when it landed, for the does had had splendid weather for fawning, while all the fawns had survived the trying first weeks of their existence and were now, with the exception of three or four killed later by dogs or by accident in the herd, almost as large as their mothers and giving promise of unusual strength, according to the Lapps.

The Reindeer as Wood Haulers

Accordingly, this winter, the worst for travel for many years, the deer have been given a much more severe trial, and, notwithstanding conditions not only entirely new to them but in many ways most unfavorable, give gratifying proof of their power and endurance. At home, in Lapland, the deer haul relatively light loads of moss and firewood over hard, straight roads in the short, easily turning, boat-like "pulks" which generations of use have developed.

Here, on the other hand, they have had to accustom themselves to the unwieldy "komatiks," as the iron-shod dog-sleds



A part of the Wood Crew. Dr. Grenfell's house is seen in the Distance

snow so soft and deep that occasionally they have plunged to their shoulders. On these crooked paths the long runners in the soft snow make the "komatiks" hard to turn, thus causing the single trace at first employed as in Lapland to chafe and cut the deers' hind legs and rendering it necessary to devise a new harness which should save the creatures. The present harness utilizes part of the old and consists of a simple, light, wooden collar in two pieces secured about the neck, and attached to each side of which is the end of a light rope, suitably padded and served, which passes through the ends of a swingletree that holds this trace away from the deer's sides; an adjustable back-strap near the deer's hind quarters keeps the swingletree clear of his heels when the pull slackens, and a loop let into the rope midway between the ends of the swingletree provides for



Reindeer hauling Moss. He can do the Work of Five Dogs

Continued on page 10

A Fur Trader Bold

A Story for Boys

By Louisa Ahmuty Nash

DONALD ERKINE had been writing and begging his mother to send his younger brother out to him. Their father was dead and she found it hard work to support her young family.

"Frank is 14," he wrote, "old enough to be off your hands, no matter how much he wants to go to college. You tell him what I say, and he'll want still more to belong to my fur trading station. Besides I'm getting lonely, with my partner gone!"

Donald judged rightly. From the moment he read the letter his college views vanished into thin air, and he longed to be far away in the wilds of the north-west.

The journey from east Canada to Alaska was naturally full of interest, and when his brother met him at Dawson and carried him off into the great White Wilderness his enthusiasm knew no bounds. Their only companions round their home, besides their "huskies" (Indian dogs) was a group of Indians, settled on this far away tributary of the Stewart river. There were about seventy all told, the remains of four or five flourishing tribes of the Hudson's Bay trading days.

"How is it," Frank asked next morning. "That there are only very old Indians and kids about?"

"The rest are all gone to visit their priest over the divide. They go every year and then all the christenings, marriages and all other religious services are attended to."

"That does sound mighty good of them," replied Frank. "Mother would say they set us a good example, I believe. But when will they be back?"

"That's the worst of it. It takes them such a long time to get through. They ought to be home by now, as they promised. The traps are all waiting for them to start their winter work."

"Guess they play about a good deal, don't you think, Donald, besides going to church?"

"No matter, we'll do our work right. The Indians don't think that work and goodness have to go together in the same harness. We fly light today, my boy."

"What? Do we go by balloon?" Frank asked, remembering how fond Donald used to be of trying to make such things.

"You've got balloon on the brain," he answered. But when we come to be scooting down some snow slope on our snow shoes, it'll seem like flying. The dogs have the same fancy when their tails come. We'll just take our traps—those new ones—and guns and ammunition and a light lunch."

Frank soon got used to his new kind of snow shoes. "Do you see that mountain over there, with timber part of the way up? I've got a line of traps right round it—a hundred mile line altogether. We take a small part today. Last season I ran over four thousand miles and was never done up."

On crossing an icy cold creek in the valley, Frank bawled out, "Donald, I'm in!"

"Not you!" came the encouraging answer. "Just through the top pie crust; that's all into the slushy part of the dough, under a little layer of snow—kind of sugar icing, you know, like what mother puts on her best cakes!"

"Don't, Donald, you make my mouth water."

"That's better than your eyes. This isn't a creek at all. It's just what we call a 'pups'—a feeder to the creek."

By this time they were both on solid ground again.

Donald examined Frank's feet carefully, saying, "Luckily, the thermom. isn't very low today, or we should have to stop and build a fire and dry and warm up a bit. When it goes down to the fifties and sixties that's what we have to do!"

They were soon onto the other side, across the valley, climbing the mountain, and examining their traps.

"O, Gee!" cried Donald, "A whiskey Jack's been here before us. Plaguing thing. No marten for us, I'm afraid!"

"What on earth is a Whiskey Jack?" asked the boy.

"He's—a cut between an American Bluebird and an English magpie, neither of them very good to industrious folk like us. This chap, he's the curse of the fur-trader. See, he's left his tail behind him in this trap. He doesn't care any more than an old drunk, going off without his clothes!"

"Does he really get the marten, Donald?"

"No. It's not the marten he's after, it's our bait. 'Deadfalls' he's fondest of, like that," and Donald pointed to four upright poles, with another suspended from them, which was to catch the unwary animal.

"He springs them so fast, we couldn't keep pace with him. He won't stop to eat the bait, but 'catches' it like a civilized Indian, and flies on to the next!"

"Sh-sh! Frank," said Donald in a moment, very softly, "don't stir and I'll catch him."

And instantly he fired his "little 22" rifle, which does not make more noise than the breaking of a good sized twig. Down came the winged robber, while Donald called out exuberantly, "You'll make bait for us now you beggar."

After inspecting trap after trap, both steel and deadfall, and resetting them with fresh bait, the experienced boy said, "Look, Frank, at those little dots—just a little bit depressed. Those are marten tracks—fresh ones, too. We shall get a marten yet, now Whiskey Jack is dead."

After several disappointments, Donald called out jubilantly, "Hie, Marten! There you are!" adding "I have to kill you very carefully for if I make a 'cull' in your hide (the trader's name for rent) you'll be worth three dollars instead of eight. Even the cleverest squaw on the station can't make a 'cull' invisible."

They ate their lunch—bread and dried moose meat—followed the trap lines all the afternoon, and were beginning to make for the station and supper, when Frank said dolefully, "Donald, just one little marten, not bigger than a wood rat, after the whole live long day!"

"Look out Frank for water in the eyes," as Donald saw his woe begone face, "I've had this luck sometimes day after day, and then suddenly I'll strike it rich!"

"But I wanted, when Dick went back to Dawson (a young Indian who was to start soon) to send some money to mother," said Frank, rather piteously.

"Now, don't grizzle. You 'hackett' me (make me angry). Grizzling never did a fellow any good. Dick isn't gone yet!"

"Sh-sh!" said the big boy suddenly, more from the habit of saying it to himself so often. And he started off as hard as he could tear. There was soon a double rifle shot, which Frank knew was a call to him. Presently he heard a joyful "Holly-be-loo."

He rushed to the spot whence it came. There was Donald, swinging onto his back a splendid black and silver fox. "Didn't I tell you grizzling did no good? If I'd been grizzling I shouldn't have paid attention to the fox sign."

"What a fine creature he is!" and Frank smoothed his beautiful coat.

"He's very rare and hard to trap. And he's worth money, I tell you. \$100 here and in London he'd fetch from \$700 to \$900. If an Indian had trapped him he'd have kept it dark, ten chances to one. I fancy they believe he's next door to 'Great Spirit'—a kind of mascot that they won't part with."

"And it was you, Donald, who grumbled at the Indians being away!" said Frank. "Didn't I tell you, my boy, that things always turn out best in the end?"

They both laughed at this and their luck combined.

"O, Donald," Frank went on, "can't we send it to London, by Jim? Dick'll see him in Dawson, you know! And

Continued on page 10

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What Does Life Membership Mean

President F. M. Gates on Life Membership in a Recent Issue of The Farm and Ranch Review

The institution of life membership in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association places that organization on a plane unattained hitherto by any farmers' association. It is now a permanent organization, which, by its provisions, cannot go out of existence, but must continue to exist for all time to work for the benefit of the farmers of this great province.

It means active aggressive propaganda, a progressive organization and a stability of purpose which cannot be undermined. It means more than this, for the knowledge of the unassailable strength of such an organization gives heart and courage to its members and has the attractive force which constantly and steadily adds to its members.

Though hardly understood at its first introduction by the general body of grain growers, the lucid and forceful exposition of its advantages and possibilities by its greatest and most enthusiastic exponent and advocate, F. W. Green, backed by all the officers of the association and the many who have already joined, has made it an attractive proposition and one which the grain growers of the province are taking hold of, and which is taking hold of them.

Life membership means unity, efficiency, power, education.

With a united, intelligent, progressive and aggressive farming population, the west need have but little to fear of transportation, elevator or industrial monopolies, because the methods of such monopolies cannot continue to be successful against a united people on the land. The artificial conditions created by selfishness and greed that operate against the success of agriculture must go and the problems of the country must be solved by intelligent and persistent effort.

The effectiveness of an organization is gauged to a very large extent by the numbers which it represents and by the active work it can accomplish in forcing attention to the questions and conditions which are inimical to the interests of its members and in promoting reforms which will conduce to their prosperity. It is easy to see that the life membership plan, providing as it will, a sure, safe and steady income, always increasing, always on hand, to be used solely for promoting the interests of the farming community, will enable the organization to pay a head-quarter staff which for ability, push, knowledge and general capacity, will rank as efficient in comparison with the officials of any organization or government.

With the growth of the association its detail work cannot be satisfactorily done by an executive composed of farmers scattered over the province and whose time is taken up by their own business. Their election annually will be necessary as a board of control, but permanent men must be hired and paid to do the technical work and the life membership fund will provide the cash and warrant the executive in undertaking the work which they could not do unless assured of a settled income.

With such a fund the association will be a power in the land. In its present stage it is moving things and has only touched the fringe of its possibilities. Spend money in getting to the bottom of things, probe into the core questions affecting us; and then spend something in using the information acquired to correct abuses and build up a system of fair dealing between man and man.

Mr. Hopkins said at Grenfell: "The legislation we think necessary from time to time can be demanded from our representatives if we stand together."

Mr. Green says: "We men on the land unite on common ground in the G.G.A. In it we learn to understand each other. We learn from each other as in no other organization I know of. We men on the land with Canadian soil under our feet are one. In the G.G.A."

we meet with a common aim, without division of race, creed or politics.

"I put it to you men. Should we not form a permanent fund to provide an annual income for fighting our battles and solving our problems. If the 60,000 grain growers of Saskatchewan (there are 100,000 now), will put \$10 each into this fund, we have \$600,000, which, at 5 per cent., will give \$30,000 a year—a sum sufficient to do much of the important work crying out to be done."

There is one thing to add to the foregoing. It is all froth if the farmers, for whom the association is working, does not come out and join—take a man's part in the fray.

F. W. Green, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw, will send a receipt to anyone forwarding \$12 and a life membership certificate will follow.

MAKING THE REINDEER WORK

Continued from page 8

outrageously deep and will feed themselves.

The by-products of the deer would render the creatures worth many times the expense and trouble of keeping them; for, with a properly conducted herd, each family may have a fair supply of unequaled venison, instead of feeling compelled to break the game laws in order to shoot a caribou, rabbit, or partridge as a relief from the monotonous round of salt meat and salt fish to which at present they are condemned. Deerskin garments, so much esteemed in this latitude for cold-weather wear, can be made as well from reindeer as from caribou skins; the "babbage," or rawhide so difficult to obtain here for filling in snowshoes, could be had in abundance.

The rich milk from the does in the summer would develop heartier, more wholesome babies than the present tinned condensed milk, which very few are inclined to buy, and the cheese which can be made from it, when scraped and dissolved in tea or coffee, is as good a substitute for milk as one could ask in this region, where molasses is the only flavoring.

These advantages are too real to be disregarded even if the deer were not superior to dogs as draft animals, and the people here may live to regret their too tardy welcome to this plan, as there are other localities to which the deer may be taken where their benefits will be more readily appreciated.

A FUR TRADER BOLD

Continued from page 9

mother—"he added half under his breath for he felt there was a tear in his voice.

"I know all about it," said his brother quickly. "Don't you be a mammy kid, or I'll have to send you straight back."

A happy pair went back to the station that evening. They had hardly attention enough left to notice the fine Aurora that stretched across the heavens, and there was hunger making them quicken their steps.

"I'll never 'hacket' you again, Donald," promised Frank, laughing and yet serious, as they went into the cabin.

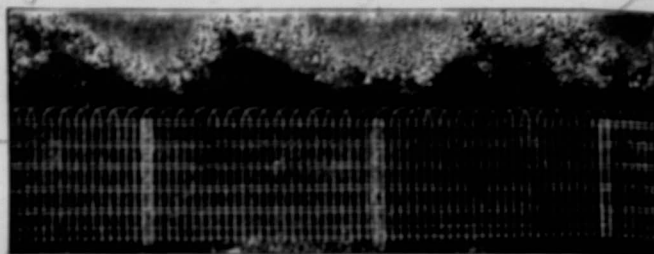
"All right, old boy! You'll soon talk and act like a native," adding, as he began frying fresh moose for supper. "Seriously, I believe, as old Mr. Plummer said in his sermon one day, that there's some law of compensation at work in our world and in our lives."

"I know," broke in Frank, "compensation's next to salvation."

"Not that exactly," replied his brother, laughing, "but sometimes it may be like that in a sense."

The trade arrangements were all made. The money reached Mrs. Erkin at the right moment. Two months were owing, and she was wondering how she could meet it and where she could find a place for less money.

"Just look, you," she said to her neighbor, "God put the thought into the boys' hearts just two months ago, before I'd began to be even anxious for my rent. Don't you call that beforehand goodness?"



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The Power of the Farmer to Conserve the National Resources of the Country

By Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Ex-Chief Forester of the United States

The farmer works with the three great fundamental resources—earth, water and wood. It goes without saying that he comes in closer touch with the soil than any other citizen. Mr. James J. Hill has brought before us as no one else has the question whether or not our soils are decreasing in fertility, and whence the future food supply of this nation is to come. He foresees the time when we shall have 200, 250 or 300 millions of people, and that in the not distant future, as the lives of nations go. No one but the farmer can answer the question Mr. Hill asks.

You can use or misuse the soil at least as easily as you can use or misuse any other natural resource. Much of the farming that has been done on our rich prairie soils was not entitled to be called farming at all. It was really mining the soil. Fertility was constantly taken out and never put back, with the result that, whatever may be the case as to the whole United States, it is certainly true that many of our best soils are in far poorer condition than they ought to be. Under good farming a soil steadily improves, instead of going backward. Under poor farming, and much of our farming has been poor, productiveness steadily falls off.

Of course, it is true that production depends not only on the fertility of the soils, but also on the methods of cultivation, and it is very hard to separate in our statistics the effects of poor farming from the effects of poor soil. We do know, however, that elements essential to fertility, like phosphorus, have been wasted from much of the soil because the farmers have taken no pains to conserve them. More than that, we have actually allowed large parts of our phosphate beds to pass into the hands of foreign owners for export, and it was only by President Roosevelt's prompt action that the great western beds were preserved from the same fate. It is foolish to waste barnyard manure, but it is ten times as foolish to allow the phosphates, which constitute an indispensable element of fertility to go abroad.

Conservation means foresight and provision for the future. There is no foresight more necessary to the welfare of this nation than foresight with regard to the soil, and few losses among those that can be repaired at all so needless and so difficult to repair as the loss of soil fertility.

We estimate that the area of the woodlots of our farms exceeds the area of all the national forests put together, and they probably contain more timber. Uncle Sam has nearly two hundred million acres of national forests, but this is only one-fourth of the forest area of the United States. The farmers own at least as much, and what the farmers own is much more usable and valuable than the property of the nation, because it lies scattered in the midst of the regions where it is needed, while most of the national forests occupy the mountains at a distance from centers of consumption. Therefore, what the farmers do with their woodlots is fully as important to the conservation of American forests as what the United States does with the forest lands of the nation.

Conservation of the soil pays: by making the farm richer. Conservation of the woodlot pays by increasing not only the farmer's supply of wood for his own uses, but the money return from his farm as well. On many farms a very considerable part of the cash income flows directly out of the woodlot, and the better care is taken of that much abused lot, the larger the cash return. The lumbermen own the great bulk of the forest lands of this country, but I speak advisedly when I say that the success of forestry in the United States is impossible unless the farmers handle their woodlots from the conservation point of view.

When the white men conquered the west, and after the piping days of the fur trade had passed by, the pioneers looked with most interest for the precious miner-

als which lay under the surface. Later they came to see that the soil itself was of greater value than anything that lay below it. Now at last we are coming to understand that what gives value to the soil is water, and that water is the great fundamental resource which makes it possible for us to use all the rest. This country has made some progress in forest conservation and some in the conservation of the soil, but we are as yet only on the threshold of the proper handling of our great resource in water. About 90 per cent. of all the water that falls on the surface of the ground runs to the sea in freshets and floods, and is wasted.

In arid lands, the control of water is the first condition of prosperity. We are coming to understand that it is scarcely less necessary in humid lands, and that he is the best farmer who best handles the moisture in the soil. The volume of water required for producing a single acre of corn amounts to many hundreds of tons. Good handling of the land and good handling of the water will grow crops on almost any soil.

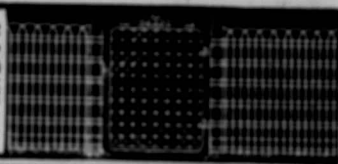
The interest of the farmer in conservation is by no means limited to the natural resources with which he deals directly. The time is passing rapidly, and in many regions it has already passed, when the farmer could be considered to stand apart from the general industrial progress of his fellow citizens. We used to think of the farmer, and it was largely his own fault, as a man whose sole function was to grow food for other people. Now we are coming to think of him as the man who gives stability, character, strength, and vigor to our whole civilization. In a very real sense the farmer is the centre around which all other trades and industries must naturally gather. Therefore, the farmer is at least as deeply interested as any other man in all the great conservation problems of waterway development, forest preservation, conservation of our mineral resources, and the rest. The farmer is the typical citizen and as he prospers so prospers the nation.

The farmer whose woodlot is too small to supply his needs for posts, rails, fuel, and if necessary some building material, will want to increase the wood producing area, unless every bit of his land is more valuable for other crops. If he knows already what and how to plant, I have no advice to give him. If he does not, the best and easiest way for him to find out is to apply directly to his State Agricultural Experiment Station, or to the State Forester, or to the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Planting is a local matter, and whether it is wisest to plant walnut, ash, catalpa, black locust,

Continued on page 22

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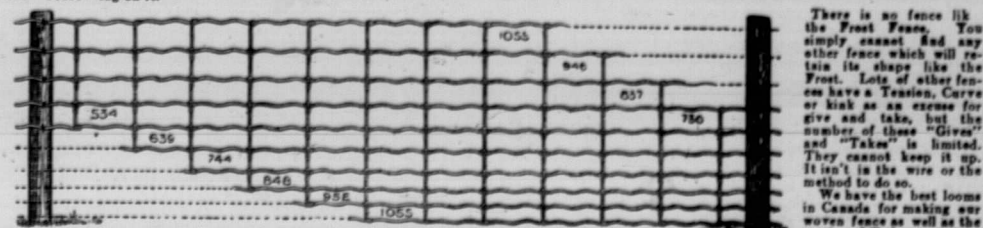
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We also have a great many styles of field-built fences, which are in a class by themselves, as well as galvanized gates, which we sell at the price of painted ones, although they are worth more. Write us for Free Booklet.

THE MANITOBA FROST WIRE FENCE CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.



ALBERTA SECTION

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MARCH 21 1910

A meeting of the executive committee of the United Farmers of Alberta was held at Red Deer on Monday, March 21, 1910, at one o'clock.

Present: James Bower, president; W. J. Tregillus, vice-president; James Speakman, D. W. Warner, directors, and E. J. Fream, secretary.

The president stated that he had taken advantage of some of the members being at Red Deer on other business and had instructed the secretary to call the meeting for the consideration of general business.

Correspondence with THE GUIDE in reference to a three months' subscription to members of the U.F.A., was read. Mr. Tregillus moved and Mr. Speakman seconded, "That the proposed circular letter sent out by THE GUIDE be approved."—Carried.

An enquiry for quotations on barb wire was presented and the secretary instructed to place the union interested in touch with American and Canadian firms who would be prepared to quote prices on carload lots, but to also point out that the margin on wire was small and that it might be possible to make very satisfactory arrangements with local merchants.

The correspondence with the Department of Inland Revenue in reference to the appointment of additional inspectors of weights and measures was read, and the secretary instructed to again write pointing out the fact that the main point the U.F.A. was trying to make had been overlooked and asking for further consideration of the matter.

Correspondence with J. M. Liddell, of Pincher, in regard to the association granting assistance to members to secure prompt settlement of claims for damages caused by railways taking land for new lines, was read, together with the secretary's answer that the association was always prepared to grant its moral support on proof being furnished that the claims were just. The secretary's action was confirmed.

Correspondence with the general manager of the C.N.R. in reference to cattle guards and farmers' gates was presented and the secretary instructed to follow along the lines already taken.

The protest of the legislative committee against the granting of permission to insurance companies to insure against damage by hail was presented and the protest was unanimously endorsed.

Correspondence and a draft contract relative to the securing of reduced rates on woven wire fencing to members of the association was presented for consideration and after some discussion Mr. Speakman moved, and Mr. Warner seconded, "That the secretary be instructed to sign the contract on condition that the business be conducted on a strictly cash with order basis only, with the proviso that purchasers may be given credit upon their furnishing security which will be satisfactory to the company."—Carried.

The secretary was instructed to write the railway companies asking for freight rates on barb wire and woven wire, as complaints have been received that barb wire is handled at the rate of about 25 cents per 100 lbs. from Winnipeg to Alberta points less than woven wire.

The secretary was instructed to take up with the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, the matter of the removal of duty from all grades of wire, and point out the fact that many farmers prefer to weave their own fences, but are prevented by the fact that the wire now admitted duty free is too stiff to enable them to make a good weave, and also to point out the fact that poultry wire was too expensive for general use on account of the duty on the material used in the manufacture of this fence. The secretary was instructed to secure the approximate weight per rod of the different kinds of woven wire fencing.

Complaints from W. J. Lighthart, Lundre, and Peter Reid, Blackfalds, in reference to claims for stock killed on the railway track were presented. Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Tregillus seconded,

"That the secretary take up the matter of Mr. Lighthart's case with the claims agent of the C.P.R. at once and see what can be done about a satisfactory settlement."—Carried.

The president was instructed to secure full particulars of Peter Reid's claims before anything further was done in the matter.

A claim of Alex. Guitard against an elevator company was presented, and the correspondence relating thereto read. Mr. Tregillus moved, and Mr. Warner seconded, "That the secretary keep closely in touch with the matter and follow along the lines already taken by him, so that the fullest information on this case can be secured for the members."—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Speakman, the secretary was instructed to secure copies of the co-operative bills which were defeated recently in the federal house and forward

ment of the concern will be in the hands of the directors elected by the patrons themselves. We therefore consider the contract perfectly safe.

(Signed.) James Power, president; William J. Tregillus, James Speakman, D. W. Warner, Edward J. Fream, secretary.

The secretary was instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to all the unions.

A discussion on the proposed chilled meat trade then ensued and Mr. Speakman was requested to prepare a plan he outlined so that same may come up for discussion.

Two resolutions from the Calgary Typographical Union, forwarded with a request that the U.F.A. endorse same, were presented, and the secretary instructed to reply that these matters were voted upon at the last annual convention.

The meeting then adjourned.
EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec.



Threshing on Farm of Thos. Haigh, Lewisville, Alta.

same to members of the executive so that if necessary an active campaign can be entered into to support this legislation when presented at a later date.

A complaint from J. G. Ritchie, Cochrane, in reference to a case he was fighting against the Sawyer & Massey Co. was presented.

Mr. Tregillus moved, and Mr. Warner seconded, "That we confirm the secretary's letter and give our moral support to Mr. Ritchie, also that the secretary write the Sawyer & Massey Co. intimating that we understand they intend to further appeal this case, that our sympathies are with Mr. Ritchie as he has already won his case in two courts, and that if the matter is pushed further we shall be compelled to secure all the facts of the case and present them to the members."—Carried.

Correspondence received in reference to organizing work was turned over to the organization committee.

Mr. Tregillus moved, and Mr. Speakman seconded, "We most strongly and urgently recommend all the farmers in Alberta to sign as quickly as possible the pork packing agreement adopted by our annual convention."

According to this agreement the factory has to be established along the lines recommended by the pork commission. We have appointed a strong committee to work out the details in conjunction with the government committee and as soon as established the manage-

AN INTERESTING DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The following is a copy of a report received from Mr. F. L. Langston, as the result of his organizing trip, and show the interest being taken in the work of the association. Mr. Langston writes: "I started east on March 7th, and met Mr. J. Miner, of Millville, at Heather Brae, and our meeting was called to order at 5 p.m., under the chairmanship of Mr. N. A. Smith, with Mr. E. Olson, as secretary pro tem. Mr. Miner gave a talk on how the meeting came to be called, and then I took the floor and explained the need of being organized, what the U. F. A. was doing for the farmers and that we needed their help. Then the chairman called for names, his own name being the first down, and when ten had signed the officers were elected. Several farmers' sons joined under the family membership ticket. After the business was transacted an adjournment was made to Mr. Lambert's, where a most sumptuous supper was served, the ladies doing their part nobly, the house being so full that the tables were crowded several times and the young people kept everything with music, etc., while the elder people partook of the good things. The next meeting will be on the 10th, and they expect to enlarge their membership considerably.

"Then we had a drive of fifteen miles to Mr. Miner's home and on the next day we drove sixteen miles to Ferry Point for a meeting called at 2 p.m. We

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE U.F.A.

We are receiving applications for organizers from all sections of the country, but it is impossible for us to commence to supply the demand. In the first place our funds are limited, and again, we are handicapped by not knowing all sections of the country. It might be possible that you know of someone who would be willing to assist us by spending a few days in his section of the country in organizing work. We appeal to you for assistance and if you know of such men kindly write in at once, giving us all information when we will do what we can for you. We would also ask that if we do not get someone into your district as promptly as you would like, it is not that we are indifferent, but that we are unable to secure the necessary help to enable us to supply you with the organizers. In several districts members have been of the greatest assistance and to them we extend our cordial thanks.

We would ask your co-operation, knowing that we can do more with your help than if we try to work alone.

JAMES BOWER,
WILLIAM J. TREGILLUS, } Organization Committee.
EDWARD J. FREAM.

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, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosebush; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Griedbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieliecki, Calgary.

called upon Mr. Potter and had dinner with him, and after our long drive did full justice to it, and by 10 o'clock we were at the schoolhouse where we found about 25 persons awaiting us. After electing temporary officers Mr. Miner opened the meeting with a talk on the object of the meeting, and then I was called upon and gave them a talk upon the need of an active union and the cause of unions dying out, also how to bring up new and live subjects for discussion. The chairman then called for members and twenty responded. They then discussed the hail insurance proposition and decided in favor of Plan No. 7. A number of GUIDES were distributed and the meeting closed with a talk on pork packing and creameries. We have arranged for several other meetings in the district, full reports of which will be sent you later."

WILL ASSIST IN ORGANIZATION WORK

The monthly meeting of Innisfree Union was held on March 12, there being a good attendance and a very interesting meeting held.

Mr. Jack Nairn, of Minburn, having asked for information concerning the U. F. A., the secretary was instructed to write to head office asking that all information be sent him, also that a load of Innisfree members should go to Minburn to assist in the formation of the union. Mr. Wm. Ratigan pointed out an article in THE GUIDE referring to the co-operative bills before the House of Commons, and a letter was written to Mr. W. H. White, M.P. and signed by all the members present requesting him to support these bills.

The secretary also reports that the live stock commissioner was present at a meeting on the 10th, and that 70 hog were subscribed to the proposed pork packing plant, also that several large contracts will be sent in at an early date, as several who were not at the meeting have already promised to join.

A. R. & L. WINS IMPORTANT CASE

At the sittings of the supreme court en banc held in Edmonton this week, with Hon. Chief Justice Sifton, and Hon. Justices Harvey, Stuart, Beck and Scott on the bench, an important judgment was handed down in the case of The King vs. the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. Mr. Justice Harvey read his judgment dismissing the case, and Chief Justice Sifton concurred with him. Justices Stuart and Beck also read judgments dismissing the case.

The appeal was in the form of a stated case in which the attorney-general's department contended that in building their canals the company would obstruct the road allowances, and that they should therefore be compelled to build bridges. The dismissal of the case practically means that judgment was made against the attorney-general's department. The case will now be appealed to the privy council.

SUMMERVIEW ORGANIZED

At a meeting of farmers of the Summer-view district held on March 12, Mr. G. A. Dixon, of Fishburn, delivered an address on the advantages of the U. F. A. with the result that it was decided to organize. After the president and secretary was elected it was decided to adjourn for one week in order to secure a larger attendance before electing the balance of the officers.

HASTINGS COULEE MEANS BUSINESS

On March 12, twenty-one farmers in the Hastings Coulee district got together and organized a union of the U. F. A. with A. V. Pickett as president and Almer H. Jackson as secretary-treasurer, and it is expected that the next meeting will see the membership nearly doubled. The members decided to club together and send away for their formalin, at a great saving to themselves, and are also anxious to secure quotations for binder twine and other supplies. The secretary in reporting says, that the members are very enthusiastic, and, although Hastings Coulee is one of the new unions, it will soon be in the front row with the big fellows.

ENDORSES SASKATCHEWAN RESOLUTION

At the meeting of Vermilion Union called to discuss the hail insurance question it was decided to endorse the resolution passed at the Saskatchewan convention, this being thought the one most suitable for the farmers of the district. The resolution adopted is as follows:

"Resolved, that a provincial hail insurance system be established, the revenue for the said system to be raised by a tax not exceeding two cents per acre, all land to be subject to said taxation, provided that any resident ratepayer may be allowed to register out one section or less out of the assessment and participation of the benefits."

L.L.D. ASSOCIATION MEETS

A meeting of the executive of the Alberta Local Improvement districts' association was held at the Queen's hotel, Edmonton, on Thursday and Friday of last week. A constitution and set of bylaws were drafted, to be submitted to the next annual convention, and a circular letter was prepared to be sent to all the local improvement districts of the province, setting the results of the Strathcona and Calgary conventions and inviting all local improvement districts to affiliate themselves with the association.

The objects of the association are briefly set forth as follows in the constitution:

(a) To advance and promote the interests of all local improvement districts throughout the province.

(b) To endeavor to secure legislation relating to local improvement work.

(c) To guard the interests of local improvement districts in any proposed legislation.

(d) To work, so far as possible, in accord with the department of public works to the mutual advantage of all interested.

A committee which had waited on the acting head of the department of public works to ask for a grant towards the projects of the association, reported a favorable reception and good prospects of a grant being made. Those who were present at the meeting of the executive were as follows: Wm. Mason, president; Ben Accord; H. Greenfield, Edison; Wm. Lang, Strathcona; Joseph Rye, Daugh; F. L. Moorehouse, Calgary, and Jas. McNichol, secretary, Blackfalds.

SPRING LAKE HEARD FROM

On March 15, Mr. F. L. Langston, director for the Strathcona constituency, was at Spring Lake and explained to the farmers of that district the work the U. F. A. was undertaking. It was unanimously decided to organize a union, fourteen members signing the roll. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Leonard Vos; Vice-president, L. G. Krasert; Secretary-treasurer, Henry Eshpeter.

The hail insurance question was thoroughly discussed and it was decided to endorse resolution No. 7.

Regular meetings of Spring Lake Union will be held on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

ANOTHER ENTHUSIASTIC UNION

The feeling of organization was apparent everywhere and when the U. F. A. cannot reach the farmers, then the farmers come themselves. Chailey is the latest to join the association, and on March 14, a most enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of the district was held, the result

being that a union was organized with a membership of thirteen. Had it not been for the bad condition of the roads at the time the membership would have been much larger as many who had signified their intention of joining could not be present.

The constitution of the U. F. A. was read and fully explained by W. A. Litson, J.P., and after some discussion it was unanimously adopted. The following officers were then elected: President, G. D. Chute; Vice-president, W. Bowers; Secretary, Wm. Litson, Jr.; Treasurer, P. Richards; Auditors, L. Minard and W. Machin.

It was decided to hold the meetings bi-monthly at Mr. Litson's until the completion of the schoolhouse, and an active canvass for members will be carried on, and the secretary will post notices of the meetings in the adjacent post offices. It is hoped that an organizer will be present at an early date and he is assured in advance of a cordial welcome.

A STRONG HAIL INSURANCE RESOLUTION

The regular meeting of Lake View Union was held on March 5th, and was largely attended. After routine business had been disposed of, the following resolution, moved by Mr. D. Cameron and seconded by Mr. Quinlan, in reference to the hail insurance question, was introduced:

"In view of the fact that all the systems of hail insurance that has hitherto been tried have been a failure, be it resolved, that all the crops sown and planted in the province of Alberta be insured against hail, the maximum insurance for total loss not to exceed \$5.00 per acre, and the minimum for partial loss to be not less than \$1.00 per acre. That a fund sufficient to meet all expenditure, that is, pay for losses, interest and administration be raised by levying a tax on all agricultural taxable lands in the province, the said tax to be called, the hail insurance tax, and to be collected by the government.

"That, all persons owning or renting a quarter or more of land, residing on said lands and using the said lands exclusively for stock raising purposes, be exempt from this tax.

"That, every four townships in the province be formed into a hail insurance district, and that a competent person, to be called the hail insurance inspector, residing in the district, assess all agricultural taxable lands in his district, that he appraise the damage done by hail in his district, that he submit a report stating the extent and amount of such damage to the government immediately such damage occurs, and that he submit a report to an annual general meeting of the ratepayers of his district, his remuneration for such services to be \$2.50 per day and 10 cents a mile for every mile necessarily travelled in the execution of his duties.

"That, not later than the first day of October in each year the hail insurance inspector shall furnish the government a true statement of the number of acres damaged by hail, the amount of such damage and the estimated cost of such damage in his district.

"That, the government upon receipt of the total estimated loss by hail in the province, shall strike a rate per acre on all agricultural taxable lands in the province, sufficient to pay all damage by hail and all necessary expenses incurred in the administration of the hail insurance tax.

"That, pending the collection of the said insurance tax the government pay all claims for damage done by hail in this province, and that out of the funds created by the levying of the said tax interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum be paid to the government, for any such sums as they may advance to pay all losses incurred by hail, until such time as the said hail insurance tax be collected, but in no case shall such interest be paid for a longer period than three months in any one year."

Moved by D. Cameron and seconded by W. Moran, that, whereas, Canadian farm machinery can be purchased from 10 to 30 per cent. less in Great Britain than in the Canadian west, and, whereas, we believe that said conditions are caused by the protective tariff existing at the present time, therefore, be it resolved, that immediate steps be taken regarding the said tariff so that the home purchaser may at least be able to purchase as cheaply as the outside farmer.

Moved by W. M. Graham and seconded by J. Hay, that Lake View Union No. 71 regrets that a clause was not inserted in the pork packing agreement, providing that in case of the farmer disposing of his farm he would be released from his contract of supplying hogs.

The secretary was instructed to forward a list of the members to the local druggist from whom the formalin will be purchased this year at a reduced price.

Moved by W. M. Graham and seconded by L. McComb, that the secretary write the legislative committee and urge them to deal with the matter of having the machinery notes come due on February 1st, instead of the fall payments as at present.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to W. G. Moran for his very interesting and instructive report of the convention held at Edmonton, of which he was a delegate.

HUXLEY HUSTLERS

The last report from Huxley Union shows it to be in excellent shape. The new officers recently elected are getting down to work in great style and 41 members are on the roll for 1910, with a big percentage turning up to the meetings and every prospect of a large increase in membership at an early date. Resolution No. 3 of the pork packing question was adopted by the union as the one most suitable for the members. The pork packing question was laid over till the next meeting to enable more information to be secured.

A SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL

The local U. F. A. social held in Ranfurly recently was a decided success in every respect. Nearly two hundred guests were present and they were enjoyably entertained by the U. F. A. officers and members, who did their utmost in presenting a program, and refreshments, which was so well rendered it gave the impression that the farmers in this particular locality are well equipped intellectually.

President C. A. Johnson opened the exercises with a few remarks on the aims and objects of the U. F. A. The remarks he presented showed he was beyond the object of a passive member. In closing Mr. Johnson called upon Mr. Robert Clark, Sen'r., a gentleman who is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, as chairman.

Mr. Clark followed with a few chosen sentences of a very complimentary nature which tickled the vanity of every U. F. A. member, after which followed speeches, music, recitations, dialogues, etc., and winding up the first part of the program with songs and clog dancing by the Georgia negro minstrel.

After listening to such a long program it was no wonder that the audience were fully prepared for "the climax" which followed, the farmers' wives and lady friends having prepared a sumptuous feast, and only one invitation was required towards getting us to set in. When every one had done justice to the excellent viands to the fullest capacity, and were making short speeches to their neighbors upon the folly of overeating, there still remained twelve baskets of large and small cakes, lucious pies, sandwiches and loads of goodies to be distributed among the poor bachelors, (for we have no other poor in Ranfurly).

Finally in the wee sma' hours of the morning everyone went home vowing that the occasion was a greater affair than the wedding of Sandy McNab.

The event was called for the purpose of securing new members, and fifteen new names were added to our membership roll, and the way is now open towards securing every farmer in the locality.

Mr. Chas. Johnson, our president, is certainly developing into a master in the way of organizing and executive ability, and all honor is given to those who are workers, which spells success for the Ranfurly Union No. 25, during 1910.

P. S. AUSTIN, Sec.

PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE HOGS

In accordance with the understanding arrived at between the Alberta government and the United Farmers of Alberta at the convention held in Edmonton in January, W. F. Stevens has been organizing the country to see if the Alberta farmers will pledge themselves to supply at least 50,000 hogs per year to a government pork packing plant.

Mr. Stevens has hoped to get the entire

ground covered with the assistance of Henry Jamieson, of Red Deer, and D.W. Warner, of Clover Bar, before spring. He now finds that this is impossible and has decided not to advertise any more meetings until after seeding.

"I have been out two weeks" now," says Mr. Stevens, "and I find that success has been moderate. In the older settlements there has been no difficulty but in the newer settlements where the farmers are unfamiliar with the whole question considerable reluctance is shown. I find that east of Vegreville to Lloydminster, where the soil is more adapted to grain raising, the hog proposition is not received with much favor, while north of Lloydminster the whole thing was entirely new to them."

Mr. Stevens stated that he had not yet received information as to the success of his assistants who were working on the G.T.P. districts and along the Wetaakwin branch of the C.P.R. If their success was anything like his there would be no difficulty in securing contracts for the required number of hogs by the time the legislature re-assembled in May, the farmers would have fulfilled their duty and it would be up to the government to make the government packing plant a reality.

In his journey through the country, Mr. Stevens had noticed the increasing interest which farmers are taking in pure bred dairy cattle. In some places he found that the milking Shorthorn is very popular in preference to the special dairy breeds. He says that in all probability there will be an importation of dairy cattle into the Wabamun district this year.

WLLI GET LOADING PLATFORM

Kavanagh Union is in favor of Plan No. 2 of the hail insurance propositions. We have only been organized a short time and now have a membership of 43. The petition for the loading platform is being signed and will be ready for presentation to the warehouse commissioner at an early date, so that the platform can be built as soon as Kavanagh siding is ready to receive freight.

Mr. Henry Jamieson was present at our last meeting and explained the pork packing plant proposition to us and all the members present signed the contract.

C. BISSETT, Sec.

TAX ALL LANDS

The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of Innisfree Union:

"Be it resolved, that the scheme of hail insurance to be brought before the government be so arranged that a tax of approximately one cent per acre be charged on all taxable land in the province; exempting only those who might be termed in actual ranching business and that no indemnity shall be paid unless a man desiring to insure his crop sown or planted does take out a policy of insurance and pay in addition to the one cent per acre a premium to be set by the government sufficient to cover the liability of the government in regard to the losses from hail. The said losses to be appraised by the local improvement councillor and that he be paid so much for each inspection and mileage. The scale of indemnity to be from one to eight dollars per acre according to amount of loss."

We went carefully over all the hail insurance resolutions and as none of them fitted our ideas, we decided to make a fresh resolution and base it upon the plan set out in Nos. 2 and 3. In regard to No. 7 we think that gophers and coyotes have nothing to do with hail. In regard to the exemption clause in our resolution, we placed it there because we do not think it just that a man who is making his living exclusively by ranching should contribute to a fund that he cannot in any way be benefitted by. We allow that the term "ranching" is open to be misconstrued, but we mean by it anyone who is running a bunch of cattle or horses on their own land and who is not using that land for any cultivated crop to provide for those cattle, as we intend that all entitled to benefit from the insurance scheme should pay the cent per acre. We think that in the past a lot of unnecessary expense has been incurred by sending out inspectors from Edmonton. We think that a big saving can be made by employing the local improvement councillor and only paying for what he does. L. T. NOBES, Sec.

Eaton's Binder Twine Announcement

PRICES FOR 1910 LOWER THAN EVER

Grain Growers have been watching with interest for the announcement of our 1910 Binder Twine Prices. Within the past few years there has been a very considerable reduction in the cost of twine to the consumer and there are many farmers who believe that Eaton's have had a great deal to do with bringing this about. It is certain that within the past three years we have been offering Grain Growers a twine of the highest quality at prices very much lower than heretofore quoted.

We secure our twine in immense quantities direct from the manufacturer and sell direct to the consumer. We avoid expenses and commissions which would otherwise result in greatly increasing the cost far beyond the actual value of the twine.

A Record to be Proud of

Last year our twine business showed an enormous increase over the previous season, and notwithstanding the immense quantity of twine sold and the many differing conditions under which it was used in various parts of the country, we nevertheless went through the entire season without a single complaint as to the satisfactory quality of our twine. This is no doubt the strongest evidence we could offer you of the high quality of raw material used and care taken in manufacturing, resulting in a smooth running twine of greatest strength, such as will be satisfactorily handled by any binder.

Eaton Twine is Double Strength

Every foot of Eaton Twine is carefully tested before leaving the factory—first of all to insure its strength, and second to make sure that all knots and kinks which would affect the handling of the twine in the binder, are removed.

Forty-five pounds is generally conceded to be the limit of strength required by binder twine in actual use. This represents the heaviest pull that will be put upon the twine in tying a sheaf. Eaton twine tests anywhere up to 135 lbs., and will average at least double the actual strength required.

In the manufacture of this twine, special automatic machinery is used which minutely inspects every foot of the twine, insuring smooth even cord, that will not tangle in the knotter.

If there is any Risk We Take it

We set the seal of our approval on Eaton Twine by guaranteeing each shipment, and should the twine prove unsatisfactory in any way, we ask the privilege of taking it back, we to refund the purchase price and pay freight both ways. Furthermore, we guarantee that if your crop should be destroyed by Hail, Rust, Frost or Excessive Rains, we will take the twine off your hands, pay freight charges both ways and refund the purchase price.

If we could have thought out a guarantee that would be more fair to each customer, we would have used that guarantee with Eaton Twine, because we have absolute confidence in its high grade and satisfactory working quality.

No guarantee is too strong to express our faith in Eaton Twine, and we believe if you had framed the wording of the guarantee you could have thought of nothing that would more completely protect you from loss and more strongly evidence the high quality of the goods.

PRICES PER HUNDRED POUNDS	For Delivery from WINNIPEG	For Delivery from BRANDON	For Delivery from REGINA	For Delivery from SASKATOON	For Delivery from CALGARY	For Delivery from EDMONTON
⊠ GOLDEN MANILA <small>(550 feet, per pound)</small>	\$8.59	\$8.70	\$8.92	\$9.02	\$9.23	\$9.23
EATON STANDARD <small>(500 feet, per pound)</small>	\$8.09	\$8.20	\$8.42	\$8.52	\$8.73	\$8.73

The table of quotations shown above represents our prices for delivery from either one of six shipping points. The price at each distributing point represents the selling price at factory plus carload freight to distributing point. In this way we have reduced freight to the lowest figure. Twine is shipped in carload lots direct from the factory to the different distributing centers. Local freight has to be paid only from distributing point to your station.

Prices Laid Down at Your Station

In order to know exactly how much our twine will cost you laid down at your station, kindly send us your name and address on the coupon at corner of this page and we will quote prices by return mail. We are sending out thousands of circulars giving local prices to every station in the west and it is probable one of these circulars will reach you in a few days. If not, kindly make use of the coupon and prices will be mailed without delay.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Special to Secretaries of G. G. Associations

We would like to hear from every Grain Growers' Association throughout the country. We quote special carload rates for shipment direct from factory, and the saving effected in this way will prove an additional inducement for the purchase of twine in large quantities. It is due to the members of every Association that the Secretary should secure our carload rates before the season's orders are placed.

Request for Laid-down Prices on Eaton Binder Twine

Name _____

Post Office _____

Station _____

Is there an Agent at this Station? Answer _____

Do you wish Carload Quotations? Answer _____

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WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged at the rate of \$2. per word per insertion, no insertion free for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Hired Men, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisement of a false or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be reserved exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND BUFF WEAN-DOLLS; 14 years a breeder; eggs for setting \$1.20 for 15. A liberal discount for quantities. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 52*

GARTON'S STANDWELL BARLEY, ACCLIMATED, and price at Regina and Brandon, one dollar per bushel, casks free, L. S. Lloydminster, South & Backham, Lloydminster, Sask. 23v

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS - Southern dairy cows at \$10 to \$15 each, young bulls at \$25 to \$70; grade cows and storekeepers supplied remarkably cheap. - J. Housfield, Orchard Farm, MarGregor, Man. 18*

FOR SALE, TWO REGISTERED CANADIAN BRED MacNab's cheap, Nos. 5923 and 5924. Apply, John H. Waddell, Sprotting, Man 30v

FOR SALE, THREE SHORTHORN BULLS, age 2 months to 4 years old. - W. H. Morris, Gilbert Plains, Man. 35v

FOR SALE - ONE HANDSOME LINED Buffalo Bulls in perfect condition, one hood Wolf Bulls, one Gentleman's Coat Skin Coat, size 42, in excellent state of repair; and one pair of Coat Skin Gaiters, faced with buckskin. Full particulars of these articles with the sacrifice price at which they are offered, may be procured by addressing the Grain Growers' Guide. 31-8

RED FIFE WHEAT, RAISED FROM ONE kernel which produced 1,400. Potatoes, and superior varieties to choose from. T. Rowan, MarGregor, Man. 30v

FOR SALE - GOOD HALF SECTION OF IMPROVED land, good buildings, good water, close to market. Also two Ayrshire bulls, rising one year, and a few Buff Orpington Cockerels. Prices right. Box 60, Foxwarren, Man. 23v

WANTED, AT ONCE, A CARTOONIST, ONE capable of making first-class newspaper cartoons and illustrations, and also of doing color work. Applicants should send samples of their work to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 35*

NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE - AVERAGE size 15 inches; \$1 per dozen or \$7 per hundred, prepaid. Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 23u

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 per setting; Barred Plymouth Rocks \$1 per setting. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 23u

FARM FOR SALE - 320 ACRES, 220 UNDER cultivation, two miles from Welwyn Elevators; buildings, good water; pasture; \$60.00 per acre. For terms, address, A. Sumner, Welwyn, Sask. 31

LAND SURVEYING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES Farm work a specialty. Allan Finlay, B.Sc.; M. and D.L.S. 215 McLaughlin Block, Winnipeg. 25v

PURE-BRED S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS, PEN selected females (excellent layers); mated to best cockerel, Sask., Prov., Regina, 1909; 3rd Winnipeg; 3rd Portage; headed 1st pen, Brandon, 1910; eggs \$4 per 15. - J. Mitchell, Church bridge, Sask. 35i

FOR SALE - EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM pure bred S.C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per setting. - William Denoon, Birnie, Man. 34c

FOR SALE - ABUNDANCE SEED OATS grows from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged \$2.00 a cwt. L. S. Girvin. - Hazelton Bros, Girvin, Sask. 54*

THOROUGHBRED BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for thirteen or \$5.00 for hundred. - Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 34ii

FOR SALE - A QUANTITY OF BROME GRASS Seed, 10c. per lb. - J. T. McCallum, Melita, Man. 34ii

PRIZE-WINNING CLYDESDALE STALLION for Sale; aged 8 years; sure stock-getter; bargain to early purchaser. - E. A. August, Home-wood, Man. 35v

WANTED, TENDERS FOR BINDER TWINE in car lots, by Zelma Grain Growers' Association. Address, A. H. Cline, Sec.-Treas., Zelma, Sask. 34ii

FOR SALE, TWO YOUNG PURE BRED Shorthorn Bulls, cheap, good pedigree. - Apply to James A. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 34ii

WANTED, FARMERS TO PLANT SHELTER Bits of hardy Norway Maple at the nominal cost of seed, 4 lbs. \$1.00, also Pedigree Swedes, Sutton's Champion, 4 lbs. \$1.00, post free, cash with order. Edye-de-Hurst & Son, Dryden, Ont., forest tree growers and collectors, tree seed merchants and importers; agents for Sutton & Sons, England, for N.W. Ont., Man., Sask. and Alta., for farm, vegetable and flower seeds. 34i

BINDER TWINE - THE MINITONAS GRAIN Growers invite tenders for one car of Binder Twine. - Sealed tenders will be received by D. Reid, Sec., Minitonas, P.O., Man. 35v



She Flew
"What is an angel, Mother?" asked a six-year-old.
"Why, dear, it is a beautiful lady with wings, who flies. But why do you ask?"
"Because I heard Father call my governess an angel," replied the little boy.
"Oh!" said the Mother. "Well, dear, you watch her, and you will see her fly tomorrow."

The Business End Of It
When the visiting bishop was staying at a country house of one of the members of the church, he happened to pass the library where he saw a small boy curled up in a big chair, deeply interested in a book.

"Are you going to church, Tom?" he asked.
"No, sir," was the reply in a most decisive tone.
"Why, I am," said the bishop.
"Huh," said the boy. "Of course - you've got to go. It's your job."

Teacher: Now, Tommy, suppose you had two apples and you gave another boy his choice of them, you would tell him to take the bigger one, wouldn't you?
Tommy: No, mum.
Teacher: Why?
Tommy: Cos 't wouldn't be necessary.

No Wonder
The youthful orator came down from the platform at the close of his address, and many people pressed forward to shake him by the hand. He accepted their congratulations with a smiling face, but his eyes were on a certain auditor who lingered in his seat. The young lecturer pressed through the throng about him and extended his hand to the waiting man.

"I want to thank you," he said, "for the close attention you gave my remarks. Your upturned face was inspiration to me. I am sure you never changed your earnest attitude during my lecture."
"No," said the man, "I couldn't. I have a boil on my neck."

An Exception
"Ah, kind friend," said the minister, "it is deeds, not words, that count."
"Oh, I don't know," replied the woman. "Did you ever send a cablegram?"
"Where's the umbrella I lent you yesterday?"
"Jones borrowed it. Why?"
"Oh, nothing; only the fellow I borrowed it of says the owner has been asking for it."

She Got Her Holiday
A bright girl in a large school applied to her teacher for leave to be absent half a day, on a plea that her mother had received a telegram which stated that company was on the way.
"It's my father's half-sister and her three boys," said the pupil anxiously, "and mother doesn't see how she can do without me, because those boys always act so dreadfully."

The teacher referred to the printed list of reasons which justified absence, and asked if her case came under any of them.
"I think it might come under this head, Miss Rules," said the girl, pointing as she spoke to the words, "Domestic Affliction."

It Worked - Beautifully
The theatrical manager who had great difficulty in persuading the women to remove their hats during the performance one day had this sign printed and posted in the theatre: "Bald-headed ladies are not required to remove their hats during the performance."

A busy mother who was distracted by the noise in the nursery hastened to the room and said to her little daughter:
"Minnie, what do you mean by shouting and screaming? Play quietly like Tommy. See, he doesn't make a sound."
"Of course he doesn't," said the little girl. "That is our game. He is Papa coming home late, and I am you."

QUESTION DRAWER

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

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

CO-OPERATIVE BILLS

A. A. Sask. - Could you give, through THE GUIDE, a synopsis of the main provisions and aims of the co-operative bills now before the house?
Ans. - One of the bills on co-operation before the Dominion House is to provide farmers with an easy means of doing their own business. It would allow them to incorporate a co-operative company on the payment of a small fee, the same as is now done under the Joint Stock Company Acts of the provinces. By this means the farmers in a local community could hold property and do business and save the immense profits of the middlemen. Unfortunately this bill was killed by the banking committee of the House of Commons early in March. However, if the farmers want it, and will continue to demand it, of the Dominion government, they will get it.
The other bill provides for the formation of co-operative credit societies. This bill would allow workingmen and farmers to open a savings society and loan out

their savings to each other and thus give assistance at a low rate of interest. This is the system which has been one of the many factors in establishing agriculture on a paying basis in France, Germany and other European countries. This bill has been approved and passed by the banking committee but has yet to come before the House of Commons for the third reading.

TUBERCULOSIS TEST
Subscriber, Sask. - Where can I get my cattle inspected for tuberculosis?
Ans. - The proper method to follow is to find some qualified veterinary near you who can do the work, then send his name to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Health of Animals Branch, Regina. The department will then send to the veterinary the tuberculin necessary to test your cattle, on condition that he will report the result of his test to the department. The owner of the cattle must pay for the work of the veterinary, as the department does not test cattle for tuberculosis, excepting those imported and exported for breeding purposes.

PASTURE LAND
A subscriber asks: What is the valuation for an acre of wild prairie land in northern Saskatchewan for pasture? Can some of our readers supply the information?

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

WANT, SALE & EXCHANGE CONT.

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, GOOD AND clean, price \$6.00 for 100 lbs. L. S. Hamiota, Geo. S. Fraser, Hamiota. 35v

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE - IMPORTED pure bred Clydesdale Stallion, good load getter, gentle, well-broken to work, 8 years old, have had him four years. - Address J. Kamusta, Cowley, Alta. 35v

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and breeders everywhere as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.
Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES - YOUNG stock for sale - G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE-BRED Yorkshires and pure-bred Shorthorns, young Bulls for sale. - Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

M. KIRBY BROS., MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK Farm Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns; stock for sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES, J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.



What You Should Do

when your stock becomes infested with Lice, Ticks, Mites and Skin Germs is to kill and cure promptly by using

Cowl Brand DRIPS

No other preparation has the same telling effect. Its action is immediate and permanent. It does not only kill parasites but it cures all skin infections which when allowed to run cause no end of trouble and annoyance.

You Simply Pour it on

and it spreads immediately to every part of the animal's body. No rubbing and no dipping is required if you use

Cowl Brand DRIPS

Sold in most every good store or shipped direct F.O.B. Winnipeg at

\$1.25 per gallon

if you mention your dealer's name.

Address Dept. A
Carbon Oil Works Ltd.
WINNIPEG

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 American Society of Equity. First applicants have choice of territory. Exceptional proposition to Solicitors this month. Salary, commission and premiums. Equity Farm Journal, Room 419, Indianapolis, Ind.

When writing to Advertisers, mention The Guide



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

- HONORARY PRESIDENT:
E. N. HOPKINS - Moose Jaw
- PRESIDENT:
F. M. GATES - FILLMORE
- VICE-PRESIDENT:
J. A. MURRAY - WAIFELLA
- SECRETARY-TREASURER:
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James Robinson, Walpole; **J. A. Mahorg**, Moose Jaw; **Charles Dunning**, Beaverdale; **John Evans**, Nutana; **Dr. T. Hill**, Kinley; **Thos. Cochran**, Melfort; **Andrew Knox**, Colyton; **George Boerma**, North Battleford.

PRESENT CONDITIONS

The deplorable conditions in the United States, and to some degree in Canada, as well as in other countries, would well make one wonder and study to find the cause; and, if possible, a remedy. When one sees the deceit and wholesale criminality in high places, as well as low; the unworthy promoted, courts prostituted, legislatures corrupted, grafters made governors, defeated scoundrels made senators, and other things such as one reads about in the "Beast in the Jungle," by Judge Lindsay; when one reads of the municipal graft trials in Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver; and of the graft and strikes in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, the cities said to be founded on peace, and where no strife until recently was ever known, one is led to cry out in the words of Tennyson, "Is it peace or war?" Then when we think that this is our boasted freedom, our democracy, our land of the free, our ideal system of government by the people. We started our new civilization with the best blood of the ages, viz.: the Pilgrim Fathers in the United States, and the U. E. Loyalists in Canada. Where are we drifting, and what are the causes of the drift? Whatever they are, I do not think that the cities of our new civilization have shown that they are able to establish a better average condition in moral or mental calibre or in general environment than has the rural communities. Nor have they contributed a larger percentage of men and women of ability, who have worked for the development of that which is best in the world. Neither do I think that we may look for the discovery of that which is best, and its application to the world's greatest need, to come from the cities. It seems that the rural life must furnish the solution of social and economic problems. The roar and clamor of the city life seems to produce diffusion and distraction. The steadier conditions of rural homes tends to produce deeper, richer and fuller life. How much of the strength and sanity of British statesmanship is due to the great fields and wide ancestral estates? Much of the strength and beauty, and the moral and spiritual force manifested in the past of the American Republic can be attributed to rural life in New England. The rugged hills and bleak moors of Scotland are the nursing grounds of immortals. Lincoln's wide vision of patience and fortitude was the spirit of the broad prairies and the enduring hills of the west.

At any rate there is enough in history to show that it is possible for rural life to develop men and women with heart and soul, intellect and nerve, who are desirous of doing as much for human progress as can the cities. As we look at the Pilgrim Fathers and the U. E. Loyalists stock, the Grain Growers' Association need not be standing back waiting for city-bred people to work out the world's salvation. They do not appear to have developed a better breed than they started with. We do not need to wait. We have got the machinery to work with now, and it is up to us to go ahead and carve out a deliverance from the beastliness of human kind, recently so graphically described by Judge Lindsay. True, our own need is great, as we are all more or less tarred with the same brush. Still there is a best side to us. We must aim to get that to the front. We need our biggest men, as well as the best side of them, to the front. Now, if ever it was demanded of our officers, both of the locals and the central, that they do their duty, that time is now. They need to have a consciousness that the elements which constitute greatness are awaiting a manifestation through them. The opportunity is now here for the operation of their combined qualifications. This organization has not an unlimited supply of honors to bestow, which have sprung Minerva-like into existence awaiting distribution to a few schemers. But she does demand and expect a combination of manly characteristics and talent exercised in her behalf. Strength and weakness are relative terms as shown a week or so ago. We are not necessarily weak because we are

few, nor strong because we are a multitude. Whining, doubting, fearing and conjuring up possible ills is not the way to strengthen our organization or to give it confidence or continuance, nor will it lay plans to carry out the great work entrusted to us. There must be cultivated a co-operative spirit of trust and faith as becometh those desirous of building a structure that will endure. Strengthened thus by a common belief in a successful issue, with the thin red line of a common watchword to give unity of thought and action, it is gloriously possible that our directors may lead this organization on to give expression and effect to ideals that have as yet only been thought of by dreamers and those who see visions.
F. W. GREEN.

GLEANINGS FROM THE GUIDE

"If the Grain Growers' Association is to maintain its present power and influence it must, above all things, be fair. It must not run amuck and attack the wrong party." Hear! Hear!

"One man's need is another man's opportunity. This is a hard saying, but is a fact that will remain so long as individual character remains imperfect. Man may sometime become perfect, but it will be an evolution." Yes! Yes, or re-construction. But in the meantime the above is true: but, grain growers, you see to it that your need does not provide too grand an opportunity for the other fellow.

"Religion without politics is an individual or selfish affair. Politics without religion, as per our present system, is selling legislation to the highest bidder." Better mix them. At least until we get the above re-construction, and use a little justified horse sense in the mixture. "It is the farmers' day, and so long as they are agreed and will hold together, there is no forecasting what they may not

able advantage of every citizen." Again, "Day by day it is becoming more apparent that the right attitude of the farmer is to drop party politics and work for his own organization. Party politics have never done the farmer any good, and he can well afford to leave them alone. Yes, yes, my friend, but how shall we best bring our united force to bear in the interests of our organization and class. And in such a way that it shall be best for our common country."
F. W. GREEN.

THE SECRETARY INTERVIEWED

"I called in," said a visitor at the central office the other day, "to see if I could get some literature. I am only a newcomer. Been here four years. We just formed a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. I am the president. They appointed me to that position at the organization meeting, although I was not there myself. We are having our first meeting in a few days and I want to get information to form the basis of an address to the crowd that I expect to come out that day."

"Well," I said, "what do you want to know? Possibly if you ask questions I can find out just what you are after."

"I should like to know when this Grain Growers' Association was first organized, by whom, and where. What was the cause which made it necessary? What has it so far accomplished, and what do you expect it still to do?"

"Well, that is quite a contract," I said. "Do you take THE GUIDE?"

"Yes, I have had about six copies of it."

"Have you read them through?"

"No."

"Have you kept them?"

"No, I don't believe I have."

"Well," I said, "that is too bad. If you had you would have had a copy of



Garden of G. C. Harvey, Indian Head, Sask.

accomplish." True, oh, King! But the sun is just rising. The farmers' day has only just begun.

"We want all Saskatchewan to understand that a co-operative company may save dollars, but they do not do the work in demanding legislation in our behalf like the Grain Growers' Association. Every co-operator should be a member of the Grain Growers' Association." Hear! Hear! Old boy. Smoke that, you Saskatchewaners.

"That astounding declaration, 'The Manufacturers' Association is a giant that could bring millions of people to the verge of starvation.'" Let them go! Let them go! Give them a little more rope and the Grain Growers' Association will bring the Manufacturers' Association to a realization of their limitations, and there will be a willingness to arbitrate with us about this process of starvation. This is the most astounding part of this astounding declaration.

That was also a good word on another page: "Co-operative movement is not actuated by any ill feeling towards the mercantile interests, but the general public interest must prevail. A principle which will eventually inure to the reason-

the minutes of the first Grain Growers' Association meeting showing who called it, when and why; also a copy of the minutes of the first annual convention. Do you take the Moose Jaw Times?"

"Yes."

"Well, less than two weeks ago there was a four-column article in that paper, written by R. C. Sanderson, with a few slight alterations by myself, and which practically answers most of your questions. In the last dozen or so issues of THE GUIDE you have the reports of the Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan conventions, the elevator bills proposed by the Manitoba government and the one proposed by the Grain Growers' committee, the bill as finally passed, and the appointment of the Saskatchewan commission of investigation. In fact, having those, you have a whole library of Grain Growers' matters."

"Well," he said, "it is a pity farmers did not have a place to meet and read in like the Y.M.C.A."

"You could not read much in the Y.M.C.A." I replied. "Your home is much better, and your school house is a good meeting place. For ten or fifteen dollars you can have a dozen standard

works to form the nucleus of a library, and by listing all the books you have amongst your members and a few magazines, and arranging a system of interchange, you can have lots of good reading. The organization gives you a regular parliament. A college and university all combined. With these books and THE GUIDE, and having regular meetings each week, fortnightly or monthly, as you see fit, and setting men and boys apart for special subjects at each meeting, you can make your association one of the best institutions in the country. Bright sunshine over you, free air around you, rich soil under you, the franchise in your hands, and the Grain Growers' machinery making you a part of the greatest body of workers for the betterment of conditions this world has ever seen."

"Well," he said, "I have got plenty of material now for a speech, so I must go."

"Well," I said, "go, and more power to you."

F. W. GREEN, Sec.

PROGRESS AT BROWNLEE

After the addresses of Messrs. Mahay and Smith, on March 11th, there was a Grain Growers' Association organized at Brownlee, fifteen members joining that day. We had a second meeting today and ten more paid up. Some men promised to come in later. We purpose holding a social evening sometime in the latter end of April. We are trying to make a good evening's entertainment for the purpose of getting the farmers out and arousing their interest in the matter.

We discussed means of handling coal, twine and lumber at today's meeting.
H. A. LILLY, Sec.-Treas.

THE PROBLEM OF MARKETING GRAIN

A. Neville, of Cottonwood, read the following very interesting paper before a recent meeting of Lumsden Grain Growers' Association.

We live in a country peculiarly situated with reference to markets, being so far from the consumers. In considering this question we have not only to take into consideration the production of grain, but we must devise the best means to place this grain at the door of the consumer. Various plans have been put in practice to secure this object, and all have proved unsatisfactory to some parties interested, and still we are asking for better facilities. How will we attack them? By reviewing the history of the transportation of grain we may find the weak points in all plans so far adopted.

In the early history of this prairie country the progress was so rapid that it was almost impossible to meet the requirements. Small farmers could join together and make up a carload, but this was not always practicable or satisfactory. As a rule the grain dealers obey the Manitoba Grain Act. If one occasionally proves dishonest the Act provides for his punishment and gives full redress to the party aggrieved.

There is one thing that prevents farmers from seeking redress. That is the intricacy and expense of the procedure. It would not seem at first sight that the grain dealers in Winnipeg were getting undue profits, or that their charges were

GRAIN IATION

NT: JOSE JAW
FILLMORE
WATERL...
JOSE JAW
E: George W. Green, J. M. Coulter, J. M. Noble, J. A. ries Dunns, s. Nutans, Cochrane, Colbreton, Battleford.

stantiant, but if you take into account the premium they frequently get for filling a vessel at once, we come to the conclusion that this extra profit might come to the farmer. Knowing that these men heap up fortunes from the product of our labor we naturally ask, can we not in some way prevent the middleman from reaping these fortunes at our expense?

Co-operation

If we consider for a moment the proposition of the three provinces to construct elevators or buy them, we will see the difficulty. First, there is no legislative body for the three provinces, and to create one it would be necessary to amend the North American Act. This would entail endless changes and expense that would not be justified if any other means could be devised to attain the desired end. Many did not understand why the premiers broke up their negotiations so abruptly, but the consideration of the above will explain their course. This might be overcome by co-operation. If we organized a company strong enough to own and operate a line of internal elevators and also control a terminal elevator, we could ship our grain and sell it in cargo lots and thus get all it was worth at the water front. This would save every rake-off. This plan has been in successful operation throughout the western states, not only for the handling of grain, but also for handling all other products of the farm. This plan involves a large expenditure for storage facilities and to man the warehouses, but money invested in this way earns large dividends that are very satisfactory. If others can handle our products and amass colossal fortunes, why should the producers not keep for themselves those large amounts pocketed by the speculator? It took many years and much hard work with sometimes serious disappointment to establish this co-operation system across the border, but its unequalled success there should make it an easier task here. There is this difficulty—We are a new farming community, and most of us have nothing to spare from our farm operations and cannot be persuaded to divide our energies. But others have money to invest, and if they were convinced that this scheme would pay (and if they studied the scheme they would be convinced) they could be easily persuaded to support this plan.

Now there is still another scheme agitated at present that may seem easier to put into working order, and one from which we can expect good results. It is this—For the provincial governments to own and operate internal elevators each in their own province (this would not necessitate any constitutional changes), and the Dominion government to operate a terminal. The provincial governments are considering this proposition, and it may be that the Dominion government will give it a favorable consideration. If the Dominion government does not operate the terminal, then the provincial governments can devise a plan for operating one at the front.

If either of these practical schemes were adopted and our grain sold in cargo lots at least two profits would be saved, and if either course were adopted and carried out in a businesslike way, it would very materially advance the interests of the producer, and greatly lessen the disadvantages caused by our great distances from the consumers of our products. As in the past agitation persistent and reasonable has procured for us all we have asked for, so in the future we may procure all that is reasonable and just. It is an axiom that the success of the farmer means the success of this country. Then let us in all lawful ways strive to better the conditions of the inhabitants of these provinces so they shall be bright jewels in the Dominion diadem.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES

Juniata grain growers have caught the prevailing spirit of the times and co-operation is the cry. At our last meeting Mr. D. Suter gave a very able paper on the advantages and necessity of co-operation amongst the farmers, after which a very spirited discussion ensued, the general tenor of which went to show that co-operation is a means of solving many of the difficulties under which we labor, and co-operative legislation must be carried at all cost. At the close of the discussion Mr. Suter moved, and Mr. Ashdown

seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: "That Juniata grain growers approve of the principles of co-operation, and that our committee make an exhaustive inquiry as to the practicality of establishing a co-operative society. The said committee to draw up a constitution and submit a report at an early date, that neighboring associations be asked to send a member to sit on committee."

PLANS FOR A GREAT AUTOMOBILE TOUR

We are trying to arrange a tour of summer conventions at which two or three of our best men will speak at central points, from twenty-five to seventy-five miles apart, making one point per day with an auto. The day could be made a regular gala or rallying day for our Grain Growers' Associations. It would be widely advertised, and I think it would draw our people together and give them a chance to hear our leading men on Grain Growers' problems. The local committees would be expected to make all the arrangements for the meeting, just the same as if they were running the whole thing, and our men were coming simply at their invitation. As a matter of fact we want to come on your invitation, only on the dates we set, so that we can follow a regular route, similar to the one enclosed. We solicit comments on this.

Schedule Proposed

Table with columns for location, date, and time. Locations include Yellow Grass, Stoughton, Estevan, Oxbow, Carlyle, Wawota, Moosomin, Rocanville, Esterhazy, Abernethy, Sintaluta, Grenfell, Windthorst, Francis, Grand Coulee, Mortlach, Central Butte, Elbow, Outlook, Harris, Perdue, Landis, Breslayor, North Battleford, Luxemburg, Rosthern, Melfort, Humboldt, Paswegen, Kamsack, Lannigan, Nokomis, Bulyea, Craven, Fairville, Moose Jaw.

THREE RESOLUTIONS BY NEW PUNNICHY ASSOCIATION

An enthusiastic and well attended meeting of the farmers of the Punnichy district was held on March 5, 1910. As a result, an association, to be known as "The Grain Growers' Association of Punnichy, Saskatchewan," was formed. Mr. Walter Fee was elected president and Mr. Robert Osborne, vice-president. At present the association consists of fifty-eight members, but this number will be greatly increased before long.

At our meeting on March 19, 1910, the following resolutions of major importance were adopted:

"That we, the Grain Growers of Punnichy, put ourselves on record as highly displeased with the government of Saskatchewan in the appointment, by it, of a man from Halifax on the elevator commission of Saskatchewan."—Carried.

"That the central executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association be asked to devise a scheme whereby any candidate for election to the legislative assembly will pledge himself to obey the orders of the executive of the Grain Growers' Association when voting on any question affecting said association."—Carried.

"That a letter be written to Mr. F. W. Green, asking that pressure be brought to bear on the proper quarter to get the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to complete proper fire guards along their road before danger of fall fires."—Carried. J. S. ALMOND, Sec.-Treas.

BIENFAIT SOCIAL

The Bienfait Grain Growers' association given on January 28 was a great success. The seating capacity of the room was taxed to the utmost. Several addresses were given by the members of the association. The chair was filled by the president, Mr. Gillis.

Great credit is due to the ladies for the nice and tempting boxes which they supplied. After the boxes had been disposed of, and the wants of the inner man supplied, the merry crowd tripped the light fantastic toe until the wee small hours of the morning. The proceeds of the evening amounted to \$61.

This was the first attempt of the association at a social function, which I think speaks well for what can be done. We are standing together for our rights.

A GRAIN GROWER.

PERDUE EXPRESSES DISPLEASURE

The Perdue association held a meeting on Wednesday, February 23, to receive the report of the delegates to the convention at Prince Albert. The secretary gave a lucid description of the splendid reception and welcome given by the citizens of Prince Albert. He went on to report the various items that were discussed. The withdrawal of the resolution on the navy question met with a great deal of disapproval, and would have a tendency to cause a misconception in the minds of some as to the reason for such withdrawal. The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That we, the members of the Perdue Grain Growers' Association, condemn the action of the convention at Prince Albert in allowing the resolution on the navy question to be withdrawn." It was considered to be quite as important to grain growers as many subjects that were discussed, and when it was allowed to be printed by the resolution committee, they (the delegates) should have been permitted to express an opinion upon it.

F. J. BATUTE, Sec.

AUDREY BRANCH TWENTY-ONE STRONG

The Audrey branch was organized in January and have held fortnightly meetings since. We met and organized at our own discretion, and on our own initiative. We are twenty-one members strong with more promised. Our officers are as follows: President, F. D. Puffer; vice-president, Jean Eddy; secretary-treasurer, Jno. Southcombe; directors, John English, M. S. Luthern, Chas. Wilsman, Delbert Winth, Chas. Taylor, Owen Ruggles.

We have had very interesting meetings thus far and are taking steps to procure our twine through the association.

Our entertainment committee consists of: J. Eddy, Chas. Taylor and Robert Scraggs. We are going to have a big social and entertainment on the 24th inst. in order to give it one last boom before seeding commences.

We are to meet once a month during the summer, so as not to lose interest.

Another thing, someone is making capital out of the "large salaries" some of our leaders are getting, and something to the effect that the more fools they can get to follow them the more they'll have to blow, etc. It might be to our mutual interest to enlighten some of these prejudiced and narrow minded farmers on this point, through THE GUIDE, or otherwise. They might meet with a pleasant surprise and as we are not doing anything in secret, nor underhand, we have nothing whatever to be ashamed of in this respect.

As president, I have prepared an address for our social, under the captions: 1. Why are the farmers organizing? 2. What are their aims? 3. What is our object? 4. What are our aspirations?

This will obviate the meeting and the expense of procuring another speaker, for this our first occasion to need one. When our organizers are around next summer, I hope they may find it convenient to make us a call and help us further our own interests by enlarging our own enrolment.

F. D. PUFFER, Pres.

GETTING A MOVE ON

Copy of letter sent to some of the local associations in organization district No. 9, by Chas. Lunn:

Dear Sir:—I am writing you in order to see if I can arrange to visit your

association shortly. We organized a branch here yesterday and I am going to Saskatoon today and shall return to Allan on Friday evening next, the 11th inst., where we expect to have a big meeting on Saturday, the 12th inst. If anyone from your association can manage to come to that it would be very pleasant to have you there and I could get to know you. We had a great meeting at Lost River last Saturday, which, up to the present, outshines any meeting I have had the privilege of attending. We had 100 present and got towards 40 new members. Since the convention we have organized many new branches and we are getting steam up in good style, and before long we shall get such an impetus on that nothing can stop us. Try and help us all you can, and write me to Allan P.O. if you cannot manage to get there. You will have received the joint letter from Mr. W. B. Fells and myself I hope, and please act on its suggestion as promptly as possible. Let no grass grow under your feet and you will have a share in the honor of our work, which is most important at the present juncture. You will have heard that the elevator commission has been appointed of three members, and F. W. Green and G. Langley are two of them, so that is eminently satisfactory to us.

In haste, Yours sincerely, C. LUNN.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PUSHING ORGANIZATION WORK

Mr. Chas. Lunn, the organizer for district No. 9, in Saskatchewan, has mailed a letter to all associations in his territory, of which the following is an extract:

"There is a time in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Fellow members! Our flood tide is now. We are in sight of victory! Let every member give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and we shall secure the reforms we so much need.

To this end we will suggest a few methods whereby every member may do some useful work, and thus lighten the burdens of the central executive, which in the past has had by far a great deal too much to do.

1st—Let every branch association through its secretary, select one or two of the best speakers in its membership, to be at the call of the chairman or organizing-secretary of the district, to go at a moment's notice to any place within a reasonable distance, to assist him in his work.

2nd—Let every branch take upon themselves to find out a suitable district in which to organize a new branch association.

3rd—Let every secretary at the end of each month report to the organizing-secretary a brief account of the work done during the past month, with a list of new members added, and any suggestions he may think would be helpful as to future work.

4th—As this organization work cannot be without some expense; and the central body having need of all their finances, it would be inadvisable at this juncture to ask them for any considerable aid. We would suggest that each bring the matter before members and endeavor to formulate some plan which will accomplish the maximum work with the minimum of expense, and forward their suggestions to the organizing secretary at Ituna P.O.

All these suggestions will then be collected, compared, and put into a shape that can be submitted to all the branches and a vote taken thereon.

We enclose herewith a list of all the branches at present organized in No. 9 division, and we will endeavor to supply all branches with an additional list of new ones each month.

Again solicitating the earnest co-operation of every member, we are, Yours for extension of the work,

W. B. FELS, Chairman
CHAS. LUNN, Organizing Secretary

Work is after all the great friend of man, and by man we mean mankind—embracing women—next to a good wife, work is the one thing that stands by and keeps you interested in life. We pity the man who has no regular work.

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AN INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT

Mesdames Seaman & Petersen, proprietors of the New York Hair Store, are taking a novel method of showing their appreciation of the patronage of their many customers that will be most pleasing to all concerned. Seaman & Petersen have been in business in this city for many years and in that time have met with such pleasing increase in business that they have arranged one of the finest equipped parlors in Canada that will be a veritable little paradise when completed. The old curtain booths that were used for hair dressing, massage, manicuring and shampooing have given place to bright frame booths, the upper half being of prism glass that admits an abundance of light and yet the booths are strictly private. These are each being equipped with steel settings that are thoroughly fire proof. The booths as well as the settings are in pure white. The large show window has also been decorated in the same coloring.

To add a bright and yet harmonious contrast, the walls of the parlors have been colored a pleasing pink with the border and ceiling a cream color. A sterilizer for the purposes of hair dressing will be added to the equipment, which will be complete and thoroughly up-to-date. When the work of remodelling has been completed the New York Hair Store will be more popular than ever because of its very attractive appearance. Seaman & Petersen are gratified that their efforts have met with such approval that they can maintain the most talented help and offer these increased accommodations to their patrons. It is the intention of the proprietors to pay particular attention to the mail order business.

"Remember, witness," sharply exclaimed the attorney for the defence, "you are on oath!" "There ain't much chance of my forgettin' it," replied the witness, sullenly. "I'm tellin' the truth for nothin', when I could have made fifteen shillings by lyin' for your side of the case, an' you know it."

A lady had recently lost her husband. One day she went with some relatives to visit his grave. "Ay, ay!" she said, looking at the corner of the cemetery where he lay. "There they are! There's Professor Simpson, and there's his wife; and here's Dr. Sinclair, and here's my Jeames—just the auld whist party!"

Book Review

TREE PLANTING ON THE PRAIRIES OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. by Norman M. Ross, B.S.A. B.F. Published by the Government Printing Bureau and issued free on application to the Forestry branch of the Department of Interior, Ottawa.

This is a pamphlet containing 120 pages, and will be found of exceptional interest to western farmers. It is issued in connection with the co-operative scheme of the government to distribute trees for shelter purposes to farmers. The Department of Interior began to distribute these trees in 1901, and up to the year 1908, over eleven million trees had been distributed to 7,148 applicants. A nursery station has been established at Indian Head, Sask., to grow the necessary supply of trees. Six qualified inspectors are constantly employed during the summer in inspecting the plantations set out on the farms, and in giving advice and information to the farmers. More than eighty per cent. of the trees set out are living and are growing vigorously. Applications for trees to be furnished in 1912 must be made before March 1, 1911.

The department will furnish no trees for planting on town and village lots. No trees will be given to settlers already protected by bluffs or bodies of natural timber, or in cases where a good supply of natural timber is in the immediate neighborhood where seeds or seedling trees of native varieties can be obtained with little difficulty.

No trees will be sent for ornamental planting only. Any trees sent out by this branch must be sent out either as a wind-break, shelter belt or forest plantation for raising fuel, fencing material, etc. Fruit trees and ornamental shrubs are not distributed by this branch.

The book under review is splendidly illustrated, and contains 46 photographs in connection with the work, taken in Western Canada. It is divided into two sections. The initial chapter deals with natural conditions on the prairies, affecting tree growth, and treats of benefits to be derived from tree planting; difficulties in raising trees, economic tree planting on the farm; points to observe in order to insure success. The benefits are stated to be the shelter afforded from the wind to crops, buildings and stock, collecting and holding the snow during the winter, preventing it from banking up around buildings; preserving and retaining the moisture in the soil by breaking the force of the hot winds in summer, thus retarding evaporation; also the snow being held by the trees in winter, melting in the spring and furnishing a great deal of moisture to the land in the immediate vicinity, which otherwise it would not retain; furnishing a supply of fuel, besides fencing material and wood for repairs; beautifying the farm and adding to the money value of the farm.

Although it is necessary to make application for trees a long time in advance of receiving them, it will be seen by this pamphlet that a great deal of work in preparing the soil can be done in the interim. The pamphlet states, "There are three main points which must be observed if success is to be hoped for. It is safe to say that 90 per cent. of the failures in tree planting are due to the fact that the importance of either one, or all of these features has been overlooked. The three points are these: 1. The soil must be most thoroughly prepared before planting. 2. Only such varieties of trees should be used as are known to be hardy in the district, and suited to grow in the particular kind of soil and in the situation where it is wished to plant them. 3. A certain amount of cultivation of the soil after planting is absolutely necessary. This cultivation must be carried on until the trees are well established and able to grow without further care.

The second chapter deals with the preparation of the soil and tells how to prepare root land, summer-fallow and stubble land for planting. Chapter three is most important and deals with the selection of varieties. All varieties of trees suitable for prairie planting are summarized and certain trees are especially designated as being suitable to south-eastern Manitoba. The writer states that the main questions to be considered before planting are: What trees are hardy in the district; of these which are adapted to the particular locality; what varieties are most suitable

for the purpose for which they are to be planted, namely, wind-break, snow-break, fencing or fuel? Will these if planted alone, form a suitable ground cover?

Chapter four tells how to obtain plant material. The seedlings may be procured in one of three ways; either from the woods; from commercial nurseries, or by means of a farm nursery.

The following chapter tells how to lay out a plantation, and how to estimate the number of trees for the space at the farmer's disposal. It also tells how to mix the varieties.

Chapter six treats of planting, and the cost of establishing a plantation. It is estimated that it would cost \$13.50 per acre to set out elder trees three feet apart each way, and to do all the necessary work for three years. Set four feet apart the work would cost \$10.80. The writer states, "From the above figures, then, \$10 to \$12 per acre would be a fair estimate of the cost of planting and cultivating for three years, after which time the trees may be left to take care of themselves. These figures are based on very small plantings, so that there is not the least doubt that if planting was carried on on a large scale the cost per acre would be very materially reduced. From several plantations set out on the nursery station at Indian Head the planting has cost on the average about \$6.50 per acre."

Part two gives full particulars of all trees suitable for prairie planting, and this section of the book is profusely illustrated.

THE POWER OF THE FARMER TO CONSERVE RESOURCES

Continued from page 15

cottonwood, or any other of a number of species which flourish in the plains country is a local matter, so be decided strictly on local grounds. It costs little to plant if you plant your own seedlings yourself on your own land. Here are the figures of a typical 20-acre catalpa plantation in Nebraska, including the cost of establishing it, caring for it, and gathering the crop; and what it brought:

The seedling trees, at \$1.15 a thousand, cost \$23.15 an acre; the preparation of the ground, planting, cultivating, and pruning, cost \$18.46, making a total of \$41.61 an acre. At 5 per cent. compound interest this was increased by \$26.34 in 16 years, when the crop was harvested. The cutting and marketing of the crop was somewhat expensive, since forest products are rather heavy, the cost of this being \$61.90 an acre. The total cost of the 20-acre plantation was \$2,196. The returns were:

31,397 third-class posts at 5 cents	\$1,569.85
17,349 second-class posts, at 10 cents	1,734.90
4,268 first-class posts, at 12 1/2 cents	533.50
270 first-class posts, at 15 cents	40.50
211 8-foot posts, at 20 cents	42.20
9 10-foot posts, at 25 cents	2.25
4 10-foot posts, at 30 cents	1.20
258 10-foot posts, at 35 cents	90.30
41 12-foot posts, at 40 cents	16.40
167 14 and 16-foot poles, at 50 cents	83.50

Total for posts and poles . \$4,114.60
214 cords of wood, at \$5.25 . . . 1,123.50

Total income from 20 acres \$5,238.10
The total profit was, therefore, \$3,042.19, or \$152.17 an acre, equal, with an allowance of 5 per cent. compound interest, to \$6.24 an acre.

It will not always be possible to get results as good as these, but even a reasonable approach to them will make tree planting well worth while. As with all the rest of the farmer's work, what he does in planting himself with his own material and with his own time is the best and the cheapest.

A young man went up to a lecturer in a hotel and said, with enthusiasm, "Sir, I enjoyed your lecture last night." "I enjoyed you there," remarked the lecturer. "Oh, I wasn't there!" "Well, what do you mean by telling me you enjoyed my lecture when you were not present?" "Oh, I bought tickets for my intended's father and mother; they both went, and I had the young lady to myself all the evening!"

SUGGESTS COMPLETE MONOPOLY

I take the liberty of writing you a few lines in order to ascertain if it is the desire of the Grain Growers' executive to ask the government for a complete monopoly of the storage throughout the province, or only forty per cent. of same. Now, this is a very important matter, and it should be made clear to all the associations in the province. I see by the reports of the convention that this matter was not taken up, so I think it would be well to have this point settled before the commission will go to work. You will probably remember that during the session of January, 1909, Mr. Scott said that if the government took action, it would have to be a complete monopoly of the storage. In this connection I thoroughly believe he is right. Any other alternative to my mind would only defeat the very objects of our existence as an association. I hope I can make my point clear to you. At each point in the province, with the government having 40 per cent. of the storage and the private companies having 60 per cent., how are you going to shut them out? Take our town of Lumsden, where we ship about 500,000 bushels. Providing we would have a government elevator here for this season, all the farmers would be anxious to patronize it. The result would be that it would be full in ten days, and allowing that a car of 1,000 bushels left it every day, then what do we find? That two-thirds of the grain of the province will go through the elevators of the private companies. Now, don't you think it is the only safe course to pursue to insist on a complete monopoly? As I understand it, the whole cost of purchasing the elevators will be borne by the grain trade. On the other hand, when we consider what the province of Saskatchewan produced in 1909, and only about 12 per cent. of all the arable land under cultivation. Think of what a future lies ahead of our province, and with all the new lines of railways opening up new districts and those private companies having the same privileges as they had in the old districts, there certainly must be something done to put them down and out; and the only way it can be done is by a complete monopoly of the storage facilities. By so doing the elevator can be bought for from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. cheaper than if there was no monopoly.

In conclusion I may say that I did not intend my letter to be so long, but I am very much interested in the scheme, and wish the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan every success. They are doing a noble and splendid work for the farmers of the province.

ANGUS GRANT.

Lumsden, Sask.

We always hurt ourselves when we try to hurt others.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the breakfast egg.

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OBJECTS
To scatter sunshine everywhere.
To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To find friends for the desolate and
oppressed.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.

MOTTO
There's never a day so sunny
But some little cloud appears;
There's never a life so happy
But has its time of tears;
Yet the sun shines out the brighter
Whenever the tempest clears.

EASTER GREETINGS
Dear Friends:—
Sunshine Greetings and wishes for
a happy Eastertide.

CHEER UP
"In the mud and scum o' things,
Sunthin' always, always sings."
—Mrs. Wiggs.

How true! In the mud and scum of
things—down in the blackest depths of
despair that we can reach—there is always
the possibility of something singing—
singing the song of hope, of cheer,
of encouragement. Some people don't try
to make it sing, won't let it sing, in fact.
But it is there and will sing if encouraged
to do so.

No matter how dark and forbidding
the clouds that hang over you; no matter
how utterly hop-less your condition and
environment may be, encourage the inner-
consciousness of the "Sun that is shining
behind those clouds" and the hope that



Some Young Sunshiners

lingers about that suggestion will spur
you on to efforts to overcome your
hopelessness and give you the energy to
yearn, to strive, to reach for better
things.

Were it not for hope most of us would
give up life's race now and settle down to
a state of indifference bordering on
melancholia. But success—that elusive
something which seems always to be a
little beyond our grasp—is the magnet
that draws us on, and, backed by hope
and desire, is the goal we are struggling
to attain.

Cheer up! Smile! Be merry! Cast
your troubles out of your heart—throw
them into the well of forgetfulness and
forget to preserve the key. Meet your
fellowman with a kind word and a firm
grasp of the hand—pat him on the back
and give the words of advice and en-
couragement for which his heart is
probably longing—be natural—be yourself—
don't let the monster hate enter into
your thoughts—and you will find that
life is more full of roses than of thorns
and that you are nobler, better, happier
for the words of cheer on your lips and
the sunshine in your soul.

Certainly the heaven of Sunshine is
permeating the world! Now, where do
our readers suppose I found the above
sermonette. You may be surprised to
know that it was culled from the pages
of the Business Philosopher, a magazine
devoted to the instruction and interests
of business men and methods. Hasn't
Mrs. Alden builded better than she
knew in instituting the Sunshine Society,
when its gospel is preached in the midst
of the business world, as well as from the
home and pulpit?—Mrs. Christian
Houston, Texas, chairman of Press.

HERE'S A BRIGHT NEW GUILD

Dear Marie:—
We have started a Sunshine Guild in
Warwick. We have only eight members
so far. I will send the names so that you
can send the buttons. As there are
only a few of us we only have two officers,
myself acting as president and treasurer,
and Emma Woods as vice-president and
secretary. We would be glad if you
could give us some advice. The names
of the members are: Minnie Larson,
Tilly Larson, Edna Mahaffey, Bertha
Mahaffey, Emma Woods, vice-president
and secretary, Anna Woods, Ada Brad-
shaw, Elsie Bradshaw, president and
treasurer.

We will do our best to help you scatter
sunshine. Please except us as members.
I remain yours truly,
ELSIE BRADSHAW, President.
Warwick, Alberta.

Dear Elsie:—Hearty welcome to you
and all your members. I will be delighted
to help you in every possible way. You
could perhaps arrange a little concert
and write your little friends, make a
charge of one cent each and buy materia
(cheese cloth) and make into handker-
chiefs for the sick children. A yard will
cost five cents.

I will write and send you little papers
to help you.
Yours lovingly in sunshine or shade,
Marie.

FOR THE SUNSHINE BAZAAR

Dear Marie:—Enclosed find one pair
baby's socks, which I hope will add a
mite to your bazaar. I will try to send
more little things later on. Have read
with interest about your work and am
sure you are doing great good. God will
reward you.

MRS. JAMES WELSH,
Welsleigh, Kinistino, Sask.
[Note:—Many thanks for baby's socks.
Our cabinet is filling up and many parcels
of pretty coats and booties received.
You are indeed welcome to our circle.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

- Mrs. G. Black, Minnedosa, Man.—
Letters, post cards, anything suitable
for an old lady.
- Mr. England, Alice Hotel Sanitarium,
Harrison, Agassiz, B. C.—Books, maga-
zines, post cards.
- Mrs. Legg, 401 Hargrave Street,
Winnipeg.—Needs cheering up.
- Mrs. England, 394 Harbison Avenue,
Elmwood, Winnipeg.—Pound shower.
- Miss Marjorie M. Parker, Highfield,
N. B.—Letters, etc.
- Mrs. W. Tuttle, Colborne, Ont.—
Letters and magazines.
- Miss Jennie Purse, 720 Clark Street,
The Annex, Montreal.—Letters, picture
post cards, stamps, etc. Anything to
bring sunshine into her life.

READ ME THE RIDDLES

Now, chicks, can you answer these?
Why should goat's milk be used in a
dairy?
Why is the sun like a good loaf?
Why is an umbrella like a pancake?
A sunshine badge will be given for the
three correct answers sent in. Answers
will be given next week.

**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 _____



**Have You Considered
my offer to supply
you with this
Gerhard-Heintzman
Piano by mail**

There are several reasons
why you should take advan-
tage of this offer. Read the
following:—

1. I will have the piano
especially selected for you by
Mr. Heintzman personally.
2. It will be shipped
direct to you from the factory,
Freight prepaid.
3. You can examine it
and if not entirely satisfactory
ship it back to Winnipeg and
I will pay all expenses.
4. The price quoted, \$400
delivered at your station, is
very low because I have no
expenses.
5. The terms \$20 cash
and \$10 per month are the
lowest ever offered on the
piano.

I have just returned from
Toronto where I was success-
ful in arranging for some
special instruments at present
in course of construction and
I can assure those who order
now something very special.

Can you think of any
other way of purchasing a
piano so safe—you have this
piano placed in your home at
no expense, can try it over
yourself and examine it in
every way and can return it
without expense if it does not
prove satisfactory to you in
every way.

I make this offer because
knowing Mr. Heintzman I
am running very little risk
and I am perfectly willing
and anxious to have the
piano returned if not satis-
factory.

Will you write me at once.
NORMAN J. LINDSAY.

Lindsay's
244 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Dinner Ready Without a Fire

The Fireless Cooker

One of the many unique, and probably more or less useful, inventions of the age is the "fireless cooker," an implement (or is it a utensil?) calculated or proclaimed to be a great aid in the cooking of certain foods—in certain ways.

The average mind rebels at the acceptance of a theory of cooking except by applied heat. The exponent of the theory of cooking food by retained heat offers his allegiance to the "fireless cooker," and says, "it's just splendid." After a careful inquiry into and personal examination of a few makes of these

to this centre, and that, naturally, is allowed for in the top, so that the packing (really a little cushion) for the lid or opening is made separate and removable from both the lid or outside top and the top of the centre box.

The question of materials out of which to make these round boxes seems to be merely a matter of choice. One shown was made of aluminum inside and out, so also were the dishes, six inches across and six and a half inches deep, of which there were three for the 19 by 30 inch box, thus providing a means of cooking three different foods at the same time in the same "cooker." The price of this one was \$10.50. There was a second one, larger in dimensions, but the same in structure, and held but one dish, in copper of 14 quart size, which was calculated to cook an extra large piece of meat. Of course, the large dish could be changed for two or three smaller ones and cook what you like in them. The price of this is \$15.00. Still another "cooker" was just an oblong wooden box, long enough to admit three dishes in a horizontal row with space enough between and around their three cases and the outer box for the packing, which is so necessary a part of the "cooker," for let it be thoroughly understood that

the dregs of molten cast-iron. When the iron ore is melted the lime, dirt and refuse ore sink to the bottom of the smelter and is carried away through another funnel. As the liquid dregs pours from this funnel a force of steam is trained upon the stream, blowing it into the air in thin, thread-like particles that fall in soft dry showers to the floors and are there collected and graded.

Even the dregs has grades, because that which flies farthest from the force of the steam is, of course, clearer, softer, lighter and bulkier than that which falls closer in, and would be better for the "cooker" packing than the heavier, less pliant substance. This is mineral wool and can be bought in the best grade for three cents a pound in Winnipeg.

THE GUIDE will furnish to any applicant the name of the firm who handles mineral wool.

An opinion as to the utility of the "cooker," assuming that it will do what is claimed for it, is difficult to arrive at.

One reply to the question as to how long the heat would be retained by the "cooker" under the most favorable circumstances was that in seven hours the food placed in the cooker at 212 degrees Fahr. (boiling point) would have fallen to 187 degrees, which is 25 degrees below boiling. How cooked or raw potatoes could remain in water of that temperature for hours without taking hurt is very mysterious. The salesman explained it by the assurance that vegetables and meats kept at the boiling point on a stove for any length of time, were much reduced in nutritive value and actual substance "by the boiling water pumping through the vegetable and through the meat." Closely pressed on this point, he averred that he actually believed that "boiling water was pumped through the meat." What could one do then with a man whose faith could compass such a feat? But after the mind has accomplished this evolution and accepted the pumping theory wherein does the "cooker's" utility lie? The

no biscuits or bread could ever be made, and when one had fire enough to bring a dinner to a "boil," there would be fire enough (going to waste) that would finish cooking the meal, without the further trouble of changing the foods from the stove dishes into those that fit the "cooker," and it is very certain that the foods would fall from the boiling point in the transfer.

However, the old adage is "the proof of a pudding is in the eating," and every one to his taste in the matter of "cookers." However circuitous a route to a square meal a fireless cooker may appear to the doubters and to those who stick to the beaten track, yet it is certain that some people claim to find them a great convenience.

Perhaps some of THE GUIDE readers have had actual experience in fireless cookers and would be kind enough to give his experiments for the benefit of the rest of us. Any hints that may be sent in will be much appreciated.



FARMERS AND A DOWER LAW

Dear Madam:—I see you permit "Mere Man" to enter your page, and as this big question will affect farmers as much as wives, you will kindly allow a farmer's views. It is pleasant to read such letters as Mrs. Johnson's and Mr. Baily's who tell us they don't want the pages of THE GUIDE taken up with a dower law agitation. This question has been much discussed in most of the farm papers these last twelve months and it ran many months last year in THE GUIDE, and is worn thread-bare. Only a few of the more militant of the women want a dower law. These ladies want to be like the men—own land. There is no good reason why women that want a homestead should not have one, as in the States. Also every man will favor a law that if a mean man cuts his wife and children out of his will the law should set the will aside and give the wife one-third and the children two-thirds of the property. Such cases are rare because unnatural. Alberta parliament is enacting such a law, and I would counsel "Isobel" to keep this item before your readers. This should meet "A Manitoba Woman's" views.

Ladies should know that our law, though man-made, give a great deal in their favor. The law empowers a wife to hold her property and income for herself alone as against her husband, so that he cannot touch it. If a man dies without a will the wife by law takes everything. Yet some, not knowing this, want a dower law for this very reason. If a man deserts, he can be imprisoned, and must maintain his wife and family. When a wife deserts, a man has no remedy whatever and under a dower law would be in a perilous condition indeed.

"A man ought to dower his daughter on her marriage," a woman writes, so that "the wife may begin married life on something like equal terms, and does not need to ask her husband for the first five cents to mend her own clothes." Men would favor a law like there is in Quebec province, that a wife on her marriage is entitled to half the home though she brings nothing to it.

I believe most men consult the wife. But one of your writers says she wants the dower law that "my man must come home and get my consent before he gets a loan to buy that horse he thinks he

EASTER JOY
By EMMA A. LENTE

Oh, we have trod the Lenten ways,
and seen Gethsemane,
And stood in Pilate's judgment
hall, and crept to Calvary,—
Have followed to the garden tomb
with piteous love and fear,
And viewed the heavy sealed door,
with soldiers watching near,
But now the grief is past. We see
the Easter morning rise;
The chilling clouds have rolled
away and left translucent skies;
And all about is life renewed; the
jubilate we sing.
For Death is now a vanquished foe
and Christ the Lord is King.

"fireless cookers" now on the market, their good points were: First, the saving of fuel, because in boiling vegetables, beans, meats and cereals, it is only necessary to bring the food to the boiling point (which is 212 degrees, Fahr.) on the stove in the regular way, and then, when boiling, to be transferred to the "cooker" (meanwhile letting the kitchen fire out) where the cooking process is expected to continue until the food is wanted. Mark the phrase, "till the food is wanted." The salesman asserts that potatoes, for instance, could be put into the "cooker" after being heated to boiling point over the breakfast fire and taken out of the "cooker" piping hot at noon or night without any injury whatever to the potatoes from the long soaking in water and the constant heat.

Second, the absence of heat in the kitchen in hot weather, as the "cooker" does not generate heat, but merely retains what is in the food when closed in.

Third, the convenience of cooking food without the personal care required when done on the stove, as the cook could leave the premises entirely for some hours without fear of fire or spoiled food, and return to find a hot meal ready for the table. This sounds uncommonly like a fairy tale, but even then must open up vistas of great gladness for the bachelors of the western plains.

What is a "Fireless Cooker"?

The regular manufacturer has three or four models on the market, quite alike in principle, but unlike in design. The structure is very simple and easily within the capabilities of almost everyone.

It will not be difficult to imagine a metal box shaped very like a wooden cheese box, only a little larger in both circumference and height. Let us suppose the box to be 19 inches across and 30 inches high. Now imagine you see suspended in exactly the centre of this box a second box, exactly the shape of the first but smaller, being only 7 inches across and 18 inches high. This size will admit of a packing 6 inches thick all round, between the inside box and the outside box. It will be clear to anyone that there must be an opening

the idea is to so surround your dish of food while in the "cooker" that no heat can escape from it and so the food cooks in its own heat. The price of the wooden "cooker" is \$10.00.

To facilitate the process and make assurance doubly sure, some users of the "cooker" take a couple of flat stones, heat in the oven and place one at the bottom and one on top of the dishes, and the lid is closed upon this extra heat. But stones take room and the space is too small already.

The prices of these ready made "guaranteed cookers" seems out of ratio with the cost of construction, so that someone must be making it "rich" if many sales are made, unless, indeed, there be a patent secured and the patentee is the greedy one.

Of course, it is true that infringements of a patent right is a grave matter, but whether that applies to one making a home-made "cooker" for his own use (admitting it is a use) out of his own materials at the nearest tinshop comes within the law's range or not must be changed by the experimenters and the temptation must be great to try when it is evident that one could be so made at a reasonably approximate cost of, say, \$2.50 to \$3.

Now for the packing. The best kind to use is mineral wool. This is a curious substance made in a curious way from

cook must first get the kitchen fire going to the extent of bringing everything to a boiling point before the "cooker" can be used. Then when you come to serve the meal another fire must be made to get tea, coffee, gravies, sauces, etc., ready. There is also the ever-recurring dish-water to heat, and the "cooker" will only boil foods. It will not roast or bake anything so that, of course,



Nature's Retreat

THE THRESHOLD OF WOMANHOOD

By Emma A. Lente

Put away all your dolls, Little Girl;
And pin up each rollicking curl;
For Someone has knocked at the door,
And Someone has stepped on the floor,
And a voice in your heart has sunk deep,
And quickly your hot pulses leap;
For, oh, Little Girl, you have come
To the time when your Childhood is done!

You have roamed the Child-garden full long,
The playground of joyance and song;
Now you stand at the gate, and look out
On the magical Country about;
Oh, fair is the vision and sweet,
And a voice lures your wavering feet;
No Seer can your fortune foretell,
But, oh, Little Girl, fare you well!



wants, and then he will find he can do without it." Now this illustrates the working of a dower law exactly. It gives the wife the "last say," which some women will always have. It takes a man's rights and powers that he had before his marriage and hands them to his wife. She can over-rule and over-ride his wishes outright. She can thwart and prevent him doing what he thinks is best, just as the House of Lords does with parliament. Most men find a need sometimes to get a loan to develop the farm. But the wife can say: "No, I will not consent nor go with you to sign your papers."

It puzzles one why some women bother so much about a dower law. It does not give a penniless wife a cent; it gives nothing to a wife during her husband's lifetime and as half the women will go hence first they will gain nothing. It does not make the bad man good, nor prevent either side deserting. I will bring strife and discord into homes now happy. While it does so little for women, it will fetter the man and place him in a humiliating position, making him that he is not longer master of his property or destiny, and makes him second to his wife. It gives the wife too much power.

The demand for a dower law is founded on giving farmers a bad name, that they will not provide for their wives unless the law compels. It singles out unjustly farmers, only men with land, and does not affect tradesmen, townsmen and professional men. Few men own land except farmers—townsmen may own an odd town lot.

A FARMER'S VIEWS.

Dundurn, March 8.
[Note.—Glad to note that this man approves of homesteads for women.]

ONLY THE GIFT OF A ROSE

"Don't you want to throw away that withered rose and replace it with this fresh one?" A sweet-faced woman in a grey tailor-made gown offered the tired car conductor a rose from the bunch of Duchesse de Brebant which she carried in her hand.

"Thankee, ma'am, but I don't want to spoil yer bouquet."
"Oh, it won't do that. I'm going shopping and to each girl who waits upon me I give a rose."

On the opposite side of the car sat a group of school girls, who were interested listeners of this conversation.

"What a lovely idea!" exclaimed Madge as the lady left the car. "Why has not anyone thought of something like it before?"

"We have just loads of pansies," said Foss. "We picked a thousand blossoms to decorate the tables for the annual luncheon of the Shakespeare Club a week ago. Now the plants are full of flowers again. I'm going to pick a basket of them and take to my favorite glove girl at Hale's."

"Our hedge of Madame Cecil Brunners roses is just coming into bloom," announced Ruth. "I'll gather a great cluster and give to that dear girl at Maskey's who always takes such pains to see I am well served."

Thus the pretty plan grew, and, better still, it was carried out. Each time that these suburban maidens made a shopping tour into the city they carried with them a bit of their home-gardens.

Many a girl from some large city store went home at night, weary it is true, but with sunshine in her heart and flowers in her hand, thankful that some other girl had thought to bring this good thing to her.

The girls meant to keep their flower-giving to themselves, but some way their secret became known. Friends adopted the plan; and now there is scarcely a day but some one in the suburbs of that city carries to the sisterhood of workers in town a glimpse of God's own world—some flowers.—Miss Nellie Himelbaugh.

ANOTHER PIONEER SPEAKS

Editor, Fireside:—I have been reading the woman's page of THE GUIDE. I am a farmer's wife and find plenty to do.

I like the way a "Manitoba Woman Pioneer" writes. I, too, think the dower law ought to be considered by every woman, both in her own interest and in the interest of her daughters.

I know that hundreds of women think as I do. I have lived in Manitoba for 31 years and I think it strange that our Manitoba government has not looked into this dower law question.

It is not pleasant to be told quite frequently that you own nothing, after years of hard toil for a home.

I also think homesteads for women would give a woman something of her own. It is hard to be asking money all the time of your husband.

I like THE GUIDE very much. I am afraid my letter is much too long.

A READER OF THE GUIDE.

Darlingford, Mar. 12

LOVE'S COMING

[The greatest thing in the world is to be good; the happiest, to love and be loved; the highest, the joy of sacrifice, and the light and peace of duty].

Love came to me—I knew him not,
His eyes with tears were wet;
His hands held out to me a Cross,
I turned away—and yet

When laughing pleasure came my way,
And Happiness beside;
They charmed me not, but left my heart
Restless—unsatisfied.

Then swift I turned with eager haste,
To seek dear Love again;
And aye to find that presence bright,
I came through paths of pain.

But radiant seemed Love's Cross to me,
When girded with Love's strength;
I sang for joy, my heart was glad,
And satisfied at length.

For deeper than the stream of pain,
Love's mighty river flows;
Its garland fair has many a thorn,
But at the heart a—rose.

Love's thorns shall die, Love's pains be healed,
But love will never cease;
Dear Love and I walk hand in hand
And all my heart is peace.

—Mary Beynon Barrow.

"We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing; while others judge us by what we have already done."—Longfellow.

"If the power to do hard work is not talent it is the best possible substitute for it."—Garfield.

"There are three kinds of people in the world; the wills, the won'ts and the can'ts. The first accomplish everything, the second oppose everything, the third fail in everything."

"Nothing else is so contagious as enthusiasm. It is the real allegory of the lute of Orpheus. It moves stones. It charms brutes. Enthusiasm is the genius of sincerity and truth accomplishes no victory without it."—Bulwer Lytton.

Household Hints

An Old Fashioned Indian Pudding.
One cup Indian meal, 1 cup molasses, little salt mixed together. Then take 1 quart skimmed milk and 1 pint water and scald together. When it has reached the boiling point add the milk and the molasses and let the mixture cook on top of the stove for five minutes, stirring constantly. Then put in a pudding pan and bake. After it has been in the oven one-half an hour pour in ½ pint of cold milk. Do not stir after the cold milk has been added. Bake about four hours.

Indian Meal Grael. 2 tablespoonfuls fine granulated Indian meal, 1 tablespoonful flour, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 cup milk, 4 cups boiling water, a little salt. Mix the meal, flour, salt and sugar into a thin paste, cook in a double boiler 3 hours, add milk and serve hot.

Fruit Rolls. Two cupfuls of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two-thirds of a cupful of milk, one-third of a cupful of seeded raisins, chopped fine, 2 tablespoonfuls of citron chopped fine, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar and one-third of a tablespoonful of cinnamon. Mix together, then roll to one-fourth of an inch in thickness. Brush over with melted butter, sprinkle with the fruit sugar, and cinnamon, and roll up like a jelly-roll. Cut into pieces about three quarters of an inch in thickness and bake in a quick oven for five minutes. These fruit rolls are nice to serve at a light luncheon or supper.

BEAUTY HINTS

Keep the Hands Soft and White.—There is nothing better for the hands, it is said, than to rub them with a little commeal after washing and wiping them. The meal should be rubbed on the hands until it is entirely dry and falls off.

BEAUTY NOTES

Living in the open air is a necessity. Keep the hair and scalp as clean as the rest of the body.

Better sleep can be obtained with a low pillow than a high one.

Don't indulge in hot water baths if thin-blooded, nervous or neuralgic.

Keep the frown away if you value a pleasing expression. Wrinkles are harder to fight than frowns.

Remember that rich foods are enemies of a delicate skin. The rose-leaf skin of the baby comes from its simple diet.

Warm feet have much to do with white hands. When the feet are habitually cold the hands are sure to be red or blue.

To Reduce the Hips stand erect with hands raised above the head with the arms extended, bend forward and try to touch the floor with the tips of the fingers without bending the knees. Rise slowly and repeat ten times. Then stand on a low stool with one foot and swing the other leg from the hip without bending the knee. Take a short slow motion at first and gradually swing the leg higher with every movement. Repeat fifty times morning and night.

Earache.—In case of earache the best way to relieve it is to heat an iron or brick, wrap in three thicknesses of flannel, pour warm water on top, when steam will at once rise. If the ear is placed close to the flannel (not on it) the steam will permeate the ear channel and relieve the pain.

Light Shoes.—A shoe that pinches may be stretched by placing a cloth lightly wrung from hot water across the tight place, changing as often as the cloth gets cool. This will soften the leather, when it will shape itself to the foot.

To Drive Flies from the House saturate small cloths with oil of sassafras and lay them in windows and doors. The flies will soon leave.

"If we watch the thoughts which come into our minds we shall find that they are of the same kind as those which we habitually encourage."—Annie Besant.

"The man who is fighting sin is too busy to carry a chip on his shoulder."—Ram's Horn.

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G. G. H. BACH, Manager
The "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., TORONTO, CANADA

The above offer is not good in Toronto or Montreal and suburbs. Special arrangements are made for these districts.

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"ASK FOR IT"

Co-operative or — — People's Banks

Continued from page 7

sum loaned. In order to facilitate the reimbursement, the instalment plan is always preferred by these societies. It is a great advantage for the borrower and a better security for the society, as every instalment enhances the value of the loan.

The amount that can be loaned at once to one member is always passed upon at the annual general meeting, having regard to the funds available and the necessity of providing useful employment for all the monies at the disposal of the society.

The rate of interest is fixed in certain such associations by the general meeting, but, as a matter of fact, experience has shown that this practice is not the best one that can be adopted. The number of borrowers are most of the time a minority in such societies and therefore the majority being those under the impression that they will not appeal for any loan and would seek to insure the highest possible return for their savings, at the expense of the minority by deciding a rather high rate of interest on such loans. The best way is to leave the matter in the hands of the commission of credit, the members of which have no personal interest to serve, being deprived of the right to borrow, and who only endeavor to strike a fair and reasonable rate.

Liability

With reference to the much discussed question of liability, I have in Canada gone much further than the various types of European co-operative banks. I have adopted a new one, combining limited liability with constantly withdrawable shares, such a liability, being, therefore, of a very mild character, for it lasts only so long as a withdrawal has not actually taken place. But in connection with this new type of liability, the Canadian co-operative banks are not allowed to deal with the public generally, as I have already stated. Therefore this form of liability taken in connection with the other safeguarding provisions to be mentioned, is quite sufficient for its purpose. In making the shares always withdrawable I have followed the regime of the American uncapitalized savings banks, particularly of New England, as regards the constant availability of the funds deposited with them, which availability is a necessity for the class of people most likely to adopt such institutions.

On this question of liability the two main types of people's banks prevalent in Europe are those of Schulze-Delitzsch and Raiffeisen in Germany, and of Luzzatti in Italy, the two former being based upon the principle of unlimited responsibility on the part of the members. Schulze having coupled it with rather large shares payable in instalments which he called "forced savings," and Raiffeisen, refusing to admit any shares at all but using the security of this strong responsibility in order to appeal to the savings of the public as a source providing the funds required. Luzzatti, on the other hand, contended that the unlimited responsibility was neither acceptable to his countrymen nor necessary for the success of these institutions, and started the Italian Banche Popolare upon the principle of share capital, and limited liability. That was considered at first as a dangerous departure from the German system of unlimited responsibility, but the phenomenal success of the Italian co-operative banks proved that Luzzatti was right in his views.

Reserve Fund

Benefiting from this experience and that acquired through the working of the savings bank, I took as a basis the withdrawal shares and limited responsibility. But in order to strengthen what weakness there might be in such a system, I adopted as a rigid preliminary condition the creation of a strong reserve or rest fund, made up by entrance fees and a high percentage of the annual net profits, which fund must continue to accumulate until it teaches, say, double the total amount figuring at any time as paid-up capital, even if later on this amount be reduced by subsequent withdrawals. This rest fund is the indivisible capital replacing the non-withdrawal shares, becoming the real strength of the society, serving also as a bulwark for the protec-

tion of the shares in case of losses. Twenty per cent. is put aside out of the annual net profits for that purpose. Compare that twenty per cent. with the minimum of one-eighth of the maximum of one-fourth of one per cent. set aside by the savings banks from the net profits to accumulate as a guarantee fund, until such fund reached five per cent. of the deposits, as prescribed under the law of the state of Massachusetts. The law of the state of Maine provides that this fund must amount to ten per cent. of the deposits and the law of the state of New York fixes the maximum of such guaranty of surplus fund at fifteen per cent. of the deposits held. Again, compare the five, ten and fifteen per cent. as a guarantee fund provided by the law of these various states, with the double of our paid-up share capital required, and anyone will admit that our safeguard is much stronger. Moreover, our by-laws forbid any bonus or dividend of more than seven per cent. until this fund has reached the aforesaid maximum, the balance going into this fund, beside the twenty per cent. above mentioned. Thus, bit by bit, through perseverance and with the stringent safeguards against hasty dissolution, the laboring classes can create a treasury that will be their own and will help them, generation after generation, in their borrowing needs.

The European co-operative banks receive deposits from the outside public. We do not, because our shares are withdrawable, preferring the latter advantage to the former, the members only being admitted to make such deposits.

(To be concluded next week.)

WHY GO ON ?

Hon. Mr. Graham says we must expect to go on subsidizing railway promoters until the country reaches a population of "at least fifty million people."

Why? Why should we subsidize any more railways at all? The net earnings of all the railways in Canada in 1909 amounted to over three per cent. on the entire capitalization, although much of that capitalization represents waste and still more of it represents water. The Canadian Pacific, plundered by contractors in the building though it was, is paying seven per cent. on stock much of which was bought by its present holders at twenty-five cents on the dollar. The Canadian Northern, which Mr. Graham specifically declared in favor of aiding, is the property of Mackenzie & Mann, and Mr. Mackenzie is said, by men who should know, to be worth \$200,000,000—all "made" within twenty years, and largely "made" through the system Mr. Graham would continue until we have "at least fifty million people."

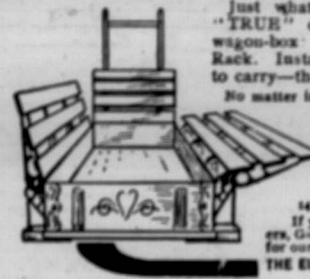
Not only is there no need for continuing this subsidy system, but there is every reason why it should not be continued. It has been the means of fostering those evils, described in "Concentrated Wealth," from which the people of the United States are suffering today. It helps to create a country of striking contrasts—with multi-millionaires at one end and paupers at the other. It leads to corruption—corruption in the legislature, corruption of the press, and the prostitution of the pulpit itself. It is part of a system—a system under which special privilege is granted to the few at the expense of the many—that threatens the very existence of popular government and all that popular government stands for.—Toronto Sun.

When Dr. Cook was officially declared a faker and the question came up whether the public libraries should banish his works from the shelves, the Boston Public Library said: "To strike Cook's works from our lists would be a burning shame. Nothing of the sort will be done. The literature of impostors forms one of the most fascinating divisions of any library's collection." So Dr. Cook takes his place with Annanias, Du Halde, Psalmanazar, Mandeville and Captain J. A. Lawson, author of wanderings in New Guinea."

Avoidance of waste is far more essential to the welfare of the pocketbook than increase of production.

A white skin doesn't necessarily imply a white liver.

"TRUE" COMBINATION WAGON BOX AND RACK



Just what every farmer needs. With the "TRUE" on his wagon he has a first-class wagon-box: Hay, Stock, Corn, Wood or Poultry Rack. Instantly adjusted for any load you want to carry—the only tools you need are your hands.

No matter in what position you put the wings, it is possible for them to get out of that position, but it would take you but an instant to change them.

We guarantee this article to be made of nothing but the best of material—Yellow Pine, Hardwood and Malleable Iron—and to carry two tons in any position. Made in 14 and 16 ft. lengths and 36, 40 and 42 inch widths. If you need anything in the line of Planters, Seeders, Garden Drills and Cultivators, Sprayers, etc., write for our catalogues. We have dealers in your town.

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Summary of The Week's News of The World

WHOLESALE GRAFT IN PITTSBURG Twenty-Eight Trusted Men Confess to Bribery

Resulting from the confession of former Councilman John F. Klein, which, according to District Attorney William A. Blakely, showed that \$104,300 had been paid by six Pittsburg banks to be named public depositors, five former councilmen of Pittsburg and one present member, on March 21, before Judge R. S. Fraser, openly confessed to receiving sums varying from \$100 to \$5,000 while in the city council. The men will probably be indicted and sentence suspended.

The men who confessed are Thomas F. McGrath, who declared he received \$150; J. N. Purnell, \$2,000; N. P. Savage, \$200; Irwin Rothpletz, \$5,000; William Richey, \$500, and J. H. Sheasley, \$400.

After reading a petition telling of Klein's confession before the court, District Attorney Blakely declared Klein's confession showed a "condition of corruption truly startling." He said that according to the confession, \$14,000 of the amount paid by the six banks had been paid to the members of the common council, \$12,000 to members of the select councils, and \$2,500 to each of the five men. He declared he had evidence which would show that money had been paid councilmen to order the vacation of a certain street.

The district attorney's petition for an extra session of the grand jury was granted. Following the court's instructions the grand jury at once began its investigations.

Klein was among the first to arrive in the courtroom. William Brand, president of the previous common council, who is under three and one-half years' sentence for grafting, and Attorney Hugh Ferguson, formerly a councilman and one of the leading lawyers of Pennsylvania, broke down, and going before the district attorney made sworn statements of what they knew about grafting.

Councilman Joseph Wasson, who completed the big trio in council, was brought from Riverside penitentiary, where he had already begun to serve his sentence, and he also made a full confession to the district attorney.

It is admitted in the district attorney's office that the confessions of these three lay bare the source of the money which went into the pockets of Pittsburg councilmen in the last few years. The names of the men higher up will probably be made public through indictment.

There is a world of uneasiness, and business in Pittsburg has fallen off 35 per cent., owing to the growth of the graft scandal.

Nine more councilmen came into court and admitted that they too had received large sums of money for their votes in councils. This makes a total of twenty-eight to date who have confessed to having been bribed.

President Taft is to be appealed to in order that Councilman John Klein may not be confined in Riverside penitentiary at all, or if he is sent there, that he be released in a very few days. That this promise and \$25,000 cash in hand, paid by the Voters League of Pittsburg, was the price exacted by the convicted councilman before he would confess, came out this morning and the publication caused a great sensation.

Demanded \$100,000

It also came out that Klein had demanded of others the sum of \$100,000 as the price of his silence, and that this money be paid to his wife in cash that she might invest it while he was in prison and be prepared to take him far from Pittsburg when he was released after his three and a half years.

Klein is a nervous wreck. He has received several letters threatening him with bodily harm if he is ever caught on the streets of Pittsburg. Two of the letters threatened with death in horrible form "when caught" and this little boodler became so worried that he asked that a third detective be detailed as his personal guard, which was done.

The feeling of unrest is such now that District Attorney Blakely, Assistant District Attorney Seymour, Detective Robert Wilson and Attorney Aloe Weil,

of the Voters' League, all prominent in the prosecution, have asked and been furnished bodyguards of detectives.

MINNEAPOLIS MILLS WILL GRIND CANADIAN WHEAT

Minneapolis milling companies were notified March 23 from Washington that upon the urgent request of Representatives Nye and Stevenson, of Minnesota, the secretary of the treasury has promulgated regulations under the Payne tariff law making it possible for Minneapolis mills to grind large quantities of imported wheat for export purposes. It is said that the order will release immense quantities of Canadian wheat now in storage at Buffalo and other lake ports.

The most important feature of the new order, which will be greatly beneficial to the northwest States, is a clause providing that all of the by-products of wheat so ground may be sold in this country by the simple payment of an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. assessed on the value of wheat in the country from which the grain was imported on the day it was released from the government warehouses. Dairy interests will especially benefit in the reduced price of the by-products which is to follow.

Speaking of the new regulation John Washburn, of the Washburn-Crosby company, Minneapolis, declared that under the present scale of prices local mills will not be affected. He also declared that up to the present time no Canadian wheat

the campaign is taking the lines of a flood of literature and a large number of spellbinders and stump orators, who will invade the ridings and endeavor to explain to the people that the government is all right.

The government members are each going to take a little trip through their constituencies and address all the people, explaining everything possible.

On the other hand the insurgents are preparing for as strenuous a campaign. Riley's speech and Boyle's speech on the Alberta and Great Waterways railway matter are printed in pamphlet form and will be spread broadcast. Bennett's speech will be published as campaign literature and will be issued in bales.

C.N.R. ATLANTIC SERVICE

It is announced by the Canadian Northern that their new trans-Atlantic service, the "Royal Line" will make its initial sailing on May 12, when the Royal Edward will sail for Montreal from Bristol, reaching here on the 18th or 19th, and starting back on the 26th. The other boat, the Royal George, will leave Bristol on May 26 and sail from Montreal on May 9.

Thereafter the service will be continued fortnightly between Bristol and Montreal, with Thursday as the sailing day. The Royal George and the Royal Edward are the Cairo and Heliopolis recently purchased from the Mediterranean service by Mackenzie & Mina, which have been

TARIFF WAR AVERTED

The tariff dispute between Canada and the United States has been amicably settled as the result of negotiations between President Taft and Hon. W. S. Fielding. The complete announcement will not be made until after THE GUIDE is on the press, but it is understood that the despatches sent from Washington credit Hon. Mr. Fielding with having made rather more extensive concessions than have been given, and when the official announcement is made it will be found that the list of items on which Canada will make tariff reductions will by no means include half of the French treaty list, and it is not altogether certain that this list has not been departed from. It is understood that any changes which have been made in the Canadian tariff will not be confined to the United States or even to the countries which now have the most favored nation arrangements with Canada. The net results of the negotiations will, therefore, be that the Canadian tariff will be slightly reduced on a small number of articles and that Canada will get benefit of the United States minimum tariff.

has been ground here. Henry P. Galaher, of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling company, also made a statement that Canadian wheat is not being ground here at present, but said that in future as a result of this order much of this wheat may be ground into flour here for the export trade.

Washington Statement

According to a Washington dispatch the flour millers of the northwest have secured the issuing of customs regulations by the treasury department which will permit profitable grinding of Canadian wheat in bonded warehouses in American milling centres. The new regulations are issued under the authority of the Payne tariff law. The lower price of Canadian wheat has induced several Minneapolis mills and one or two Buffalo concerns to ask for the promulgation of the new regulations. Wheat imported from Canada may be manufactured into flour and the drawback of duty allowed on flour exported from the country. The by-products, which have hitherto been the cause of the loss to millers of Canadian wheat, because they could not be withdrawn for sale in local markets, can be withdrawn from bonded warehouses under the new regulation upon payment of 20 per cent. duty on the original value.

ALBERTA HOUSE ADJOURNED FOR TWO MONTHS

The Alberta legislature adjourned Saturday, March 19, pending the judicial investigation of the Alberta and Great Waterways deal and from now until the end of May there will be more live campaigning in the different constituencies than has ever been seen in any real election in Alberta. Starting from the effort of the government and the followers of Hon. C. W. Cross to hearten up the government supporters by a firm backing

overhauled for the Atlantic trade and rechristened for the "Royal Line." It is expected they will prove the fastest on the Canadian route.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

The following figures indicate the manner in which the price of South African land warrants have advanced since last September as the result of assurance that the time for fulfilling the regulations would advance one year. The great proportion of this scrip is held by speculators.

1909	Jan. 21, 1910	1909	Jan. 21, 1910
Sept. 24	8515	Jan. 28	695
Oct. 8	515	Feb. 4	700
Nov. 5	530	Feb. 11	700
Dec. 3	560	Feb. 18	710
Dec. 10	650	Feb. 25	715
Dec. 24	715	March 4	715
		March 11	720
Jan. 10	690	March 18	775
Jan. 14	685	March 23	840

MANUFACTURE FENCES AT BRANDON

The Brandon Safe Lock Fence Co., is the name of a new company which has entered the western field this spring, with headquarters at Brandon, Man. They are placing on the market a line known as the "Safe Lock Woven Fence and Gates," and are handling all kinds of wire and fence tools.

The officers of the new organization are:

T. A. Pickard, president; O. W. Thompson, vice-president and sales manager; Geo. E. Abra, secretary-treasurer.

Kansas is said to have more dogs than sheep. Not such a dog-gone country after all!

REGINA'S GREAT WINTER FAIR

The Saskatchewan Winter Fair which was held for four days last week at Regina was crowned with success in every way. There was an exceptionally large entry in all classes, and the attendance was excellent. The strongest feature of the fair was undoubtedly the Clydesdales, of which there were over one hundred entries. There was also a fine showing in the cattle, sheep, swine and poultry departments. The judging was in the hands of such capable men as Professor Peters, F. H. Professor D. A. Gaumnitz, A. J. Hopkins and J. G. Barron. During the four days the fair was in progress papers were read on live topics of interest to breeders and there were practical judging demonstrations. Friday, the last day of the fair, was declared a public holiday in Regina, when the championship of the show was awarded.

The fair was opened on Tuesday by Hon. W. R. Matherwell, Minister of Agriculture, who reviewed the history of the annual fair and who stated that, during the past few years the number of entries had more than doubled, while in the case of sheep and horses, they were quadruple what they were in 1906. He said the time was not so very far distant when, with improved marketing conditions, the live stock industry would take its rightful place in the fore-front of Saskatchewan agriculture. President Sinton, of the fair board, extended a very hearty welcome to the visitors.

The championship of the show was won by Revelanta's Heir, owned by W. H. Bryce, of Arcola. This animal had previously taken first place in the class for four-year-old prize stallions. It was awarded first place as best stallion of any age, brought out by Traynor Bros. Royal Choice which carried with it the championship of the show, and the Gold medal presented by the Clydesdale Association of Great Britain and Ireland. The award was very popular and was greeted by loud cheers.

In the class for purebred Shorthorns P. M. Bredt and Sons' "Isabella 12th" was first in her class, securing the grand purebred championship and was winner of sweepstakes for the best animal at the fair, defeating the famous grand champion Aberdeen Angus steer of the Brandon fair. The Shorthorns as a whole were a splendid lot, while the Angus specimens were about as good as could be found anywhere. With regard to these latter, the judge, Professor Gaumnitz, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, remarked that they would be right among the best in Chicago. He said that the exhibits made one fact very evident, that western Canada was a country in which to develop good stock and there was every encouragement for farmers going more extensively into raising not only cattle, but sheep and hogs.

Champions

The championship for purebred steer or female was won by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, with a coming three-year-old heifer, "Pride of Cherokee." This animal was also successful in the grand championship for best grade steer or female, any age or breed, while Mr. McGregor carried off the championship for grade Aberdeen Angus steer or female, with a steer calved in 1908.

The C. P. R. special prize for the best export steer went to P. M. Bredt and Sons, while the Leader Cup special for best pair of fat cattle went to J. D. McGregor. In the herdmen's competition, Robert Brown, herdman for J. D. McGregor, secured the \$20 gold medal with 97 points.

In the sheep classes the grand championship for the best sheep, any age, purebred or grades, was won by R. M. Douglas, of Tantalion, Sask. The first prize for purebred, long wools, ewe or wether, lambed in 1909, was won by A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask., E. T. Skinner, of Indian Head, was first in the class for purebred medium and short wools, ewe or wether, lambed in 1909. The first prize for ewe or wether, lambed in 1908 went to William Harkness, of Hazelwood.

In the swine class the grand championship for the best sow, purebred or grade, fell to A. B. Potter, of Langbank. In the

Poland China classes for barrow or sow weighing not less than 175 pounds, or more than 225 pounds, there were only two entries shown, Jas. Stowe and Sons, of Davidson, capturing both prizes.

Clydesdale Champions

Thursday was probably the most popular at the winter fair, when the judging of the Clydesdales drew a goodly crowd to the auditorium. There is no doubt that the Clydesdale is firmly established in favor among the farming community. The exhibits, both in number and quality, were better than any other year.

There was an exceptionally fine showing for stallions foaled in 1907, and no less than seventeen went into the ring. The judge was Mr. Robert Ness, Sr., of Howick, Quebec, a well known importer of Clydesdales. He awarded the first prize to W. H. Bryce, of Arcola, with "Revelanta's Heir." The class for four-year-olds or over brought out three entries, but they were three good ones. The first award went to Traynor Bros., Condie, Maycross. Section 7 for fillies foaled in 1907 brought out five, Traynor Bros. again winning with Mona's Queen. R. H. Miller, of Lumsden, won first in Section 8 for fillies foaled in 1908 with Sturdy Rose, and in Section 9 for fillies foaled in 1909 the winners were P. M. Bredt and Sons with Firene.

Percheron Prize Winners

Messrs. Colquhoun and Beatty, of Brandon, were awarded the first prize for the best Percheron stallion of any age, and the prize for the best Canadian-bred Percheron mare, any age, was won by W. E. and R. C. Upper, of North Portal. Special A for the best American-bred stallion, any age, was won by Colquhoun and Beatty. Special B for the best American-bred mare, any age, 1 and 2 to W. E. and R. C. Upper. Special C champion stallion, open class, Colquhoun and Beatty. Special D, champion mares, open class, 1 and 2, H. C. Hutchins, Keeler.

There was glorious weather on Friday, the final day of the fair and the following were the awards in horse judging:

Class 1, section 1, in Clydesdales, for stallion foaled previous to January 1, 1906, 1, Traynor Bros., Condie, Royal Choice.

Section 2, for four-year-old stallions, brought out five, 1, Robert Sinton, Regina, Lord Paget.

Section 4, for stallions foaled in 1908, 1, A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden, Pride of Barmeal.

Section 5, for stallions foaled in 1909, 1, A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden, MacNaughton.

Clydesdale Specials

Clydesdale specials resulted as follows: Section 10, best three Clydesdales, male or female, any age, owned by one man and get of one sire, prize, Kings hotel cup. This was won by Robert Sinton, with three imported Everlasting colts.

Section 11—Best Clydesdale mare and two of her progeny. Progeny must have been foaled in Saskatchewan. In this section P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold, were the only exhibitors, but the string which they brought into the ring was one of which any man might feel justly proud. They consisted of mare Irene, the two-year-old colt Choice of Edenwold, by Choice Descent, Trene and yearling filly Firene by Baron Kerr.

Section 14—Best stallion, any age, bred in Canada, won by F. Y. Hassard, Deloraine, with McCameron, the horse that won the same class in Brandon.

Clydesdale Prize

Section 15—Best female, any age, for gold medal presented by Clydesdale Association of Great Britain and Ireland, brought out Traynor Bros.' Mayoress and Mona's Queen, T. H. Miller's Sturdy Rose and P. M. Bredt and Sons' Firene. The judge selected Mayoress for the championship.

Section 16—For the best female, any age, bred in Canada was won by P. M. Bredt and Sons with Irene.

Poultry Awards

Lieut.-Governor's cup, best breeding pen of Plymouth Rocks—First, H. H. Willis, Boharm.

Grand challenge cup, best Buff Orpington cock—First, Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin.

Seymour Green cup, best pen of any variety—George Wood, Holland, Man. Moosomin challenge shield, best cock-

and three pullets of any one variety—W. H. Gee, Regina.

Regina challenge cup, best male and three females in Wyandottes—T. A. McInnis, Regina.

CANADA'S GERMAN TRADE

A number of those who are interested in German-Canadian business relations have established in Berlin a "Canada House." The purpose of this is to provide a central information bureau concerning all things Canadian; to distribute literature—which will be translated here into German if desired—relating to the various provinces, cities and towns of Canada; to make known the agricultural, industrial and other conditions and to call attention to the business opportunities offered and to the enterprises established or in contemplation; to furnish moreover a medium for trade inquiries between the two countries. Statistical and other information relative to the German market for Canadian products will be prepared and from time to time sent out. Many of the Canadian official publications, as well as trade journals, will be kept for purposes of general reference, and visiting Canadians are invited to make use of the facilities offered. It will be a Canadian publicity bureau, in the widest sense of the word, and will assist in establishing business connections and in promoting commercial intercourse between Canada and Germany. A permanent exhibition, on a small scale, of the principal Canadian products, with a display of photographs and other views, forms part of the plan.

On the first of this month a provisional arrangement went into effect under which the Canadian surtax upon German goods is removed and the most important Canadian products are admitted into Germany under the rates of the German

building can be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Mr. Atwood declares that the line will be completed to Churchill in two years. "The people need not worry," he said, "We have come to build the road and we will do it. We have plenty of capital and there will be no delay." The company is composed wholly of British capitalists and the charter under which they were working was granted twenty-one months ago and renewed a year ago. The company is known as the Hudson Bay and Pacific Company. A. J. Spicer, London, England, the chief promoter, who owns fifty per cent. of the capital invested, has left England and is now on his way to Prince Albert.

EIGHTEEN STREAMS OF MOLTEN LAVA

Thousands of people, rendered homeless by the new eruption of Mount Etna, which bids fair to be the most destructive of modern times, are fleeing toward Catania, the scene rivaling that of fifteen months ago, when that city became the refuge of many of Messina's earthquake sufferers.

With characteristic religious zeal, the people first tried to check the flow of lava by the interposition of holy images and relics. The eruption increased in violence March 25, six new craters opening in the side of the mountain.

A stream of molten lava fifty feet deep and a half mile wide, is now sweeping down the southern slope of the mountain at a rate of 1,300 feet an hour. It has already covered nine miles of the slope and destroyed, either in part or in whole, the villages of Borello, Belpasse, San Leo, Rinazzi, Copello and Albanello. Nicolosi escaped destruction by the fact that the town is shut in by hills.

THEY WILL PROBE TO THE BOTTOM

As the result of the strenuous agitation of the stockbreeders of Manitoba for an investigation of conditions that are causing a decline of this industry, the Manitoba government has appointed a live stock commission which will make an exhaustive inquiry into all phases of the subject. They will decide upon the feasibility of public abattoirs, of a chilled meat trade, and the best plan for securing stock yards and improving conditions. The three commissioners appointed by the government are Messrs. A. M. Campbell, of Stonewall; Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, and R. A. C. Manning, of Winnipeg.

conventional or special tariff. This arrangement is expected, will be soon followed by a definitive commercial treaty between the two countries. Under these circumstances it is believed, that the present time offers a favorable opportunity for the establishment of an institution such as is here described.

It is important that the management should know as soon as possible how far it can depend upon the assistance and co-operation of those persons and business houses, as well as of those municipal and other bodies in Canada that may feel an interest in this institution. To this end correspondence is invited, and any and all proposals and suggestions will be gladly received and inquiries answered.

The manager of "Canada House," J. J. Blakeslee, lately made an extensive trip through Canada as the English adviser to the German-Canadian Economic Association, through whose efforts it is in large part due that a better commercial understanding between the countries has at length been brought about. Temporary offices have been opened at 58 Friedrich Str., Berlin, Germany, to which all communications should be addressed.

PRIVATE COMPANY WILL BUILD RAILROAD TO HUDSON BAY

G. Atwood, chief engineer of the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway Company, arrived in Prince Albert, Sask., March 29, from London, England, and stated that survey work would be commenced as soon as possible on the line to the Bay. W. H. May has been in Prince Albert all winter keeping the English capitalists who have formed this new company in touch with the situation. He and Mr. Atwood stated that a number of engineers would arrive from England this week to commence the work. Mr. Atwood, en route from the old country came via New York where he conferred with A. J. Taylor, the contractor for the road. He said that Taylor would also come to Prince Albert and bring with him the construction outfit so that the work of

the lava surrounds the hills, however, and most of the people of the town have fled.

Eighteen craters are pouring out their columns of sulphurous vapor, stones, cinders and lava. These separate streams run together at a point a few miles down the slope.

The ruin of farms and the destruction of homes have impoverished the entire section.

Dams Are Swept Away

The government engineers tried in vain today to divert the course of the lava streams by building dams and digging ditches, but the onrush of the molten flood swept away the improvised obstacles.

Four detachments of soldiers were dispatched to the scene to superintend the work of evacuating the threatened towns.

HE GOT THE HOMESTEAD

With a mattress, a good supply of blankets, a stock of the latest magazines, and an arrangement with a local restaurant to supply his meals, G. M. Willan, a well-known insurance agent and hockey player of Red Deer, on Sunday, March 20, took up his residence on the porch of the Dominion lands office at Red Deer, and camped there until Tuesday, March 29, when a certain quarter section, two miles from Erskin, became available for homesteading purposes. Willan was none too soon for less than half an hour after he had taken up his place another applicant walked in, but seeing Willan occupying first place, decided not to stay.

WIRELESS ON LAKE SUPERIOR

Within a very short time it will be impossible for boats to get out of wireless communication on Lake Superior if they are equipped with operators. On the first trip out of Duluth harbor, by the Booth steamer Moore, which will leave next Sunday, there will be carried to Washington harbor, Isle Royale, a wireless outfit which will be installed there. When this

is installed every point on the largest of fresh water lakes will be covered and a boat carrying equipment cannot get beyond reach of communication with land. Soon the Canadian government will give a license for a tower at Port Arthur and then the list will be complete. There are at present stations at Grand Marais, Sault Ste. Marie, Calumet, Marquette and Duluth.

PENSION FOR FRENCH WORKING MEN

The French senate on March 21, by a vote of 280 to 3, passed the workmen's pension bill. This marks the end of a legislative struggle extending over four years, and of a political agitation in France reaching back to 1892. The plan involves contributions from three sources for the creation of the pension fund. First, obligatory yearly contributions from wage earners amounting to nine francs for men, six francs for women and four and a half francs from minors; second, the contribution of the employer, which equals that of the wage earner; and third, the contribution of the state.

Even the experts differ regarding the state's payment, but the generally accepted figure is 180,000,000 francs (\$30,000,000) for the first year, the amount decreasing until the scheme works annually, when it will be about 125,000,000 francs. The beneficiaries are to draw their pensions at the age of sixty-five or after thirty years of service, with certain diminutions. The full pension at the lowest unit of contribution will be 411 francs a year, except for farm laborers, whose contribution and pension are slightly inferior.

GREAT WATERWAYS

INVESTIGATION OPENED

Scores of Witnesses Called

On March 29 at 10 o'clock the investigation into the agreement between the Alberta and Great Waterways railway and the provincial government, a debate on which precipitated a most serious political crisis, opened in the legislative chambers before a royal commission of three, Mr. Justice Scott (chairman), Mr. Justice Beek and Mr. Justice Harvey, all of Edmonton.

The investigation, it is expected, will reveal all in connection with the charges which have been made regarding the sale of the bonds of the company, in which several officials of the company were alleged to have received a rake-off. The insurgents state their counsel will produce sensational evidence. The railway officials and the government say they are obligated to have the investigation and that there is nothing sensational to reveal.

Array of Legal Talent

The official counsel of the commission is Messrs. W. L. Walsh, K.C., of Calgary, formerly of the Yukon and Orangeville, Ont., one of the prominent lawyers of the province, and L. M. Johnstone, of Lethbridge, another prominent member of the provincial bar. In addition to these, H. B. Bennett, of Calgary, the member of the legislature who made a bitter attack upon the Waterways deal, will represent the interests of the insurgents, and he will be assisted by H. B. Parlee, a member of the firm of Boyle and Parlee, of Edmonton, P. J. Nolan, of Calgary, one of the ablest lawyers in the west, will represent the interests of the government, assisted by O. M. Biggar, of Edmonton, a member of the attorney general's law firm.

Scores of Witnesses Called

Witnesses have been summoned from all over the province and any individual who has been in anyway connected prominently with the deal will be brought to the stand. The chief officials of the railway company, the heads of government departments, the superintendents of the local telegraph office, will be the first to appear and give evidence.

An inspector visiting a certain school asked the scholars of the lower form a few questions on the definitions of geography. One of the questions was: "What is the basin of a river?" A painful silence ensued; when suddenly a smart youngster, wishing to keep up the reputation of his form, blurted out: "Please, sir, it is the place where the river washes itself in!" There were no more questions asked that day.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Steady Markets

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, MARCH 28, 1910)

For another week our markets have held very steady, wheat having varied not more than three-quarters of a cent at any time. The demand for cash wheat has been fair with a little better enquiry for No. 3 Nor. for shipment at the opening. This grade does not seem as plentiful as a year ago. Indications are that navigation will open between April 15 and April 20.

Oat receipts have continued very heavy and the market in consequence has been depressed about one-half cent.

The quick disappearance of the snow and the drying up of the roads will result in many farmers continuing to market their grain for a week or two yet before seeding.

Flax has had a sensational advance, 7c, one day and a decline of 4c, another day. We believe exceedingly high prices will be paid for flax for seed this spring. Export demand has been lacking, chiefly owing to the Easter holidays.

Liverpool Market Letter

(BY PROCTER & CO., LIVERPOOL, MARCH 15, 1910)

The market has taken on a much firmer tone during the past week, and futures show an advance of 1 1/4d. to 2d. per cwt. A fair trade has been done in cargoes of Plate and Australian, but the demand apparently was not very extensive and appears to be satisfied for the moment. First arrivals of Plate wheat are now coming to hand, and the quality is extremely poor—much thin, light-weight wheat—the berry being very small. The arrivals so far are insufficient to judge the crop upon, but they certainly indicate a small crop. Russia.—Offers from this source are about 1/2 above the U.K. parity, and the wheat is held with great steadiness. There is, however, a fair amount offering for April shipment, but it is possible holders may maintain their firm attitude until the wheat begins to move after opening of navigation. The weather has turned colder, and the country is without snow-cover, and in some districts there are fears of crop damage, but it is too early to say definitely whether damage has been done or not.

France.—There are occasional reports of unsatisfactory conditions of the growing crop, but they do not amount to much, and evidently they are not thought much of in France as the Paris market does not advance.

Germany.—There are no complaints about the crops.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

(BY H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP, MARCH 18, 1910)

Wheat is closing in New York 1 cent higher and in Chicago 1/2 cent higher on May and 1/2 cent lower on July.

The market has opened much steadier this evening and has been ruling firm during the whole week on review.

This sudden change to the better is not surprising after the long spell of apathy and abstention displayed on the part of buyers, both in the U.K. and on the continent.

The stimulating facts have been news of cold weather in Russia and Roumania and continuous bad crop reports from Kansas, but we are rather inclined to believe that it is much too early to attach such a great importance to crop news just now, the more so as one must not forget that in Russia the spring crop means about two-thirds of the total.

We rather explain the better markets by the legitimate revival of the demand, what, as said above, cannot be surprising after the great pause we have experienced the last weeks. After all, wheat has had a good setback and has come down now to a level which can certainly be called reasonable, not being very far from the lowest point we had in the period of greatest depression caused by the overwhelming Russian shipments during the fall. Of course, the large stocks in Russia will always remain a certain check to a decided advance, but we do not believe that Russia will be such a willing seller as before, as long as farmers cannot make themselves a positive idea about the prospects of their future crop, which will not be possible before the months of May and June. On the contrary, our own reports say that the Russian farmers and exporters are quite sure about their position in the world market, knowing that their fine qualities will be greatly needed this year, considering the wretched qualities of the Plate crop and the unsatisfactory condition of German wheats.

Now, people say that the low Plate qualities are just a bearish element, but we state that the Plate wheats arriving are absorbed by the consumption much more easily than we expected some weeks ago. Besides, all experienced grain merchants will admit that, with a view on the low Argentine qualities there cannot be any important quantity available neither, and shipments are likely to fall off ere long.

In fact, the official government report has reduced the estimation of the exportable surplus to 10,000,000 qrs., and we know this source has been rather optimistic. We are rather inclined to believe in the private reports estimating the exportable surplus to be only seven or eight million quarters. The fleet of big Australian "Dreadnoughts" is certainly not quite a bullish element, but all cargoes arriving off coast are so easily disposed of that we do not expect any pressure from this side, the loss so as the qualities are very good and find ready buyers on both sides of the channel. It is true Indian prospects remain very good, but after the fine crop of last year Indian farmers seem not disposed to sell at the actual level of prices, still expecting a repetition of last year's bulges, caused by Mr. Patten's victory, which enabled them to fetch prices, which India has never expected before. Besides, these wheats will only be at consumers' disposal in three months or so and in the meantime our consumptive demand is bound to improve, with the start of the field works and after the long abstention, bakers' reserves are said to have come down to a very moderate figure. To sum up, we can only repeat that we think to have seen the worst, but we should still advise prudence for shipments far ahead, as more than ever, the world will be easily influenced by more or less favorable crop news.

Maize is decidedly firmer on the week, especially for forward Plates; it is said that the Argentine crop is much delayed owing to unfavorable weather, which resulted in a better demand for this description at about 3d. to 6d. over last week. European has also had a better inquiry with a good business passing for near shipments. Stocks are by no means large and gradually diminishing, although maize is at a high level, we believe in the maintenance of present values for the next two months to come.

Barley, oats and rye are unchanged.

Linseed.—Closing strong and fairly active, prices showing an advance on the week of about 3 per cent. for Plate and 4 per cent. for Indian descriptions. Linseed oil having advanced about 3 per cent., speculative buying has been encouraged by improved consumptive demand, the latter being still rather moderate as compared with the quan-

tities taken up by speculators. With continued moderate shipments, a great reserve on the part of India and higher prices asked by Argentine whenever serious buyers come forward, the situation must be called very strong indeed, and in present markets it would be risky to foretell what prices are likely to be in the next few weeks. American markets are very steady, without any important fluctuations either way.

Liverpool General Market Report

(CORN TRADE NEWS, TUESDAY, MARCH 15)

Wheat cargoes are firm with a fair demand. Pacific coast cargoes.—39/6 (approx. \$1.18 1/2) asked for 14,000 qrs. White Walls, Oct. 30/8 (approx. \$1.17 1/2) asked for 16,000 qrs. Red Walls, Dec.

Australian wheat cargoes.—39/- (approx. \$1.17) asked for 14,000 qrs. South Vict., March. 39/8 (approx. \$1.16 1/2) wanted for a steamer of New South Wales, March shipment. Parcels to Liverpool for Feb.-March, March-April are held at 38/- (approx. \$1.14).

Russian wheat cargoes are quiet at about unchanged rates. Azoff-Black Sea, March-April, offers at 39/6 to 40/6 (approx. \$1.18 1/2 to \$1.21 1/2).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—38/9 and 37/3 (approx. \$1.16 1/2 and \$1.11 1/2) for 4,500 tons part Entre Rios and part Rosafe, just sailed. 37/6 (approx. \$1.18 1/2) asked for 4,500 tons Barusso, mid-Feb., B/L. 36/9 (approx. \$1.10 1/2) asked in London for parcels of Barusso, 62 lbs., afloat. 36/9 (approx. \$1.10 1/2) for Feb.-March.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are very steady with a quiet trade at late rates. Parcels to London are firm but quiet.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (incl. L'p'l.) Afloat	38/10	approx. \$1.16
No. 1 Nor. Man. March-April	39/3	" 1.17
No. 2 Nor. Man. March-April	38/7 1/2	" 1.15
No. 3 Nor. Man. March-April	38/1 1/2	" 1.14
No. 1 Nor. Man. (incl. Ldn.) March-April	40/-	" 1.20
No. 2 Nor. Man. March-April	39/6	" 1.18 1/2
No. 3 Nor. Man. March-April	39/-	" 1.17

Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet. Old crop, the turn dearer, but new favors buyers.

Choice White Kurrachee May-June 7/8 approx. \$1.10 2-3

No. 2 Club Calcutta April-May 7/10 " 1.12 4-5

Choice White Kurrachee Feb.-March 40/- approx. \$1.20

Choice White Kurrachee May-June 38/3 " 1.14

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.		
4,737 tons Rosafe	Sold on Cont.	36/7 approx. \$1.09
FRIDAY, MARCH 11.		
15,000 qrs. South Aust.	B/L, 28/1	38/9 " 1.16 1/2
SATURDAY, MARCH 12.		
9,500 qrs. New South Wales		38/7 1/2 " 1.15 1/2

SALES OF PARCELS

(LIVERPOOL)

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Arrived	38/4 1/2 approx. \$1.15 1/2
MONDAY, MARCH 14.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	March	39/5 " 1.17 1/2
TUESDAY, MARCH 15.		
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	38/1 1/2 " 1.14 1/2

(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.		
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	38/9 approx. \$1.16 1/2
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/6 " 1.18 1/2
FRIDAY, MARCH 11.		
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	March	39/- " 1.17
SATURDAY, MARCH 12.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	March	39/10 1/2 " 1.19 1/2
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	March 15, April	39/4 1/2 " 1.19 1/2
3,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	March-April	38/6 " 1.15 1/2
MONDAY, MARCH 14.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Arrived	40/- " 1.20

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
Mar. 25	106 1/2	35 1/2	214
Mar. 24	106 1/2	35 1/2	214
Mar. 26	106 1/2	35 1/2	211
Mar. 29	106 1/2	34 1/2	208

Liverpool Spot Cash

(CORN TRADE NEWS, MARCH 15)

Australian	8/4 1/2	approx. \$1.20 3-5
Blue Stem	8/4	" 1.20
1 Nor. Man.	8/5	" 1.21 1-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/3 1/2	" 1.19 3-5
3 Nor. Man.	8/3	" 1.18 4-5
4 Nor. Man.	7/11 1/2	" 1.14 3-5
Durum	7/8	" 1.10 2-5
Choice White Karach—		
Cleaned terms	8/1 1/2	approx. \$1.17
Ord. terms	7/11 1/2	" 1.14 5-5
2 Hard Winter	8/3 1/2	" 1.19 3-5
Barusso	8/5 1/2	" 1.21 4-5
Barusso	8/2 1/2	" 1.18 1-5
Russian	8/1 1/2	" 1.17

World's Shipments

Total wheat shipments, 9,120,000 bu-

shels, previous week, 9,512,000, last year

8,504,000 bushels. Comparison by coun-

tries is as follows:

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
America	1,368,000	2,032,000	1,792,000
Russia	3,432,000	2,360,000	1,032,000
Danube	128,000	360,000	288,000
India	280,000	240,000	24,000
Argentina	1,894,000	1,712,000	3,512,000
Australia	1,800,000	2,432,000	1,592,000
Various	128,000	176,000	64,000
Corn	1,804,000	1,772,000	2,361,000

Sample Market Prices

Table listing market prices for various types of wheat, corn, and oats, including prices per bushel and per car.

Stockyard Receipts

Table showing stockyard receipts for cattle, hogs, and sheep, including counts and dispositions.

Canadian Visible

Table listing Canadian visible grain prices for wheat, oats, and barley from various locations like Ft. William and Pt. Arthur.

Primary Receipts and Shipments

Table comparing primary receipts and shipments for wheat and corn, showing data for today and last year.

Comparative Visible

Table comparing visible grain stocks for wheat, corn, and oats, showing last week, previous week, and last year's data.

Stocks in Terminals

Table showing stocks in terminals for wheat, corn, and oats, including total stocks and specific grades.

Flour

Table listing flour prices from various mills, including Royal Household, Mount Royal, and others.

Rolled Oats

Table showing prices for rolled oats in different sack sizes (80-lb, 40-lb, 20-lb, 8-lb).

Feed

Table listing prices for various feedstuffs like bran, shorts, and chopped feeds.

Hay

Table showing hay prices and quotations for different types of hay like Native Hay and Timothy.

Potatoes

Text stating that potato quotations remain at 30 to 35 cents a bushel in car load lots.

Hides, Tallow and Wool

Table listing prices for hides, tallow, and wool, including green frozen hides and dry plint butcher hides.

Dressed Poultry

Text explaining that Winnipeg retailers quote prices for dressed poultry based on producer rates.

Dressed Meat

Text stating that Winnipeg retail butchers offer prices for dressed meats shipped in good clean shape.

Butter and Eggs

Text noting a sharp decline in egg prices and butter receipts during the past week.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Text reporting on live stock quotations in Winnipeg, mentioning stockyards and prices for various animals.

Swine

Text discussing high prices for swine and the impact of being culminated on sales.

British Live Stock

Text reporting on British live stock prices, mentioning John Rogers & Co. and cattle market conditions.

Montreal Live Stock

Text detailing Montreal live stock prices, including receipts and prices for prime heaves and other animals.

Chicago Live Stock

Text providing Chicago live stock prices, including receipts and prices for hogs, cattle, and sheep.

SHEEP A NECESSITY ON EVERY FARM

Article discussing the necessity of sheep on farms, highlighting their value for wool and meat.

Cheap Production

Text discussing cheap production methods in agriculture, particularly regarding sheep and cattle.

Text stating that the strongest bulls on cattle prospects are the men who are putting up a lot of money for thin steers to feed.

Text mentioning that all of this spring pig crop will be needed and again in the fall the country will welcome a much greater crop.

Text noting that Kansas has a farmer who has so much respect for his hogs since they went to \$11.00 a hundred that he addresses them as "Mr."

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

Text discussing the live stock industry, mentioning the abnormally high price for meat products and the impact on farmers.

Text stating that the surest way of getting a requisite amount of meat for the table these days is to dig up a long price for it.

Text noting that when the country again grows a big pile of hogs it will then be time to think of lower prices.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM MARCH 23-29, INCLUSIVE

Large table providing detailed quotations for wheat, barley, oats, and flour, including prices for different grades and quantities.

G. G. G. CO. LTD.

BONDED

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NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS



WHY ARE OUR RECEIPTS OF GRAIN INCREASING so rapidly?--We are practically doubling our business every succeeding year, and our receipts are still on the increase; what does it all mean?

We have our own sampling and grading experts to check the Government grading of all cars Consigned To Us.
We have a Claims Department to protect your interests against the railroads and other concerns.
We handle the volume of business and by being able to sell large lots of grain we can often secure prices considerably above market quotations.
We are all grain growers and our interests are your interests. All that remains as profits from the charge of handling the grain goes back to the farmer.

Ship Us a Car and You Will See.

Have You a Share In

Our Company? This is a Farmers' Co-Operative Company and we want to have all the Farmers with us in this Movement. NOW is the best time of the year to purchase Stock. All money received on Stock before April 30th will bear dividends from the whole business year, ending June 30th. Write for fuller particulars at once or send in your application.

The Farmers' Headquarters When you are in the City don't fail to call at our office. After April 1st we shall have moved from our old offices, 445 Main Street, to the Keewayden Block on Portage Avenue, East. You are always welcome and we will be pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade in general. Make use of Your Own Company; that is what we are here for.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

NOTE--Alberta Farmers will please Address Us to Calgary

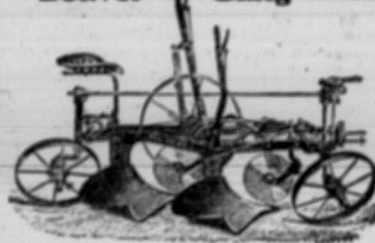
MANITOBA

New Jewel Gang



BUILT entirely of steel and malleable iron—has great strength and durability. The frame, beams, bails, axles and braces are of high carbon steel—the frame will stand the severest tests which a plow of this kind will ever have to undergo. Steel wheels have long removable dust-proof bearings with large wearing surfaces insuring long life and small cost for repairs. With hard oil these bearings require very little attention. Land wheel is large and fitted with cushion spring to absorb shocks. This plow is equipped with a high lift attachment, which is worked by the foot, leaving both the driver's hands free to manage the horses. A special device locks the plows up when raised from the ground and locks them down when set for work. This locking device can be arranged to enable the bottoms to raise up when striking an obstruction, a great advantage in stony land. The plow gang is made with 12 in. or 14 in. bottoms, cut. & breaker or stubble (interchangeable.)

Beaver Gang



FURROW and rear wheels are connected and controlled from the pole. By this arrangement the plow is easily guided when working or turning at the ends. The levers are so placed that they are easily reached by the operator. It is light of draft, strongly built, and can be worked by anyone. The plow is easily raised by means of lever and spring lift. The frame is after the style of the Empire, and has all the features of the high-lift gang, but is much lighter in weight. For 1916 all Beaver Gangs are fitted with steel and malleable standards which are unbreakable.

**REDUCE
YOUR
PLOWING
EXPENSES**

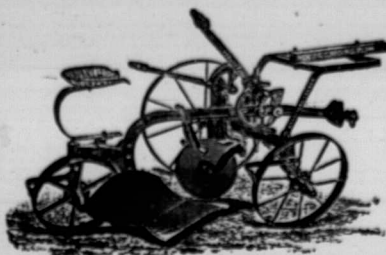
SEE THE
COCKSHUTT DEALER

WE wish to emphasize two exclusive "Cockshutt" features: (1) That all our gang and sulky plows are made of the heaviest soft centre steel—much heavier than other makes, and (2) That we also furnish rod breaker boards for breaking in place of ordinary breaker boards; and as these boards are interchangeable, extra rod bottoms are not needed. You always get more for your money when you buy Cockshutt implements.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **WINNIPEG**
BRANDON / REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

THE two plows shown below are specially adapted for hard work. They will clean in any soil, and being equipped with extra large wheels, and dustproof bearings, they are light of draft. This is just the time when you should be on the look out for a reliable plow and you cannot do better than write for a Cockshutt Catalogue at once. It will save you money and no matter what implement you select you will find it stamped with "Cockshutt" quality—the best in Canada.

J. G. C. Riding Plow Put this plow on tough and rough prairie land and it will break the sod as clean as a whistle. It is equally good for stubble work. Notice our new large land wheel—this ensures easy running. The axle swivels on a king-bolt; a great advantage in rough land. The location of the seat enables the driver to see the turning furrow, resulting in the best work. The operator's weight is placed to assist the bottom in staying in hard and rough ground. Bottom can be easily raised or lowered to its work by means of our eccentric lifting device. Can be furnished with 14, 16 or 18 in. breaker or stubble bottom, rolling colters, and tripletrees. Regulated to cut from 3 to 8 inches deep. Can be furnished with rod breaker boards for breaking in place of ordinary breaker boards; the rod and ordinary breaker boards are interchangeable, so extra rod bottoms are not required.



SEE THE
COCKSHUTT DEALER

**PLOW
BETTER
QUICKER
AND
EASIER**

New Jewel Sulky This plow is built entirely of steel and malleable iron. The frame is a model of strength. The steel wheels have long, removable dustproof bearings, with large wearing surfaces, insuring long life and small cost for repairs and by using hard oil will require practically no attention. The plow bottom is set firmly in the ground by touching the foot lever, and once set for work will never vary. A long controlling rod connects furrow and rear wheels and works automatically. Can be fitted with 14 in. and 13 in. breaker and stubble bottoms, rolling colters and tripletrees. This plow can also be furnished with interchangeable rod breaker boards for breaking.

