

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE RECIPROCITY ARRANGEMENTS

The proposed new tariff arrangements with the United States will prove of much benefit to the people of Canada generally. Its chief weakness is that it does not go far enough. Manufactured goods are still to have very high protection, for which the consumer must continue to pay. There is still hope for some relief during the present session of parliament by an increase in the British preference. Every friend of the Canadian people in the House of Commons should take a firm stand for lowering the duty on British imports. If Congress ratifies the new tariff, one more step will have been made towards democracy in Canada. There are still many steps to go. Only by every man putting his shoulder to the wheel will progress continue.

FEB. 8, 1911

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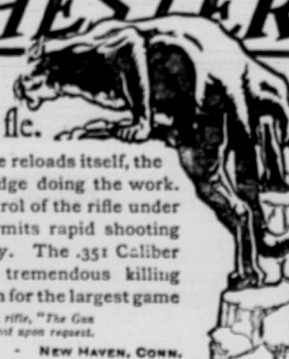
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ENGLISH LEADER'S VIEWS

London, England, February 6. — In the course of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the house of commons, the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States came up for discussion. Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the opposition, said that the agreement, if carried out, would have far-reaching results, and must lead to disastrous consequences. "After thirty years," he said, "of vain endeavor to induce statesmen here to see eye to eye with them, Canadian statesmen have turned toward the south and entered into an agreement with another great country. If this policy reaches its fruition I shall look upon it as a great disaster."

Premier Asquith, in his reply, said he was perfectly certain that the imperial government could do nothing to prevent the natural trend of events. A levelling of the tariff walls between Canada and the United States, he declared, was inevitable.

In the house of lords, Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition, said that Canada's proposed treaty was the most momentous departure in the history of that country's relations to the British Empire. It meant a considerable diminution, possibly, of the preference within the British Empire and of the advantages enjoyed by British trade under the preference now given by Canada. It meant also the deflection of Canada's wheat supplies to the United States. The whole history of the Empire, he feared might be altered if the great dominions were encouraged to develop not along national and imperial lines, but according to geographical conditions.

The Earl of Crewe, colonial secretary and leader of the government minority in the house of lords, mentioned the agreement briefly. He said he saw in it nothing that would have any effect upon the ties between Canada and the Mother Country. Speaking with reference to the coming imperial conference, he expressed the hope that the gathering would be less strenuous socially than its predecessors.

Dr. Hinger, in the commons, said that having spent half his life in the colonies, he profoundly regretted that the reciprocity agreement was not mentioned in the king's speech. He urged immediate and drastic action before the ratification of the pact, otherwise the future historian might describe the negotiations of the treaty as the first act of the drama of the passing of the British Empire.

Blames British Politicians

London, February 6.—Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, at a Unionist dinner, said the Canadian statesmen had lost in the reciprocity negotiations. "The people I am disposed to blame, the people I blame, are the British politicians, who, decade after decade, have turned a deaf ear to our Canadian brethren," said Mr. Balfour. "Canadians not merely preached preference, but practiced it. We enjoyed it, profited by it, gained by it, but gave nothing in return save the empty expression of goodwill. The result is what had often been prophesied. The fault does not lie with Canadians, but lies with Westminster. However, while there is life there is hope. The party in Canada maintaining the old policy is still strong. Our primary duty is to let all those agreeing with us on either side of the Atlantic know that our faith is unwavering and unchanged, and that we do not mean to abandon the imperial ideal."

E. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., following Mr. Balfour, said none blamed the Canadians "who turned to a nation wiser than ourselves, whose politicians were more courteous."

Ramsay Macdonald, in the commons, said the imperial conference ought to be a real beginning in an imperial understanding between the Mother Country and the colonies. He denounced Balfour's statement about the disastrous consequences of the reciprocity treaty. If this was the statement of a "Big Englander," personally in the interests of the Empire, goodwill and national unity, he would wish inclusion among the "Little Englanders."

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief - G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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

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

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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NORMAL FOR BRANDON

Brandon, Feb. 6.—A sensation was created here this morning when the announcement was made that the provincial government had closed a deal for the purchase of a splendid site for a new normal school to be built here this year. The site purchased is occupied by two blocks between Tenth and Twelfth streets, and Queens and Hill avenues, just east of the fair grounds. The purchase price is about \$17,000, and the building and equipment will cost \$50,000. The site is on the Patmore estate, one of the best reed properties in the city, for many years, and is a most desirable situation. The new school will be erected on a pretty hill facing the north, while the site seems large for a building, the extra land has been secured to permit of ornamental grounds. While plans for the new school have not yet been decided upon, it is stated that the building will be one of the best equipped institutions of the kind in the Dominion. It will contain, as well as the regular school rooms, a large drill hall and spacious quarters for manual training and domestic science on the grounds. There will also be erected a small one-room model of a rural school, in which young teachers will be given practical experience in school work.

NO MORE TRIBUTE

Editor Guide:—The manufacturers are like the people of Algiers, they expected all people who entered their harbors to pay tribute to them. It is time the tillers of the soil, like the American admiral, advise them that "we have millions for defense and not another cent for tribute." The stock argument of the manufacturers is mostly that if the tariff is lowered all manner of manufacturers will go to smash and chaos reign everywhere. Ever since the time government was instituted (for the manufacturers) the farmers have been paying tribute and still they have been able to exist. The manufacturers ought to be able to live on a lower tariff when they are not asked to pay tribute.

J. M. GILBERTSON
Gilby, Alta.

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Editor, Guide:—I think there ought to be a law passed that any lady over 18 years of age should be entitled to a homestead, 160 acres the same as a man has. As there are so many families of girls in the East that can hardly make a living, whereby if they came up here where they would find some way of improving it. In fact a lot of the lonely bachelors would help them and they would help the bachelors and it would help a lot of the old men in the East if their daughters could take land as they are getting too old to support them. It would save a lot of time and money with the girls and boys.

JAS. E. BUNCE,
Unity, Sask.

CONSERVATIVE ELECTED

At a by-election held in Russell (Man.), constituency, F. Y. Newton, Roblin, Conservative, was elected over William Valens, Binscarth, Liberal, by a majority of 251.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 8th, 1911

FARMERS ARE FAVORABLE

Opinions have been freely expressed on the proposed reciprocal tariff arrangements. There is strong opposition showing in many quarters. It is apparent that the new schedule must be taken as a whole or not at all, if anything is to be done during the present session of parliament. This being the case, the farmers are certainly in favor of accepting it. It does not give all they asked, and more must be given at next session. But if the proposed arrangements are completed on both sides of the line and the British preference is substantially increased during the present session, the farmers may consider they have done a good year's work.

FREE TRADE MANUFACTURERS

In this issue we are publishing a number of exceedingly interesting letters sent us by British manufacturers in reply to a request for their reasons for favoring free trade. These reasons are given by business men, and are reasons of dollars and cents, in which sentiment plays no part. The British manufacturer finds that under free imports he secures his raw material and his machinery more cheaply than manufacturers in any other part of the world. He has the whole world to draw from and he buys where he can buy cheapest. Under free imports the shipping industry of England leads, and the commerce of the world is largely carried on by means of British ships. Her ships bring from the farthest ends of the earth raw material to be manufactured in her mills. Protection would fetter her shipping industry, would increase the cost of production to all manufacturers, and would cripple industrial England. Free imports make the price of food less and hence wages are lower, because the cost of living is lower than in protectionist countries. British manufacturers buy cotton grown in the Southern States as cheaply as do the cotton manufacturers in the Northern States, due to unreasonable freight rates exacted from the home manufacturer. British workmen pay less for their flour made from Western Canadian wheat than do the people who grow the wheat. The same applies to several other Canadian food stuffs, another example of unfair conditions to the Canadian but very favorable to the Britisher. A large number of manufactured articles from Canada and the United States are sold in Britain more cheaply than at home. British manufacturers do not believe in making anything which they can buy more cheaply, no matter from whom they buy. Sentiment does not enter into the transaction. They do not care what peoples of the earth provide the raw or manufactured material so long as the prices are right. The result to the British manufacturer has been that under the exceedingly favorable circumstances of free imports they are able to manufacture at the lowest possible cost, and to compete with ease with the protected manufacturers in their own markets all over the world. Britain undoubtedly has her economic troubles, but her system of free imports does not appear to be responsible for them. The benefit of free imports of raw material more than off-sets the benefit which would be derived from the protection on the manufactured articles. Why do not our Canadian manufacturers take a lesson from their British brethren? The Canadian manufacturers say they must have protection be-

cause they pay duty upon their raw material. Then why cannot they reduce the duty upon raw material and at the same time upon the finished product? The benefit will be decidedly in favor of the consumer. The farmers will be glad to go hand in hand with the Canadian manufacturers in demanding free imports of raw material and at the same time free imports of manufactured goods into which such raw material enters. But here at once is the difficulty. Iron and steel enter largely into the manufacture of agricultural implements, and the iron and steel interests of Canada are very wealthy and very powerful. They protest at once against any reduction in the duty upon their products. Though they are heavily protected by the tariff and have been bonused by millions from the public treasury, they still cry "infant industry" and demand more assistance. The iron and steel interests are powerful factors in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and they stand shoulder to shoulder with the other manufacturers to retain the protective tariff. Probably the duty on agricultural implements is more burdensome to the Western farmers because it is more apparent, but it is not heavier than the tariff burden upon numerous other articles such as woollens, cottons and leather. However, in the case of agricultural implements manufactured in Canada, we see them sold more cheaply in England than at home, and we also have seen cases where they are sold more cheaply in the United States also, even against the high American tariff. No manner of reasoning can make this right. The Canadian people are as a rule sensible people and they cannot see any patriotism in paying more for a Canadian made article than for an article made somewhere else. They believe that the Canadian manufacturer who can compete with the world in Britain, and who in many cases can compete with the American manufacturers on their own ground, should be able to stand without protection. The Canadian manufacturers tell us that high freight rates militate against their business. Then why do not the Canadian manufacturers join with the Canadian consumers in demanding that the freight rates on the Canadian railways be made right? Some of the Canadian manufacturers have declared that the farmers are selfish in their demands for low tariff and that the statements made by the farmers or on their behalf are exaggerated and decidedly unfair. We would point out just now in reply that ever since protection was inaugurated in Canada the manufacturers have always been consulted before any changes have been made in the tariff. In fact it is well within the bounds of reason to say that the manufacturers of Canada have practically made the tariff laws of Canada for the past 30 years. The farmers and other consumers have never been consulted. They have paid the bill every time, and except during the sittings of the tariff commission of 1905-6 their interests have never been considered. It is in view of these things that the Canadian farmers have protested against the tariff and have demanded redress. The manufacturers have replied that they cannot live without protection, but they have given no proof of their statement. The farm industry of Canada is an open book to the world and any man at a glance can ascertain exactly the profits of the farmer's business. On the other hand the manufacturer's business is a sealed volume into which the public is never allowed to peep. We have only the word of the manufacturers, and the farmers of Canada may well be pardoned if they do not accept all the manufacturers'

statements as the truth. The manufacturers have never offered to meet the farmers upon an even footing and to propose remedies for the present unfair conditions. They say that the farmers are unpatriotic and are stirring up class prejudice. Can the farmers be blamed for demanding redress when the manufacturers have for thirty years been securing millions from the public treasury to bolster up their own class? It is an unanswerable fact that present economic conditions in Canada, which are very largely caused by our protective tariff, have reduced agricultural industry to a very low ebb. The farmers have organized in self defence. The low tariff sentiment in Canada is not confined to the West by any means. The burden of the tariff is felt by every province in Canada, and day by day the low tariff forces are acquiring strength. The manufacturers have enjoyed special privileges for years and naturally resent any attack upon their prerogatives. But a change is coming and the manufacturers will be wise if they realize it in time.

VIEWS UPON PATRIOTISM

One of the most humiliating spectacles in Canada today is the sight of some of our would-be statesmen, our big railway and corporation magnates and our manufacturers wringing their hands over the proposed reciprocity arrangements for fear it will "endanger the Empire." Were it not for the danger of such an appeal to loyal and patriotic people, the spectacle would be ludicrous in the extreme. Ninety-nine per cent. of these people prate their loyalty for just one purpose—their own advantage. Not one of them ever allows his "patriotism" to warp his business judgment. It is merely an attempt upon their part to turn their "patriotism" into a commercial commodity which will bring more dollars into their own pocket or will enable them to secure some advantage over their political opponents. The people of Britain are a loyal race, but they do not demonstrate that fact by robbing themselves for the benefit of a few privileged persons. They buy where they can buy cheapest, as any sensible person or people should. True patriotism, like charity, begins at home. If Canadians are loyal to Canada they will be doubly loyal to the Empire. If the fate of the Empire depends upon the citizens of that Empire being disloyal to themselves, then it hangs by a slender thread. The loyalty of the Canadian people to the Empire is supposed to be demonstrated by the British Preference. But it was more a case of economic good sense than loyalty. No class of Canadians flap the flag and prate loyalty less than the farmers. Yet they went to Ottawa a few days ago and said, "We want no protection whatever upon our own industry and we want free trade with Great Britain in ten years." The farmers also regarded it as common sense. It was too loyal for the manufacturers and the politicians. They at once protested that their loyalty could not go so far. But the common sense of the farmers not only went so far as to demand it. They are determined to have it. The high tariff we have in Canada today is kept there at the dictation of special interests who feel the benefit of it in their own pockets. No one can justify a system by which the government compels one class to pay tribute to another class. Not more than five per cent. of the people of Canada benefit by the protective tariff. Not all the remaining ninety-five per cent. realize the burden they are carrying. But they are awakening.

OPINIONS ON THE TARIFF

Opinions vary considerably on the proposed tariff changes that are now before the House of Commons. A glance at the opinions published in this issue will show clearly that nearly all the opponents to the reciprocity arrangements with United States are connected with the big interests of Canada that have profited enormously by direct or indirect donations from the public treasury. One of the outstanding exceptions is the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the general manager of which says that reciprocity will do his company no injury. The new tariff if carried into effect will increase the prosperity of the general consumer in Canada, and it will compel many of the big interests to face more real competition than they have faced in the past. Many of the big interests in Canada have enjoyed special privileges which have been given them by the government and legislatures (without consultation with the people) for so many years that they consider it now a divine right. They resent any insinuations that their methods are unfair, but they are equally unwilling that there shall be any publicity of their business methods. These interests have in the past been so selfish that the Canadian people will not incline a very sympathetic ear to their wailings. Other opinions are expressed for purely political purposes simply to be opposed to anything that is done by the present government at Ottawa. These political opponents do not suggest any alternative to the proposed arrangements. That is the difficulty that the Canadian people face. If one political party makes a move the other religiously objects, though frequently offers nothing as an alternative. We believe in giving credit where credit is due. If the proposed tariff goes into effect it will be a partial fulfilment of the promises made by the Dominion government fifteen years ago, but which have been lying dormant since that time. For this favor the Canadian people are thankful, but are not at all satisfied with the tariff reductions on manufactured articles. Apparently the government in dealing with the tariff on manufactured goods considered that the farmers are not entitled to consideration on other than their own products. Evidence all goes to show that as far as manufactured goods are concerned the government has inclined its ear to the manufacturers. This is a vital error on the part of the government. Men of wisdom realize that today there is sweeping over Canada a wave of indignation at the injustice that is being practiced upon the people in favor of big interests.

DISMEMBERING THE EMPIRE

It is evident from the feeling of the members of the Montreal Board of Trade that the big business interests of that city are not a unit in opposing reciprocity. On January 31, at the annual meeting of the board, a resolution opposing reciprocity was passed by a vote of 61 for and 47 against. The majority, however, decided to send a delegation to Ottawa at once and protest against any changes being made in the tariff. Members of this delegation included C. C. Ballantyne, ex-president Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Geo. Caverhill, E. B. Green-shields, A. J. Hodgson, Robert Meighen, president Lake of the Woods Milling Co., director of the C.P.R., etc., and Farquhar Robertson. The report of the board meeting, as given in the Montreal Witness, shows that Robert Meighen took a prominent part, and, in fact, seconded the resolution. He said he did not approach the subject from the standpoint of the miller alone. According to the report

"his interests in farm lands in the West and wood pulp and forest reserves in the East were ten times as great as his milling interests, and for this reason he could be credited with

viewing the subject from a broad standpoint and giving the question impartial consideration."

Mr. Meighen did not mention his interests in the C.P.R., but having prepared his audience for his "impartial" statements, he said:

"Reciprocity with the United States or, more properly speaking, the agreement now under discussion at Washington and Ottawa, is the most important question that has come before the parliament of Canada since Confederation. Permit me to state that the present parliament of Canada holds no mandate from the people to adjudicate on this very important matter. I look upon it from the Imperial as well as from the commercial standpoint. I believe that the proposition now before the Canadian parliament is the first step towards the dismemberment of the British Empire. I do not believe that the majority of the Canadian people are in favor of that policy. I am convinced they are in favor of closer trade relations within our own Empire. And the parliament of Canada, before venturing to enter into any such agreement with the United States—as they have no mandate from the people—should submit the matter to the people. Then we would very soon find out the mind of the Canadian electors on this very important question. Personally I stand by the resolution which I brought before the board of trade on the 7th of May, 1909, of which the crucial point was simply that 'the governments of Great Britain and the colonies should grant to one another a substantial preference in duties, and that in so far as their respective revenues would permit, the principle of free trade within the Empire should prevail.'"

Mr. Meighen has been one of the most insistent opponents of reciprocity since the subject was first seriously considered. He may be able to convince himself that his views are entirely disinterested and most patriotic, but he will have difficulty in convincing Canadians in general of the same fact. He is connected with the very largest banking, milling, transportation and other corporation interests in Canada, and these interests are ever on the alert to preserve "Canada for Canadians"—meaning themselves. Certainly the parliament has no mandate from the people on the tariff, but neither have they any mandate on the naval question nor upon a hundred other matters in which the "interests" have been well looked after. There was no mandate from the people for the huge C.P.R. melons which Mr. Meighen, as a director, no doubt found to be most delightfully juicy. But he is greatly worried over the "dismemberment of the British Empire." This is the bogey that is trotted out every time a suggestion is made to give the common people a square deal. But in the same meeting Mr. Meighen, in replying to a gentleman who spoke in favor of reciprocity, showed where in reality lay the "Empire" he feared would be "dismembered." He "declared the United States not only were not needed for a market for Canadian wheat, but our neighbors across the line were our most aggressive competitors in the wheat markets all over the world." During the same address he said:

"THESE PROPOSALS GIVE US FREE WHEAT, BUT NOT FREE FLOUR. GIVE US A FAIR FIELD. They will use our wheat for high grade flour, and take our markets for the low grades, and then where will our feed for dairying and cattle come from? What our farmers should learn is to send their products from the farm not as grain, but on the hoof. We do not want to send our grain to the United States to feed United States cattle. We should work to build up Canada, not the United States, and the idea that there is a market in the United States for products which it would be of advantage to Canada to sell is simply ROT."

Mr. Meighen's "rot" is answered by himself when he shows that reciprocity will compel the Canadian millers to compete for their wheat, instead of enjoying the "creaming" process that has helped them so much for years. The C.P.R. will also have to meet competition. Reciprocity may compel some of the big interests, with which Mr. Meighen is identified, to give the people more con-

sideration, but he may rest assured that a few millions of unjust profits taken from them and given to the people will not endanger the Empire. The Empire which the big "interests" are concerned about has for its coat of arms \$.

MAKING A NATION

It seems necessary again to repeat the statement that the farmers of the West have no desire to ruin our manufacturing institutions, our railways, our milling plants, our banks and other great institutions that have been criticized. No people are more proud of Canada's great commercial and industrial advancement than are the Western farmers. They realize the need of these institutions in building up a great nation such as Canada is destined to be. There are today the greatest railways in the world in Canada; her manufacturing plants, in many lines, are turning out products second to none in the world; the flour from Canadian mills takes first place in the world's markets; the Canadian banking system challenges admiration in its stability and in its protection to depositors. What then is the trouble and why is the complaint against present conditions? Simply that no matter how splendid and deserving may be all these institutions, there is a point where their grasping becomes intolerable. The people of Canada have given, and given to the verge of prodigality, to build up these great institutions, and now feel that this support may be withdrawn without endangering them in the slightest. If the people of Canada believed that a reduction in freight rates would cripple the railways; that tariff reduction would ruin the manufacturers; that reciprocity would close up the flour mills; that inspection would injure the financial institutions, they would not demand it. But the people of Canada do not believe it. They have the most excellent of reasons for believing to the contrary. The men behind these institutions shout "blue ruin," but they are confronted by the statement of their profits. These profits are an unassailable argument. Not until the profits can be hidden will the big interests be able to take on the emaciated appearance which their tongues lead us to look for.

Our protected manufacturers tell us that protection brings foreign manufacturers into Canada to build up the nation. Yet it is an astounding truth that the trusts, mergers and combines established under the shadow of our protective tariff have ruined more small or independent manufacturers than the protective tariff has brought into the country. No element resents the establishment of competitive factories in Canada so much as our protected manufacturers.

Have the farmers in the West who want public operation of the terminal elevators informed their members at Ottawa of their wishes? If not, the time to do it is now. There is nothing like "letters from home" to brace up a member of parliament. The Western members, so far as they have spoken in the house, are in favor of the farmers' demands. "Letters from home" will make them stronger still.

The C.P.R. have won their case before the Imperial Privy Council. The difference between intention when the C.P.R. charter was given and the way it has worked out will mean probably \$50,000,000 or \$75,000,000 additional in the treasury of the company. The people of the West pay it all.

There is still a determined effort being made in certain quarters in the East to hide the true facts of the Ottawa delegation. Ontario was more largely represented than any province, and yet these parties—for their own purposes—declare it to have been a Western delegation.



It must be of parliament by visit. To be a rule, an sent, the Canadian privilege, at of parliament he usually many oppo do harm, a Among the of an indec the right, a senator an commons, Canadian r ber of parli finest club parliament, most comp and the m and at hom side, he is unmake gov a wide and directions.

But bein "is not all in England to do his do harder wor months the than the o man. Mak even listen his collea the work o he will prof fifty letters answer, an an interview one of the are scatter these letter desire favo information are people or grazing having tro spector, pe run up aga allegation o want to kn who want j or their frit member, at whatever t accomplish. members e stenographic been done l ladies who notebooks mittee room any old pla of a table day there v one of the unconcern the house t take dicta When the r retreated, laughter.



Delegates to Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention, Brandon, January 24, 25 and 26

Sidelights on Parliament

An interesting article on some of the Happenings Behind the Scenes at the Capitol

It must be a great thing to be a member of parliament," is a remark often made by visitors to Ottawa. And so it is. To be one of the 821 gentlemen, who rule, and supposedly at least, represent, the eight million people of the Canadian nation, is at once an honor, a privilege, and an opportunity. A member of parliament has many privileges and he usually exercises all of them; he has many opportunities to do good and to do harm, and he exercises some of them. Among the privileges there is the receipt of an indemnity of \$2,500 per session, and the right, which is given by law to every senator and member of the house of commons, of travelling free on any Canadian railway. At Ottawa, the member of parliament is a member also of the finest club in Canada, the houses of parliament, which contain the largest and most complete library in the Dominion and the most sumptuous of restaurants and at home, if he be on the government side, he is the man who can make and unmake government officials, and exercise a wide and far reaching influence in many directions.

Some Members Busy

But being a member of parliament "is not all beer and skittles," as they say in England. A member who attempts to do his duty to his constituents, is much harder worked during the six or seven months the house is in session each year, than the ordinarily industrious business man. Making speeches in the house, or even listening to the oratorical efforts of his colleagues, is a very small part of the work of a member. To begin with he will probably receive from a dozen to fifty letters every day, all requiring an answer, and many of them necessitating an interview with a minister or a visit to one of the departmental offices, which are scattered all over the city. Most of these letters come from constituents who desire favors from the government or information of a political nature. There are people who want to get timber limits or grazing leases, homesteaders who are having trouble with the homestead inspector, political supporters who have run up against some new and surprising allegation of the opposing party and who want to know how to answer it, people who want jobs for themselves, their sons or their friends. All these write to their member, and of course they expect that whatever they ask he will be able to accomplish. To write their letters, the members employ a large number of stenographers. Hitherto the work has been done by a charming bevy of young ladies who carried their typewriters and notebooks around and camped in committee rooms, smoking rooms, corridors or any old place where they could get the use of a table or a chair for a while. One day there was a mild sensation caused by one of these young ladies tripping quite unconcernedly into the chamber when the house of commons was in session to take dictation from one of the members. When she realized her mistake she hastily retreated, and the house roared with laughter. The members, it is said, were

very fond of dictating letters to these fair and fluffy damsels, but a few days before the Christmas recess an unfeeling committee having jurisdiction over the internal economy of the house, gave orders for their banishment and in future their places will be taken by men.

Committee Meetings

Then there are meetings of the various committees of the house, some of which each member belongs to and is supposed to take an interest in. There is the railway committee, for instance, to which all private bills dealing with railway legislation are referred for the consideration of their details. A "private" bill, it should be noted, means a bill that is introduced in parliament at the request and for the benefit of some individual, group of individuals or corporation, such as a measure authorizing a railway company to construct new lines or extending the time during which such lines may be constructed. Bills only go to the committees after passing first and second readings in the house and having their principles approved, and it is the business of the committee to consider matters of detail and either make such amendments as may be thought desirable and then send the bill back to the house for third reading or to throw the bill out altogether. Party lines are not quite so closely drawn in committee as in the house itself, and here members often have opportunities of securing changes which, for party reasons, they would not advocate from their seats in the house. What frequently happens, however, is that a bill which is opposed by some special interest but is known to meet with popular approval, and which the members would not dare to offend their constituents by opposing publicly in the house, is quietly killed in committee when the speeches made and the names of those voting are not recorded either in Hansard or the party press. An instance of this was the bill providing for the establishment of co-operative

societies, which was killed by the banking and commerce committee last session, as the result of the opposition of the Retail Merchants' association. The standing committees, of which there are thirteen, meet during the forenoon, and attendance at these takes up a good deal of the time of members.

Business in The House

At three o'clock "The House" opens, with prayers. Non-members are rigidly excluded from the chamber during devotions, which are led by the speaker, and it is reported that sometimes a good deal more than prayers are said, the time being a favorite one for the airing of personal grievances. At any rate prayer time sometimes lasts much longer than usual, and occasionally the muffled sounds of voices raised in angry dispute reach the corridors. The business of the house then goes on until six o'clock, when a recess for dinner is taken. At eight business is resumed, and may be continued until any hour of the night or morning, though usually the adjournment takes place about midnight.

But it must not be supposed that while the debates are in progress the members must sit in their places listening to the speeches for and against, carefully weighing the arguments adduced and earnestly endeavoring to decide on which side they shall cast their vote. Oh, no! A member must put in an appearance at some time during the day or \$15 will be deducted from his indemnity, and he must be around when a vote is likely to be taken, or he will be in trouble with the party whips, but when matters of minor importance are being discussed and especially when the house sits until late at night, the majority of the members may be found in any place except their seats. There are rooms on every floor to which members can retreat when bored by parliamentary oratory. The chief resting place for tired liberals, is "Number sixteen," conveniently situated just across the corridor

from the entrance to the chamber, while the conservatives have their "Number eighty-nine," across the road from the Press room. The Press room itself is frequently invaded by members from both sides seeking intellectual refreshment. Refreshment of another kind, with or without the company of the gentlemen of the press, is sought upstairs in the restaurant, with former governor-generals, premiers and old time patriots looking on in silent envy from oil paintings on the walls. There are also rooms in different parts of the building reserved for the use of members from the different portions of the Dominion, and on the ground floor, near the library and reading rooms, is the smoking room where the tedious hours preceding an early morning division are often whiled away in a quiet game of cards, or a stern but silent contest over the chess board. There are comfortable lounges in every room, but members who have the unfortunate habit of snoring are not allowed to sleep long in peace.

"Poor But Honest" Members

A "poor but honest" member of parliament who comes to Ottawa has a hard row to hoe. There are such, no doubt, and there will be more when the people use more discretion in selecting their representatives, but a man who has not a considerable income apart from his sessional indemnity, is, to say the least, subject to great temptations. Take the case of a Western member for instance. Unless he is a farmer, he must practically retire from active business, and if he has no investment of capital from which he can draw a revenue he must live on his sessional indemnity of \$2,500 less \$15 per day for non-attendance at the house. With a home to maintain in Ottawa during the winter months and another in his constituency for the summer and a family to provide for, he will probably find it hard to make both ends meet, but still it can be done. But getting elected is an expensive matter and, in a large constituency, such as those in the West, a candidate cannot expect to get through on less than \$4,000 or \$5,000. Some of the candidates in the last election spent \$20,000 and one or two much more than that. And the question is, how is a member to get his \$5,000 or \$10,000 back? In some cases the funds are provided from the campaign chest of the party, but the party chest is, filled chiefly by the big corporations, and what is a member, who has been elected with this assistance, to do when those corporations come to parliament to ask for favors? Wherein is his position different from that of a member who accepts a direct bribe? There are many members, no doubt, who come to Ottawa determined to raise their voice and use their votes against the injustices and the wrongs that prevail. They will not be parties to the granting of special privileges to the railways or anyone else. But when they get here they find unexpected difficulties in the way. It is pointed out to them by some smooth-tongued and more exper-

Direct Legislation: or The Initiative and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

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

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Free Trade Helps Manufacturers

Protection Would Ruin Them

NOTE—Some months ago, in search of information on the tariff question, The Guide asked for explanations from British manufacturers as to why they were Free Traders and did not want protection. A number of answers have arrived and are here published for the benefit of our readers. They show a side of the question to which Canadians are not accustomed.—Ed.

SHIP OWNERS

Alfred Holt & Co., India Buildings,
Water St., Liverpool, 28th Oct., 1910.

In reply to your letter of October 27, we are not manufacturers, and can only speak from our own point of view as ship-owners. If the following statement of our opinions is any use for your purpose, we have no objection to its appearing in the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE with our name. As shipowners running regular steamers between Great Britain and Canadian ports (Victoria and Vancouver), we find it impossible to over-emphasize the advantages which free trade confers upon those directly and indirectly dependent upon shipping—a vast number in this country. In a general way, shipping, like other trades, benefits by the high level of prosperity which free trade produces, and which is chiefly due to cheap and abundant food and untaxed raw material and partly-manufactured materials for industry. More particularly, the carrying trade plainly depends for its prosperity upon the system of open ports, which allows the free inflow of foreign and colonial goods and the corresponding outflow of home-produced goods which are exchanged for them. Further, cheap ships are a clear result of free trade; not only steel plates, but practically everything that goes to the manufacture of a ship, would be taxed under a protective tariff. We are convinced that Great Britain's immense pre-dominance in the shipping trade would be most seriously endangered by any change in her fiscal policy, and that any country which desires to rival it must begin by throwing off the shackles of protection.

GAS ENGINES

Crosley Bros., Ltd., Openshaw,
Manchester, November 24th, 1910.

Please excuse this long delay in replying to yours of the 28th ulto. You asked me to state why Crosley Bros., Ltd., are Free Traders and how we compete successfully with free imports—we have no foreign competition to face. They can't touch our prices and we sell largely abroad because we have a well organized industry, and can buy materials at rock bottom prices. I don't know of any other reasons. Our workmen get the best wages in the trade—much more than the Germans.

CUTLERY

Wm. Nixon, Beech Hurst,
Eyam, Derbyshire, 28th Oct., 1910.

In response to yours of the 28th inst., which has been given to me by my company in Sheffield,—the reasons why my Company can compete successfully with their rivals in Canada, United States, and other protected markets in which they do business, are:

- (1) That they keep up the quality of the manufactures, and take pains to be abreast of their customer's requirements in the matter of new styles and patterns.
- (2) That they supply good value for money, and
- (3) That they are able to charge low prices for the quality of goods which they supply because they can purchase their raw material in the cheapest market in the world, wherein no tariff impost makes such material dear, and that they can obtain labor—the most expensive portion of the prime cost of their manufactures—at comparatively low rates because their workmen can live well, and at comparatively small cost. My company is yearly increasing its Canadian business, and could do so more rapidly and profitably if the continental manufacturers of cutlery who export to the Canadian market were prevented from systematically undervaluing their exports, and thus setting up an unfair competition with British exporters. I am always pleased to read that the Canadian manufacturers or the manufacturers of any country

which has a system of high tariffs, declares that those tariffs are imperative to enable them to compete with the manufacturers of this and other countries. So far as my own trade is concerned, this is an admission of my superiority in manufacturing, and so far as the consumer in protected countries is concerned, this should enable him to see what price he has to pay for the sake of nursing industries which cannot, confessedly, exist without depriving him of the right to purchase in the cheapest market. Please observe that I am solely responsible for the facts named herein, and for the opinions herein expressed.

WM. NIXON,

Chairman of Geo. Wolstenholme & Son, Ltd.
Washington Works, Sheffield.

COTTON AND WOOL

William Anderson, Ltd., 12 Princes St.,
Glasgow, November 20th, 1910.

The question is asked,—Why are the leading manufacturers of Great Britain free traders, and how is it they can compete successfully in face of free imports. The answer is not far to seek. Great Britain's commercial supremacy is conceded. In volume, her imports and exports outdistance all other countries,—in quality they are immeasurably

our factory buildings are erected at less cost than in any other country.

We never make anything we can buy cheaper and we always pay in kind—and in living memory, except to help a lame neighbor over a stile, we have not exported a gold dollar, and last but not least, we are able to pay our work-people higher wages than any other country except America and their earnings have a higher money value than in any other country in this wide world. The net result is that in no article we produce, given equal and suitable climatic conditions and natural advantages, are we beaten by the foreigner, and if the imports of manufactured goods are still further examined it will be found that much of what is imported could not be manufactured in this country, and no inconsiderable part could be traced to a better system of technical education abroad or to the experience of generations in the production of goods peculiar to certain localities.

Our system of free imports has built up for us an enormous trade in foreign and colonial produce for re-exportation. This trade, amounting annually to ninety millions sterling, gives employment to our shipping, besides bringing to our market buyers from all parts of the world, who find here what they would have to roam

the policies of protection and Colonial preference. Take the last first. We are asked to put a duty of 2 shillings a quarter on all grain, and 5 per cent. on meat coming from foreign countries, and allow colonial produce (export manufactures) to come in free. This duty is called a "preference" to the colonies, and would be of no value to them unless the price of the produce rose to the level of the foreign cost, plus the duty which it certainly would do. The benefit to the colonies might reach four millions sterling, and the net cost to the British consumer about thirty millions—the British farmer being no fool would of course raise his price in the same proportion. Under such conditions the Canadian farmer would presumably demand no smaller price at home than he could obtain abroad, and the Canadians would promptly find "colonial preference" translate itself into a tax upon their own flour. Of course we are told from every platform that we can make the foreigner pay the tax but nobody out of bedlam believes that the consumer always pays. If for "consumer" you read "my work-people" you have the thing in a nutshell.

The increased cost of food will necessitate increased wages, causing increased cost of production. I must raise the price of my goods and if I cannot obtain the increase I must bring back the wages to their former level, without, however, reducing the price of food. As Mr. Chamberlain used to say, "If you tax food you lower wages."

But we are told that Canada has given us a preference, and if we do not reciprocate it will bring us to the "parting of the ways," etc., etc. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has nailed this lie to the counter, "The preference was given out of gratitude," and no Canadian farmer wishes to enrich himself at the expense of the British working man. Still it does duty on every platform. I do not undervalue the preference given to Great Britain because I appreciate its motive, but I do say that it accounts for but a small proportion of the increase of her trade with the Dominion. Canada's greater purchasing power accounts for the larger part of the increase. As well say that because the United States increased her trade still more than Great Britain—it was due to the absence of any preference. Does a dollar a bushel buy no more than 50 cents, and seven millions of people no more than five and one-half millions? The preference to Great Britain has been of advantage to the people of Canada, and the extent of the advantage is exactly the amount of the saving in duty represented by the preference. That is to say, if the Canadian has £1,000 worth of goods to buy and values are equal in Great Britain, and say, Germany or France, the outlay in the one case for duties will be £250, and in the other £350. The £100 saved can be kept for future use. In nine cases out of ten British values would have gone lower and the trade would have gone to her manufacturers any way, preference or no preference. The preference to Great Britain provided first and foremost for complete protection to Canadian manufacturers, and they can view it with indifference—but a preference by Great Britain on the lines before indicated would be better than any tariff that could be framed for their benefit. Their most serious competitor would be crippled by increased costs.

Take protection next, and see how it affects me. On the ground that because the foreigner taxes himself on everything he buys from us, we are invited to tax ourselves on all that we buy from the foreigner.

The cost of every article used in constructing a mill and in its maintenance will be increased by a general tariff, even if not a single item is imported—the cost of my goods will be increased, but their value not enhanced. Enhanced cost means diminished

CANADA'S TARIFF LAWS

or "Where Industry leans on the Politician"

Every man, woman and child in Canada should be most deeply interested in this subject. "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, is the story of the tariff in Canada since 1846. Many regard the Tariff as a very dry and uninteresting subject. But Mr. Porritt takes out the dryness and makes it most interesting. Every farmer could spend a number of pleasant evenings with this book and at the same time have his eyes opened to the iniquity of the tariff laws of Canada. Every farmer would then understand why he has to pay out \$200 a year to support the manufacturers when he could buy the same articles cheaper elsewhere. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. This book is kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent promptly by return mail to any address, post paid, for \$1.50.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

superior. Of her exports 80 per cent. represents manufactures. Of her imports all but 23 per cent. are foodstuffs and raw materials. If the 23 per cent. of wholly and partly manufactured goods is examined, it will be found that the major part consists of articles which are the raw material of her manufacturers—yarn for the weaver—leather for the shoe-manufacturer—cloth for the clothing manufacturer, and so on, and the actual value of the goods "completed and ready for use" will be found not to exceed one-half of the total, or, liberally calculated, sixty millions sterling—equal to 12 per cent. of the total imports of manufactures. These are the free imports which are supposed to be our undoing. The board of trade returns for 1910 show us almost at the highest point of prosperity yet reached, and our vicinity is the marvel of the world. We have not to search for "lost trades," or "decaying industries"—nor yet to recover from the "paralyzing effect of free imports."

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and free imports are responsible for Great Britain's progress as a manufacturing Nation. It is of vital necessity that we produce cheaply and profitably, as we have not the licence to rob the home consumer that we may sell cheaper to the foreigner—which protection gives. Our export trade is done more profitably than that of any other country. We exploit the whole world for raw materials (even if they are classed as "wholly or partially manufactured") and lay the whole world under tribute for food stuffs. We are absolutely free from the handicap of protection in any shape, form or fashion. Our machinery is laid down,

the continent or the colonies to procure. Is it needed to instance our shipping—the product of free trade?—carrying as it does 50 per cent. of the entire over-sea trade inward and outward of the United States—their own shipping ruined by protection—or our shipbuilding, which has often been saved by free imports?

So much for the case of the nation, how far does it synchronise with my own experience?—to that I answer—"In every particular." My trade is about equally divided between home and foreign. My ability to maintain my home trade depends largely on my ability to meet my home competitor. The foreigner is easily taken care of, as he cannot compete with me in such goods as are suited to the conditions and climate of this country.

That may be said to apply specially to my cotton trade—in woolsens I can exploit the foreigner and import yarns from Belgium and France, which, for well known reasons, cannot be produced in this country.

In my export trade, I have to meet not only foreign competition, but to override hostile tariffs. Here comes in the vital necessity for cheap production. My work-people must have cheap food, and the purchasing power of their wages must not be reduced by any tariff impost. The cost of my machinery must not be increased. With free imports all these conditions are fulfilled. I fear no foreign competition, but maintain a trade which, strange as it may appear, is large or small just in proportion to the tariffs which have to be surmounted—largest with the United States, smallest with Free Trade Holland.

Look now at the effect on my trade of

Continued on Page 22

fostered at all. If it cannot exist without being fostered then it has no business to be in competition with similar industries elsewhere.

J. L. Brown

J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound, Man.—"The placing of wheat upon the free list should in my opinion make a difference of five cents a bushel in the price which Western farmers will receive for that grain. In connection with the reduction of 2 1/2 per cent. on implements, if that is all, it is a mere bagatelle."

James Bower

James Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, Red Deer.—"The placing of cattle on the free list will revolutionize the trade in our province. If we could get cattle free into the Chicago market we will be more than satisfied with the result of the negotiations. It will practically mean a solution of the rate question in Canada for it will force down the freight rates which now exist and which we have been endeavoring to reduce for so many years. I don't see how placing wheat on the free list will affect the milling trade. They are right on the ground where the wheat is grown and it should not place them in an unfair position at all."

A. G. Hawkes

A. G. Hawkes, director Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Broadview, Sask.—"If I had been asked to take my choice of free wheat or free implements I would have chosen the former. The placing of these grains on the free list is, in my estimation, the worst black eye which the railway corporations of Canada have ever received. It ought to bring them to time in the matter of freight rates as nothing else could."

R. C. Henderson

R. C. Henderson, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Culross, Man.—"I am not satisfied with the reduction on implements. If there is one thing that the farmer feels more strongly about than another it is the price on implements where he is compelled to pay heavy toll towards the protection of the manufacturer."

E. J. Fream

E. J. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, Innisfail.—"I am of the firm opinion that this gathering (The Manitoba Grain Growers' convention) should pass a strong resolution commending the placing of wheat on the free list and condemning the lack of consideration shown towards the great question of the reduction of the duty on implements."

E. A. Partridge

E. A. Partridge, Sinitluta, director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.—"I am thankful for what we have received but I will continue to look for more until we have complete free trade. Protection is a selfish and sectional policy which should not continue."

Massey-Harris

Mr. Findlay, assistant general manager, Massey-Harris Company, Toronto, Ont.—"It is a very serious matter for implement manufacturers. We have been made the scapegoat as usual."

C.P.R. Director

W. D. Matthews, grain dealer, and director of the C.P.R., says that reciprocity is a blow to Canadian industry.

Grain Dealer

F. W. Haye, grain dealer, Listowel, Ont.—"Ontario farmers will receive the greatest benefit as they will then have a larger market for their products."

Lumbermen

Joseph Oliver, lumberman, Toronto, Ont.—"The Canadian lumbermen will gain by placing rough sawn lumber on the free list."

Implement Dealer

H. W. Hutchinson, general manager, John Deere Plow Company, Winnipeg.—"The 2 per cent. proposed reduction is so infinitesimal that I cannot see where the farmer is going to benefit. In my opinion harvesters would not be reduced more than \$2.00 or \$3.00, plows probably \$1.50 and rakes 50 cents."

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, president C.P.R.—"It will not improve the position of the fruit industry which has become so promising in the Canadian West. It may also redound to the disadvantage of other Canadian industries. I am not prepared to discuss the transportation aspect without further study."

Winnipeg Grain Exchange

A. D. Chisholm, president, Winnipeg Grain Exchange.—"Under the new tariff

Table with columns: Articles, Canadian Tariffs (Professional, Intermediate, General), United States Tariff, Rates now proposed for both United States and Canada, Reduction by United States, Reduction by Canada. Lists various goods like Asbestos, Carbon, Iron, Steel, etc.

Official Minutes of Brandon Convention

The convention opened at 10.30 a.m., January 24, with R. C. Henders, acting president, in the chair. The first order of business was an address of welcome by John Fleming, Mayor of the city of Brandon, to whom the president made a reply on behalf of the convention.

The president then presented his annual address. The report of the directors was presented by J. S. Woods. J. S. Woods—W. J. Fortune— That the directors' report be adopted. Messrs. C. Burdette, of Foxwarren; D. D. McArthur, of Laurier; W. H. Bewell, of Rosser, and J. A. Fortune, of Gilbert Plains, spoke to the motion for adopting the report. The motion carried. J. S. Woods—C. Burdette—

That the privileges of the convention be extended to the fraternal delegates from the other associations and to the representatives of the press. Carried. Mr. Batho, of the Nor' West Farmer, accepted the privileges on behalf of the press, and Mr. Hawkes, representative delegate from Saskatchewan, on behalf of the fraternal delegates.

The president announced that inasmuch as some of the delegates from Saskatchewan and Alberta have not yet reached the city a place would be given them on the program tomorrow afternoon.

The auditors' report was presented by Mr. Middleton. After some discussion, in which explanations were given on the expenditures in the case of Marples vs. Henry by Secretary McKenzie, W. Cherry, of Birtle, and G. H. Mahood, of Birtle, and the ex-president, D. W. McCuaig, the motion of adopting the auditors' report was carried.

HOURS OF SESSIONS

W. H. Bewell—O. Wright— That the sessions of this convention be from 9.30 to 12 a.m.; from 2 to 6 p.m., and from 8 p.m. to the hour of adjournment. Carried. On motion the convention adjourned for lunch.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

The minutes of the morning session were read by the secretary, and on motion of A. J. Fortune and W. H. Dayton, were adopted as read.

The secretary, R. McKenzie, read his annual report, and also a letter from the Free Trade Union of Great Britain congratulating the Grain Growers' Association on the memorial which they presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the tariff at Brandon last July.

R. McKenzie—O. Wright— That the report of the secretary be adopted by the convention.

OTTAWA DELEGATION

Mr. Peter Wright, of Myrtle, presented the report of the Ottawa delegation which waited on the government and presented memorials on the terminal elevators, amendments to the Railway Act, Chilled Meat proposition and a reduction in the customs duties.

D. W. McCuaig, A. J. Fortune, J. M. Brown, Mr. McGregor, T. W. Knowles, J. W. McConnell, O. Wright and R. McKenzie spoke to the report, after which it was adopted on motion of Peter Wright and T. Drayson.

OFFICERS THANKED

C. Burdette—E. G. Brooks— That a hearty vote of thanks of this convention be tendered to those who took part in presenting the memorials at Ottawa by the farmers' delegation.

COAL OIL COMMITTEE

D. Mair, of Hamiota, gave a verbal report on behalf of the committee appointed at last convention to examine into the gasoline and coal oil situation. F. Simpson—Peter Wright—

That the committee be continued with two more members added. Lost.

Moved in amendment, D. Mair—W. White— That the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed to take up the same work.

The amendment carried. F. Simpson, of Shoal Lake; W. H. Johnston, Chater; J. E. M. Banting, Banting, were appointed a committee to examine into the situation as to coal oil and gasoline.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

P. D. McArthur reported for the committee appointed at the last convention to suggest amendments to the constitution. He reported that the committee did not have a meeting to take any action and that he had reported to the secretary of the central association some time ago requesting that the executive relieve them and that the executive bring in a report to the convention suggesting amendments to the constitution.

The secretary, R. McKenzie, for the executive committee, presented a draft report which was discussed clause by clause, and on motion a committee of seven, to be selected by each director appointing one in his own district, were appointed to consider the amendments submitted by the executive and report at Thursday morning's session.

The following committee was appointed by the directors: Wm. Keefer, Ashville; F. Simpson, Shoal Lake; J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound; H. Umphrey, Miami; T. J. McGill, Carroll.

TUESDAY EVENING'S SESSION

The evening session commenced with an address by F. E. Coulter on the principle of the Initiative and Referendum, illustrating its operation and its work in Oregon and Switzerland, and other places.

At the close of Mr. Coulter's address, F. J. McGill moved, and John Kennedy seconded the following resolution:

We the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, in convention assembled, having at the last annual convention endorsed the principle of Direct Legislation, and wishing to see the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in operation as speedily as possible, hereby instruct our executive to join with the representatives of the Direct Legislation League in memorializing the Manitoba government to enact Direct Legislation during this first session. Carried.

Mr. J. F. Dixon then delivered an address on the Single Tax. A vote of thanks was then tendered the speakers, and the meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING'S SESSION

Minutes of Tuesday afternoon's meeting read and adopted on motion of O. Wright, Laveham, and W. H. Johnston, Chater.

Minutes of evening meeting read and adopted on motion of A. Playfair and A. McQuay.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

J. S. Woods—P. D. McArthur— Whereas the Dominion government is committed to the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay, and, Whereas this is essentially a Western question, principally for the movement

of Western products, and it is to be paid for from the proceeds of Western lands, and is the last remaining outlet free from corporate control.

Therefore, be it resolved that, in the opinion of this convention of Manitoba Grain Growers, it is essential to the best interests of the Western Provinces, that the said road should be built and owned by the government and should be operated by an independent commission for the benefit of the people.

Messrs. Jas. Bower, of Alberta; T. W. Knowles, of Emerson; Jas. Stewart, of LaRiviere; W. Wilson, of Pilot Mound, spoke to the motion to considerable length, and on being put to the convention it was carried unanimously by a standing vote.

PRESIDENT ELECTED

The president then announced that according to arrangements of the board of directors the election of president and vice-president for the ensuing year would then take place.

D. W. McConnell, of Hamiota, nominated Mr. R. C. Henders for president. No other nominations being presented, E. W. McConnell, of Hamiota, seconded by W. J. Boughen, of Valley River, moved that nominations for president be closed.

VICE-PRESIDENT ELECTED

On nominations for vice-president being called, O. Wright nominated J. S. Wood, of Oakville, as vice-president. No other nominations being made, it was moved by C. E. Banting, of Banting, seconded by W. H. Johnston, of Chater, that nominations for vice-president now close.

The president placed J. S. Wood's name before the convention as vice-president and it was carried unanimously.

After some announcements the meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION

The minutes of the forenoon session were read and adopted.

NOMINATION OF DIRECTORS

The following nominations for directors were then made:

District No. 1—Peter Wright. District No. 2—R. M. Wilson. District No. 3—F. W. Kerr, Souris; D. D. McArthur, Laurier; T. J. McGill, Carroll; J. G. Moffatt, Souris; Chris. Stinson, Hargrave. Mr. Kerr expressed his desire to withdraw, and his name was removed from the list of nominations.

District No. 4—C. Burdette, Foxwarren; A. D. McConnell, Hamiota; F. Simpson, Shoal Lake; Wm. Rows, Blairis, were nominated. Mr. A. D. McConnell withdrew his name from the nominations.

District No. 5—Thos. Zachary, Austin; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; Thos. Drayson, Neepawa. District No. 6—R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Messrs. Peter Wright, R. M. Wilson and R. J. Avison were declared by the president as being elected by acclamation, and each addressed the convention, thanking the delegates for the confidence reposed in them.

D. W. McCuaig, chairman of the elevator commission, then addressed the convention and answered questions in reference to the operation of the government system of elevators in Manitoba.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCuaig's address a motion was passed expressing confidence in the Manitoba Elevator Commission. Chris. Fahrni—J. E. Thaker—

That the executive be instructed to bring to the notice of the proper authorities the necessity of establishing a union stock yard in the Winnipeg railway yards so that the Western farmers be afforded the same privileges at Winnipeg as are given the Eastern cattle shippers in the Eastern market in the matter of watering and feeding stock, to permit stock being brought to normal conditions before sale. Carried.

The president appointed Peter McDonald, Virden; J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound; J. B. Robson, Dauphin; E. J. Fream, Inanifail; R. M. Cherry, Birtle; C. Robson, Berton, as scrutineers to distribute ballots. Ballots were then taken for the election of directors.

The convention then adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted on motion of M. Taylor, Carroll, and S. I. Henry, Stockton.

DIRECTORS ELECTED

The scrutineers appointed to count ballots cast for directors reported C. Burdette, District No. 4; W. H. Bewell, Rosser, District No. 5; D. D. McArthur, Laurier, District No. 3, duly elected.

E. A. Partridge outlined his scheme for the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

Peter Wright—J. Stewart—

That the Grain Growers of Manitoba, in convention assembled, do hereby tender to the city of Brandon their thanks for and appreciation of the splendid program provided for their entertainment last night and that the same be conveyed to all who took part in that program. Carried.

COAL COMMITTEE

Mr. Bastard, of Pierson, read the report of the commission on coal, which was adopted on motion of W. H. Johnston—R. Shaw and was as follows: "Our committee report that the situation in regard to a combination of

Continued on Page 24

DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

Have You Heard F. J. DIXON?

F. J. Dixon, of Winnipeg, is now on a speaking tour for the Federation. No charge for speaker's services. Advertising matter sent free. The addresses are instructive, interesting, inspiring. The subject is a live one. If your local association wants to arrange a meeting, write to the address below for particulars. A dollar makes you a member, entitles you to free literature and helps along the cause.

MANITOBA FEDERATION FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION
229 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE WINNIPEG

Official Minutes of U. F. A. Convention

Continued from Last Week

REPORT OF ELEVATOR COMMITTEE

It was moved and seconded, That the report of the elevator committee be now adopted and that the committee be empowered to act on the suggestions contained therein. Carried unanimously.

AGREEMENTS WITH MACHINE COMPANIES

Moved by the resolution committee:

Resolved that the executive recommend to the government that a law should be passed along the lines suggested by the minister of agriculture, that the machine companies should be compelled to use a simple, uniform style of agreement in connection with the sale of machinery, and that the government be requested to prepare an agreement which shall be the only recognized agreement allowed in this province, and further, that the executive of the U.F.A. be allowed to pass upon this agreement. Carried.

SEED GRAIN ADVANCES

Moved by Pearce, Granum, Wheatland Centre, Carnforth, Sweet Valley, Jumbo and Rising Sun Unions:

Resolved, that on account of the scarcity of seed grain in some parts of the province the executive shall at once take steps to find out how great the demand; what amount is available, and bring the matter to the attention of the provincial government and ask them to devise some means to meet the necessity of settlers in these districts. That consideration be given to the expressed wish of farmers to have the government allow them to purchase grain themselves in order that precautions may be taken to have the grain absolutely free from impurities. Carried.

FRUIT TREES

Moved by Toffield Union:

Whereas, in consideration of the fact that it has been fairly demonstrated that the province of Alberta is more or less adapted to the growing of the hardy varieties of crab apples and small fruits such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, etc.

And, whereas, at present these fruit trees are sold to the farmers at prohibitive prices on account of having to be shipped from eastern nurseries, and very often fruit trees sent out from the east are not adapted to the country.

Therefore, be it resolved that the government include the growing of fruit trees with its other enterprises at the experimental farms for free distribution and also for sale to settlers at a reasonable price. In this way every farmer in the province in a few years can have an orchard of his own to cultivate and attend to.

It was moved and seconded as an amendment that this resolution be laid on the table.

On the question being put the amendment was carried and the motion was therefore tabled.

HAIL INSURANCE

It was moved and seconded:

Resolved, that we are in favor of compulsory hail insurance on all lands at the rate of 2c per acre, to be paid in about the 10th of June, and to take effect about the 20th June, money to be collected by the council of the district; the insurance to comply all the way from \$1 to \$8 and the government to pay same after the first day of October, the councillor to be appraiser, his expenses to be paid by the government.

It was moved and seconded as an amendment that this resolution be referred back to the resolution committee for reconsideration.

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the motion was therefore referred back.

AGAINST COMPULSORY HAIL INSURANCE

The president then called for a vote on the subject of compulsory hail insurance, and the result of same was that the convention decided by a large majority that they were not in favor of compulsory hail insurance, and the resolution committee was instructed accordingly.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

It was moved and seconded:

Be it resolved that we ask this convention to urge upon the government of Alberta to take immediate steps to adopt a system of consolidated schools for this province as, owing to the fact that new school districts are continually being formed, it would save a large amount of money and be of greater advantage to our children and make this province more attractive to men who have children to educate.

On the question being put this resolution was declared defeated.

HAIL INSURANCE

Moved by the Resolution committee:

That this convention is strongly in favor of the present plan of hail insurance being placed upon a more satisfactory basis by the whole business being turned over to an independent commission which shall have full power to control same in a thorough and business-like manner, and that the whole system, especially insofar as inspection is concerned, shall be taken away from party politics. Further, that the directors be instructed to take up this recommendation with the government.

On the question being put this resolution was declared carried.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Moved by Edmonton Union:

Resolved, that whereas a grievance exists in the administration of justice in the law courts of the province in the numerous cases in which reserved judgments are recorded—in many cases over a year elapses before judgment is given, working a great hardship on plaintiff and defendant alike; no interest is allowed on the money tied up; unfair advantage is given to large corporations to bring up paltry references so as to delay judgment; justice cannot be so satisfactorily given after a lapse of time, and the litigants are both running the risks of heavy expenses and delay of a new trial should anything incapacitate the judge.

We, the Edmonton Local Union of the U.F.A., request that at the annual convention a committee be appointed to wait upon the provincial attorney general to ask him to take such steps as are necessary to remedy this. Carried.

SETTLEMENT OF RAILWAY CLAIMS

Moved by Edmonton Union:

That, whereas railway companies and similar corporations delay payment of claims and even enter into litigation for this purpose to the detriment of the farmers and the public, who suffer loss at their hands both in payments for animals killed on their lines or loss of goods in transit, we would urge that a law be enacted by the Dominion government so that such claims bear interest from the date of claim at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, even if contested at law, if claim is substantiated. Carried.

BORING DEEP WELLS

Moved by Blackfoot Union:

That the department of public works be requested to provide a bounty to lessen the cost of boring deep wells, the present cost being prohibitive.

In speaking to this motion Mr. Stone, of Blackfoot, said: Our dependence on surface wells and sloughs is limiting our efforts at stock raising, besides providing excellent fever traps for human beings. These same wells and sloughs are also yearly getting more shallow and altogether less to be depended upon.

It was moved and seconded as an amendment: That this matter be referred to the board of directors with power to act.

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the matter was therefore referred to the directors.

PARCELS POST

Moved by Cowley Union:

Resolved that the executive take up the question of a cheap parcels post with the proper authorities. Carried.

ADVERTISING STRAY ANIMALS

Moved by the Resolution committee:

Resolved that local unions shall report monthly to the general secretary any stray animals in their locality and the general secretary shall issue a supplement to his monthly report, giving a list of the strays. Carried.

ADJOURNMENT

Moved by Mr. Campbell and seconded by Mr. Henderson, that we do now adjourn till one thirty o'clock. Carried.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The convention was called to order by President Bower at two o'clock, and the business taken up was that of resolutions.

RE PREEMPTION

Moved by Rawdonville Union:

Whereas, Hansard, dated 13th April, 1910, page 7091, setting forth questions by Mr. Magrath, M.P. for Medicine Hat, as to whether Section 31, T. 30, R. 24, W. 4th mer., was:

(1) Applied for as pre-emption.

(2) Available or not for pre-emption.

(3) What opportunity was given the rightful owner to obtain said land, and, Whereas, the replies of Mr. Oliver, Minister of Interior, stating:

(1) That said land was applied for.

(2) That it was marked "Disposed of in error."

(3) That notices were posted in Calgary and Sub Office for 10 days by instruction of the government, and,

Whereas, these farmers, Mr. Haley, Mr. Orr and Mr. Laven, have forfeited their rightful possessions by an error on the part of the government.

Therefore be it resolved that the executive take up this matter and endeavor to reinstate said farmers to their lawful rights.

It was moved and seconded as an amendment that this resolution be referred to the executive committee with instructions to make a thorough investigation.

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the resolution was therefore referred to the executive.

MACHINE AGENTS

It was moved and seconded:

Resolved, that machine agents be required to keep repairs on hand for each part of each machine that has been or is being sold by the company they represent.

That on failure to supply immediately each part required, they be compelled to pay the farmer a reasonable compensation for loss sustained.

It was moved and seconded as an amendment, that this resolution be laid on the table.

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the motion was therefore tabled.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUES

Moved by Millet Union:

Resolved, that the U.F.A. encourage through the various Unions the forming in cities and towns of "Consumers' Leagues," who will purchase their necessary supplies, so far as is possible, through the Unions of the U.F.A. direct, thus eliminating middlemen's profits and increasing prices to farmers and reducing prices to consumers. Carried.

RE COMMISSION HOUSE

Moved by Millet Union:

Resolved, that the president of the U.F.A. appoint a committee to act with Mr. Grerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., to consider the question of a Farmers' Commission House in connection with co-operative stores. Carried.

APPOINTING LEGAL AGENTS

Moved by Cowley Union:

Resolved, that the U.F.A. appoint a legal adviser to act in all cases of dispute or claim for compensation made by members against public companies in cases of loss or claims for damages, and that an annual contribution of — be made by each member to establish a fund to be called the U.F.A. legal expenses fund.

It was moved and seconded as an amendment, that this resolution be laid on the table.

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the resolution was therefore tabled.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

Moved by Toffield Union:

Resolved, that we endorse government ownership of Hudson's Bay Railway and the operation thereof, and that every farmer throughout the Prairie Provinces send a personal letter to his member at Ottawa stating explicitly his views on the subject of the Hudson's Bay Railroad and government ownership and operation; and further, that a copy of this resolution be laid before the delegates of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers and the Manitoba Grain Growers at their annual conventions. Carried.

DEVELOPING GOVERNMENT LANDS

Moved by Rawdonville Union:

"Whereas, the wise homestead laws requiring settlers to develop their land is rapidly placing Alberta at the front of the small grain growing countries of the world; and

"Whereas, these settlers, by their work, energy and self-sacrifice are giving



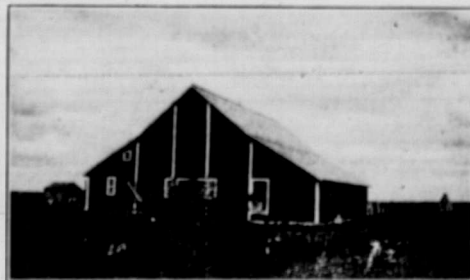
NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

EVILS OF PROTECTION

Editor, Guide.—Having been an interested reader of this reciprocity discussion for the last few months I will attempt to give you my view of it in as clear a manner as my limited article writing will permit. Before the Grain Growers started their agitation at the time of Sir Wilfrid's visit to the West last summer, I had never attempted to unravel the mysteries of the tariff. These protests aroused me to investigate, to find out if a wrong was really being done to the farmer. Well, I have investigated and as far as I have gone it is very real (this wrong) very real indeed, not alone to the farmer but to every consumer in the Dominion of Canada. Why have we as a people stood it so long? Or were the majority as ignorant of the facts as I was? If protection did no other harm but to make men and women dishonest that alone would be a strong argument against it. I know and have known plenty of honest, upright, church-going men and women classed with the best element of the community, who will entertain you all evening telling how they fooled the customs officer on the line. The spirit of the lumber-jack coming back from the States dominates the whole population. Bill has been on a trip to the States and seeing that tobacco was very cheap there he bought a year's supply. When he started for home he put it in the centre of his "turkey", boarded a north-bound train and was soon on his way to the forests of his native land. As the train came to a halt at the line the customs officers came on and began their inspection. When they reached Bill he was half-sitting, half-lying sprawled out on the seat with a three weeks growth of beard on his weather-beaten face, his heavy woolen shirt open at the throat and generally looking as though he might have more company on his person than would be pleasant. "Is that your "turkey?" asked the officer pointing to a dirty grain bag reposing on the top bunk. "Yaw," said Bill, "Jest untie it and it will crawl out itself." But the officer evidently felt more comfortable with it tied up as he hurried on and did not search it. Why, if people believe in protection do they take such keen pleasure in evading its laws? Sir George Ross says that if we had free trade with the United States that our superior grade of wheat would be shipped in to U. S. markets and used to bolster up their inferior article to the injury of our grades. How is it that Canadian farmers living close to Dakota line steel as much wheat as possible over to the elevators on the American side, and ship it with their inferior article? Because they get from 8 to 10 cents more per bushel by doing it. Last spring when flax had gone to a high price I heard two farmers talking on the street. One said, "they are paying \$1.77 at the elevator to-day." The other said, "I just received a letter from Minoit, N.D., and they are paying \$2.25 there." We would not object to our grain being called inferior, Sir George, if we could get from eight cents to forty-eight cents per bushel more than No. 1 Hard. Of course there would be some difference in the freight rates to Minoit, N.D., and Aylesbury but there still must be a spread of 40 cents per bushel. We have been taught from childhood that Canada is rich in natural products or raw materials. We have felt proud of our country for being such. Why then cannot the Canadian Manufacturers' Association compete against all comers without having what few things they do have to import put on the free list or else getting

a rebate of 99 per cent.? If this was a rock-ribbed barren land I could understand it. As it is it can only be the greed of the men engaged in the business which makes it needless. With most of their raw material at their back-door (as it were) a free list of what they do require to import and then a great tariff wall against the manufactured article, so that they may charge the consumer hold-up prices; is it any wonder that a storm of protest and indignation is beginning to sweep the country from ocean to ocean? I wish to take exception to some remarks made by Mr. Wm. MacNeill at the annual convention of the Manufacturers' convention in Vancouver. Evidently Mr. MacNeill is a patriotic man; he is proud of the country and the empire to which he belongs. I can understand all that. He has been well paid for his patriotism in the past and expects to be even better paid in the future. Every member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Associa-



Barn of G. W. Irwin, Saltreote

tion can well afford to take off their hats and give three cheers for the British Empire and three times three for the Canadian government which made all things good for them. But what about the great crowd of common people who have been paying with many days of toil for the other fellow's patriotism. They must indeed be true to the country and empire if they too take up the cry. Yet if the country were forced into war to-morrow these are the men who would spring to her defence while—well I suppose the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' association would still be talking patriotism. It is not always those who are loudest in their loyalty that are there when it comes to the showdown. Mr. MacNeill points to the great amount of capital that the manufacturing has brought into the country, \$600,000,000 from England, \$225,000,000 from the U. S. That was to be expected. Capital always looks for a good investment. What better could they find than the protected industries of Canada. We have one of the greatest agricultural countries in the world but it has not drawn such immense sums of capital simply because it did not appeal to the investing public so strongly. They put their money where the profits of the land really went. The International Harvester Co., of America came to Canada, built a great factory, equipped it and put it in operation and then called to the Canadian people, "see we are British too." Hearing of this great graft over the tariff wall they climbed over and joined in this patriotic cry. It paid so well they could afford to sacrifice allegiance to the good old U. S. A. Mr. MacNeill

says why should the farmers object? They can grow fifty per cent. more bushels to the acre than is grown by the Americans. Yes, that is the beauty of the whole affair (for Mr. MacNeill and his friends) the land has done so exceptionally well that the farmers have been able to pay their toll to King Manufacturer, and sometimes, not always, have a few dollars left. But will it always do it? Year after year the farmers throw in all the crop they can on land that needed a rest two or three years previous in the vain attempt to steal a few dollars from the powers that be. It is a vain hope encouraged by the optimism in human nature, and year by year the fifty per cent. lead we have on the Americans must decrease. Is there not danger Mr. MacNeill in killing the goose that lays the golden egg? If the manufacturers really have to lean so heavily on the consumer would we not be better without them? Why, take the profits of some part of the nation to keep up the rest? If a business man finds that one line of his business is eating up the profits of the other he cuts out the unprofitable line (if he is a good business man). Why not treat a country as a business. The voice that came from the crowd assembled to hear Sir Wilfrid speak at Moose Jaw last summer expressed the true sentiment of the farmers of Canada, when it said, "We want free trade." Throw open the ports of our country to all who come. Let competition bring down prices. Raise the revenue by direct taxation. But let us follow the example of Vancouver and tax only the land. If any man is enterprising enough to build on and improve his land he should not be taxed for his thrift. Let every land-owner, be he farmer, railroad magnate or manufacturer, pay taxes according to the true value of the land he owns at a rate necessary to carry on the country's liabilities and let there be no exemption from taxation. The working man and all who do not own land will then pay taxes indirectly, because rents

used to go into the combine, how much more in the next five years will they be able to save by doing away with the average 25 1/2 per cent. tariff on everything they use. About "Western exaggeration," I think Mr. Russell is giving us a sample of his own accomplishment in that direction when he speaks of a policy which has been developed "through generations." It is hardly a generation ago that Canada became confederated into one great Dominion, and I do not, therefore, think it is reasonable to suppose that the Dominion tariff is older than the Dominion itself, and as to being acquainted with Canadian history, I think that perhaps the average farmer knows just as much about it as Mr. Russell. Now I notice Mr. Russell in naming many countries from which immigrants have come into Canada mentions Great Britain. I have the honor to be English myself and consequently perhaps have a great advantage over Mr. Russell in that I spent 19 years of the life in the one country in the world to-day that stands a living monument to prosperity under free trade, as far as the price of living to the masses is concerned. And twice within the last thirteen months have the inhabitants of Great Britain refused to go back on the policy which brought on the bread riots early in Queen Victoria's reign. Those people have tried protection and found it wanting, the only people who are advocating it over there are the same people who advocate it here—the manufacturers. Mr. Russell must remember that the delegation who went to Ottawa were sent there by their various associations at great expense to lay their case before the government. After they had done that they had neither time nor money to travel further over Ontario and Quebec at the tail of the manufacturers. They had no high-paid manager at home to do the work of the farm. In many cases no doubt the women folks were doing a man's work in the cold so that their husbands and brothers might go to Ottawa and state their grievances. Perhaps the foregoing will explain to Mr. Russell's satisfaction the reason why the farmers did not show the "right spirit." Mr. Russell need not "boom" the Eastern crops in an attempt to belittle those of the West as if the Western farmers were not one. He will find they are one actually and politically and as one solid body will to-morrow demand the rights they were yesterday asking for. Again Mr. Russell intimates that the East does not want the Hudson's Bay railway. I am afraid his idea of the East is limited to the Manufacturers' Association. Why he does not want it is apparent to anybody—it will lessen the freight on imports from Great Britain and other European countries, and I really fail to see why the Georgian Bay canal is more Canadian than the Hudson's Bay Railway. I allow Mr. Russell to know more of his business than I do (although he won't allow me the same privilege) his business is figures relating to the tariff. All I can say is that if through altering the tariff with the U. S. I can buy an article for \$100 that now costs me \$125 or \$130 then alter the tariff by all means and alter it quickly, and when I say this I think I am voicing the sentiments of 99 per cent. of the farmers of the East and West. Mr. Russell is not telling us anything about our business that we do not already know, when he tells us to go in for mixed farming. Now, I think I am right in saying that the chief reason for live stock not being raised more in the West than it is, is simply because there is not a proper market for it, neither are the facilities for handling live-stock supplied by the railroads good enough to warrant the Western farmer going into stock on large scale and until these things are altered Mr. Russell will still have to bemoan the fact that we farmers do not understand our business. WILLIAM LILWALL Colonsay, Sask.

STRANGE PROTECTION ARGUMENTS

Editor Guide:—In your issue of Jan 4th I notice an article by Mr. F. G. Casey, which has a strong flavor of protection about it. I believe Mr. Casey is honest in his convictions but I can scarcely agree with him on the argument he advances. In the first place he argues that cotton goods can be manufactured cheaper in England and European countries than in Canada, and favors protecting the Canadian manufacturers by a duty equal to the difference, which he places at 25 per cent. Mr. Casey contends that the Canadian manufacturers cannot tak

will be adjusted to the new mode of taxation. Best of all under this system the land speculator will very soon go out of business because he cannot long hold land that is not producing something. All wealth springs from the land. Let it likewise be the source of all taxes. C. ROY UPSHALL, Foxsbury, Sask. Note.—The frank statement of Mr. Uphall indicates clearly how protection has thrived so long. Every farmer and consumer who devotes attention to the tariff will see how grievous a burden it places upon the people.—Ed.

REPLY TO MR. RUSSELL

Editor, Guide:—I hope you will find me a small space in your valuable paper to make a few remarks on the speech of Mr. T. A. Russell given before the Toronto Canadian club on Dec. 28th last. In the first place let me state that the speech as I read it is a very thinly-veiled attempt to cause a rupture between the organized farmers of the three Prairie Provinces, and those of the older settlements east of the Great Lakes. His first statement re the G. G. G. Co., on being analyzed simply means that the farmers have during a short five years by their own efforts, saved over a million dollars going into the coffers of the elevator combine. Now all that large amount of money saved on the price of grain as paid to the farmer. The saving perhaps amounted to as much as 10 cents per bushel, or about 7 per cent. of the selling price. Now the point I wish to make is this. That if in one commodity (grain) in five years the farmers are able to save \$1,000,000 that

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any advantage to increase their own gains on account of this tariff but that it goes into the pockets of the working man. I am not going to take up space to argue this point but I think Mr. Casey might find some of his figuring up a little faulty if he had time to consider it. He endeavors to strengthen his arguments by stating that "Protection is good when it protects the working man's wages but beyond this it should not go." I thoroughly agree that any tariff regulations that protect the working man's wages are justifiable, but how does this matter work out? It is evident from Mr. Casey's argument that cotton manufacturing in Canada could not be carried on without this 25 per cent. protection, therefore in order to encourage home industry and to enable a certain number of laborers to get work in that particular kind of employment he would recommend that all the people of Canada should pay 25 per cent. extra on all cotton goods they buy. This would be 75 per cent. for cotton and 25 per cent. for loyalty. Good in its way perhaps, but wherein is the reason of it? We import more cotton goods than we manufacture in Canada and it is plain that the duty on this does not go into the working man's pocket but into the government treasury; but notice this, cotton is an article used mainly by the poorer classes, who by this method are forced to pay the wages of the cotton factory employees, and secondly, to make up revenue, thus piling all the burden on the poorer people or working men. Is it not a recognized fact that capital should be invested in such enterprises only as are naturally advantageous? Mr. Casey says that many farmers make 50 per cent. on capital invested, so would it not be wise to re-invest the capital now invested in cotton mills in Canada in agriculture or in developing some of Canada's natural resources that are lying idle for want of capital to develop them and which would return larger and more legitimate profits than many of the industries which now claim so much attention. This would be adding true wealth to the nation. It would furnish more work and better wages for the workman, and last but not least let us buy our cotton goods in an open market where it can be produced most cheaply and we be not forced to pay this unjust duty of 25 per cent. Suppose someone should take a notion to try growing oranges in Manitoba and should ask for a protection of fifty cents an orange he would thereby be enabled to build glass houses and compete with foreign dealers. This would be another home industry. Similarly with tea and other articles we use, but the idea is absurd. We save money by buying these articles in countries which are naturally suited to their production, now the same argument applies to all industries. This old earth was so made that certain parts are adapted to certain kinds of pursuits whether it be manufacturing or otherwise, and for man to endeavor to re-arrange old mother earth's natural make-up by the introduction of modern ideas of improvement, and as it were, try growing oranges in Manitoba, is evidently a battle against nature and must consequently end in failure, which failure is shown in the fact that industries so located as not to be naturally advantageous cannot live without protection, and as shown the working man pays the protection. Now, I fail to see how protection protects the man who pays it. Mr. Casey says that "higher wages and a higher standard of living than prevails in European countries depends on our protecting our manufacturers accordingly." To my mind enhanced prices in any direction are delusive. A man gets \$1 a day and pays a certain price for his necessities. He comes out even at the end of the year. The next year he gets \$2 a day but has to pay double the price for his goods. Well, at the end of the second year he is in the same place he was at the end of the first year, so big wages with proportionately costly living was no gain to him. Supposing we apply the same reasoning to other pursuits, say farming, if every thing is high priced as at present, how does it work out? In the first place the farmer has an extra amount of responsibility which in itself is a burden, then he has to over crop his land and resort to every possible means of getting money out of his possessions in order to meet the flood of expenses. Then should the country get a set back as was the case in parts of the West this year through crop failures, how much more would the farmer feel it than he would have felt it had he been travelling the humble but surer road to success. The lower and prevailing prices all round so long as balanced, the more stable will

business be and the easier it will be for the man who may have small means to get a start.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Rocky Coulee, Alta.

INDEPENDENT VIEWS

Editor Guide—After five years residence in Canada and six of the party organs and their misrepresentation of facts I decided to subscribe to your paper, believing it to be a perfectly independent paper. Judge my surprise on opening the first copy to find an almost fulsome panegyric on that remarkable collection of political atoms that march under a banner bearing the legend "Liberals" in the old country. Taking into consideration the very large number of old countrymen who take your paper and are working for the ends The Guide professes to have in view, do you think your attitude independent of bias to print such a one-sided article regarding a party with which many of your readers must disagree. In all justice to your independent stand you might show some of the other side of the question. For instance, as regards free trade of the liberal party in England you or your correspondent should point out that it is not the free trade that is understood and advocated for by the Western farmer and his organization; it is merely a system of free imports—a very different thing. Under such a system in Canada the farmers in the West might—or might not—get his implements cheaper, that would depend on the combines, but he would certainly not have any more advantage in the markets of the United States than he has today. How a system of free trade imports would effect our pure-bred stock breeders is hard to say. Your correspondent infers that if the lords had not thrown out the plural voting bill that the Asquith government would have had a much larger majority. Now that is a subject that has two sides also. The liberals complain about one man having more but surely it is possible that some of the plural voters are liberals. However, it is, I think, generally conceded that the principle is not good and on this point the Unionists were willing to meet the Asquith government, but they said if you give one man a vote, we must insist that one vote shall have one value. Of course that was something that the so-called liberals could not entertain at all, for why? Because where in some parts of Ireland and Wales and Scotland 5,000 or less voters return a member for the government. Some of the Unionist members of Southern England represent as many as 50,000 voters, so you see there is something to be said for the other side. From the foregoing you may come to the conclusion that I am a high-bound politician from the old country. You will be wrong—the truth is I left England at the age of 14 in the year 1892, and have not lived there since. I am only writing this because I hate a one-sided argument. There are always two sides to a question. Your correspondent says that our liberal

party out here is not like the one in England. He is quite right. It is bad enough, I own, but it has not yet descended to the depths of the one in England. In conclusion I may say that I was very pleased to note that none of the big manufacturing concerns use your paper as an advertising medium; "A straw will show, etc." As I do not aim at cheap notoriety in the district I will sign myself,
Islay, Alta. FAIRPLAY.

[Note.—We have no objections to the gentlemen having his own opinions. If he considers his opinions of sufficient importance he should allow his name to be published. Publicity is the greatest factor in remedying present evils.—Ed.]

SOME HARD FACTS

Editor Guide—I do not suppose there can be any reader of your paper who has now any doubts regarding the tariff or reciprocity with the States. However, if there is, allow me to submit the following few words. Having lived the greater part of my life in the States I know the arguments of the politicians working for the special interests was, "Vote for protection and we will give you protection on your products (talking to the farmer), 25 cents on wheat and potatoes, etc." Now it is a well-known fact that that in all these products there was a surplus for export and no one ever dreamt of importing, and so what good was protection to the farmers? The last few years there has been a change, however, and this protection is a benefit to the American farmer. But now watch and see how long they will enjoy it? No doubt, most of your readers saw an article in the Canadian press taken from the Northwestern Miller, the official organ of the Minneapolis Millers' Association. It says that the people are crying for cheaper bread and this tariff must be taken off, etc. The fact is the big mills in Minneapolis want our wheat and the transportation companies over there want to haul it, and so you see they soon get a new argument to hand to the farmers. Some time in October I was over in Grafton, N. D. Wheat in the elevators

brought in to Morris, Man., on that day was 86 cents for No. 1 Northern, and Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour sold in the stores at \$5.15 per sack. No. 1 Northern at Grafton, N. D. sold at \$1.05. Washburn, Crosby & Company's "Gold Medal" flour shipped from Minneapolis, 315 miles, was sold in the stores in Grafton for \$2.50 per sack. Now the wheat that brought \$1.05 at Grafton, I venture to say would not have brought over 75 cents in Morris on account of the quality, and the flour was 35 cents per sack cheaper. Grafton is only three hours' run from Morris in the same kind of country. In the Red River Valley, south of the line, a half section of land is worth around \$21,000, here it would be hard to sell a half section of land for a half that price, and what I have outlined above explained the reason why. I import a gasoline engine, 4 h.p., which I sell here for \$150. I have lists from the Canadian manufacturers. Their list prices on the same rated engine is \$250. After paying duty and freight about one-third the price of the engine. I make slightly more on an imported one at \$150 than I would at \$250 on the other. For one engine and \$19 on the Canadian factory I can buy three engines at the same rated power at the American factory. I get certified invoices showing both home and export prices which shows that I buy eight and one-third cents cheaper than an American agent which shows that these people do sell cheaper abroad than at home, even if the Hon. Melvin-Jones does not do that kind of business. Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to say to your readers that the facts I have here set forth are things I learned from my own personal knowledge and not something that somebody told me. We have a few party men in our association at Morris, but I think we are getting better and the time will surely come when the waving of the flag will have little effect during election time. We are getting more and more like the fellow from Missouri, you'll have to show us.
Morris, Man. O. H. GILMAN.
NOTE.—The writer's comparison, while interesting, is scarcely conclusive, as the relative quality of gasoline engines cannot always be measured by the horse power claimed by the manufacturers.—Ed.]

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LOBSTER FISHERIES

Fish Dealers of Portland, Maine:—"Reciprocity with Canada means that more Canadian fish will be shipped here and that more fish will be shipped from here to Canada. The lobster business in Portland will be greatly benefitted."

LUMBERMEN

Senator Edwards, Lumberman, Ottawa:—"There should be no two opinions concerning the removal of the duty on rough sawn lumber. All Canada must recognize the step as one that will benefit the whole country. I think that all lumbermen from the Atlantic to the Pacific ought to be exceedingly pleased. Of course the benefits depend on the locality of production in Canada and the points to which the shipments are made to the U.S."

OTTAWA LUMBERMAN

J. R. Booth, Ottawa:—"The removal of the duty on rough-sawn lumber will stimulate the trade. It will not result in the Canadian lumbermen selling more lumber. The restriction removed is so small that it is hardly worth taking into consideration. As to the government attitude on the pulp wood question, I think steps should be taken to prevent the sale of pulp wood by private individuals. Why, about 85 per cent. of pulp wood purchased by Americans comes from private lands, and only 10 per cent. of crown lands."

MANUFACTURERS

Albert Mathews, of the George Mathews Co.:—"We would rather have our money in the savings bank than in our plants now. It will lose us all our Western trade, and I do not see how any trade we can get from the United States will at all make up for it. Under the new agreement all surplus stock in Canada will be manufactured in the United States by the big packing plants in Chicago and Buffalo. There is not a doubt that it will lose us our Western trade, and that is a very big item indeed."

MINNESOTA SENATOR

State Senator Sullivan, Minnesota:—"The whole thing is the result of the agitation against the tariff measure. I am here representing a community of interests and I am against it. They talk about the 'interests' in the East protesting against governmental acts. I think it is time for Minnesota to rise up and protest for her own interests."

HELPS MINNESOTA

Senator Pugh, of Duluth, favors the treaty. He believes the removal of the duty on wheat will work to the interests of Minnesota and not injure the agricultural communities. "We get wheat in bond from Canada now," he said. "If it is admitted free it will bring more business to the milling industries of the state, and our milling industries are known as the greatest in the world."

OGILVIE'S MANAGER

F. W. Thompson, manager of Ogilvie's Mills:—"While I have not had time to digest the many changes which have been proposed in this agreement, I may say that in so far as the milling industry of Canada is concerned, it is very evident that our government have endeavored to establish a basis which would afford the least possible inconvenience or disturbance of these vast interests. As is well known the United States millers have been importing and grinding our Western wheat, obtaining the drawback on the export shipment of its product of 99 per cent. This drawback arrangement in so far as the export trade is concerned is practically the same as if they had had free wheat on general principles and consequently my personal opinion is that present proposed agreement will never be ratified in Washington."

WINNIPEG GRAIN DEALER

Hugh N. Baird, ex-president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange:—"I do not see how the government could agree to this as the people of Canada have been spending millions of dollars deepening their waterways and improving harbor conditions for the sole purpose of making preparations to facilitate the handling of

the staple product of the country, which is wheat, and by opening up the American market we will be building up the American roads and seaports at the expense of our resources. While the ownership of the volume of grain in the Canadian West would be changed from Canadian to the American hands it is doubtful whether Winnipeg as a trading centre will be much affected."

WILLIAM WHYTE

William Whyte, vice-president of the C. P. R.:—"If the proposed measure should become law there will be a loss to the railway company, since it will lose the long haul. There will also be a loss to the city of Montreal and there will be a loss and a serious loss to the owners of Canadian vessels. The loss to the C.P.R. will however be much less serious than the losses to the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. On the whole I do not think that the proposed tariff is a bad thing for the country. The removal of the American duty on Canadian wheat had to come. The worst that can be said of it is that it is premature. I am specially pleased that there has been no disturbance of the position of the manufacturers of Canada. The Canadians would not be content to remain hewers of wood and drawers of water for the United States."

REAL ESTATE DEALER

William Pearson, of the Wm. Pearson Land Company:—"The advantage to Western Canada as a whole will be somewhat offset by the possible loss to the country of large milling industries which would be naturally expected to grow up here. Certainly a great stimulus would be given to the milling industry at Minneapolis and I should think a corresponding depressing effect on that industry

benefits. Ought we to decline? The last word of President McKinley was 'acceptance'. I am proud as a son of Ohio to bring forward for approval and effective action a measure carrying out the policy which he proclaimed, and made his own at the acme of his great career."

NEW YORK FAVORABLE

The New York representatives in the American House have declared unanimously in favor of passing the bill incorporating the agreement.

MILLING COMPANY

D. R. Ker, of the milling and grain firm of Brackman & Co., Alberta and British Columbia:—"On the whole, I am inclined to think that the new arrangement will work to the interests of Canada."

J. J. CARRICK, M.P.

J. J. Carrick, M.P.P., for Port Arthur:—"We have spent fifteen millions in elevators and it will be a straight loss."

LUMBERMEN OPPOSE

The Mountain (B. C.) Lumber Manufacturers' association passed a resolution condemning the reciprocity agreement.

WINNIPEG ABATTOIRS

J. T. Gordon, of Gordon, Ironside & Fares, Winnipeg:—"It will very seriously hurt the Canadian railroads, and effect the export industry, for Western Canada cattle will be sent to Chicago in great quantities that would otherwise be sent to Great Britain. It will not effect our business any for we are having higher prices here than are paid in Chicago."

THE SIEGE OF OTTAWA

This is the book that everybody has been waiting for. It is a complete story of the great delegation of eight hundred Canadian farmers who marched into the House of Commons, Ottawa, on December 16th last, and informed the Dominion government and the members of parliament what they wanted. This booklet tells how the great movement originated and how it was carried out. It is the most interesting chapter in the annals of Canadian history. Farmers from Nova Scotia to Alberta took part in the great demonstration. Every farmer in Canada who believes in the farmers' platform laid down at Ottawa; an interesting narrative of the trip made by the farmers to Ottawa; the tariff speeches made by delegates at the great convention in the Grand Opera House, Ottawa, on December 15th, and all copies of the memorials presented to the government on December 16th. In addition the book contains sketches of the farmers' organizations in Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces, as well as the constitution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and the names of the officers. The book contains 72 pages. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail, postpaid for 25 cents each or five copies for \$1.00.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE BOOK DEPARTMENT.

here. In a word it seems to me that what the Dominion government had in mind was to do something that would put a little more money in the pockets of our farmers without interfering a great deal with their tariff for revenue by imposing disabilities upon manufacturers."

GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN

Secretary Freeman, representing the Gloucester, Mass., fishermen:—"The removal of the duty would mean a death blow to Gloucester."

U. S. SENATOR STONE

Senator Stone, Missouri, has announced his unqualified support of the reciprocity agreement.

U. S. SENATOR BEVERIDGE

Senator Beveridge, Indiana:—"I heartily favor the policy of Canadian reciprocity. Now that this proposed reciprocal tariff agreement brings the policy of Canadian reciprocity within sight every advocate of that policy should labor and fight for it harder than ever before."

PRESIDENT TAFT

President Taft:—"We shall find a rapidly increasing market for our numerous products among the people of our neighbor. We shall deepen and widen the sources of our food supply in territory close at hand. Our kinship, our common sympathies, our similar moral and social ideas furnish the strongest reason for supporting this agreement. Canada extends the brotherly hand of friendship and proposes closer relations with mutual

The long haul to Chicago would amount to a considerable figure. Prices here will be controlled by prices in Chicago. The Chicago packers will take Canadian cattle and finish them on corn. There has been a cattle shortage across the line for the past four years, and they are open to take all the live stock they can get. It will simply kill the hog industry of Canada if the United States packers are allowed to ship their surplus products in here. They will make this a dumping ground if the duty is taken off dressed hogs, bacon, etc., and the Canadian farmer will not be able to compete against these imports."

WINNIPEG ABATTOIRS

B. H. Holman, of Gallagher, Holman & LaFrance, Winnipeg:—"The principle effect of free trade in livestock would be to make pork and cured meat cheaper in Winnipeg. The United States packers are prone to make Canada a dumping ground for their surplus products, while they keep the price up in the United States and with no duty they will make the best of their opportunities. With regard to cattle the Winnipeg markets will be affected to a small extent and for the reason that they are a scarcity in Western Canada."

THRASHING MACHINERY

H. F. Mustard, Manager of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., said that the reduction in duty on agricultural implements would amount to quite a considerable item on a \$3,000 machine, and whatever it was the customer would get the benefit of it, as all they wanted was their

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ordinary net profit. He thought that the farmer would feel the benefit of the smallest reduction in agricultural machinery or any savings in freight charges."

B. C. FRUIT INDUSTRY

Martin Burrell, Conservative M.P. of British Columbia:—"It is the cruellest and most unjustifiable blow to the fruit of British Columbia and of the whole of Canada that ever was struck. For the fruit industry of B. C. which is at the development stage, the agreement constitutes a disaster and there is no equivalent given as the present duty is low. Its removal will allow our markets to be flooded from Washington and Oregon."

ONTARIO FARMERS

Duncan Ross, Liberal M.P. for West Middlesex:—"The agreement is a splendid thing. It will promote the prosperity of the farmers of my constituency by giving them a market for barley and lamba. I want to see it brought into effect as soon as possible."

ANDREW BRODER, M. P.

Andrew Broder, Conservative M.P., of Dundas:—"The trade agreement—we I think it is more political than national."

E. W. NESBITT, M.P.

E. W. Nesbitt, Liberal M.P. of North Oxford:—"Who would have expected that there would be so much of it as well of it for the best? The Ontario farmers will benefit handsomely."

DR. SPROULE, M.P.

Dr. Sproule, M.P., Conservative:—"On some lines it will help Canada and on some lines it will hurt. On the whole it will be against the best interests of Canadian development in future. Immediately there will be injury done to producers of hogs by allowing Canadian packers to get in hogs from the corn regions of the United States. There will be some immediate benefit to the producers of dairy products such as cream and eggs in the East and the farmers in the West."

WESTERN M. P.'S FAVOR

Western Liberals and Conservatives at Ottawa do not wish to be quoted but they all say it is what they have been shouting for.

SEEKS ADVICE ON SINGLE TAX

Saskatoon, Sask., Feb. 3.—Mayor Clinkskill and R. W. Shannon, city solicitor, left yesterday for Regina for the purpose of consulting the provincial government with regard to the amendment of city by-laws. One of the most important of the amendments is relative to the adoption of the single tax, while another deals with the question of franchise for tenants in municipal elections. The reduction of the business tax, the reduction of assessment on improvements and other important matters will also be included in the vital questions upon which advice is sought.

WON MANY PRIZES

At the poultry show recently held in the city of Sherbrooke, Ont., the firm of Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd., Montreal, carried off no less than ten first prizes, four seconds, two thirds, and three specials. They also won the silver cup for the best bird in the show.

MIDGET MILL WORKING

The Midget flour mill that has been installed at Jasin, Sask., by Chas. Lunn, has been started and is now turning out a fine grade of flour. The purchasers of this mill are more than pleased with the work it does and state that it is much better than even the prospectus represents.

Co-operation the World Over

CO-OPERATIVE societies the world over are yearly growing in magnitude and since their inception perhaps no medium has been instituted that has contributed more to the success, to the uplifting and betterment of the farming classes of the world than agricultural co-operation.

For the purpose of dealing with agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit in the forty-seven adhering countries, the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, has just published the first monthly issue of its new Bulletin of Economic Intelligence.

This manual shows what agricultural co-operation has accomplished in the past; it will keep every co-operative country in touch with this world-wide movement; it shows the best systems adopted by the various societies, and it will inculcate a spirit of co-operation and lead the way for the younger societies.

The aims of the book are to give a short sketch of the development and actual conditions of the different classes of agricultural co-operative societies and special attention is paid to those details of co-operation than can be illustrated by figures.

No more valuable book could be in the hands of the farmers than this bulletin. By a study of its contents they can readily see the advantages of co-operation as practically demonstrated in the leading agricultural centres of the world; thereby may they profit by the experiences acquired by all the others and, by adopting them to their own organizations, promote their economic welfare. For example, one country has in vogue a highly organized credit and insurance system of co-operation, another leads in the marketing of produce and a third in the acquiring of necessities. In this way the various societies of different countries may be able to teach as much in one thing as they may learn in another.

We present to our readers a short review of the contents of the bulletin but strongly advise their procuring the copy for themselves.

It is rather interesting to note the part played by legislation and state intervention in the matter of agricultural organizations in many of the European countries. In Ireland, state-aid is given to the societies. In Italy, premiums are granted by the government to encourage agricultural societies, and in Germany, Austria, Japan and Bohemia, the government have shown their willingness to assist and promote agricultural co-operation.

Co-operation in Germany

Although co-operation existed in Germany among the ancients, in a peculiar form, yet agricultural co-operation, as it is carried on to-day, in that country, is of quite recent origin, both in respect of its legal forms and of the causes that have given it birth. So rapidly has co-operation spread in Germany however, in the space of a few decades, that there are now 24,000 organizations all told.

Two men are especially noted in the development of co-operation in Germany, Frederick William Raiffeisen and Francis Herman Schulze; the first mentioned being the founder of the co-operative agricultural banks, which system is now practised in many countries, among the more recent countries to adopt the system being Ireland.

The first societies formed by Raiffeisen assumed liabilities and purchased cattle which were distributed among the poor people who repaid the cost with interest at reasonable five yearly instalments. They went on to a service of money loans which gave the associations the character of a loan bank. The system was practised for fifteen years, but as the people assisted did not form part of the association, which was composed of the better off, it had to be discontinued, as it was found that unions based on this principle had no vitality. The co-operative bank was then instituted, among which the members of these societies for the first time contained those who were desirous of borrowing money. From this time co-operation pulsed with a new life.

Soon followed co-operative dairies, societies for the purchase of machines, associations for the improvement of stock, co-operative societies of viticulturists and of horticulturists. These various societies were afterwards grouped into federations and formed the foundations on which to construct the great edifice of co-operation, out of which at a later

date, grew the Imperial Federation of the German Agricultural Societies.

Co-operative Land Credit Societies

A characteristic form of co-operation in Germany is that of co-operative institutions, organized generally for a purpose, province or some other administrative unit; their object being to obtain for their members the credit they require on their lands, by means of bonds guaranteed by the landowners of the province collectively.

Prussia has the honor of forming the first of such societies. This scheme was prompted by Frederick II, of Prussia, after the Seven Years war (1756-63) to try and restore the devastated country to a state of prosperity. The scheme was based upon the fact that it is the soil itself which represents the greatest part of the nation's wealth. The success obtained by the system was more than satisfactory and it has now been in existence for one hundred and forty years.

Light and Power Societies

The German agriculturist, accustomed to self-help, and encouraged by the previous successes of various undertakings carried out by societies, tried to realize the idea of supplying electric current to country districts. As the expense was great, it was difficult at first to get a capital to work on, and still further difficulties were presented from the fact that experts had to be engaged to work out the system to the best advantage. At first, mistakes were made, but this did not discourage the societies. They applied to the information office—the German Imperial Federation of Agricultural Co-operation Societies—which had been established for the purpose of investigating and taking the utmost advantage of experience already gained before new projects were put into practice. This bureau having considered the matter, placed the work of building the power stations, laying the cables, and making the house connections in the hands of a company, in most cases a limited liability company or a joint stock company.

A word may be said about the central societies that are formed throughout Germany for the sale of cattle. The president of these societies devotes all his attention to trade with other societies so as to obtain the best results for the cattle; this is one of his principal endeavors. Last year, although conditions were very unfavorable for the cattle business, the weather being dry and feed short, by the aid of the central society, satisfactory results were obtained.

Co-operative societies for the sale of eggs have been formed. In 1899 there were thirty-six of these in the province of Hangoer; now there is one hundred and forty-three, and the sale of eggs has increased from 109,900 to more than twenty-seven millions. As a guarantee, the eggs are provided with a special trade-mark which is protected by law. That the co-operative companies may obtain more favorable prices, the Chamber of Agriculture every week, publishes information on the price of eggs.

Co-operation in Austria

Austrian agricultural co-operation began with credit societies and these have attained a great development. In Bohemia, the co-operative warehouses for the sale of grain have gained splendid results.

Those engaged in the sale of grain are provided with a drying, storing and mixing plant. The members who deposit their grain in the warehouse are given an advance, and later on—the sale once accomplished—the balance. The great difficulty of the system however, is getting all the farmers to fall into line and bring all their grain to the warehouse so that the general expense might be distributed over a large amount of business; for this reason the work of the co-operative granary is a delicate business. In Lower Austria the farmers have not worked together and the co-operative granary shows in many cases a deficit, but in Bohemia a flourishing business is done simply because the system has the full support of the farmers.

The rapid diffusion of agricultural co-operation in Austria has produced, among other effects, a continued augmentation of a class of persons whose sole employment is in connection with co-operation institutes. These employees possess the necessary knowledge in regard

Continued on Page 26



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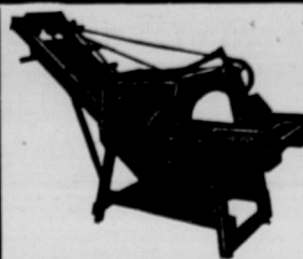
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30B—7 Jewel in heavy Nickel Case	\$3.50
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A MODEL MEETING

Note—The Ingelow branch of the M.G.G.A. has just been organized and they are showing the rest of our branches a good example of how to conduct business. The following copy of three minutes we regard as ideal, and the method they have adopted of making rules to be observed in the conduct of their meetings, is one that ought to be rigidly followed by every branch. Our members should take pride in following parliamentary rules in the conduct of business, and the training thus secured fits our farmers to take their place in the conduct of public business. We would be glad to hear from others of our branches sending in copies of the rules they have established in carrying on their business.

Minutes of meeting held by the Ingelow branch of the M.G.G.A., on Saturday, January 28th, 1911. President Booth in the chair; minutes of previous meeting read:

(1) Moved by J. W. Brougham, seconded by R. Fraser: That minutes be adopted.

(2) Moved by J. Lawrence, seconded by J. Miller: That the secretary write to the Farmers' Co-Operative Binder Twine Factory at Brantford, and any other firms, and secure prices and all information possible and report same to this association. Carried.

(3) Moved by J. Miller, seconded by J. Lawrence: That we meet once each month, and that on the second Saturday of same. Carried.

(4) Moved by Mr. Mellwith, seconded by W. Greenwood: That the secretary write and secure a speaker on Direct Legislation for March. Carried.

(5) Moved by R. Fraser, seconded by A. Smith: That the secretary-treasurer, for his report of the Brandon convention, be tendered the thanks of this association, and that he be paid the amount of pool on railway fare to convention, \$3.00. Carried.

(6) Moved by President E. Booth, seconded by J. W. Brougham: That the following rules and regulations, in future, at this branch, be adopted. Carried.

(7) Moved by A. Smith, seconded by T. McQuerric: That the meeting adjourns.

(8) Four members joined at this meeting. Ingelow Branch G.G. Association, Per J. W. BROUGHAM, Sec'y.

Rules to be observed in the conduct of our meetings.

1. Each member shall stand when speaking, and shall address the chair.

2. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it has been moved and seconded.

3. Every amendment shall be pertinent to the original question and must be stated before the mover speaks thereon.

4. Only one amendment shall be before the meeting at one time and no further amendment be moved or taken into consideration until the first is disposed of.

5. If the first amendment be lost another amendment may be proposed and if that be lost, then another amendment, and so on until all the amendments are disposed of.

6. If an amendment be carried it shall take the place of the original motion, and shall be open to amendments in the same way as the original motion.

7. The last amendment which has taken the place of the original motion, shall not be considered carried as the substantive motion until formally put to the vote and carried by a majority.

8. At any time during a debate, but not so as to interrupt a speech, it may be moved and seconded without a speech as a distinct question, "That we proceed to the next business," when, if carried, the debate ceases and the question drops, or "That the debate be now adjourned," when, if carried, the question shall be resumed at the next meeting. "That we do now adjourn" may be moved in a like manner, and, if carried, any remaining business shall be postponed to the next meeting.

9. Any member may speak once to each amendment. A member seconding a motion without a remark shall not be considered to have spoken. When no other member wishes to speak, the mover of the original motion may reply; otherwise no member shall speak to the same question except by way of explanation or to a point of order, even though the question be adjourned. No mover of an amendment has a right to reply until the amendment has displaced the original motion.

10. The chairman shall decide all questions of order.

Become a Manufacturer

Here, Mr. Farmer, is a chance to help make some of the Machinery you buy

Last week we told you of our plan by which the farmers of this country might become identified with a profitable manufacturing business making a number of lines of farm machinery. We are reproducing herewith an article which appeared recently in "Popular Mechanics," a well known magazine, and which was copied from there into the Winnipeg Free Press of January 27th last. This article shows a big saving in the cost of farm operations through the employment of traction engines. What does this mean? Simply that there is going to be a tremendous market in our own Western Canada for a serviceable all-round type of traction engine.

As a matter of fact the demand in this country for tractors already exceeds the supply. Only the other day the representative of a leading implement house stated that there would be a tremendous shortage of tractors on the Western Canadian market this year. Consequently the time is ripe to place a new machine on the market.

Now, as we have already told you, we believe we have in the "Hero" 20 H.P. actual gasoline tractor a tractor which will fill the needs of the average Western farmer just a little bit better than any other gasoline tractor and which will be just a little bit better value for the money than any other similar machine.

Now, if the farmers of the West will take stock in our Company they will not only identify themselves

TRACTION POWER EFFECTS SAVING

Farmers can use Power-drawn Machinery and cut down cost of production.

Jan. 27th, (Free Press).—One of the interesting features of the lead show held recently in Chicago was mechanical power for the farm. This took the form not only of the tractors themselves, but was supplemented by a daily illustrated lecture on the economic advantages of plowing and using other farm work by means of power instead of horses. The lecture was not a recital of the joy to be derived from a "seeing of the wheels go round," but a consideration of mechanical power strictly as a business proposition. There was a time when the farmer was not classed as a business man. Today he is not only more a producer than the manufacturer, but his range of products is such that the volume of his sales compare favorably with those of many country merchants. In his crop production and delivery for shipment he has come to the point where he can use power-driven machinery to quite an extent, and we may reasonably anticipate in the next ten years a large demand for traction power by farmers, especially those operating several hundred acres. We will come to this through the use of statistics, which farmers are now buying by thousands.

Some of the records cited are interesting. For instance on the big Dakota farms where the plowing, seeding, harvesting, threshing and hauling are all accomplished by engine, the cost is reduced \$2.10 per acre. Plowing which formerly cost \$1.35 with horses falls to 75 cents with power; pulverizing from \$1.25 to 17 cents; and hauling from \$1 to 50 cents per acre. The final results are stated to amount to a net saving of ten cents per bushel, or about 5 per cent, on the cost of a 600-acre farm.—Popular Mechanics.

books and premises themselves the soundness of our proposition.

with a profitable enterprise, but they will be in a position where every time they recommend the "Hero" tractor to a fellow farmer they will not only be doing him a good turn, but will be making money for themselves as well.

Now, just a word about the financial plan of our Company. The capital stock is \$250,000, divided into 25,000 shares of \$10.00 each—\$125,000 worth of stock is now fully paid up, and \$30,000 worth of stock is being allotted to Mr. Albert O. Espe for his patent rights, patterns, plans, drawings, etc. This leaves a balance in the treasury of 9,500 shares which are now being offered to the readers of "The Grain Growers' Guide."

NO CONTROLLING INTEREST

The stock already paid up is divided among a considerable number of shareholders, so that no one shareholder can have a controlling interest in the Company and every shareholder will have a voice in the management of its affairs. We would particularly emphasize the fact that the Company has tangible assets representing the amount of the stock at present paid up.

We will be pleased to furnish a financial statement of the affairs of the Company to farmers who may consider taking stock, or if they wish to come to Winnipeg personally or to appoint someone in the city to investigate the proposition for them, we will be pleased to facilitate in every way an examination of our in order that they may ascertain for themselves the soundness of our proposition.

20 R. G. Thompson, Sec.-Treas. Hero Mfg. Co., 403 McArthur Bldg., Wpg.

Please reserve shares of stock in the Hero Mfg. Co. on the understanding that this does not obligate me in any way, and that the stock will be held for me for 10 days until I can make a complete investigation of your proposition. Also send me prospectus and complete information by return mail.

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WILL ENLARGE MILLS

The Saskatchewan Flour Mills at Moose Jaw, with a present capacity of 1,600 barrels a day, are to be extended in the coming summer to a 2,000-barrel a day limit, and there is to be constructed at the same point an oatmeal mill with a capacity of 600 barrels a day. These plans, which were made some time ago, will not be affected in the least by the reciprocity arrangement which has been entered into between Canada and the United States.

This was the statement made recently by F. A. Bean, managing director of the company who was in Winnipeg. Asked as to the effect upon the Western Canadian milling industry of the trade arrangement, Mr. Bean said that it certainly would not help it. It might injure it slightly, but not sufficiently in his opinion, to endanger the industry. Any direct loss which the mills might suffer from the free wheat provision would probably be fully compensated for by the indirect benefits arising from the increased prosperity in Western Canada which will result from the free interchange of natural products between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Bean is strongly of the opinion that the result of the arrangement will be beneficial in many ways to Western Canada, and will usher in a new era of prosperity and advancement. As a large land

owner in Western Canada, he is of the opinion that one result of the agreement if it goes into effect, will be to add several dollars to the value of every acre of land in Western Canada, and that, in this respect alone, the treaty will be of very great benefit to the farmers of the West.

HOG DEALERS WARRING

Chatham, Ont., Feb. 3.—There is a hog war among the local produce dealers. In an effort to squeeze out the small buyers, the big fellows are today offering the farmers \$5.10 and \$5.15 for their hogs, while the price in Toronto is only \$5.10 f.o.b. The big buyers have agents all through the country buying up the pork, and the farmers are reaping the benefits of the war. There are plenty of hogs in the country, and the deliveries are very heavy, notwithstanding the fact that the market is supposed to be dull.

RECORD YEAR FOR HARBOR

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 3.—The season of 1910 broke all records for tonnage of business in the Duluth-Superior harbor, according to a government report issued today. The total tonnage for the season was 36,684,578 tons, valued at \$284,049,072. The report shows this country except New York, when the mean monthly

freight movement is considered. General merchandise formed the greatest portion of receipts in point of value, being worth nearly \$53,000,000, and iron ore reached the top figure in shipments, being valued at more than \$81,000,000. Wheat was the only cargo that showed a falling off from the season of 1909. The season consisted of 245 days.

BOY'S SCOUT SUIT FREE



The above picture gives an idea of the elegant Boy's Scout Suit we are giving positively free. It is made of best material and trimmed in true scout style. The above suit is given absolutely free to any boy answering this advt. Write us for \$4.00 worth of high grade embossed and colored postcards, including Valentines, Easter, Birthday, Love Scenes, Best Wishes, Views, etc., to sell at 6 for 10¢. Return money and we will mail the Scout Suit free. Remember our cards are best grades and sell on sight; any you cannot sell we will exchange for others. WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. G3, WINNIPEG, MAN.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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F. M. Gates, Fillmore
Vice-President:
J. A. Murray, Wapella

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District Directors:

Jamies Robinson, Wapella; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaver Dale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thomas Cochrane Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

RETAILERS FORM ORGANIZATION

At a meeting held in the police court of the Regina city hall recently attended by some thirty retailers of the city, a Regina branch of the Western Retail Association was organized. Present at the meeting and assisting in the work of organization were three officials from the head office of the association in Winnipeg: John Hiebert, John Dyke, treasurer, and George J. Hyndman, secretary. The scope of the proposed organization having been explained, it was decided to form a Regina branch of the association, with the following as officers: Wm. Hindson, president; J. K. R. Williams, first vice; W. D. McGregor, second vice; A. J. King, secretary; N. L. Green, treasurer. A committee was appointed from among those present for the purpose of waiting upon all those retail firms in the city not represented at the meeting with a view to getting them to join the association. The association, which was organized in 1909 and incorporated the following year by an act of the Manitoba legislature, has for its object "the moral, intellectual and financial improvement, advancement and welfare of its members."

Look here! Of course this is perfectly legitimate. Is this a part of the institution that has been and is fighting the passage of the co-operative bill? It works under an act of the Manitoba legislature. Its objects are the moral, intellectual and financial improvement, advancement and welfare of its members. Well, what of it? Nothing, only some one before long will likely be swearing that there is no such organization in existence.

F.W.G.

ANNUAL MEETING AT DRAKE

The Drake Grain Growers' Association held its annual meeting on December 31, 1910. The meeting was well attended, the school house being crammed. A paper was read about the history of the S.G.G.A. by the secretary. Drake brass band furnished the music. Twenty-eight members were enrolled for 1911, and we are looking forward for many more. The following officers were elected: President, J. R. Langville; vice-president, J. H. Funk; secretary, J. R. Funk; directors, T. S. Blair, I. Clement; A. B. Sadler, Jim McLeod, Wm. McLaren and B. P. Jantz. J. R. FUNK, Sec'y.

Drake, Sask.

WEEP FOR TYVAN

I am sorry to have to inform you that the Tyvan association has died a miserable death. I have tried several times this summer to get a meeting to discuss the various circulars you have sent me, but all to no success. We decided to have our annual meeting on December 27, so I posted notices and wrote eighteen postcards and sent them out in good time. On the appointed day I drove to town (9 miles) and was disappointed to find that only two were there to meet me. We used to have fair meetings before the Latham branch was formed, but this division took apparently all the strength from Tyvan. It seems that we have far better success in the country than in town. While I have done the best I could under the circumstances to keep this association up, I think it is useless to bother with Tyvan any more, but will still continue to do all the individual work I can. I am enclosing money due. Last year I was promised three life members and took \$1 each on deposit, but as they have failed to pay up, I have been forced to apply as yearly subscriptions.

A. DRAPER, Sec'y.

Tyvan, Sask.

The Reply

Your favor of the 29th ult. to hand, containing \$3.25, being \$1.50 for membership fees, 50c for tickets, and \$1.25 for convention reports. We thank you

for this, and are enclosing receipts here-with. Sorry to note that Tyvan has died such a miserable death. We have read of a vision of a certain man in which he saw a valley full of dry bones, and asked himself the question: "Can these dry bones live?" We now have that picture in our mind. Can the dry bones of the Tyvan association possibly be made to live? We trust it can. This association was never so powerful as it is now, never was more dangerous. Consequently every effort should be made to induce Tyvan to wake up and take its place in the ranks.

F. W. GREEN.

FAIRLIGHT SHINING

The sun shone brightly on the Fairlight Grain Growers' Association once more on January 8 when a fine large crowd of good looking farmers and their wives filled the school for the purpose of appointing a delegate for the Regina Grain Growers' convention, and also having a social afternoon, this being the first meeting for the new officers. The officers present were: President, G. Nesmith; vice president, O. F. Norwood; secretary, C. W. Ayers. After several nominations, Geo. Diamond was elected by a ballot vote to attend the convention at Regina. Then followed a short address by O. F. Norwood re the farmers building and operating the Hudson's Bay Railway. It was decided to have another meeting on February

the association, bought 15,000 pounds of binder twine at a saving of one cent per pound. Coal was also got at a reduction of seventy cents per ton. The association obtained for their members a reduction of one cent per bushel for threshing grain below the price demanded by the threshers, and the number of bushels threshed was 110,000, thus saving \$1,110. The total amount saved during the year was \$1,400.

E. TREGASKIS, Sec'y. Narrow Lake, Sask.

TANTALLON ANNUAL MEETING

I write to inform you that the annual meeting of the Tantallon Grain Growers' Association was held here on January 14. J. E. Paynter and S. Johnson were elected president and vice-president respectively. The following resolutions were passed, which might be interesting to you: "Resolved that we cannot support any half-way measure in dealing with the question of government ownership and operation of provincial elevators, but we think we should demand a system owned by the government and operated by a commission in conjunction with a local board elected by the local Grain Growers." "Resolved that this association deem it wise to amend our constitution that the local association will send their delegates to the district association, and the delegates will be elected there to attend the general conven-



One of the many beauty spots along the Qu'Appelle river

4 to further discuss this question. The telephone question then took up the remainder of the afternoon, with the result that committees were appointed to see what could be done towards selling shares and forming a rural telephone company. The ladies then took the meeting in hand and served all present with lunch and coffee. The meeting was brought to a close, everyone seeming to have enjoyed themselves. We have thirty-one paid-up members for 1911 now, for which I enclose \$15.50, this being half the fees; and still there are more to follow. So you will hear from us again. We want a place in the front ranks this year.

C. W. AYERS, Sec'y. Fairlight, Sask.

RESOLUTION FROM SEMANS

Following is a copy of a resolution to come before the convention: "That the constitution be amended as follows: That the words 'one dollar, half,' be struck out, and that the words 'two dollars, fifty cents' be substituted." Carried.

V. T. N. PELLETT, Sec'y. Semans, Sask.

NARROW LAKE ANNUAL REPORT

The Narrow Lake branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was formed in February, 1910, and started with fifteen members, which increased during the year to 72. Meetings were held every month and were well attended. The members, through

make the time pass very pleasantly indeed. Let me say here that if you want to have a successful meeting invite the ladies. After some music President McKenzie called on some of the members to say a few things. W. H. Beasley spoke for a short time on co-operative societies and how Grain Growers should work together for the betterment of mankind. Mr. F. W. Green followed on the life membership-plan. At the close of his address two members took out life membership certificates. Nine others joined annually. The singing of "God Save the King" brought the meeting to a close.

W. H. BEASLEY, Sec'y.

Bellevue, Sask.

SUNNY HILL ANNUAL

The Sunny Hill delayed annual meeting was held at the school house on January 28. There was a fair turn-out. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, J. J. Thurston; vice-president, John Hillson; Secretary, Jos. Glen. Delegates to the convention, A. Turnbull. Directors: Alex. Fraser, B. Jaques, Geo. Coward, B. McNaughton, A. Turnbull. The association will meet again on Feb. 18, to receive the delegate's report.

JAS. GLENN, Sec'y.

Drinkwater, Sask.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL

"The Hanley branch of this organization believes that their interests, and the interests of the people in general would be served by our advocating and using our utmost endeavor to secure the passage by the legislature of this province, of an act embodying what is known as the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. This branch of the organization consider it of vital importance that the means should be placed within the reach of securing the passage of advanced legislation. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan places itself on record as in favor of the principles here enunciated, and be it further resolved, that a committee be appointed to investigate the working of an act embodying these principles, now in force in the State of Oregon, with a view of placing before the government of the province of Saskatchewan such data and information as will enable them to crystallize into law the recommendations of this body and give the people of the province the power of veto."

J. W. W. CLANCY, Pres. HANLEY, SASK. JAS. CRUIKSHANKS, Sec.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

We formed a branch of the Grain Growers' Association here last Saturday night. Enclosed please find 25 cents for twenty-five membership tickets.

I. NELSON, Sec'y. Percival, Sask.

RESOLUTIONS FROM ATWATER

"We, the members of the Atwater Grain Growers' Association, ask the central association to bring the following resolutions to bear on the government, as the farmers of this district have lost heavily in stock through the injustice of the Railway Act and inefficiency of the cattle guards, the same being absolutely useless for their purposes. 1. That the

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Railway Act be amended and that the railway companies be compelled to pay 65 per cent. of the value of all stock killed on their tracks. 2. That the Hudson's Bay Railway be immediately constructed and operated by some other than the government."

WM. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

Atwater, Sask.

BELLE PLAIN WON

With thanks received cheque for first prize in the Life Membership competition. Feel very proud of Belle Plain, and feel safe in saying that all the members here had aims of the association more in view than the mere winning of the prize. We are going to continue the work and can assure you that Belle Plain will have to be reckoned with in the new competition. Held a meeting on Saturday, January 28, which, in spite of the bad roads and severe weather, was well attended.

H. BATE, Sec'y.

Belle Plain, Sask.

MODEL ASSOCIATION

Enclosed please find \$3.50 for eleven members for the Model Grain Growers' Association. Please send receipt for same. Does each member need a constitution and by-laws? We would like a few sent. I would like all the information you could send me as to how to carry on a meeting of this kind, as this is a new branch that has just been started. We will not be able to send a delegate to Regina this year, funds are too scarce.

W. S. LAMB, Sec'y.
Model G.G.A.

Highview, Sask.

RESOLUTION FROM HERON

Moved by Orrin Harvey, seconded by Jos. Nixon, "That the agriculturists and agricultural crops could be greatly improved by the farmer taking a course in scientific agriculture. Therefore be it resolved that the convention appoint a committee to interview the professors of our Agricultural colleges and the managers of our Experimental farms, with a view to securing papers from each on some special branch of agriculture, the said papers to be studied and discussed by each branch of the Grain Growers' Association."

WM. STEPHENS, Sec'y.

Heron, Sask.

ANOTHER NEW ASSOCIATION

I am enclosing three dollars, which is one-half of fees paid by members of this local at the organization meeting here to-day. Owing to blocked roads and severe weather, the meeting was small, but we look for quite a large number later. Owing to the poor crops here, the dollars are scarce at present. Please send us such literature as may be available for the purpose of drumming up members and starting us off properly.

GEO. W. DODGE, Sec'y.

Elbow, Sask.

SPY HILL SOCIAL

Considering the state of the trails, the turn-out was good. Motions carried were as follows:—"That the report of the commission be supported." "That a social be held at Bavalaw school on Thursday, Feb. 23, speakers at 3 p.m." "That the social committee be Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Schettler, Mr. C. Bligh, Mr. Davis and Mrs. Barkie." "That a committee composed of S. Carter, J. Davis, J. E. Brown, P. Cropp and J. Salkeld make all enquiries about placing scales at Spy Hill and Gerald."

We are sending three delegates to Regina convention.—W. Jessup, J. Salkeld and K. Bligh. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Manitoba federation for direct legislation, Winnipeg. Moved and carried, "That we hold a masquerade ball in Bavalaw School on Thursday, Feb. 9th." After the meeting supper was provided by the ladies, which was certainly a credit to them. The evening finished up with a program which we think everyone enjoyed.

H. J. PERRIN, Sec'y.

Spy Hill, Sask.

NEWS FROM ITUNA-HUBBARD

Our association will not have any delegates at Regina convention this year,

and for this I am very sorry, as by your circular letter of recent date amendments to the constitution are to come up for discussion. We cannot get a good meeting of our branch this winter as the roads are so bad. We called a meeting for yesterday to try and arrange for at least one delegate to go to the convention, but there was so few turned out that we called the meeting off until Feb. 10, when we are to hold a meeting in the afternoon if it is possible. I am glad to say our prospects are good for doubling our numbers from last year. We had then thirty-five members. At this date we have on our books, fifty-seven, and I think we will have seventy before very long. We are in a peculiar fix here, having so many foreigners in this place, and none of our literature being printed in their language it is hard to get them to come in with us. However, we are getting in some of them and are working hard to get more in, as, unless we have numbers, we cannot hope to get what we want. I, for one, am going to try and not have it said that our association does not represent more than 25 per cent. of our farmers, and I hope that before next convention we will have at least 50 per cent. or 75 per cent. of our farmers banded together as one like we were when at Ottawa. That trip showed me the great need of getting out all my spare time, and bringing in the odd one, as "every little bit helps."

Now, while we as a branch are not at Regina, still we will be there in spirit and will watch the papers to see the results of your deliberations and try and have districts organized to conform to our Dominion constituencies, or provincial ones would be better still. Then we could try and hold our own at election time and pledge our candidates. I am glad to see the Manitoba convention come out so plain, and the address of Mr. Fream of the U.F.A. is deserving of great attention at our own convention. I see that we are not getting much of a reduction on machinery by the reciprocity arrangement, but we will keep at it until we will get our demands. I hope you will be able to keep on at your post as secretary. I think our Ituna-Hubbard association will be two branches before next convention, with five workers in each place. I hope you will do what you can to forward anything in the way of literature printed in the Rutherfordian or Polish language, if it can be done. Our association will do our share in the way of cost, if it is not too much. If we could get "What is its work?" printed as above, it would help us a lot in this place.

R. H. LONGMORE, President.
Ituna-Hubbard Association.

Hubbard, Sask.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL LAID UP

In reply to yours re attendance at the M.G.G.A. will say that I was just getting over a siege of the gripe, when I was kicked by a horse; and while no bones were broken I am just now getting able to get around on crutches, and if I keep on improving I think I will be able to be with you at Regina, Feb. 6, 7, 8, 9, 1911. Let "Excelsior" be our motto, and "education" our slogan, that we may converge our ideas, our opinions and our wants to that point that we may drive as a wedge into the ranks of our legislators that when the crash comes the division is made and we view the results and find a large majority on our side, and may expect to have our resolutions and petitions listened to, and our demands complied with. Lack of education and progress will finally lose to us what we have already gained by hard work and application.

THOS. COCKRELL, Director.
Melfort, Sask.

PLAY THE FUNERAL MARCH

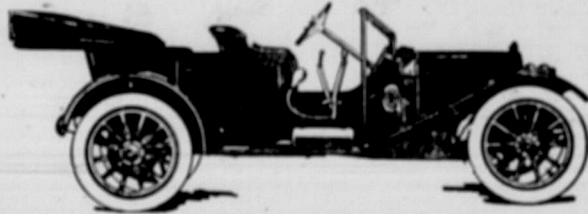
Responding to your letter of the 18th inst. I am sorry to say that our little organization is "no more". Owing to lack of interest it died a natural death. However, I believe if we could have a good speaker, great interest would be taken and probably lead to re-organizing.

A. P. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.
Estevan, Sask.

BETHUNE ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Bethune Grain Growers' Association was held in the church hall, at which there was a

THE EATON MOTOR SHOW



FEB. 13-18, to be held on the Main Floor, will demonstrate the excellence of Chalmers Cars

The Famous Rayo

Does Not Strain the Eyes

Don't use a small, concentrated light over one shoulder. It puts an unequal strain on your eyes. Use a diffused, soft, mellow light that cannot flicker, that equalizes the work of the eyes, such as the Rayo Lamp gives, and avoid eye strain.

The Rayo is designed to give the best light, and it does.

It has a strong, durable shade-holder that is held firm and true. A new burner gives added strength. Made of solid brass and finished in nickel. Easy to keep polished. The Rayo is low priced, but no other lamp gives a better light at any price.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for description circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company

Limited.



READY ROOFINGS
VERY HIGHEST GRADE BRANDS
RUBEROID, PARIETTE
GALVANIZED RUBBER
Special Prices for Immediate Shipment
MIKADO
DUNN BROTHERS WINNIPEG REGINA ::

PURE SEED GRAIN
Half freight rates on Seed. If you want pure, clean and acclimated WHEAT or OATS write for prices and free sample to
SASK. SEED FARMS JOHN A. MOONEY, Manager
Box 7, REGINA
HIGHEST QUALITY, MODERATE PRICES

fair gathering considering the severe weather. At this meeting the Ottawa delegate gave a full report of the historic event at the capital. The secretary-treasurer's report was read and accepted. The delegates to the Regina convention were then elected, being six in number:—P. W. Green; president, C. F. Thomas; vice-president, French; secretary, Eddy, and directors, McClanaghan and Anderson. A directors' meeting is to be held shortly to arrange for a social evening.

THORNE M. EDDY, Sec'y
Bethune, Sask.

KENDALTON ORGANIZED
Have organized a Grain Growers' Association at Kendalton school, north of Wapella, same to be known as the Kendalton Grain Growers' Association. President, Wm. J. Miller; vice-president, Wm. Chase; secretary-treasurer, Geo. L. Martin. We have a membership of twelve, but expect to have twenty by the time we get in shape. The roads have been so bad it has been impossible to get together.

GEO. MARTIN, Sec'y.
Kendalton, Sask.

Free Trade helps Manufacturers

Continued from Page 8

ished demand. The lowering of costs is the most important factor of modern progress. In short, a general tariff and a tax on food will handicap me to such an extent in meeting already keen competition, that a reduction in wages must follow or I shut down—which is another way of saying that the whole increased cost will come out of the stomach of the operative.

To take a local illustration—in the manufacture of woollen goods from imported yarns, a large industry has been established—hundreds of looms are employed. By the free import of yarns from Belgium and France we are enabled to export large quantities of goods in every part of the world, in competition with the countries from which we obtain our raw material, and in particular to the Far East in competition with Germany. It is proposed to tax this (to us) raw material. Who will pay the impost? Our goods are not worth one whit more because of the self-imposed tax. We have three alternatives:

- (1) Take the tariff out of our profits—they won't stand it!
- (2) Remove our plant to the source of supply of our raw material—that is quite on the cards.
- (3) Take the tariff out of the wages of the workers—by far the most likely happening.

LOOKED AT ANY SIDE UP, I SEE NO OTHER RESULT OF THE RESTRICTION OF FREE IMPORTS

Last Year

REAL ESTATE OWNERS IN
WESTERN CANADA
MADE
\$100,000,000

From the most accurate figures obtainable over ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS was made by real estate owners in growing cities and towns of Western Canada last year. This vast wealth was exclusive of improvements and represented actual increase in land values alone. Original records gathered by the Winnipeg Free Press prove that in eight Western Canadian cities the value of land alone—not counting improvements—increased 184 per cent. for the last five years—an annual increase of 112 per cent. for each city during the last five years. These figures indicate that investments in live growing cities in Western Canada are as safe and sure as an investment can be, and that 100 per cent. profit each year is almost a certainty.

This Year

THEY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY
MAKE \$100,000,000 MORE

You have an opportunity now to participate in these immense profits by being one of the original purchasers of town lots in the Grand Trunk Pacific addition to the fast growing Western Canadian cities otherwise known as

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY DIVISION POINTS

WATROUS, MELVILLE,
WAINWRIGHT, BIGGAR

The Grand Trunk Pacific offers in these splendidly located, fast growing Division Points and in the townsite of Telford an opportunity for the investor to share in the large profits that are sure to accrue as a result of the rapid and substantial growth that characterizes Grand Trunk Pacific Division Points and well located cities and towns in Western Canada.

The Grand Trunk Pacific does not offer townsites or additions so located as to make investments in them of questionable value. The object in selling these lots at the low prices at which they are offered is to encourage the upbuilding of these cities from which the Grand Trunk Pacific will derive vastly more benefit than from the sale of lots.

Now is the time to buy. Choice lots range from \$100 upward, on easy payments of 10 per cent. cash and 10 per cent. a month. You make your purchase direct and secure a title from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. Write for literature and make your selection while the prices are extremely low and the possibilities unlimited. Address:

LAND COMMISSIONER
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.
601 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Or
International Securities Co. Ltd.
Sales Agents for G.T.P. Townsites, 649
Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

THAN LOSS AND RUIN, AND I AM NOT YET TIRED OF CARRYING ON A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Whether there is any lesson in all this for Canada, I do not say; my best friends are Canadians—Canada my second best customer. I always abstain from interfering where I have no right to do so, and I readily admit that circumstances alter cases. If protection is to be Canada's fiscal policy, there is ample room, without affecting the principle for enquiry as to the amount of protection necessary to afford an adequate return upon the actual capital in the various industries.

AMALGAMATION AND COMBINES ARE THE ORDER OF THE DAY, IN MANY CASES THE BOND ISSUES REPRESENT TO THE FULL THE CAPITAL INVESTED, AND THE COMMON STOCKS ARE TOO FREQUENTLY BONUSES TO INDUCE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BONDS—VULGARLY STYLED "WATER." BUT WHEN A DEMAND IS MADE FOR INCREASED PROTECTION, THE TOTAL IS CALLED THE CAPITAL INVESTED, AND PROTECTION IS CLAIMED WHICH WILL GIVE A RETURN UPON THE WHOLE—THE CONSUMER PAYS.

COTTON

Paton, MacLaran & Co., Clarendon Buildings,

Tithsbarn St., Liverpool, Nov. 16, 1910.

As an importer of raw material for supplying one of England's greatest manufacturers, my view is that protection would inevitably reduce our manufacturing power, and the bulk of our foreign trade would be lost. One can easily see the cost of production is very much larger in protected countries than in free trade countries, and if we take shortly the case of England and America, producing one against the other, cotton manufactures, it can be shown why England leads, although America has the great advantage of growing the raw material and her southern mills have it almost at their own doors.

Firstly, let us take the comparative cost of building the manufacturing plant in the countries, both of which in this instance produce the materials necessary for their production. From statistics we see that England can build and equip mills on the basis of 25 shillings a spindle, while in America it costs just double that, or 50 shillings a spindle. The reason is not far to see.

AMERICA, BEING PROTECTED, PRODUCTION OF EVERYTHING IS ON A HIGHER BASIS. Not only are the wages of men employed in the building trades higher than in this country, owing to the increased cost of living, but the cost of all raw material employed in the construction is also much higher, due largely to the protective tariff, but also in some measure to the excessive cost of railway construction, of which I will speak later. It stands to reason that if a mill can be erected in Great Britain as above mentioned at half the cost of one in America, the profit earned would be double the return on the investment which a like sum invested in America would produce.

The second factor which enables Lancashire to manufacture cheaper cotton goods than any other place is that she gets the raw material landed at her door as cheap as they can do in the country in which it is produced. Southern mills, to be sure, where the distance over which the raw cotton is carried does not exceed over 100 miles, pay 6 shillings to 8 shillings a bale, but mills farther north near Boston and Montreal, Canada, pay 20 shillings, and for this same 20 shillings it can be landed in Lancashire, over 2,000 miles farther away. The explanation of this is that the railroads make the cost on foreign shipments less than those for home consignments, for several reasons; one is that in carrying (freight) to a port they are more certain of large return consignments than would be the case in a manufacturing centre. Secondly, there are so many competing railroads each wanting business for their own particular line that they underbid one another, and thirdly, **THEY BELIEVE IN BLEEDING THE DOMESTIC SHIPPER AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE TO MAKE GOOD ANY LOSSES INCURRED IN GIVING CHEAP FREIGHT TO THE FOREIGN ONES.** Ocean freight is cheap because it is carried on

English ships, which cost less to build than those of any other nation, and are, therefore, able to carry at a cheaper freight. For these two reasons which I have mentioned, comparative cost of construction and transporting charges, Lancashire is able not only to manufacture goods cheaper than in a protected country but pay her workpeople better. In Germany a three-loom weaver's wages are 15 shillings and 6 pence, against Lancashire's 20 shillings, and a cotton spinner's 21 shillings against 42 shillings. If, however, a tax were put on cotton, the margin of profit which enables the Lancashire spinner to do this and also get some return for himself, would be swept away, and one of England's largest and most profitable industries suffer a lamentable decline.

IN CONCLUSION IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THE AMERICAN COTTON FARMER HAVING PRACTICALLY A MONOPOLY IN HIS CROP (NO OTHER COUNTRY BEING ABLE TO GROW THE SAME QUALITY), SELLS TO FREE TRADE AND PROTECTED COUNTRIES AT THE SAME PRICE. NEITHER THE AMERICAN NOR THE CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURER, HOWEVER, IS ABLE TO COMPETE IN THE FOREIGN MARKET. IT IS ONLY THE FREE TRADE COUNTRY GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH CAN DO THIS AND MAKE A PROFITABLE RETURN, ALTHOUGH ALL OTHER COUNTRIES PAY PRACTICALLY THE SAME PRICE FOR AMERICAN COTTON.

SHIPPING TRADE

The Lord, Nunburnholme, Ferryhill Hall, N. Ferryhill, Yorks.

At first sight you may say that a tariff of 10 per cent to 40 per cent may prevent our people from exporting to a country like America with a high tariff wall against us. But against that we enjoy a tremendous advantage from free imports of grains and other raw materials, which are poured into England by all countries, with large and bountiful crops. Today Hull is sending large quantities of oil to America, where there is a tariff of over 30 per cent. Why? Because Hull enjoys the above mentioned privileges of free imports. As you know oil is crushed from various kinds of seed which come into the United Kingdom free, but pays a duty into many countries who cannot produce the oil so cheap.

SILK

Wm. Smale, Field Bank, Macclesfield, October 27, 1910.

The reasons why, as a silk manufacturer, I am a free trader are:

(1) Because under the system of free trade we are able to buy in the cheapest, and sell in the dearest markets of the world.

(2) Because by having our imports free we increase our exports inasmuch as for food, raw materials, etc., which we import we are able to exchange manufactured goods.

(3) Because under the system of free trade we have cheap food and raw materials, etc., which enable us to manufacture cheaper than our foreign competitors, and thus compete successfully in neutral markets.

SADDLERY

John Leckie & Co., London Saddlery Works, Walsall, October 29, 1910.

I have much pleasure in responding to the request of the editor of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE for a message stating why we, as manufacturers, are free traders. Our business is almost entirely an export one. We ship our goods to every market in the world, but more especially to our colonies, to South America, and to the neutral markets of the East. It is, therefore, of primary importance (if we are to compete successfully with Germany and France, and the United States) that we should be able to buy all the materials required in the manufacture of our goods at rock bottom prices. All these materials such as leather, buckles, bits, while they are our raw material are the manufactured articles of those who make these goods, and it would be impossible to exempt these articles from import duties if a general tariff were introduced into the country. The inevitable result would be that all our raw materials would be in-



Special Price on Car lots or smaller quantities
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Red Brick

Everyone admires a Brick House; few realize its low cost and economy. We have

1,000,000

FIRST-CLASS RED BRICK
in stock for immediate shipment.

Sidney Brick

AND
Tile Co. Ltd.

SIDNEY - MAN.

When writing please mention The Guide

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 80 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, billiard stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowles, Prop.
Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

creased in price by at least the amount of the tariff, and as living would become dearer owing to the increased prices of everything, there would be an inevitable demand for higher wages for the workers in the trade. To recoup ourselves, we should have to increase our prices accordingly and this would enable foreign nations to compete much more successfully against us than they do to-day.

Those engaged in foreign trade know what a serious effect in curtailing trade an advance of even 5 per cent. in selling prices has. What would happen if our prices had to be raised not 5 per cent. but 15 per cent. or even more? It would mean the ruin of Britain's export trade in the neutral markets of the world, in which we, at present, hold a proud pre-eminence. The reason why France and Germany and the United States cannot compete against us on level terms is that these countries are so handicapped in the purchase of their materials by import duties. They pay artificially enhanced prices for everything required in their factories, and this prevents them producing as cheaply as British manufacturers can. I am, therefore, a convinced free trader, and consider the introduction of a tariff into this country would be fatal to its prosperity as a manufacturing country.

Continued Next Week

WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE

On February 15th and 16th the Canadian National Association of Builders Exchanges' convention will be held in the assembly room of the Builders' Exchange building, corner Portage avenue and Hargrave street, Winnipeg, and a large number of delegates from every city of importance in the Dominion, also a large number from the border cities to the south, viz: St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Grand Forks, are expected.

WESTERN FARMERS

THE WAY TO SUCCEED

is to

INVEST YOUR MONEY

where you will have control
over it and where it will most

BENEFIT YOUR OWN BUSINESS

You are now depending on "outsiders" to market your products, to supply you with your necessities and to perform many other services. If powerful trusts or combines arise, you must submit to their terms, for you are powerless to resist. If monopolies are formed, you must pay monopoly prices for your necessities. Now is the time to secure your share of the natural resources and build up an agency of your own that you will always have control over and that will always give you the best service at the lowest cost. This is the only way you can get the highest returns from your farm.

When you have money to invest, invest it in your own Company, The Grain Growers' Grain Company. This Company will always remain the Farmers' Company and be controlled by the farmers. Already it has freed you from monopoly control in the grain trade, and, by improving conditions, enabled you to get considerably more for your grain. More capital is required to meet the great expansion of its present grain business, and also to enter upon the milling, lumber and other lines which the Company is being asked to engage in. The security is the very best and the record of the Company is all that could be desired. You are sure of a good dividend on your investment, but, above all, you are building up a Company of your own that will save you hundreds of dollars on what you have to buy and sell.

Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock is the Farmers' Investment

Be Loyal!

Build up your own
Company first ::

For fuller particulars or booklets regarding the Company write to the

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Official Minutes of Brandon Convention

Continued from Page 18

coal companies and dealers seems to have improved considerably, owing to the light let in on the subject by the investigation of the committee and others. "As for the recommendations we were asked to bring in, we do not think it advisable to take any particular action at the present time, but merely recommend that the association continue to have a committee on the subject. The committee will be pleased to have any information, or grievances, communicated to them at any time, to aid them in their work.

"T. K. SPENCE, Chairman.
"R. JACKSON,
"M. J. BANTARD, Secretary."

Mr. Hirscheliff—J. A. Fortune—
That the same coal committee be re-appointed for the ensuing year.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

D. A. Shaw—C. E. Lye—
Resolved, that this convention recommend that the Noxious Weeds Act be redrafted, and the various bodies interested in agriculture be consulted in the matter, and we would suggest the Grain Growers' Association, Union of Municipalities, and Agricultural Societies be consulted in the matter. The resolution was passed as read, with the following added: "That a committee be now appointed."

The following committee was appointed: C. Stinson, Hargrave; H. Umphrey, Miami; J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound; Mr. Drayson, Neepawa, and Mr. Gray, of Springfield.

MARKETING LIVE STOCK

W. W. Lewis—J. H. Stewart—
That the directors of the M.G.A. immediately take up the question of marketing live stock with the officers of the G.G.G. Co., with the object of discussing the feasibility of forming a cattle company along the same lines as the G.G.G. Co. Carried.

SCHOOL TAXES

W. H. Johnston—R. Shaw—
That the resolution re railways paying school taxes be tabled. Carried.

MANITOBA ELEVATOR ACT

The following resolution from Valley River was read:
"That whereas we are interested in making the system of government elevators a success in Manitoba, and,
"Whereas there have been numerous complaints regarding short shipments, and that this tends to make farmers suspicious as to the integrity of the system, and,
"Whereas we understand that the Manitoba Elevator Act was not claimed to be perfect, but only experimental and subject to amendments as its weaknesses were discovered,

Therefore, we believe that it would be in the interest of the system of government elevators that all operators should be sworn on taking office, that every bushel of any shipper's grain would be loaded into his car without reserve and that all instructions to operators should be made public by being posted in a conspicuous place on the government elevator premises."

It was moved by Peter Wright, seconded by C. W. Lyle, that this resolution be amended by cutting out the first three clauses and having it read as follows: "That all instructions to operators of elevators should be made public by being posted in a conspicuous place in the government elevator premises." Carried.

COMMISSION ON OATS

Frank Simpson—Mr. Burdette—
Whereas this part of the province is fast developing into an oat growing country, this year alone over half a million bushels being raised for market, and, Whereas the commission at present being charged, viz: one cent per bushel, is altogether too high as compared with the commission on wheat, in proportion to the value of this product to the farmers, and,
Whereas, the president of the Grain Exchange, some years ago, stated that oats could be very profitably handled for one-half cent per bushel,
Therefore, be it resolved that we request the Grain Growers' executive to take this matter up at the annual convention with a view of having the commission reduced to one-half a cent per bushel. Carried.
On motion of T. E. M. Banting, seconded by W. C. Lye, the meeting adjourned.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

E. J. Fream—G. F. Chipman—
That this convention favors an educational campaign to be conducted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture among the farmers of Canada in support of the principles laid down before the Dominion government in December, 1910. Carried.

NATURAL RESOURCES

J. H. Virtue—D. D. McArthur—
That, whereas the future welfare of the country depends upon the conservation of its natural resources, and in view of the fact that the future source of all power for industrial purposes in Canada will be derived from the water power of our rivers and lakes, be it resolved,
That the Federal government retain control of all water powers within the public domain, and that the Federal government develop these water powers for the public use.

This resolution is to be sent to the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The following resolution from Morris was laid on the table:
"That all lien notes should be registered; also that all payments on mortgages should be registered."

RAILWAY RATES

A. D. McConnell—T. J. McGill—
"Whereas the present system of arranging reduced rates for the delegates to our annual convention is laborious, and tends to confusion and anxiety to the officials and delegates,
"Resolved, that our executive interview the railway authorities with a view of arranging for a straight half rate for the round trip during convention week. Carried.
This resolution was referred to the executive with G. H. Malcolm associated.

FARM HELP

Geo. Campbell—Geo. Paterson—
That, whereas the supply of experienced farm help is never equal to the demand, the result being a serious handicap to the farmer,
Therefore, be it resolved that our central executive be requested to consider the practicability of promoting a scheme for securing and distributing experienced farm help. Carried.

PARCELS POST

G. Wright—C. W. Lye—
That, whereas we consider the Canadian Parcel Post rate is exorbitant when compared with that in the British Isles,
Be it resolved, that this convention call the attention of the postmaster-general to the great difference in Parcel Post rates in the Dominion, and request him to consider a reduction. Carried.

ASSOCIATION FEES

E. B. R. Hall—F. Hamilton—
Resolved that the central association raise the membership fee from \$1 to \$2, for the reason that the local associations find the funds inadequate to finance their business.
This resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

FREIGHT RATES

G. H. Malcolm—Mr. Cherry—
That the executive be instructed to apply to the railway commission for a reduction on all Western freight rates and that they ask that a uniform distance be instituted for carrying grain for 1 cent per hundred and that they engage any necessary expert help for this purpose. Carried.

PASSENGER TICKETS

G. H. Malcolm—J. L. Brown—
That the executive apply to the railway commission asking them to compel all railway companies to issue return tickets to passengers boarding trains at points where there are no agents. Carried.

IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENTS

E. R. Sutherland—T. W. Sibbald—
Whereas the land speculator profits by, and is being enriched by the labors of the settler who resides on and cultivates his farm, and it being the opinion of this Grain Growers' Association that the land speculator has no right to appropriate to himself the labor of the settler without giving some return to the community, therefore,
This association requests the government to amend the Municipal Act to give the assessor the power to give the settler credit for his tilled improvements by a rebate on his assessment to the value of his improvements from the assessed value of his farm.

This resolution was referred to the executive to be dealt with as they may see fit.

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

J. A. Fortune—J. A. Robson—
Whereas, from developments of facts brought out at the prosecution of certain terminal elevator companies by the warehouse commissioner, and the fact that a case is now pending or in progress against the Thunder Bay Elevator Co., and

Whereas the fact has been indisputably demonstrated that government supervision of elevators operated by persons or companies interested in the commercial handling or dealing in the grain or part of the grain passing through the said elevators, is a complete failure, and,

Whereas the lowering of grades and other manipulations of grades practiced by the companies cited, and presumably by others not cited, is a source of great gain to the persons or companies interested, and a corresponding loss to the producers of this grain,

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Grain Growers of Manitoba, are convinced that nothing short of government ownership and operation of these elevators will give justice and satisfaction to the farmers of this province, and further, we would strongly urge that the Dominion government grant the request of the farmers' delegation re terminal and transfer elevators, and further, that a sufficient appropriation be placed in this year's estimate to carry out this project at as early a date as possible. Carried.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

J. L. Brown—Mr. Morrow—
That this convention urge all members of this association to use every legitimate means to extend the power of our official organ, and also urge our members to closely watch its advertising columns. Carried.

RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

J. L. Brown—G. H. Malcolm—
That this convention appoint a committee on resolutions that shall meet five days before the next annual convention, to deal with all resolutions to be submitted to that convention and that the committee shall comply strictly with the rule that all resolutions shall be submitted five days previous.

C. N. RAILWAY

Mr. Dayton—A. Grose—
Whereas the C. N. Ry. is attempting to extend their system to all parts of the Northwest, and are apparently placing their whole energy into construction instead of properly equipping their present lines, leaving settlers, especially in the vicinity of the Brandon and Regina branch, without any means of transportation and mail for days and weeks at a time, while the C.P.R. paralleling this road are running daily trains,
Be it resolved, that the executive of the Grain Growers' Association draw the attention of the proper authorities to this deplorable state of affairs and insist that every possible means be used to keep the road clear during the present year, and before another winter secure the proper equipment to keep their road at least in a passable condition. Carried.

The above resolution was referred to the executive.

TEMPERANCE

T. E. M. Banting—Mr. Wright—
That we hear the committee from the college on the temperance question. After a clear cut presentation of the attitude of the Moral and Social Reform League by Professor McDermid, of Brandon College, the following resolution was carried unanimously by a standing vote:
G. H. Malcolm—T. E. M. Banting—
That we, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in convention assembled, endorse the attitude of the Moral and Social Reform League in asking the local legislature to submit the question of abolishing the bar to a referendum of the people.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The report of the constitutional committee was read by F. Simpson and submitted for the next annual meeting.

It is as follows:

That section 2 be amended by adding the following sub-sections:

(d) To establish libraries, literary societies, reading rooms, arrange lectures, and to further extend the knowledge of the members and their families along social and economic lines, with a view of elevating the standard of living in rural communities.

(e) To encourage members to provide suitable halls or meeting places and properly equip and furnish same for the social and educational benefit of the members.

(7) To foster and encourage the co-operative method of distribution of farm products and the supplying of staple commodities for its members.

That section five be amended by adding the following words to the end thereof: "Who shall hold office until their successors have been duly elected."

Provided: (Except in some cases of temporary appointments such as acting on commissions), the acceptance by any officers of the association of any office from the provincial or Dominion governments, or any corporation other than an organization of farmers, shall constitute the resignation of such officer, provided that this shall not disqualify any postmaster whose salary is less than \$100 per year."

That section eight shall be amended by striking out the words, "Held during the month of January," in the second line thereof, and substituting the words, "each year at such time as is decided on by the board of directors," and adding the word "previous" before the word "annual" in the third line.

That section ten shall be repealed and the following substituted therefor: (a) Ten or more persons who are eligible to become members of the Grain Growers' Association may form themselves into a sub-association by calling a meeting, electing a chairman and secretary pro tem, paying their annual fees to the secretary pro tem, and electing officers.

(b) Farmers and any others who are in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the Association, and who agree to co-operate with the said association to attain the said aims and purposes, may become members by the payment of an annual fee of not less than \$1.00, and that farmers' wives, sons and daughters over the age of sixteen, who make their home on their parents' farm, may be associate members without fee.

Provided: No person who owns or operates an elevator (other than a farmers' elevator or an elevator owned and operated by the government), or any member of any grain dealers' association, grain exchange, having shares in any elevator (other than a farmers' elevator), or is a dealer in grain, or in the employ of a dealer in grain, shall be eligible for membership in this association.

N.B.—Nothing herein stated shall affect the status of a member or employee of the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

That section 14 be amended by the striking out of the words in the last line thereof, "Any delegates shall be entitled to vote by proxy."

That section 15 be repealed and the following substituted: (a) Sub-Associations shall hold quarterly meetings and oftener at the discretion of the local officers.

(b) It shall be the duty of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of each sub-association, in addition to the ordinary duties of such officers, to arrange for programs for each meeting, either by themselves, or by a committee appointed for that purpose.

(c) Nothing in this section shall interfere with the rights of the secretary and president to call meetings at their discretion.

That section nineteen be amended by adding thereto these words after the third line, "He shall keep the books in his office in accordance with the instructions of the board of directors."

That section 27 be repealed and the following substituted: The board of directors shall have power to fill any vacancies on the board or in any offices by appointment; such appointee shall hold office until the next annual meeting unless removed for cause.

That section 29 be repealed and the following substituted: Any officer, or any committee appointed by the board of directors, the executive, or by the association at its annual meeting, for a special purpose, will conduct all correspondence necessary in the discharge of the duties assigned them, and will exercise due diligence towards the proper discharge of such assigned duties in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of this association.

That section 30 be amended by striking out the words "to each president and," in the fifth line thereof.

That section 31 be amended by adding the words "excepting in case of emergency meetings," after the word "meeting" in the first line thereof.

DUTIES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

32 (1) The board of directors shall hold their first meeting immediately at the close of the annual convention, and shall appoint the secretary-treasurer, who shall continue in office until his predecessor is appointed, and fix his remuneration. They shall hold at least three other meetings thereafter, and shall meet at any time, called by the secretary, on the authority of the president, or any three directors, at dates fixed by themselves.

(2) The board of directors shall have the power to designate the manner of keeping the books, records and accounts of the association. It shall be their duty to see that all books and accounts shall be kept in a proper manner, requiring a statement showing receipts and expenditures and a balance sheet at each of their regular meetings. At the end of each fiscal year they shall cause to be prepared a full and complete statement, showing the receipts and expenditures throughout the year.

(3) The board of directors shall provide a good and sufficient bond, in a reliable security company, for all officers and employees whose duty it is to handle the money of the association.

(4) The board of directors shall appoint an attorney and such agents or other representatives, and employ such persons as may be necessary to properly conduct the business of the association, but all such appointments shall be subject to the pleasure of the board as to the time of employment, and the board shall fix the compensation of officers not otherwise provided for.

(5) The board of directors shall have the power to remove any officers, agents or employees, at any time, for misconduct in office, incompetency or dishonesty.

Provided: That the accused has the right to be heard at a trial before all elected officers.

(6) Special meetings may be called by the president, or three directors, five days notice having been given each member, said notice to designate the purpose, time and place of holding such meeting.

(7) Five members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(1) Each sub-association shall remit to the secretary of the central association 50 cents for each qualified member who has paid his annual fees, for the use of the central association.

(2) It shall be the duty of the secretary of the sub-association to remit quarterly to the secretary of the central association the annual dues collected. It shall be the duty of the auditor of the sub-association, on completion of his annual audit of the books of the association, to report to the general secretary the number of members who have paid their dues, and if the dues have been properly reported to the general secretary.

(3) It shall be the duty of the secretary of each sub-association to prepare an annual statement and supply all information asked for on blank statements furnished by the general secretary, within one week of the close of the fiscal year.

(4) It shall be the duty of the secretary of each association to furnish the general secretary or any other officer of the central association, with information asked for in the interests of the association, and to complete and



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return to him any blank forms sent to the said secretary of the association for the purpose of securing such information.

(5) All elected or appointed officers of the association shall be chosen from members who are not in arrears in their dues, and who bona fide farmers.

N.B. A bona fide farmer shall be taken to mean one who derives his principal sustenance from his farm.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

J. S. Wood—Peter Wright—

That, whereas the C.P.R. has announced that henceforth it will pay a dividend of 10 per cent. upon its capital stock, which stock does not represent actual cash investment.

Therefore, be it resolved that the freight and passenger rates on the C.P.R. should be based upon an actual physical valuation of the said railway, and that the railway commission exercise their authority to give effect to such rates, and that the action of W. F. Maclean, M.P., in the House of Commons, be heartily commended. Carried.

On motion of A. J. Fortune—H. Bewell—The following resolution was laid on the table:

"Be it resolved that we request the Dominion government to go into the establishment of state agricultural banks in order that money may be loaned to farmers at a reasonable rate of interest."

The meeting then adjourned.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION

The minutes of the afternoon session were read and adopted.

Messrs. J. L. Brown and John Kennedy (mover and seconder) spoke at some length on the following resolution pledging the candidates for parliamentary honors:

We, the Grain Growers' Association, in convention assembled, having adopted the principle of pledging candidates for parliamentary honors, would urge all Grain Growers, both Liberal and Conservative, to take such action in their conventions as may be found necessary to procure a candidate who will have the entire confidence of his constituents and who will cheerfully subscribe to a pledge prepared by the executive association.

NEXT MEETING OF CONVENTION

John W. Stow—J. V. Paterson—

That the convention meet in Brandon again in 1912. The motion was carried by a standing vote while singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. Hall, publicity officer of the city, then addressed the convention and thanked them for their hearty acceptance of the invitation given by the city. W. Johnston—Mr. Bewell—

That the auditors of last year, namely, Messrs. Middleton and Nichol, be appointed for the ensuing year.

Mr. Brown—D. D. McArthur—

That we express our appreciation of the courtesy of the press, which was responded to by Miss Hind and the other representatives.

C. Burdette—R. J. Avison—

That we give a hearty vote of thanks to the visiting delegates from Saskatchewan and Alberta for the assistance they have rendered, which was responded to by Messrs. Bower, Hawken and Green.

The following resolution re the tariff was moved by R. McKenzie, and carried unanimously:

"That this convention endorse the action taken by the council of agriculture on reciprocal trade with the United States, and an increase in the preference to Great Britain, until we have free trade between Canadian and Great Britain."

G. H. Malcolm—C. H. Cherry—

That a vote of thanks be given to the officers of the association.

The singing of "God Save the King" brought the convention to a close.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

At the close of the convention the directors met and organized. Peter Wright and R. J. Avison were elected to act with the officers as the executive committee. R. McKenzie was re-elected secretary.

A Lesson from the Trusts

When one stops to consider any of the large American trusts or moneyed corporations he is inclined to wonder how they have ever obtained such power and independence, how it is that they are now able to dictate their own terms and the rest of humanity have no choice but to accept. If we study the growth and development of a few of these concerns we shall plainly see that much of their power and far-reaching influence, as well as much of their financial success, has been the result of the shrewd and far-sighted policy which they have adopted in the investment of their capital and earnings.

While they have built up their own line of business it is true they have not stopped there, but have invested their capital in and eventually gained control over every branch of trade on which their business was, to any extent, dependent. A few individuals have, in this way, by concentrating their surplus capital in those branches of industry most affecting their own business, secured control of franchises and natural resources such as coal mines, timber limits and water power that were necessary to the carrying on of their particular line of trade. They have thus been able to build up powerful organizations and place the masses of the people dependent upon them for the necessities of life. We find a meat or a steel trust investing its capital in lands, timber limits and mines, in railroads, steamships and banks and in many other branches outside its own business but all of which have some direct relation thereto. They seek to get as much control as possible over every industry on which they are dependent for service and over every commodity which they require in their business. Having this control they become independent. **THEY PROCURE**

THEIR NECESSITIES AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST AND THEY MARKET THEIR PRODUCTS WITH THE GREATEST POSSIBLE PROFIT.

Is it not high time that the great body of producers, the tillers of the soil, awakened to the power of this principle which has enabled these few individuals to make their own terms with the public and control the riches of a nation? Is it not high time that the farmers should interest themselves in and gain control over a few of those industries on which their own business must depend, and to secure for the people a portion of those natural resources which are still available in our young country? In short, is it not time to take a hint from the methods of the trust and secure for the many the power and privilege which they have secured for themselves.

So long as the farmers are content to depend upon the "outsider" to market their produce, so long will they be at his mercy. So long are they content to look to the trusts and monopolies to supply them with their necessities, so long must they submit to another's terms. So long as they can confine their interest to the art of production alone and fail to consider the great questions of marketing and purchasing, so long will others reap the profit of their toil.

The farmers must realize that their incomes depend as much or more upon the price they receive for their products and the price they have to pay for their necessities as on the amount which they produce. Realizing this fact, they must seek to gain control over a portion of the natural resources and over those lines of business on which they are at present most dependent. How can this be done? By the same method of the trusts and corporations have done it: by concentrat-

ing their capital where it will most benefit their own business; until through an agency which they themselves control, they become independent of outside concerns and can sell and buy on equal terms with all.

The wisdom of this policy has already been demonstrated in the grain business where a number of Western farmers concentrated a few dollars of their earnings in a company of their own, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, and through this company have enabled, not only themselves, but all grain growers to stand on an independent footing and secure the value for their produce. When so good a start has been made, all that remains is to continue in the same course. Our company is now calling for capital to extend the co-operative principle into lumber, milling and other lines. If, instead of investing their money here and there and everywhere, in all sorts of schemes, in all lines of business and in all parts of the earth, the farmers will stand firm and loyal as a class and invest their earnings in their own company, they will not only be much more sure of a good interest on their investment, but **THEY WILL, LIKE THE TRUSTS, WE HAVE MENTIONED, BE ABLE TO MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY THEIR OWN NECESSITIES AT THE LOWEST COST AND TO MARKET THEIR PRODUCTS WITH THE HIGHEST PROFIT.** Every dollar the farmers invest in the Grain Growers' Grain Company is not only earning them a good cash dividend but enabling them to make more money from their own farms. Let our slogan, therefore, be "**CONCENTRATE OUR FORCES AND INVEST OUR MONEY IN OUR OWN COMPANY**" until that Company has every dollar that is necessary with which to supply the needs of the Western farmers.

GRAIN GROWER

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF VIEWS

The Producers' Review, the official journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of Western Australia, has the following editorial article in its December issue just to hand:

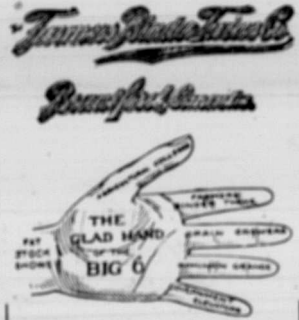
"In the cable news recently there appeared the announcement that a deputation of 1,500 West Canadian farmers had visited Ottawa to protest against the unjust incidence of the protective tariff. It is to be hoped the day is not far distant when there will be a similar deputation to Melbourne from the farmers of Australia. We have been too much inclined to follow the lead of England, America, and Germany, and foster and pamper manufactures at the expense of everything else. The policy is foolish and retrogressive. 'The well-being of a people is like a tree; agriculture is its root, manufactures and commerce are its branches and its life. If the root is injured, the leaves fall, the branches break away, and the tree dies.' This was recognized by the French physiocrats who founded the science of political economy. It may be obscured by passing clouds of socialistic and protectionist superstition, but, like the eternal stars, the truth is still there. The producer has to take his products to the world's markets, and to pay heavy taxation; he must not be hampered and fettered by a heavy protective tariff. 'Protection,' as Gladstone said, 'is a misnomer and a fraud.'

DR. CLARK, M.P., IN BOSTON

Dr. M. Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, addressed the Boston Canadian Club on January 27, on the subject of free trade and the report of his address in the Boston journals credit him with converting fully four-fifths of his large audience. He told his audience that England's supremacy in the shipping world was due to the acts of the American people who had killed their shipping industry by protection.

H. B. R. RESOLUTION

On Thursday, February 2, the Saskatchewan legislature defeated the motion of Mr. Haultain that, in the opinion of the house the Hudson's Bay railway should be owned, controlled and operated by the government. The amendment of J. P. Bole, of Regina, to the effect that the line should be operated either by the government, an independent commission, or otherwise as would secure to the people of Canada absolute control over all rates and tolls, passed the house by a substantial majority.



The aim of this Co-operative Manufacturing Company, with its many thousands of small stockholders, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is to do business in the Northwest as nearly direct as possible with the Grain Growers' Sub-Associations or their representatives and so get this Company's twine straight from the Jenny to the Binder.

With this object in view any connection wants to be opened up at once with us at Brantford and all information procured. Not a moment should be lost as the time is short and the distance between us is great. Last season we placed nearly three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of binder twine in the hands of the people at cost, every ball guaranteed, and played our Company to a heavy loss. We, however, were largely instrumental in preventing a corral on agricultural implements, binder twine and fibre, such as exists in the United States today.

Act loyally; order early and so guard against railway and factory strikes. True co-operation must be sustained if your mighty country is to prosper. We are today the only twine manufacturers in America standing solidly for the great people. Don't confuse this company with any other. Make your letters as explicit as possible so as to save multiplicity of correspondence and delay.

If you have occasion to telegraph us send a night letter message short as possible. We will understand.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, Gen. Man.

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BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.
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Production experts and practical farmers everywhere agree that the question of larger crops finds its solution in better and more thorough cultivation. They say that it is not enough to cultivate merely for seed planting—that farmers must cultivate for crop growing as well.

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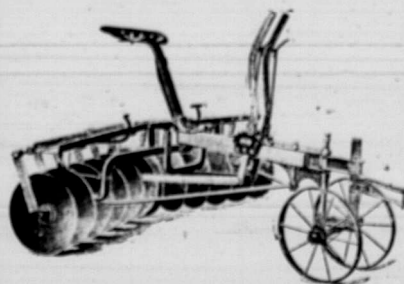
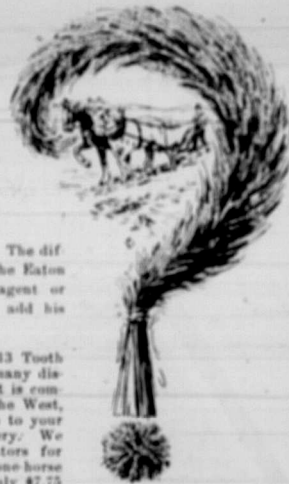
If you want a good Walking Plow, you need pay no more than \$13.00. A Prairie Breaker costs only \$16.00 when bought the Eaton way, and a Brush Breaker \$20.00. If you think of giving more than \$65.00 for a Gang Plow, or \$41.00 for a Sulky, it will pay you to find out if you are getting more than Eaton's can give you for this money.

We doubt if there is a better Disc Harrow than our "Champion" at \$23.00 and \$33.00. We are willing to guarantee it in the strongest terms—and with good reason, for it has proved its worth on many a Western farm. Sold subject to a work test. The difference in price is your profit. We have Drag Harrows, too, from \$12.00 up.

Buy a **DIAMOND "E" LAND PACKER** at \$75.00, and prove to your own satisfaction that it is the equal of any Packer sold. There is a generous saving for every purchaser of an Eaton Packer. The difference in price is saved by the Eaton way of selling direct. No agent or middleman comes between to add his profit to the Eaton price.

At \$36.00 we are selling a 13 Tooth Cultivator that finds favor in many districts. This style of implement is coming into more general use in the West, and is a profit making addition to your battery of cultivating machinery. We also have the smaller cultivators for roots and garden work. A one-horse cultivator of this class costs only \$7.75 at Eaton Prices.

The Advance Single Disc Drill which we sell subject to our Liberal Guarantee and work test presents many points of advantage. It is strongly braced and trussed—built like a bridge, and cannot sag. Light of draft and easy to handle, it is above all a thoroughly dependable seeder. Prices begin at \$82.00 for the 16 disc size.



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Every season finds more farm goods in the Eaton catalogue. Every year it becomes of greater interest and profit to farmers. We sell our implements and farm goods under a most liberal guarantee. Any tool, any machine or implement which fails to give satisfaction, after test may be returned at our expense for freight both ways, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

WOULD INCREASE NAVY

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 3.—Japanese papers received here today show that a manifesto has been issued by Leader Oishi, of the popular party demanding another big increase in the navy. The papers comment widely upon the action and most of the editors take the same view as the political leader. In the manifesto Oishi declared that unskilful diplomacy would cause Japan to lose the supremacy of the Pacific if she did not fight a "certain country." That the United States is the "certain country" referred to, is evident. Oishi says the United States will have a navy in the Pacific double that of Japan's in 1911, unless immediate steps are taken to increase the Mikado fleets.

ICE ON RANGES

Great Falls, Mont., Feb. 3.—Advices from Browning, on the Blackfoot Indian reservation, tells of threatened live stock losses by reason of early chinooks having thawed the snow, which soon froze, forming a hard sheet of ice over the range grass and preventing the big herds on the range from obtaining fodder. Hundreds of cattle have perished in the vicinity of Browning, and unless another chinook sets in soon it is feared the losses will be the heaviest for several years.

Fifty thousand head of cattle are ranging at large upon the reservation. Eighty dead were counted in one snow-drift. Thousands of cattle are flocking on the right of way of the Great Northern Railway.

Count's, Alta., Feb. 3.—Reports from Sweet Grass, Montana, just across the boundary says that thousands of sheep have been driven from their range by the storm and the herders have been forced to abandon them. One flock of 1,100 went over a bank, and only the heroism of the three shepherds saved them all from suffocating. As it was 50 dead. In the Sweet Grass country it is estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000 sheep are lost. Many of them

were smothered in drifts. Reports from Southern Alberta ranchers say that the cattle did not suffer in the storm and cold.

C. P. R. TAX CASE

London, Feb. 3.—Judgment was given today by the Privy Council in the important case of the minister of public works of the province of Alberta against the C. P. R., respondents, with the attorney-general of Saskatchewan intervening. This was a test case re the exemption of the C. P. R. lands from taxation and resulted in victory for the railway company, the case being dismissed without costs. Their lordships held that unoccupied C. P. R. lands were not taxable until twenty years after the actual grant of letters patent, even should there be a delay of many years in taking out those letters patent. They also held that the C. P. R. lands sold on the instalment plan are not taxable until all instalments are paid.

This is the taxation case of the province of Alberta against the C. P. R., that has occupied the attention of the courts of Canada and finally of the Imperial Privy Council, for a number of years.

The suit was brought by the minister of public works of Alberta, who sought, by a test case, to get judgment by which alleged back taxes due the province to the amount of \$26,000,000 could be collected. The province's contention was that the 20-year exemption from taxation given when the lands were granted, extended from the date of the survey of the lands and not from the date of the securing of patent to the lands by the railroad company.

On the other hand the company held that the period was from the date of issuance of patents. They contended that the word "grant" meant "patent" and that twenty years after the patent was issued taxes become due. In this they were upheld on a former occasion by the supreme court of Canada and now by the privy council.

OPPOSE RECIPROCITY

At a special meeting of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association held on January 31st, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, view with grave apprehension the proposed reciprocal agreement, and we would respectfully urge that the government appoint a royal commission to take the evidence of farmers, producers and dealers and those interested generally, in order to ascertain their views and to learn to what extent they will be affected before consummating the proposed agreement.

FRUIT GROWERS' PROTEST

At a meeting of the county council of St. Catharines, Ont., \$500 was voted to pay the expenses of a delegation to Ottawa to protest against the removal of the duty on fruits.

CANADIAN PRIZE OATS

The Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, has received word from its Ohio representative that, at the National Corn Exposition just closed at Columbus, Ohio, Messrs. Hill & Son of Lloydminster, Sask., captured the Colorado silver trophy, valued at fifteen hundred dollars, for the best peck of wheat. Samples of grain were on exhibition from almost every district of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, had a prominent position and were very much admired. The exhibits were arranged for by the Immigration Branch.

ALBERTA FAIRS CONVENTION

Lethbridge, Alta., Feb. 2.—The Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association concluded its convention here today and will meet next year at Calgary. The officers elected

were: President, D. C. Robertson, Edmonton; vice-president, E. L. Richardson, Calgary; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Fream, Innisfail. Directors: Capt. Evans, Lacombe; Major Boyle, Crossfield; H. H. Huxley, Lloydminster; E. N. Barker, Cardston; R. H. Hilliard, Macleod, and J. W. McNicol, Lethbridge. The association passed several important resolutions dealing with the importation of grade cattle, securing pure seed, encouraging alfalfa culture and increased grants. Appreciation of the work of the provincial department of agriculture was expressed by a resolution. Support will be given to Lethbridge in an attempt to secure the dry farming congress.

Your Nose is Froze, Mr.!



was a daily remark during the recent cold and storms, and there is going to be more of it to touch that now tender spot of yours. Those who use the **DYTHE'S FACE PROTECTOR** speak differently.


Dear Sir:—During the past winter I have used the Dythe's Face Protector. I have much pleasure in saying that in cold weather I found it very useful in protecting the face against severe frost, and also in driving against the wind it enables the driver to do so with great comfort. I would recommend every physician who has country work to do to have one. The price is consider very reasonable.

S. B. COWAN, M.D., Postage in Prairie, Man.

Mailed anywhere for \$1.00
Write for Free Catalogue today
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
MARTINIUS DYTHE
353 BEVERLEY ST., WINNIPEG, Canada

SAVE ROXBORO BANDS

For 150 bands your choice of these beautiful colored pictures.
 For 300 bands your choice of pictures in wide Mission frames.
 Free of advertising.
 Size of picture, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches.



THE H.E. LEDOUX CO., LIMITED.

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS, IMPORTERS
 AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL.

CORNER JAMES & LOUISE STS. Feb. 8th
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

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Letter No. 2.--TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

Dear Sir:—Since reading Letter No. 1, which appeared in The Guide of Feb. 1st, I take it for granted that you have already smoked a ROXBORO CIGAR, and that it has become a part of your daily life's enjoyment. I, however, realize that some of the dealers, "very few of them though," have not as yet stocked the ROXBORO. If your cigar man has not, send me his name and I'll see that next time you ask for a ROXBORO that he will be there with the goods.

Dealers who sell ROXBORO CIGARS do more business than the fellow that don't, that's why ninety per cent. of the Tobacconists in Western Canada are already handling them. He knows that once a man starts on ROXBOROS he is going to stay by them and smoke nothing else.

ROXBOROS sell at ten cents straight. They are worth more, because they are made from better Havana Tobacco than was ever put into a smoke selling at the same price.

As an inducement to get you to try real ROXBORO pleasure, clip the coupon, take it to your dealer, hand him a quarter and he will give you three of the best smokes in the land.

Save the bands and take your choice of these beautiful large sized colored pictures.

I am yours for the success of the ROXBORO-CIGAR,


H. E. LEDOUX CO. LTD.

Per *H. E. Ledoux*


o. g. o. **CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY** o. g. o.

TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET
 THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS
 (THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR ONE TRIAL ORDER)

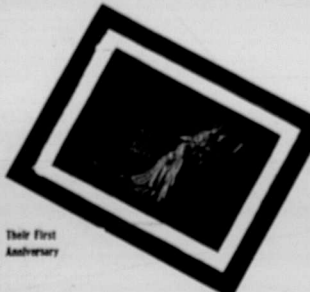
Sign Name Here



Thinking of Him



Dreaming of Her



Their First Anniversary

Co-operation the World Over

Continued from Page 17

to co-operation and their services are entirely devoted to the cause. Another system worthy of mention is the organized courses to instruct the farmers in book-keeping and the general business of the farm. The government is greatly interested in these institutions and watches over them with the greatest sympathy.

Denmark's Co-operation

The most characteristic form of co-operation in Denmark is the co-operative dairy. In 1909 there were 1157 co-operative dairies, 238 dairies worked in common, and 90 estate dairies. The

co-operative dairies are increasing yearly, while the others are diminishing. The co-operative dairies have formed unions and twenty out of twenty-one of these unions have united in two federations, which have appointed a committee to watch over common interests. There is also a collective purchase society, which has for its end to obtain the dairy articles of consumption, machines, etc.

United States

Co-operation has made rapid strides in the United States especially in the line of marketing produce. On the other hand, co-operative societies fall far behind many of the European countries. Among the fruit growers co-operation is

wonderfully developed both economically and morally, as it has created among the societies a noble emulation to produce the best fruit; and many have taken a special trade-mark as a safeguard for the good reputation of their produce, some of which have already attained world-wide renown. The co-operative societies not only aim according to the unanimous testimony of competent persons—at emancipating the producer from the exaggerated pretensions of the middleman and winning the confidence of the consumer by guaranteeing the better quality, but they tend to get possession of the market, concentrating the trade, as far as possible in their own hands and aiming to maintain for themselves a real monopoly. Mr. James Wilson, the

eminent secretary of the department of agriculture in the United States, observes with justice that these are the most characteristic aspects of modern agricultural economy in the United States.

Great Britain and Ireland

In the United Kingdom co-operation has made rapid strides and there are numerous official publications regarding progress. The law allows complete liberty of associations and does not insist upon societies being registered. Unregistered societies have no co-operative existence and obtain their recognition by Royal Charter, by registration under the Company's Acts and by registration under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act.

Distributive co-operation has attained great development in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, co-operation for the sale of produce has not met with the same success, from the fact that the central markets are too close at hand and there is usually a considerable choice not only of markets to which to send produce but of methods of despatch. In England, the dairy societies show a variety of methods of dealing with milk. One sells milk wholesale and conducts a small cheese factory to dispose of the surplus milk in the times of glut; another distributes milk direct to the consumer and has a small factory; a third manufactures cheese in the summer leaving the members to make their own milk contracts in the winter.

In Ireland, Sir Horace Plunkett, has done much to promote co-operation and has been instrumental in obtaining state-aid for the societies. One rapidly developing society is the agricultural credit bank, which is worked under the Raiffeisen systems.

Italy and Japan

Coming to Italy and Japan the co-operative movement is of relatively recent date yet there has been a steady development in these two countries. Both countries are aided to a great extent by the government in this movement.

WHAT FARMERS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

(L. M. Rhodes, in The Southern Farm Advocate).

When the young educational and co-operative giant, known as the Farmers' Union, hoisted its banner of "Equity, Justice and the Golden Rule," and started across the twentieth century like some majestic spirit declaring to the world that we would discourage the credit and mortgage system, 70 per cent. of the farmers of the South were under mortgage. With a sad heart and trembling hand they had signed a mortgage and become a part of a system that was selling 60,000 farms annually in the United States under the hammer. A system that was a self-supporting institution, taking just as many dollars to pay it when crops were short and prices low as when crops were good and prices high; demanding cash every time; always drawing interest; growing rainy-days, holidays and Sundays; never affected by drouths nor drowned by floods; never killed by frosts nor freezes; moth-proof and not subject to rust; not affected by speculation nor the actions of the boards of trade and not waiting for the market to advance, this system always demanded a full surrender by the 15th of November. It feasted on the first fruits of the season; demanded, without mercy, the fatest hog, finest cow and, most valuable horse on the farm. It shared the children's bread and forced them to grow up poorly fed, poorly clothed and illiterate; and sent the wife and mother to the fields to battle with the winter's winds and summer heat; it crippled King Cotton and made it sit helpless on a speculative throne; it stooped the farmers' back, whitened his locks, hardened his hands and benumbed his intellect; it was a galling chain, a grinding burden, that, single-handed, he could not shake off. But by co-operation, unity of action, living at home, diversified farming and economy, all taught him by this organization, nearly two-thirds of this burden has been lifted from the shoulders of the farmer. Certainly this entitles the Farmers' Union to a warm place in the hearts of every loyal and patriotic American.

Millions of dollars have been saved to the farmers through co-operative buying. And we have built cotton gins, warehouses, grain elevators, oil mills, flouring mills, produce stations, fruit packing plants, co-operative stores, peanut cleaners, banks and numerous other agencies to

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aid in selling the crops or in getting them from producer to consumer, and we have not built and worked in vain, as the following figures will show.

Taking a ten-year average, the cotton crop has increased 33 per cent. and the price has increased 50 per cent. But let us look at cotton before and since the first state union was organized. The first state union was organized nearly nine years ago, but the first state union was organized in 1904. Since then we have grown seven cotton crops, amounting in round numbers, to 83,000,000 bales. This has sold for an average of 11 1/2 cents per pound, or \$56.25 per bale. Beginning with 1903 and going back seven years, we produced 73,000,000 bales, and sold it at an average of 7 cents a pound, or \$35.00 per bale. Now, in the face of the fact that cotton has increased much faster than the population, we have, under the effort to sell by system, received \$41.25 per bale more for our cotton than before we organized.

The number of horses have increased 62 per cent since 1900, and have increased in value, per head, 180 per cent.

The number of mules have increased 97 per cent. since 1900, and they have increased in price, per head, 123 per cent.

Cattle have increased in numbers 64 per cent, and yet they are bringing the farmer a fair price.

Hogs have increased in numbers 29 per cent, and they have increased in value, per head, 82 per cent.

Sheep have increased in numbers 36 per cent, and in price 39 per cent.

To make the story shorter, the total crop of 1910 is valued at \$8,926,000,000. Nearly double the crop of 1900. Thus we see that the principal farm crops have increased faster than the population, and that it is not scarcity of farm products that is bringing this wave of good prices and prosperity to the farmer. And in this connection we feel that we have a right to say that the Farmers' Union has been one of the leading factors in bringing about these results.

Yet there is much more that the Farmers' Union can do. Secretary Wilson's report shows that the farmer gets only 55 per cent. of what the consumer has to pay for farm products. That the transportation companies get 7 per cent. and the middlemen 38 per cent. Some day a large part of this 38 per cent. will be cut out and the farmer will sell his produce for more and the consumer will pay less.

We have had some good laws written on the statutes of all the states we have invaded. We have made steady gains in our fight to outlaw gambling in futures in farm products, and expect to push our demands until it is a violation of law for any man to gamble on the price of farm products in the United States.

We stand for education and scientific agriculture. We must labor, but we must learn to make the earth bring a food supply for the world. When we realize that in forty years the population of the United States will be 200,000,000, and when we put our ear to the ground and hear the tramp of coming millions and remember that 18,000,000 acres of land will have to furnish food and raiment for 5,000,000,000 people it is appalling.

A bright and glorious heritage awaits the American farmer if he will educate himself, take an interest in public affairs and grasp the opportunities that are being presented. But a terrible doom awaits us if we slumber and heed not these golden opportunities.

DEMOCRATS ENDORSE MEASURE

Washington, Feb. 6.—Favorable action of the house on the Canadian reciprocity agreement was assured to-night when the caucus of Democratic representatives formally pledged the party to vote for the agreement. The resolution endorsing the Canadian agreement was carried 90 to 22. On the motion of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, the action of the caucus was made unanimous. Anti-reciprocity Democrats were given free rein at to-night's caucus at the capitol. Most of those opposed to the Canadian agreement submitted by President Taft expressed their views and a number dwelt on the fact that the bill incorporating the agreement should not pass without amendment. Amendments, of course, would invalidate the entire agreement. More than a hundred attended the caucus. Champ Clark, of Missouri, the minority leader, and Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, who will be chairman of the ways and means committee, and who will begin work on schedule by schedule revision of the tariff as soon as this

Congress adjourns led the movement to endorse the reciprocity agreement, both of them declaring for it unequivocally.

CENSUS REPORT

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The census report for January says that values and wages in Canada make a good record for 1910. The total value of livestock on farms is \$593,768,000, which is \$34,979,000 more than in 1909. The price per head of horses is \$134.50, as against \$130.74 in 1909, milk cows, \$44.60 against \$48.81, and sheep \$6.00 against \$5.89. Swine alone show a drop in average price, being \$11.30 per head against \$11.80. The total value of horses is \$293,398,000 for last year against \$278,789,000 for 1909; of milk cows \$121,613,000 against \$103,001,000; other cattle \$131,781,000 against \$126,326,000, and sheep \$15,819,000 against \$13,733,000. The value of swine, however, fell from \$34,368,000 in 1909 to \$31,157,000 in 1910. The highest average price of horses was in Saskatchewan, of milk cows, other horned cattle and sheep in Ontario, and swine in Quebec. Horses, three years old and over, reached the highest price in British Columbia, where the average was \$224. Swine per 100 lb. live weight ranged from \$6.50 in Manitoba to \$9.62 in Quebec. The average value of occupied farm land in the Dominion was \$38.45 per acre, or 15 cents less than for the previous year.

Farm help for the summer season shows an average of \$35.15 per month and \$20.70 for females, counting board, as compared with \$33.69 and \$19.08 respectively in the previous year. The highest price per month in summer are paid in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, where they are \$40 and over for males and \$25 and over for females, counting board.

MUST PAY TAXES

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 6.—S. B. Woods, who represented the Alberta government, before the privy council in the C. P. R. taxation case, issued a statement to correct the erroneous impression conveyed by dispatches from the Old Country, and to draw the attention of the public to a point decided which has not yet been noted by the press.

"Once an agreement of sale is made," said Mr. Woods, "letters patent to the company are immediately issued, and a transfer negotiated to the individual. Letters patent to the individual are not issued until the last payment is made. An announcement such as that contained in the despatches might induce farmers to grab the C. P. R. land with the idea that it would not be taxable for twenty years, and a farmer would no doubt be surprised immediately on his occupation of his land to receive a tax notice. The idea that occupation does not take place until the final letters patent are issued to the settler is perfectly ridiculous."

Mr. Woods drew attention to the fact that as soon as action was commenced, Mr. Creelman, representing the C. P. R., agreed to yield the point demanded by the government as to once occupied land, now abandoned. The C. P. R. at that time agreed that when once land reverted to the company through cancellation of an agreement or other causes its taxation should be paid by the railway. On this land already the C. P. R. has paid thousands of dollars of arrears of taxes.

CANADIAN BRITISH NEWS.

The third number of the British News of Canada, a newspaper for old countrymen in Canada, and for all Britishers in the United Kingdom who are interested in this country, appeared on Saturday. It is published at Montreal and aims at giving a weekly survey of Canada from ocean to ocean, but more especially to give an idea of what Englishmen in Canada are doing. There is a capital competition running on, "Why I prefer Canada." The new paper will do much to teach the people at home about this country, and to act as a medium for keeping the Britisher here in touch with his friends across the herring pond.

RECIPROCIDY OPINIONS

Lumbermen

D. E. Sprague, lumberman, Winnipeg: "All kinds of lumber should have been placed on the free list. That would have enabled the Western farmers to import dressed lumber free of duty and would have helped materially. There is nothing in this for Western farmers."

Abattoir Opinion

C. R. Strotz, manager, Swift's Packing House, Winnipeg, Man., says that reci-

How to Procure the Hudson Bay Railway

The Guide, with a view to increasing the number of its readers, and also Association Membership, has undertaken to promote a prize competition among the different Branches of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Sum of \$300.00

will be given in Prizes, \$100 in each Province—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta—as follows:

To the Branch sending in the largest number of new yearly subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$50.00

To the Branch sending in the second largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$30.00

To the Branch sending in the third largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$20.00

OR

If the winning Branches desire to take their prizes out in Books chosen from our lists, to start a circulating library of their own, we will make the

FIRST PRIZES	\$55.00 WORTH OF BOOKS
SECOND "	33.00 " " "
THIRD "	22.00 " " "

This latter plan is, however, optional with the winners, but we simply draw to your attention that a very valuable circulating library for your members could be secured, if you are among the lucky ones and desire educational matter instead of currency.

As a further inducement in addition to the above offer we will give to each Branch that sends in ten subscriptions their choice of one copy of Edward Porritt's "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," or any books to the value of \$1.50 chosen from our lists.

WORKING RULES

Any Branch can have as many agents working as they desire. The contest is not limited to the officers of the Branch.

Agents and Branch officers will still be entitled to their commissions on any subscriptions which they secure.

To secure entry in the competition it will be necessary to state on your remittance lists which Branch you desire your subscriptions credited to.

Subscriptions need not come through regular agents. Any of your members can send in one or more new subscriptions, and if he states that it is intended to apply on our Prize Competition, your Branch will get credit for it.

Any new subscription sent in individually will be credited to any Branch the sender directs.

Two renewals will be entitled to the same credit as one new subscription.

Travelling agents must credit subscriptions to nearest Branch to district in which they are working.

Records of this contest will be opened with the first mail received in January. Our representatives can rest assured that each one's interests will be looked after fairly and squarely.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

procity will not help the farmers much in the cattle business as during 75 per cent. of the year cattle can be sold at a better price in Canada than in the United States.

Bankers

R. A. Rumsey, assistant manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg: "I think the new tariff if ever it becomes law will increase materially the purchasing power of Western farmers."

A McGachan, manager, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg:—"On the whole I should think it would be beneficial and I do not see that any interests are likely to suffer."

Edward Brown, financial agent, Winnipeg:—"If it becomes law it should be of immense benefit to Western Canada."

Hon. Hugh Armstrong

Hon. Hugh Armstrong, provincial treasurer, Winnipeg:—"The measures proposed will I believe have a tendency to draw Canada closer to the United States and I fear this may mean a weakening of our connection with Great Britain. To my mind it is a question whether the removal of duty on wheat will be of much benefit to the Canadian West. The

reduction of the duty on agricultural implements is so insignificant as not to be worth talking about."

Hon. C. H. Campbell

Hon. C. H. Campbell, attorney-general, Winnipeg:—"There is nothing in this arrangement for the farmers."

Fort William Views

Mayor Young of Fort William says the proposed treaty will be beneficial to both Western and Eastern Canada. He thinks it will be specially beneficial to the farmers and will divert little or no traffic to the United States.

Joseph Murphy, president of the Board of Trade, Fort William, says that the agreement will have a bad effect on Canada and that the export traffic from the West will be diverted to the United States.

Fish Industry

Farquhar Robertson, ex-president of the Board of Trade, Montreal, says the Nova Scotia fish industry will be hard hit.

A. H. Brittain, head of the Montreal fish corporation, says the new arrangements will be beneficial to Nova Scotia fish industry.

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Sidelights on Parliament

Continued from Page 7

enced colleague that it would not be wise or judicious for a new member to incur the displeasure of the party leaders by making rash declarations. Then the professional lobbyist gets hold of him—one of those urbane and pleasant gentlemen who have a room in the parliament buildings where they keep a choice assortment of hard and soft drinks with which to enforce their arguments—and after a while, being unable to answer the arguments that are brought before him he usually gives up the fight, attends to his daily routine of duties, carefully avoids saying anything in the house that one of his leaders has not already said, and votes with his party every time the division bell rings to call him from the smoking room.

Favors to C. P. R.

The C. P. R. already has about all the favors which the Canadian government ever had the power to bestow, and consequently the representatives of that road seldom appear upon the scene at Ottawa except to prevent the passage of bills which would embarrass the company and make it less easy for them to collect their large profits. The Canadian Northern, being a younger road, however, is constantly seeking something from the government, and almost invariably gets it. Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Daniel Mann, the president and vice-president of the road, are both frequently in Ottawa interviewing members of the government with reference to their schemes, and Sir William maintains a suite of apartments for his own use in one of the fashionable blocks in Ottawa. The heads of the road do not, of course, deal with the ordinary common members; they are handled by the secretary of the company, affectionately known as "Billy" Moore, who frequently spends a couple of hundred dollars at one crack in buying champagne for members in the parliamentary restaurant. A friend of Mr. Moore stated recently that that gentleman was allowed \$100,000 a year for "expenses." In addition to being a generous buyer of champagne, Mr. Moore is the proprietor of The Canadian Courier, which may possibly account for some of the opinions expressed in that magazine. A number of the leading manufacturing concerns have representatives in the parliament in their own presidents and managing directors.

F. T. Frost, head of the Frost and Wood Co., and L. Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Co. and a director of the Verity Flow Co. and Bain Waggon Co., are in the senate, and in the house of commons to mention only a few, are John Stanfield, of Stanfield's underwear; Wm. Hart, president of the Kingston locomotive works; and Lloyd Harris, of Brantford, who is president or director of eight different manufacturing companies.

Influence Depends on Calibre

The influence which a member of parliament can exert in the formation of the policy of the government or of the opposition, depends, to a very great extent, upon the calibre of the man himself, and also upon his persistence in pressing his views upon the leaders of the party and his ability to get other members to back him up. As a matter of fact, no question of any importance is ever decided either in the house of commons or in the senate, the manner in which it will be settled is always out and dried before the debate begins. The policy of the two parties is first discussed in caucus, a private meeting of the members on that side of the house, where everyone may express his own views, and where it is said, there is often the greatest disagreement. After this, the cabinet ministers talk the matter over among themselves at a meeting of the privy council, and there the policy of the government is decided upon. It may be in accord with the views of the majority of the members of the party or it may not, but whatever the cabinet says goes, and no member on the government side may oppose it on pain of being expelled from the party. Canada is governed by the cabinet, consisting at the present time of thirteen men, and government members who disagree with the policy decided upon by the cabinet must, under these circumstances, either swallow their own convictions or leave their party and join the opposition. Thus it will be seen that the average rank and file member of parliament in reality has a very small voice, indeed, in the affairs of the country, even be he on the government side. If he happens to be a member of the opposition he has even less influence, for though he may say what he likes in the house his best arguments will have no weight with the government and will not deter any government supporter from voting with his party. The opposition, though it can never beat the government on a vote, nevertheless has considerable power and can defeat almost any bill if it really wishes to do so. This power, however, is usually reserved for occasions when party advantage is at stake. When the Aylesworth bill was before the house, for instance, and the liberals wanted to make a new voters' list for use in Manitoba in the last general election, the conservatives determined that it should not pass. They talked, and talked and talked. They moved an amendment and talked some more, and they kept this up day after day and week after week until at last the government backed down and withdrew the bill.

Few Independent Members

There are at present in the house of commons but four members who declare themselves to be independent of the two big parties, viz., W. F. Maclean, of York South, Toronto; J. Russell, of Toronto East; A. Verreille, Maisonneuve, the labor member; and Arthur Gilbert, the newly elected nationalist member for Drummond and Arthabaska. The liberal party has 131 members in the house, and the conservatives number 86. Classified by occupations, the legal profession heads the list with 81 members; there are 28 merchants and retired merchants, 11 lumbermen, 7 journalists, 4 army officers, 4 wholesalers, 4 professional politicians, 3 company directors, 3 lecturers and writers on agricultural subjects, 2 millers, 2 general agents, a plumber, a miners' agent, a shipbuilder and shipowner, a financier, a veterinary surgeon, a real estate agent, a canner, a surveyor, a manufacturers' agent, a contractor, a stockbroker, an educationalist, and a druggist. Many of the members have more than one business, and in addition to the eighteen whose chief occupation is farming or ranching, there are twelve members of the house of commons who while following some other profession, own farms and are more or less actively engaged in their supervision. J. W. W.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE



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DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

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

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

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BOOK DEPARTMENT GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

Official Minutes of U.F.A. Convention

Continued from Page 18

the country schools, churches, roads and the things that lead to a higher and better life, thus increasing the population, wealth and natural advantages of Alberta; and

"Whereas, the sale of WREB lands and all other government lands without restriction as to residence is working a hardship to present settlers and creates a condition favorable to capital at the expense of labor that is not in keeping with the western spirit of equality and justice;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this Farmers' Union most respectfully petition the government to require the purchasers of school and all other government lands to make reasonable development within a reasonable time, that the country's population, wealth and standard of life may increase as rapidly as it richly deserves." Carried.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Moved by Wheatland Centre Union:

"Whereas, there is urgent need of improved methods for cultivating the farms in a scientific and profitable manner; and

"Whereas, the Alberta government has appropriated \$50,000 for the establishment of an Agricultural College;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we request and urge the minister of agriculture to proceed and establish the said college, preferably in connection with a training farm, where the students can get a practical as well as a theoretical education in the proper and scientific treatment of the soil." Carried.

FREE TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

Moved by Conjuring Creek Union:

"That all farmers who have government telephones in their houses be given free exchange in the market town with all who have telephones in their houses in the said town." Carried.

It was moved and seconded as an amendment that this be referred to the executive committee for their consideration and action.

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the resolution was therefore referred to the executive.

SELF-DENIAL FUNDS

Moved by Blackfoot Union:

"That seeing that the work of the U.F.A. is crippled for want of funds to cover cost of educating the farmer to the need of co-operation and organization, it is desirable to create a Self Denial fund, the money derived from same to be invested and the interest only used." Carried.

It was moved and seconded as an amendment that this resolution be laid on the table.

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the resolution was therefore tabled.

INTEREST ON FARM LOANS

Moved by Streamstown Union:

"That the rate of interest which the farmers at present are compelled to pay is exorbitant and is retarding the development of the country. The provincial government is therefore strongly urged to procure the cheap money which is awaiting use in Europe and Great Britain and use same for farmers' loans at five or six per cent." Carried.

It was moved and seconded as an amendment that this resolution be referred to the executive to take action upon.

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the resolution was therefore referred to the executive.

REPRESENTATIVE AT EDMONTON

Moved by the Resolution committee:

Resolved that a representative of the U.F.A. be appointed to attend the House at Edmonton, when in session, to watch legislation." Carried.

FARMERS' COMMISSION HOUSE

Moved by Millet Union:

Resolved, that the president or executive committee be authorized to appoint a committee to form a Co-operative Farmers' Commission House. Said committee to report as soon as possible, and from time to time the progress made in such organization to the secretary of the U.F.A., and he to the various unions of the province.

This resolution was laid on the table.

INDIAN RESERVE SALE

Moved by Queenstown Union:

Whereas, the proposed sale of the Blackfoot Indian Reserve by the government without restriction as to quantity to each person or to residence is working a hardship to present settlers and encourages land speculation by capitalists to the detriment of actual settlers, therefore be it

Resolved, that our Farmers' Union most respectfully petition the government to limit the amount purchasable by one person to 640 acres and to require purchasers to make reasonable development within reasonable time, that the country's population, wealth and standard of life may increase as rapidly as it richly deserves." Carried.

FARMERS' MEMBERS

Moved by Vermilion Union:

Resolved, that ten farmers, as members of parliament with votes would have more weight in shaping the laws and influencing the government than one thousand delegates as petitioners.

Therefore be it further resolved that the farmers, to secure this end, should vote for farmers only to represent them in parliament and vote as a unit and cease dividing their voting power. Carried.

ROAD MAKING

It was moved and seconded:

That the minister of public works be requested to give such directions in road making as will do away with the narrow and very rounded road beds now made, which are very unsatisfactory to farmers hauling hay or grain, etc., two hay racks being unable to pass in safety, and when the ground is frozen, still more dangerous for wagons and sleighs, and that in future we recommend wherever it can be done that a moderately rounded road bed be made on the left hand side of the road for wheeling, and a flat road bed be made on the right hand side for sleighing and winter use.

It was moved and seconded as an amendment that this resolution be tabled. On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the motion was therefore tabled.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

Moved by Edmonton Union:

That owing to the fact that the movers and seconders of resolutions are generally personally interested and fully cognizant of the subject in question, we, the Edmonton local union of the U.F.A., would ask at the annual convention

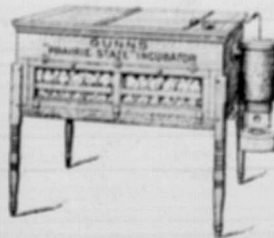
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that where this is the case and the subjects have to come before any authority, the mover and secondor be ex-officio members of any delegation of directors or committees who are appointed to ask information or press a request.

This resolution was by leave withdrawn.

PUBLISHING LIST OF SECRETARIES

Moved by Rocky Coulee Union:

Resolved, that the provincial secretary be required to publish in the official organ a list of the names, P.O. and station of each secretary of the local Unions in Alberta at least once a year. Carried.

LAND TAX

Moved by Streamstown Union:

That wherever a land tax is imposed there shall be imposed on unoccupied or unutilized lands a surtax of 50 per cent. of the amount of the ordinary assessment. Carried.

ENDORING CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

Moved by the Resolution committee:

That this convention do heartily endorse the resolutions adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and presented to the Dominion government on December 16, 1910, and the delegates here assembled do further reaffirm all the principles laid down at that conference. Carried unanimously.

CHAIRMAN OF CONVENTION

It was moved and seconded:

That this convention is of the opinion that under the present conditions of controlling and regulating our conventions our president and officers are often deprived of the opportunity of expressing their views, therefore be it resolved that at all future conventions a chairman of convention be elected by the convention to act in such the same independent capacity as a speaker in a legislature.

This resolution was declared out of order as it referred to the constitution and was therefore defeated.

OPEN MEETING

Moved by the Strathcona Union:

Resolved, that at a convenient time during the second day of the convention, not later than 3 o'clock p.m. if possible, the convention shall be held in abeyance and two hours shall be devoted as an open meeting for a discussion of political questions as they appear to the farmer.

This resolution was declared out of order and was therefore defeated.

LUMBER SUPPLY

Moved by Tan Y. Bryn Union:

Resolved, that the U.F.A. executive be asked to consider whether the government can be induced to establish a commission to control the lumber industry of the province and to prevent exorbitant prices being charged, or whether the U.F.A. should establish lumber mills of its own.

Moved by Summerview Union:

Be it resolved that we, the U.F.A., each and all subscribe one dollar each to a fund to be called "The U.F.A. Co-operative Timber and Sawmill Fund," the same fund to be applied for the purpose of erecting a sawmill or mills and of acquiring a timber limit or limits only; the name sawmill to signify a mill or manufactory of lumber, planks, boards and other dimension lumber and to dress the same on one or all sides as may be required, and to work or fashion the said timber, planks, boards or dimension lumber in any required condition wanted for building purposes;

And be it also resolved that the said mill or mills be placed in a central position most convenient for all the members of the U.F.A., and that the industry shall be under the direct and sole control of the U.F.A., the same to elect directors and auditors for one year at their annual convention, said directors to tender their services gratis, with the exception of expense paid when living at a distance necessitating railway travelling, and that the said mill or mills be run on the co-operative plan at a reasonable profit and that the said profit on the said industry shall go to the funds of the U.F.A.

These resolutions were, by consent, laid upon the table.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS

Moved by Tan Y. Bryn Union:

That the executive confer with the government re the shipping of cattle. The treatment of cattle in transit is not only inadequate, but also a cruelty to animals and a disgrace to a civilized country, and it is helping to drive the farmers of the West out of the cattle business altogether. Carried.

VOTE OF THANKS TO G.G.G. CO.

It was moved and seconded:

That this convention place on record a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation

for the splendid assistance and cooperation given to the United Farmers of Alberta at all times by the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Carried unanimously.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL

Moved by Millet Union:
Resolved, that this union recommend that the various unions concerned request that each candidate for either the legislature or the Dominion parliament, irrespective of party affiliations, pledge his support for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall and that said candidate be further requested to hand to the secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta his written resignation dated ahead and beyond the date of election, to be held at the disposal of the executive of this association, and who are hereby instructed to forward the same to the speaker of the house to which such candidate may be elected should twenty-five per cent. of the voters of the constituency concerned so petition.

This resolution resulted in considerable discussion and the opinion was expressed that such a resolution would be playing the U.F.A. in the position of party houses, something which has always been condemned. For this reason the resolution was defeated.

NEXT CONVENTION

Mr. Hughes moved and Mr. Pye seconded, that the place for the next convention be decided by the board of directors. Carried unanimously.

AN ORGANIZATION SCHEME

The following paper, prepared by G. F. Chipman, was then read to the convention:—
Now that the Ottawa delegation has become a matter of history and has been placed on the public records as the most important movement of the twentieth century, the leaders among the farmers' organizations in Canada are considering how to strengthen their cause. Though the reply to the farmers by Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not promise the justice which the farmers asked, yet the farmers' demands are the all-absorbing topic in Ottawa to-day. The politicians largely are discussing the best means of satisfying the farmers. Whatever is necessary to keep peace and harmony among the farmers will be given but no attempt will be made to completely eliminate special privilege and give every man an equal opportunity in Canada. Public opinion is not strong enough yet.

Reciprocity negotiations are under way at Washington, and newspaper reports lead us to believe that something will be accomplished before congress automatically expires on March 4th. At any rate, though the farmers may get something, they will not get what they asked for. No one has heard any farmer say yet that he thought that the delegation asked for too much, and in reality their demands were very moderate. Then it would seem fitting for the farmers to lay plans to strengthen their organization and secure their full rights.

It has been estimated and the figures are not greatly exaggerated, that the total cost of sending the eight hundred farmers to Ottawa, was very little, if any, short of \$50,000. That fact alone is evidence that the farmers are very seriously in earnest. They realize that on account of unfair economic conditions, at least 20 per cent. of the legitimate returns of their labor goes annually into the pockets of the special privileged classes. Considering it in that light the \$50,000 was a mere trifle.

The farmers' organizations in Ontario are many but are working separately. In Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces the same applies. In Western Canada each of the Prairie Provinces has a united organization but the membership should be increased by at least 200 per cent. The great work of the next year is to increase the membership of these organizations in every province in Canada and cement them into one under the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The constitution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is broad and will permit any independent farmers' organization to come in. How is this work to be carried on?

One of the features of the farmers' organizations in the past has been the lack of financial support. This is due largely to lack of information on economic subjects. The farmers will not support a movement unless they are convinced that it is in their own interests. If plans were laid during the next month, a campaign fund of \$50,000 could be raised among the farmers of Canada within the next twelve months. With such a fund it would be possible to maintain a central office at Ottawa, or some other central point, to place in the hands of every farmer in Canada, literature printed in his own language, that would open his eyes to present conditions and would no doubt secure his support in the great campaign being carried out. In addition the same fund would finance a large number of speakers who could be sent as organizers through every province from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. Leading farmers from the East could be sent into the West and leading Westerners could go through the East, simply to strengthen the bonds of union between the provinces and assist in organization work.

How is this money to be raised? The Canadian Council of Agriculture will be holding their annual meeting at the close of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention in Regina on February 10th. If the members of that council would approve of a national campaign and endorse a general platform the raising of the money would not be difficult. The council might authorize the Toronto Sun and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE to open a subscription list and deposit all the money received in the bank to the credit of the council or adopt some other agreeable plan. There are farmers who would subscribe from \$50 to \$100 to such a scheme and hundreds who would give, from \$5 to \$25. The money would not be hard to raise. Even if the total secured were only \$25,000, tremendous work could be accomplished with that.

The Free Trade platform laid down at Ottawa by the farmers is growing in popularity among the farmers of Canada every day, and is also receiving support from organized labor and general consumers.

Closely associated with the free trade movement is the principle that the natural resources of Canada should be used for the benefit of the people, and not handed out to favored individuals for private plunder.

The farmers have demanded free trade and have stated that they are ready for direct taxation. Too much emphasis could not be laid upon this last, because it convinces our opponents that the farmers are sincere in their demands for free trade.

If any such scheme is to be undertaken for the coming year it cannot be undertaken too soon. It would be necessary to prepare a great deal of literature during the summer, and have everything ready to open the campaign simultaneously in every province during the months to come. An immense amount of literature could be prepared for \$1,000.

The scheme at the outset looks like a large one but it does not look half as large as the scheme for the Ottawa delegation when it was first suggested. The farmers of Canada have got beyond the day when small things and slow progress will satisfy. They have come to the front and today they realize they are important factors in building up a great nation.

If the farmers are to throw off the yoke of the manufacturers, railways and corporations then it is the time to take action now. Never before in Canada was enthusiasm so wide-spread and if the opportunity is lost to cement together a national organization it may not come again in twenty years.

The scheme outlined above would not interfere in any way with the work planned by the provincial organizations, as both could go hand in hand and each would receive an impetus by co-operation and thus attract new members. Every speaker could discuss provincial as well as national questions. Every farmer would be given clearly to understand that his subscribing to the national fund would not relieve him in any way of his obligations to his provincial organization. When once a Dominion-wide farmers organization was completed a fee of 25 cents per year would support the federal office and could be easily raised. Such a scheme successfully worked ought to, within a year, increase the number of organized farmers in Canada to at least 200,000. There will probably not be a Dominion election till the fall of 1912, and if the farmers' organization by that time is sufficiently strong, both political parties will be compelled to recognize them and give them justice.

Probably it will be possible to secure the support of several other farm journals in Canada and one or two daily journals.

Continued on Page 33



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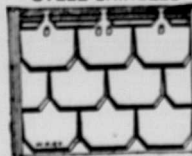
Talk No. 3

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By

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"Eastlake" Steel Shingles are absolutely weathertight.

Roofs covered with "Eastlakes" 25 years ago are in perfect condition to-day. That is the only sure test of quality.

Read about these roofs—some may be in your neighborhood. Send for our illustrated booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." Write to-day.

N.B.—An "Eastlake" roof means clean rain water for household use.

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Conducted by "ISOBEL"
Our First Sweethearts

By Laura Jean Libbey

"When all the world is young, lad,
When all the trees are green,
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen,

Every life has its romance, soon or late. Each takes the path leading through the vale of sorrow and climbs the hill of pleasure to the pinnacle love has reared on its topmost height.

No life is so lonely but it has hopes of being gladdened some day by love, and this sweet dream floods the future with gladness and sunshine.

Some one has asked: "At what age does romance begin—and at what age does it end?" And I make answer: Romance begins with the first flush of early youth and lasts as long as life lasts.

No man or woman is too old for romance to knock at their heart's door, and if denied admittance force its way into the heart and settle there, changing with its magic wand the gray clouds to rosy, golden sunshine.

Romance begins when the lad leaves his enchanting game of marbles to carry the books of some pretty maid to school for her. It takes deeper root when he comes home from college and finds her grown to a taller, prettier girl who blushes when her eye meets his. Time, the relentless foe to youth, does not linger with the present, but thrusts them onward and into different paths. He is a traveller to foreign shores, but there is something wanting in every woman he meets, when he secretly compares her to the playmate of his boyhood; the girl who was fairer than all others in his eyes in early manhood. There is always a dewy freshness clinging to the memory of an early romance which never quite dies out of the heart.

In lonely moments a man's heart is wont to revert to these early loves, and the romance cannot have died out of his nature when he finds himself sighing over "what might have been."

When a thought of that kind finds lodgment in a man's heart the longing comes to him to know if the sweetheart of those other days ever gives a thought to him. He has seen no one that appeals to his heart as she did. No one who can awaken such tender emotions.

It is the romance in him that causes him to pick up a pen and dash off a letter to her while the spell is full upon him, asking her if she remembers him and if she has ever wished they might meet again.

Romance has a struggle with doubt. What reason has he to allow himself to suppose that she is single yet? He tosses up a coin to see whether he shall send it or not. Heads it goes, tails he tears it up. Romance is always pretty sure to win out—the coin comes up heads, and with a warmth in his heart that he had not felt for years, he sends the letter on its romantic mission.

Women are usually more apt to be romantic than men—their lives are narrowed down to such a small groove by comparison. They differ from men in being able to daydream over their work or play. All men are usually gauged by a first love in a girl's heart. If he smiles, laughs, pays her attentions and compliments without uttering one word of love ere he rides away, although her heart may sigh for him, she bravely puts her little romance out

of her thoughts, and hard though it may be, resolutely fills her life up with duties.

Many may come a wooing, but her heart, somehow, does not respond to the one or the other as it did to the early sweetheart who rode away. There are times when she wonders what part of the world he is in; what manner of woman he has loved and wedded, and a tear moistens her eye as she silently



I'm not hungry now

wishes him a happy life of it. She is thinking of him, somehow, when the postman hands her a letter as she stands at her gate.

The chirography puzzles her; she knows she has seen it before, but where! With all a woman's curiosity she cannot wait until she reaches the house, but opens the letter then and there, looking, woman-like, at the name signed to it ere she begins its perusal.

The old familiar name of her early sweet heart! How her heart leaps and throbs! Romance, which was slumbering in her heart, awakens suddenly and seems to draw her back over the path of the past to early youth when both looked into each other's eyes and loved, but made no sign. It is strange what a romantic spell letters can weave about the heart. One can say so much more on paper than one would dare to confess by the lip. At length the marriage proposal comes and the romance of early youth ends at last in wedding bells.

GREETINGS

Saint Peter was sleeping—the hour was late,
When I stole with some wax to the lock of his gate
And took an impression (don't mention my sin),
And I've filed out a key that'll let us all in.
Peter's Key is the Master Key, this duplicate
Opens other strong locks besides Heaven's pearl gate.
This Key is named Love, use it always and then
You'll find it will open the hearts of all men.
If you'll use throughout the year nineteen eleven
And the rest of your life, it will let you in Heaven.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Dear Isobel,—I am an interested reader of your page in The Guide, and see therein a great deal of talk upon the question of "Women Suffrage." Now I for one do not know what woman suffrage really means and would be glad if you would explain it to me through your page of the paper. What

do they demand besides being able to vote, etc.?

Here is a recipe for a cake without eggs which may edify the cares of "Baeh," whose letter appeared in the January 4 number:

Effless Layer Cake—1 cup of sugar, 1/2 cup of butter, 1 cup of sweet milk, a pinch of salt, flavor to suit. Then sift 1/2 cup of flour with 2 heaping teaspoonsful of baking powder. Then add sufficient flour to make quite stiff and bake in a moderate oven.

Crak, January 16, 1911. Note.—In an early issue I will be glad to take up the meaning of woman's suffrage. Thanks for the cake recipe. It will help us all as well as "Baeh." ISOBEL.

A LOVE POLICY

A while ago in merriment
Young Cupid first began
To urge me to experiment
With his insurance plan;
"Insure your life! 'Tis folly, see—
You have to die to win!
Insure your life, the policy
Pays right when you begin,
The premiums are candy things
And roses sweet and red.
The dividends are handy things
Like kisses," Cupid said.
Politely he upbraided me
For leaving it so long,
Then finally persuaded me
To purchase with a song.
Of course Myrtille heard of it
All in the course of time;
I read her every word of it
That policy in rhyme.
And when I reached the vivid end
She whispered "Don't forget
About that little dividend,"
And then our lips first met.

FELIX GARMEN.

GREETINGS

By wireless I'm sending you
A greeting every day—
A "hello pal," or "howdy gal!"
To cheer you on your way;
And all I ask of you, my dear,
Is pass the cheer along;
Just keep it moving all the year—
It can't do any wrong.
It may wake some poor fellow up
Who's sleeping at the switch,
And spill the bitter from his cup,
And lift him from the ditch.
Just you and I can do a lot
To circulate good cheer
If we'll pass out what we have got
Throughout the coming year.

NATURAL HISTORY

A certain father who is fond of putting his boys through natural history examinations is often surprised at their mental agility. He recently asked them



A Future Farmer

to tell him "what animal is satisfied with the least nourishment?" "The moth," one of them shouted confidently; "it eats nothing but holes."

MICROBES IN MEDICINES

The presence of the germs of disease has been demonstrated in medicaments of various kinds, especially in pills, by Dr. G. Altara, according to Cosmos (Paris, October 10). Says this paper: "He found in the little spherules all possible kinds of microbes, notably that of diphtheria. The substances forming the basis of pills are rarely of a nature to destroy this dangerous element, which is introduced either in the constituents, or more often by manipulation in manufacture. In fact, the skin and the nasal and buccal cavities, even of a healthy

man, abound in microbes, and they are still more abundant in laboratory attendants—too often people who are not very careful of their persons. Thus pills, which require much handling, may not only contribute to the cure of one disease, but at the same time introduce the germs of several others!"—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

THE TWINS

(A Tale of Temperament)

When Goo-goo and Boo-hoo arrived here as twins—
For thus this astonishing story begins—
Their verisimilitude reached such a pitch
That really you couldn't tell t'other from which.

So round Goo-goo's ankle they tied a red bow,
While Boo-hoo was decked with a blue one; and so
Was opened an ominous oyster, which you
Will swallow, perhaps, when you've heard my tale through.

While one looked at life through a roseate haze,
The other was dogged by the "blues" all his days;
And minds analytical here will detect
A promising problem in cause and effect.

For instance, when fed, Goo-goo chortled with glee—
Right bound companions, his bottle and he!
And Boo-hoo his rations took, too, nothing loth;
Then, weeping, regretted he couldn't have both.

So, during their childhood, its jars and its joys,
'Twas ever the same with their games or their toys;
For Goo-goo was tickled, but Boo-hoo quite pained
On learning that dolls only saw-dust contained.

Or Goo-goo, mayhap, when came bed-time would say:
"MY! haven't we had just a great time today!"
And Boo-hoo, assenting, with visage of pain,
Would wail: "But we'll ne'er be as happy again!"

School, time-honored fusion of boy, book and birch,
Absorbed the lads next, when of knowledge in search,
Our Goo-goo worked both at book and at ball,
While Boo-hoo groaned: "What is the use of it all!"

Well, as they grew up came Dan Cupid (with darts),
Who quickly laid siege to our two heroes' hearts;
When Goo-goo wed early his brother cried "Nay!"
So very few marriages turn out O.K."

And so it went on till my yarn's almost spun,
The days of the brothers are now nearly done,
For Goo-goo's a grandfather, grey as a grig,
But Bachelor Boo-hoo's a peevish old prig.

Here then is the problem these chroniclers raise—
Without—no tales up-to-date in these days—
Were these two men molded by red bow and blue?
Or was it just temperament! What say you?

GEORGE ALBION.

TRULY FORGIVEN—TRULY FORGIVEN

Brother, forgive today,
Lest, having made delay,
By some white bed thou say:

"What peace can I allow!
My peace is nothing now;
God's peace is on his brow."

HIS VIEW OF IT

Vicar of Poppleton—"I hear you have been over at Ippleton church the last two Sundays, Bates. How would

A THEATRE AT HOME

COLUMBIA VICTOR EDISON



WE SELL ALL MAKES

Seven days trial if desired

In beautiful modern cabinet with largest sound box, latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. So simple, so attachments. Plays all makes and sizes of disc records. The disc style reigns supreme.

\$35 ONLY freight paid, in-closing 16 large selections (8 double discs) of your own choice. Pay \$6.50 down and \$4.00 Monthly

Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. Return if not as represented, and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer; no mysterious philanthropic ad.

Here are some of our specials: Columbia 10-inch Double Discs (2 different selections), \$26, new velvet finish, \$1 any machine, last forever. All languages. Hear George Leshwood, funnier than Lauder. Imported English records now ready. Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison, Bell and Columbia, new, \$26, were 40c. Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c, beautiful tone, cannot break, \$1 any machine. Mailing charge 4c each only. Four Minute Indestructible Records, 65c. Four Minute Cylinder Wax Records, 50c. Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new. Edison Fireless, with 6 genuine gold mould of two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$33.10. Victor Disc Gramophones, with 16 large selections, \$28.49 and upwards. Second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 30,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

Our Piano Specials \$299.00 and \$350.00 Three fall payments arranged.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG. Biggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and retail. All makes of Phonographs for sale. Write for interesting Graphophone History and Free Booklet, No. 21.

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MANITOBA



ALBERTA \$9.50

Buy a best \$9.50... safety lamp, urinary and self regulator, complete for operation. This high grade battery is a result of many years' experience. Guaranteed and long trial. Write for free catalog. If in a hurry send price to receive time. Alberta Incubator Co. Box 907, Mankato, Minn.

you like it if your cattle strayed into somebody's else field? But—"I shouldn't object if so be the pasture was better."

'LASSES AND BUTTERMILK

(By Elsie Lee Sherman) Here's two tings dat we aster hab Enferin' slaverly time Dat I ain't neber had none like— Ha! but day sho was prime! De just was good thick buttermilk, Right fresh from out de churn; O! Mix was mighty 'ticular About de taste's born.

An' lasses was de sadder ting, An' GOOD! well, I should say! I'd give five years off my life Fo some er hit today.

De aster cut de sugar cane Right dere on Marster's place, An' I ain't had no lasses since Dat had dat o' time taste.

De say the streets o' heaven flow Wid milk and honey sweet An' some folks think dat demtwo tings Are mighty hard to beat.

But I cyaan't keep from hopin' dat At least some street will flow Wid 'lasses and fresh butter milk Like dat er long ago.



8874.—A Charming Frock for Mother's Girl. Girl's Dress.

Brown serge with pipings of red and black soutache braid for trimming was used for this model. The fronts are shaped to simulate a side closing, but the dress is closed at the center back. Deep Gibson tucks lend breadth to the shoulders. The sleeve is plaited into the hand cuff. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the 10 year size.

GIRLS

God wants the happy-hearted girls, The loving girls, the best girls; God wants to make the girls His pearls, And so reflects His holy face, And call to mind His wondrous grace, That beautiful the world may be, And filled with truth and purity— God wants the girls.

I WONDER WHY

I wonder why the world's so bright, No matter what the weather,

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

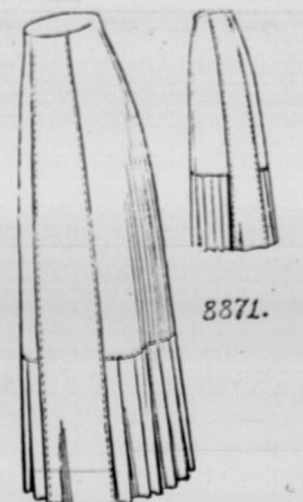
To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

No full of beauty and delight For us to share together; I wonder why the sky should be So deeply blue above you— Perhaps it's just because, you see, I love you! I wonder why my heart should sing All day a song of gladness, Why every season should be Spring, No thought of care or sadness; Why every night the stars should glow With meanings just above me— Perhaps it's just because I know You love me!



8880.—Ladies' Coat Cover.

A well shaped coat cover of simple construction is here illustrated. They shield shaped sleeves trimmed with lace are an attractive feature but they may be omitted. The pattern provides for either tucks or gathers in the front, and a topstitch in a casing at the waistline adjusts the fullness about the waist. The materials used for these garments are linen, batiste, lawn, dimity and China silk. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 1-8 yard of 36 inch material for the medium size.



8871.—A Stylish Skirt Model.

Ladies Seven Gore Skirt lengthened at the sides by a Plaited Flounce. Broadcloth, serge, henrietta, satin, velvet or velveteen may be used for this design. The front and back are cut in panel shape and the side gores are lengthened by a straight plaited flounce. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the 24 inch size.

Pure Seed Regenerated Abundance Oats. These oats were grown by us on new land from seed purchased from the Garton Seed Co'y, seed breeders, of England, and cost us \$2.00 per bushel. OUR Regenerated Abundance Oats was Awarded First Prize at the National Agricultural Society, November 21st, 1910. The Judge's Score Card Showed: 1. Freedom from Weed Seeds...100% 2. Freedom from other kinds of grain and useless impurities, such as chaff, broken grain, etc.100% 3. Purity of variety100% On Dec. 7 we secured first prize at the Agricultural Seed Fair, Dubuque, Saks. Special Price for Carload For sample and price apply Cut Arm Farm Co. BANGOR, SASK.

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. 277 SUPER STREET WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. IT OFFERS TO YOU FREE TO THREE WEEKS SHIP TO US.

Imperial Hotel Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg Centrally located. Good meals, and warm, comfortable rooms. Rates - \$1.50 to \$2 per day. ANGUS McLEOD, JAMES MORTON, Proprietors. FREE BUS.

Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations. ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra). A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. COBY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Piano Bargains

During the Holiday season we received in exchange for new instruments a large number of used Pianos of the best known makes which we are now compelled to sacrifice to make room for new stock. The list includes: Mason & Risch, Steinway, Weber, Henry Herbert, Classic, Harmonic, Steinbach, Newcombe, New Scale Williams, Heintzman, Bell, Usbridge and many others, all priced in half. Prices begin at

\$150

Write today for list of bargains and description of instruments.

Terms to Suit

THE
Mason & Risch
Piano Co. Ltd.
356 Main St. - Winnipeg, Man.

REMY
RHODE ISLAND REDS.
ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB
THE BEST FOR THE WEST
THE FARMERS' FRIEND - THE FARMERS' DELIGHT
- EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON -
GET FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
G.W. OTWELL, ADELAIDE, SASKATCHEWAN

AUTO SNAPS

We have some good Snaps in Used Cars. Best chance in city to buy a Car at a low price.
Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd.
309 Cumberland Ave., WINNIPEG, Man.

TREES

fruits, shrubs, hardy perennial flowers of all varieties adapted to outdoor planting in the prairie provinces. The hardy, home-grown kind is the only kind worth planting. Twenty years' experience enables us to recommend best varieties. We are the largest growers of Nursery stock in the West. **BUCHANAN NURSERY CO., ST. CHARLES, MAN.** Catalogue Free.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

EPIGRAMS

Happiness! An exception to the rule that the demand always creates a supply.
Poverty! By common consent an admirable training for mental and moral perfection—in others.

J. F. FINLEY.

A PROVIDENTIAL DISCOVERY

When the Circle's fair was ended we had forty dollars set,
An' the members of the Circle had been duly called, an' met
To agree on how to spend it for the glory of the cause,
An' agreeable to custom an' the Circle's rules and laws.

Sister Sarah Newton Larbox thought it ort to go to pay
On the minister's back salary, an' Sarah had her say
Until Sister Marthy Colby p'inted out it wouldn't do
Under sub-division sixty-six of chapter twenty-two.

Sister Sarah, squeaked, sat silent an' she wouldn't say a word
Save that now an' then, sarcastic, to the Circle she referred
To the heathen, fat and lazy, in a far-off furrin clime,
An' the preacher outen flour mor'n half the mortal time.

Sister Prudence Wilson Connors humbly ventured to suggest
Thet the minister is needin' of a Sunday coat and vest,
An' we argued on it prayerful till the whole plan was knocked out—
By a liddle p'int of order raised by Sister Susan Stout.

Sister Susan set there, thoughtful, through the follering debate,
With her Christian spirit ruffled an' allowed she'd ort to state
Fer the clearing of her conscience thet she wouldn't once demur
If we threw it in the river it was all the same to her.

Sister Amy Ellen Droppers thought the money sh'ud be lent
To some needy soul and honest at a moderate per cent,
But the by-laws of the Circle, so said Sister Sopley Queer,
On the plan of lending money wan't eggactly plain and clear.

Sister Amy Ellen hinted she had nothing more to say
On the plan thet she suggested of the law stud in the way,
But she sed it was a pity the committee on expense
Hadn't framed the Circle's by-laws in accordance with common sense.

Sister Evalina Spriggins said she thought it plain to see
What a furrin mission Circle's bounden duty ort to be,
An' she couldn't see how preachers of the speerit was to roam
With the furrin mission Circle spendin' money here at home.

At which Phoebe Lucy Brown arose an' summat het,
Said she guessed she knew her duty an' she didn't choose to set
An' to hear a sister hinting in a most onchristian way
Thet the furrin Mission Circle was agoin' fur astray!

An' then Sister Spriggins told her thet she hadn't meant no slur
On the furrin Mission Circle least ways not at all of her.
Said she knew thet Sister Phoebe knew her business, it was true,
An' she'd heerd she knew most everybody's else business too.

Then good Sister Patience Hitecock said the Circle better burn
Every cent of it than quarrel, an' she motioned to adjourn,
At which Sister Ellen Jackson riz up slowly on her feet,
An' declared there was an error in the Circle's balance sheet.

'Sted o' having forty dollars over all the fair's expense
She had found a deficit of sixty-seven cents,
She had got her figgers crosswise when she added up her sheets
An' had put expended items in the columns o' receipts!

So with harmony prevailin', Sister Spriggins led in prayer,
An' Sister Phoebe Lucy Brown observed to Sister Blair
Thet we're all poor mortal creators who don't seem to understand
How the good Lord holds us helpless in the hollow of his hand.

J. W. FOLEY.

THE UNBIDDEN GUEST

There is a hidden chamber in my heart
Where one called Memory keeps my precious things;
She guards them patiently with jealous wings
Those treasures Love and I have set apart.

And sometimes in the quiet eventide
With all the long day's work and worry o'er,
I steal away behind that secret door
And for a while with Memory I abide.

Then one by one she brings them forth for me,
My priceless jewels trusted to her care,
Loosens their wrappings, shows each beauty rare,
And spreads them for my weary eyes to see.

But suddenly I see another stand
At Memory's side, with misty tear-wet face,
And, till sleep draws me thence with close embrace,
Sadness with Memory fingers hand in hand.

KATHERIN ALISON BROCK.

CUPID'S REVENGE

They toyed with love one idle summer's day
Within an old-world garden sweet and fair,
Then said "Good-bye" and laughing went their way,
Nor either dreamed the other much would care.

But Cupid, who had marked their careless joy,
Swift from his quiver drew a feathered dart,
And bending back his bow, the wanton boy,
With aim unerring, pierced both to the heart.

And now forever through the long, long years,
Near or apart in sorrow and in weal,
'Mid sunny hours or blinding mist of tears,
Each bears a wound no touch, save one, can heal.

FOLLETT THORPE.

Here's a Home Dye

That ANYONE Can Use.



HOME DYEING has always been more or less of a difficult undertaking—Not so when you use

DYOLA

JUST THINK OF IT!
With DYOLA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye. No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.

A FAIR POLYGAMIST

Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief,
Doctor, lawyer merchant chief—
I'll marry them all! Is it just belief?
Rich must my suitor be in love,
Or never may we go hand in glove!

Yet he must poverty's pinching know—
For lack of me must he live in woe!
A beggar, he humbly comes to sue
For this my heart; but 'tis vain to woo.
At last, despairing and desperate bold,
He breaks my locks, and he steals my gold!

An advocate, he must plead his cause
By placing love above all the laws!
A good physician, 'twill tax his art
To heal the wound of Cupid's dart.
A trafficker shrewd, he must convince
That his price is that of a merchant-
price;

And his chieftainship must established be
O'er the rebel kingdom set up by me!
Rich man; poor man, beggar man thief,
Doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief—
I'll marry them all! Is it just belief?

ARTHUR POWELL.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

"Expect to get the prize for the best butter, this year?"

"Of course I do.

I have the best cows in the country— and here's my Windsor Butter Salt.

You can't beat that combination.

You know, I have won first prize for the best butter ever since I began to use Windsor Butter Salt"

"Hope you win"

"Thank you, so do I"



Our Ottawa Letter

(By THE GUIDE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
PRESS GALLERY, OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 3.

The discussion of the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States has not yet been resumed in parliament, in fact it can hardly be said to have commenced, for Mr. Fielding, in making his announcement last week contented himself with a statement of the proposals of the two governments, while Mr. R. L. Borden, who was the only other speaker before the adjournment of the debate, did not attempt to go into the matter fully. According to present arrangements the debate will be taken up again on Tuesday, February 7, and will be continued almost every day until the matter is disposed of. A large number of members will take part in the debate, which will probably extend over two or three weeks and possibly more.

The conservative members are having considerable difficulty in deciding upon what course they shall pursue with regard to reciprocity. The party was in caucus from 8 p.m. until midnight on Wednesday, and met again on Thursday morning, but without arriving at any decision. The majority of the Western conservative members would like to support the proposals of the government, believing them to be in the interests of their constituents, and many of the representatives of Eastern constituencies are in the same position, but from the party point of view it is regarded as out of the question to support anything that is proposed by the government, just as it would be for the liberal members to oppose anything upon which the government has placed the stamp of its approval.

Smothering Facts

There is, however, open opposition to any removal of the restrictions upon trade between Canada and the United States on the part of many of the conservative members, and every opportunity to "knock" the proposal is eagerly seized upon. There seems to be an impression abroad that the fruit growers of Ontario are opposed to reciprocal free trade in fruit, and a somewhat amusing incident occurred at a meeting of the committee on agriculture and colonization on Wednesday. Evidence was being taken with regard to the co-operative marketing of fruit, and J. E. Johnson, of Simcoe, secretary-treasurer of the Norfolk County Fruit Growers' Association, and one of the leading men in the fruit growing industry, was asked by David Henderson, of Halton, a conservative, whether he considered reciprocity would injure that industry. Mr. Johnson, to the apparent surprise of his questioner, replied that on the contrary he was quite sure that reciprocity would be a great advantage to the Ontario Fruit Grower, enabling him to sell his product in the United States where in spite of the duty a very considerable trade was already done. Col. Sam Hughes, Martin Burrell, of British Columbia, and other conservative members interposed before Mr. Johnson could go any further and objected strongly to the advantages of reciprocity being given in evidence before the committee and printed in the official records, and eventually the chairman of the committee, M. S. Schell, of South Oxford, ordered all reference to the matter to be expunged from the record.

Hardly Satisfied

The smallness of the reduction of the duty on agricultural implements is the subject of a great deal of comment. The conservatives point to this as evidence of the fact that the government is still determined to stay with its friends, the manufacturers, and the liberals, at least the western section of the party, express disappointment at the duty not being made lower, but think that considering that free trade is to be established in grains, animals and other products of the soil, the farmers ought to be satisfied.

Bourassa Interested

It is interesting to note in this connection that Henri Bourassa, the leader of the nationalist party of Quebec, criticises the government in his paper, Le Devoir, for not making a much bigger cut in agricultural implements, and suggests that they should be placed on the free list and the duty on fresh vegetables continued. Many other suggestions for the amendment of the proposed agreement have been made, but, as Mr. Fielding stated in announcing the results of the negotiations, if any attempt is made to change the schedules the whole question will have to be re-opened, and practically

the proposals agreed upon between the two governments must be either adopted or rejected as a whole. The nationalists are decidedly favourable to reciprocity, and their attitude on this and every other question is well worthy of consideration for in the next parliament they will probably have a much larger representation than they now enjoy, namely two members. The nationalists, being independent of the two old parties, are not loved by the present leaders, and consequently they are now misrepresented and misunderstood. Le Devoir calls the Grain Growers "The nationalists of the West," and it is suggested that when the Prairie Provinces send members to parliament who represent the organized farmers of the West, they will find themselves in agreement with the nationalists on many matters of public policy.

Fattening Lawyers

Among the bills which have been passed by the house of commons and are now before the senate is one affecting mortgages, known as an act to amend the interest act. The bill provides that when a mortgage is overdue, it may be paid off at any time on a month's notice being given, or on a month's interest being paid. There was little objection to the principle of this bill in the commons, but there was considerable discussion as to the meaning of some of its phrases. Lengthy arguments frequently take place between the lawyer members of parliament as to the interpretation of clauses in bills which are under discussion, and it is no wonder that when the people who make laws cannot agree as to what they mean, that law suits are plentiful and lawyers prosperous.

A bill to introduce free trade in doctors between the different provinces of the Dominion is before the house, and the principle of establishing a Dominion authority which would issue diplomas permitting doctors to practice anywhere in Canada instead of only in the province in which they qualify, has been approved. The bill was referred for the consideration of its details to a special committee consisting of the medical gentlemen in the house, and now stands for third reading.

Grain Growers' Charter

A bill to incorporate the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which was introduced in the upper house by Senator Davis, of Prince Albert, was read a second time on Wednesday and referred to the banking and commerce committee. Senator Davis explained that the company was at present operating under a provincial charter, granted by the Manitoba Legislature, but a Dominion charter was now desired as the company was now doing business in the three Prairie Provinces. The bill authorizes the company to engage in many lines of business, to deal in grain, flour, dairy and farm products, livestock, meat, agricultural implements, minerals, wood products and all kinds of merchandise; to manufacture lumber, bricks and chemicals, to quarry and mine, to lend money on mortgages; to acquire and operate mills, elevators, and factories; to publish papers and books; and to carry on any business which may be conveniently carried on in connection with the company's business. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$2,000,000, which may be increased to \$5,000,000, divided into shares of \$25 each of which no person may hold more than forty. No shareholder may have more than one vote and a proxy to vote or employee of the company.

The Steel Bounties

The law under which the government pays bounties amounting to nearly \$2,000,000 a year to manufacturers of pig iron, steel ingots and steel wire rods, expires in June next, and the manufacturers who have become accustomed to receiving this gift from the rest of the people of Canada are endeavoring to secure the renewal of the bounties. M. J. Butler, who was until recently deputy minister of railways, but who is now manager of the Dominion Steel Co., has been in the city for some days in the interest of the cause, but whether successfully or not is at present unknown.

Controlling Mergers

A discussion on combines and mergers and the adequacy or inadequacy of the combines investigation act to prevent injury to the public through the formation



The Safest Fence to Buy

Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage.
Safe because it is a complete barrier against all kinds of stock.
Safe because its tough, springy steel wire will give real service.

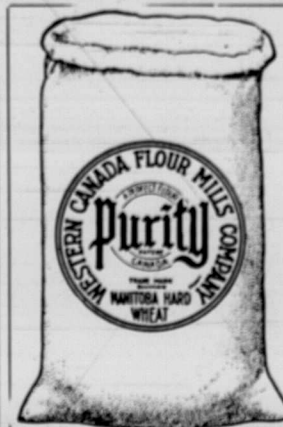
PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

is built of No. 9 galvanized wire of guaranteed quality. To this best of wire add the Peerless method of construction and Peerless lock and you have a fence without a rival.

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs. We know there is no fence made that will give you more lasting satisfaction. Write for particulars.

We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates—all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited,
Dept. R, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



More Bread and Better Bread

Purity Flour makes your baking skill seem better still. You can't get such fully satisfactory results with any other flour as you can with Purity. Your grocer has it. You can get Purity by asking for it.

WE PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICES

Consign your shipments of wheat to our Commission Department. We pay highest cash prices and give prompt attention to shipments.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co.
WINNIPEG LTD.

Dry, Warm Feet Guaranteed

To have dry, warm feet wear Lumbersole Boots. An ideal boot for spring or any weather. When snow melts wear Half Wellingtons as in cut. Sizes 3-12 for boys. Men's \$1.95. Regular style Lumbersoles, all sizes, \$1.75. Children's sizes, \$1.35. Best quality for adults, \$2.00. All delivered free. All Lumbersoles can be had unlined—fine for spring and summer. Send at once for Lumbersoles.



LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

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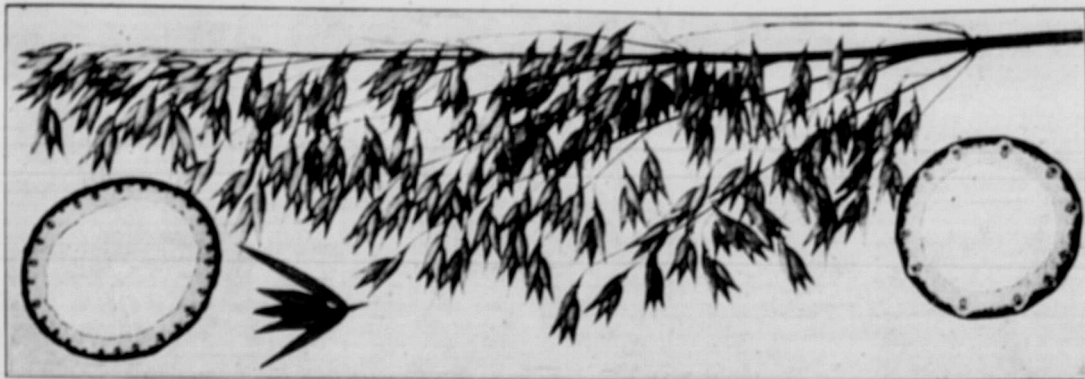
of the same, took place in the house of commons on Thursday night. F. D. Monk brought the matter up, moving:

"That the recent mergers of heretofore competing industries and the issue of securities resulting therefrom should be the subject of public investigation, with a view of ascertaining how far such mergers or the methods of carrying them out affect the public interest, either as causing continuing high prices for the commodities produced, as damaging the reputation of Canadian securities abroad or further as restricting the banking facilities of the country.

Mr. Monk dealt with the subject at some length, first referring to the extent of the merging operations which have taken place during the past ten years, and giving a list of twelve recently formed combines, with a total authorized capital

of \$214,750,000, of which over \$168,000,000 has been issued. A large proportion of this capital consisted of "water" owing to the stocks being sold at less than 100 cents on the dollar, and while there were circumstances under which this might be justifiable, there was great objection to the practice owing to the fact that in the fixing of a protective customs tariff the amount of "water" in the stock was not taken into account and sufficient protection was given to the industry to enable it to earn dividends on the "water" as well as on the actual capital invested in the enterprise. In addition, the formation of a merger enabled the fixing of prices, and, where some line of manufacture was practically a monopoly, the combines investigations act became ineffective because where there was only one company there could not be a charge

GARTON'S NEW BREED OF OAT, No. 22



A highly magnified photo of a straw of Garton's new strong strawed oat cut across. The small black spots (marked A) in the straw wall are what the botanist calls vascular bundles. They run lengthwise of the stem like guy wires, giving it strength and stiffness.

Garton's New Breed of Oat No. 22, with the chaff removed to show its wonderful productiveness.

Note the cluster of large natural size grains in the centre.

**The STRONGEST Strawed Oat on the Market
The GREATEST Drought Resister ever Offered**

A highly magnified photograph of the straw of an old breed of oats cut across.

Note there are only seven guy ropes (marked A), while the straw of the new breed shown opposite has twenty-eight.

EVERYTHING A MAN COULD DESIRE

Elkhorn, Man., 1910.

Your new oat, Garton's No. 22, is everything a man could desire; produces the best of grain, good straw, free from smut and rust, and matures early. It is far superior to the Banner, which was my favorite previously.

JAS. GUILD.

100 BUSHEL'S AGAINST 60

Saltecoats, Sask.

Your new oat No. 22 did remarkably well, yielding a little over 100 bushels per acre. It stood up stiff and strong, while the other oat along side laid flat and only yielded 60 bushels per acre. I think, candidly, it will make a great oat for this country.

C. A. PARTRIDGE.

IDEAL OAT FOR RICH LAND

Shoal Lake, Man.

Your new oat, Garton's No. 22, turned out 84 bushels to the acre, which, this dry season, is very good, indeed. It is very early; stiff in the straw and stands up well, making an ideal oat for rich land. I am greatly pleased with the oats.

W. R. F. COLLIER.

Find out for yourself more about this wonderful new breed of oats by writing for "Garton's Book of the Farm, 1911," which fully describes with 20 illustrations the Garton System of Farm Plant Breeding, and also their Pedigreed strains of seed grain, alfalfa, clover, grass and root seed. If you wish to get more from your land you cannot afford to be without this 32-page, 7x10 inch book. **IT IS FREE.** Send for it now. There is sure to be a rush and our supply will not last long.

The Garton Pedigree Seed Co.

455 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

of combination amongst traders to enhance prices.

Mr. Monk also dealt with the relations between combines and the banking institutions which finance their organization, showing that a considerable portion of the funds invested are swallowed up by the high financiers, and he suggested that it was necessary to hold such an investigation as he proposed, by means of a royal commission, before parliament could be in a position to know what amendments were necessary to the bank act to prevent the improper use of money deposited by the public.

Minister Objects

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, said he considered the investigation of combines act which he introduced at the last session, and which was now part of the law, was quite sufficient to deal with the matter of combines and mergers. It was true that only one case had been taken into court under the act, but that, he claimed, showed that there were no mergers of an objectionable kind in Canada. Combination, he pointed out, generally resulted in increased efficiency and economy, and not necessarily in the raising of prices.

W. F. Maclean supported Mr. Monk in his demand for a royal commission to investigate combines, saying the capitalization of companies was particularly in need of investigation and control. Combines, he said, were the cause of the high cost of living in the United States, and neither reciprocity nor anything else would reduce prices unless the capitalization of mergers was regulated.

Dr. Sproule agreed with Mr. Monk that the combines investigations act was quite inadequate to deal with mergers, and R. L. Borden expressed the same opinion, criticizing especially the feature which makes it necessary for private individuals and not the government, to commence the proceedings against the combine, provided for by the act.

Motion Killed

F. F. Pardee (liberal) and Richard Blain (conservative) also spoke, and the motion was lost without a division, the government majority voting against.

Fielding's Gift

Party feeling frequently runs high in the house of commons, and this is especially the case when some member of the cabinet, or a prominent party leader, is personally attacked by his opponents. An example of this occurred on Tuesday, when the opposition brought on a debate with reference to the testimonial which was presented to the minister of finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding, by "his friends and admirers" a year or so ago, consisting of securities worth about \$125,000. In giving notice of his intention to make a motion on this subject, A. G. Boyce, Algoma West (conservative) stated that it had been reported that W. R. Travers, the late manager of the Farmer's bank, now in prison, had contributed \$2,500 to Mr. Fielding's testimonial. As a result of this report, conservative papers in different parts of the country stated that Mr. Fielding had received stolen money. This at once brought emphatic denials from those who organized the testimonial, and the resolution moved in the house by Mr. Boyce made no direct reference to Mr. Fielding, but condemned generally the acceptance of gifts or testimonials by ministers from contractors, government officials, or other persons having pecuniary relations with the government, and stating that when any testimonial was given the list of subscribers should be published. As a matter of fact Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the chief subject of the attack of the conservative members, the premier being held responsible for the secrecy which had been observed as to the list of subscribers and being challenged to prove his statement that no contractor or other person having financial dealings with the government had contributed, by producing the list. Mr. Fielding stated that he had only consented to accept the testimonial on the understanding that no person of the class described in the resolution would be allowed to contribute and that he should never be told to whom he was indebted for the gift, and after making this statement the minister of finance withdrew and left the house to discuss the matter, which it did with much acrimony and disputing. Finally the condemnatory resolution of Mr. Boyce was defeated by 118 votes to 63, the largest majority which the government

has had in a party division during the present parliament.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS

Plans are being formulated by the Chicago board of control to make the 19th annual convention of the National Irrigation Congress, which is to be held there from December 5 to 9, of world-wide interest. President Taft has promised to speak at one of the sessions on the closing day, and, in addition, there will be representatives from practically every irrigated district on the continent, government experts, railroad officials, capitalists and delegates from foreign countries.

Former Judge Charles F. Fishback, a member of the board of governors, has interested 30 prominent business and professional men of Chicago in the work of the local board of control, of which he is chairman, and the co-operation of the people of Chicago and the millions tributary to this great central market is bound to be a tremendous aid to the movement, which has for its chief purpose the saving of forests, storing of flood waters, reclamation of deserts and making homes on the land. "The National Irrigation Congress will have the support of our public-spirited men," said Judge Fishback, "and with the assistance of our friends in other parts of the country there is every reason to believe that the coming convention will be the most important in the history of the organization."

NEW ENGLISH COINAGE

London, February 6.—There will be little or no alteration in the Georgian coins which are now being prepared under the superintendence of Ellison Macarthy except that the portrait of the King is substituted for that of King Edward and turned, in accordance with custom, in the opposite direction from that faced by the preceding sovereign. Those in authority were offered suggestions of novelty, one of which, if carried into effect would have abolished the Latin of the inscription and substituted one in English; but precedent has been followed and the new coin

will continue to speak in the old language. It is possible that two denominations of the silver coinage, the florin and the sixpence, will bear new designs on the reverse, but this point has not been finally settled, and definite information of what the alteration, if any, is to be, is for the present withheld. The only coins of the new design so far struck are sovereigns, half-sovereigns, shillings and half-pennies.

BOER GENERAL DEAD

Klerksdorp, Transvaal, February 5.—General Piet A. Cronje, the noted Boer general, died yesterday. General Cronje commanded the western army of the South African republicans in the recent war.

FAIR PROSPECTS SPLENDID

Brandon, February 5.—With the Brandon Winter Fair six weeks away, prospects for a most successful exhibition are better than ever. The manager is daily receiving enquiries from scores of exhibitors who have never been here before, indicating that the winter fair is doing what it was intended to do, increasing greatly the stock breeding industry in the province. Not only from Manitoba and Saskatchewan points are new exhibitors coming, but also from the East. It is now taken as axiomatic that the stallion exhibition and Clydesdales will be the finest gathering of heavy horses ever seen in a winter show ring in the Dominion. The fair management is anticipating a big increase, and is exerting every effort to be able to handle in first class shape the increased business. Rooms are already being reserved at hotels by exhibitors and visitors.

The Elm Creek Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will hold their second annual banquet at Whitlam's hall, Elm Creek on Tuesday, the 14th inst., commencing at 8 p.m. Mr. Peter Wright, J. S. Wood, R. C. Henders and other prominent officials of the association will be present.

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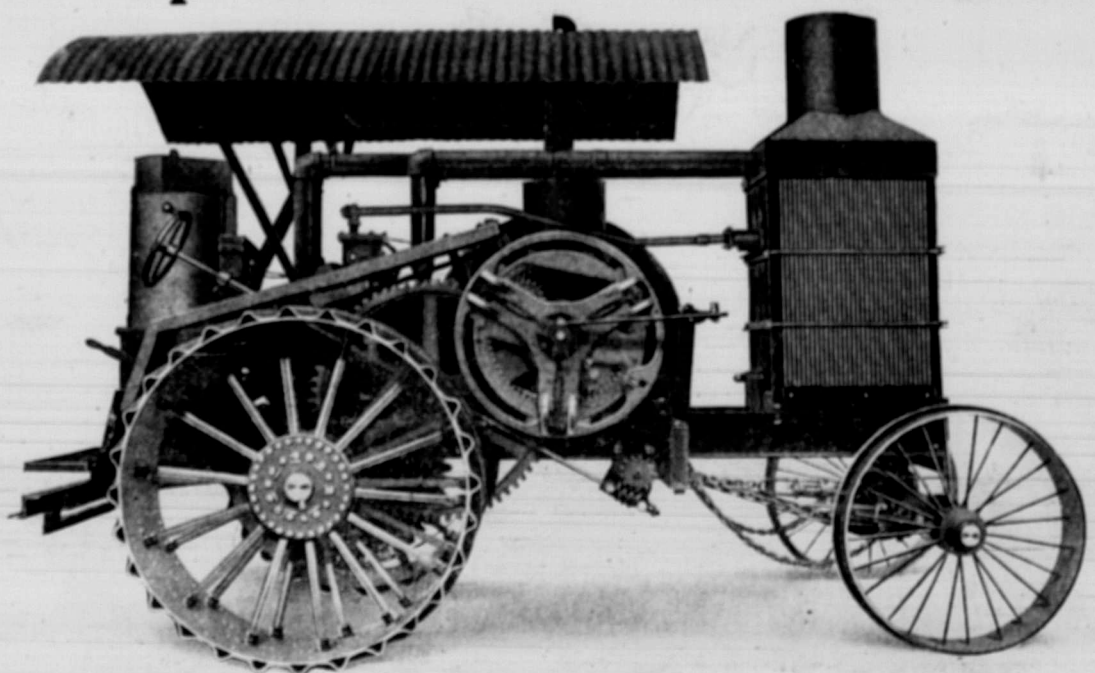
Prices
14,245 qrs.
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Trucks
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SATUR
2,000 qrs.

QUOTA

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7	7

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The Modern Farm Horse

SPECIFICATIONS:

CYLINDERS—Two horizontal cylinders, 10 in. bore, 15 in. stroke. Speed, 300 R.P.M. A long stroke, moderate speed motor—the most efficient kind, and the one that wears longest. Cylinder heads hemispherical in shape, and cast with the rest of cylinder; hence no packed joints. Valve cages ground to seats—no packing there.

CRANK SHAFT—A pressed steel forging, of high tensile strength, annealed and oil tempered—tough and dependable. Diameter of crank shaft in the bearings, 4 in.; diameter of crank pins, 4 1/2 in. Crank shaft offset 2 inches from centre line of cylinders, adding to the efficiency of the engine, decreasing wear of cylinders and pistons, and making engine very easy to start.

GEARS—Every gear of steel or semi-steel; we use no cast iron gearing. Planetary reverse gears are drop forged, with machine cut teeth. Our planetary reverse makes it possible to use a single operating lever—the only way it can be done.

Bearings—Main crank shaft bearings and crank pin bearings made in the form of half bushings (easily replaceable), and of a special composition of high grade babbit, copper and aluminum; one of the best anti-friction metals and exceedingly tough. All other bearings of the best grade of babbit or phosphor bronze.

LUBRICATION—Force feed lubrication to cylinders, connecting rod and crank shaft bearings, beside spray lubrication in enclosed crank case. Force feed lubrication to gear train.

DRIVING WHEELS—66 in. diameter, 24 in. face. Our wave form driver cleats make the bearing power of these wheels equivalent to a 32 inch width wheel of the usual construction. The only perfect driver cleat for use on plowed ground for discing and seeding. Wheels built up entirely of steel; cleats riveted to tire. The most substantial, satisfactory driving wheel built. Rear axle 5 in. diameter of open-hearth steel.

CONNECTING RODS—Steel drop forging of I section. Studs for caps of 1 inch Vanadium steel.

IGNITION—"Jump Spark" ignition with two sets of dry batteries, and "single spark" induction coils—the most efficient battery spark coil made.

RATINGS—Guaranteed to easily deliver 45 brake horse power all day. Every engine tested up to at least 60 brake horse power before it leaves the works. Guaranteed to pull the same load, on firm, level footing, as twenty-two ordinary work horses. Most of our customers are doing the work of 25 to 30 horses with these tractors; will actually deliver 35 to 40 "draw-bar horse power." We rate them conservatively so that purchasers will always find they do better than we claim for them.

RATE OF TRAVEL—2.3 miles per hour. Compare this with the 2 miles per hour of other gas tractors; and consider what this higher rate of travel means when plowing on loose, loamy soil, or discing, seeding and harvesting.

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Read the specifications, compare them with what others are offering, and you will see that we give you much more for your money than you can get elsewhere. We can do this because we build thousands of them in the most up-to-date plant of its kind.

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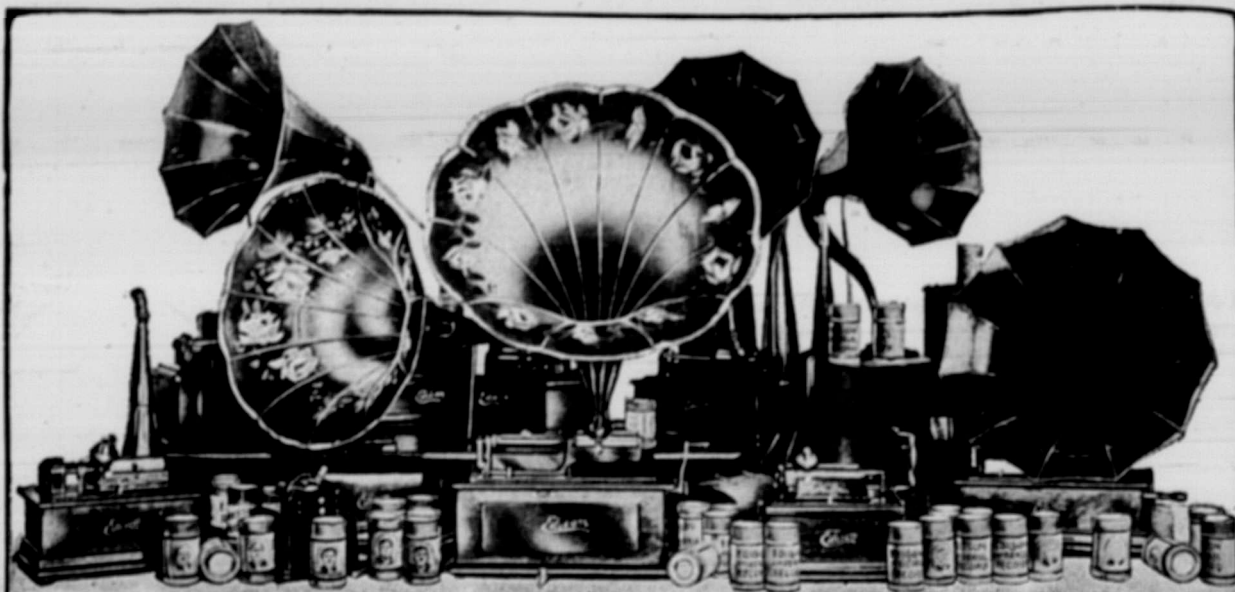
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