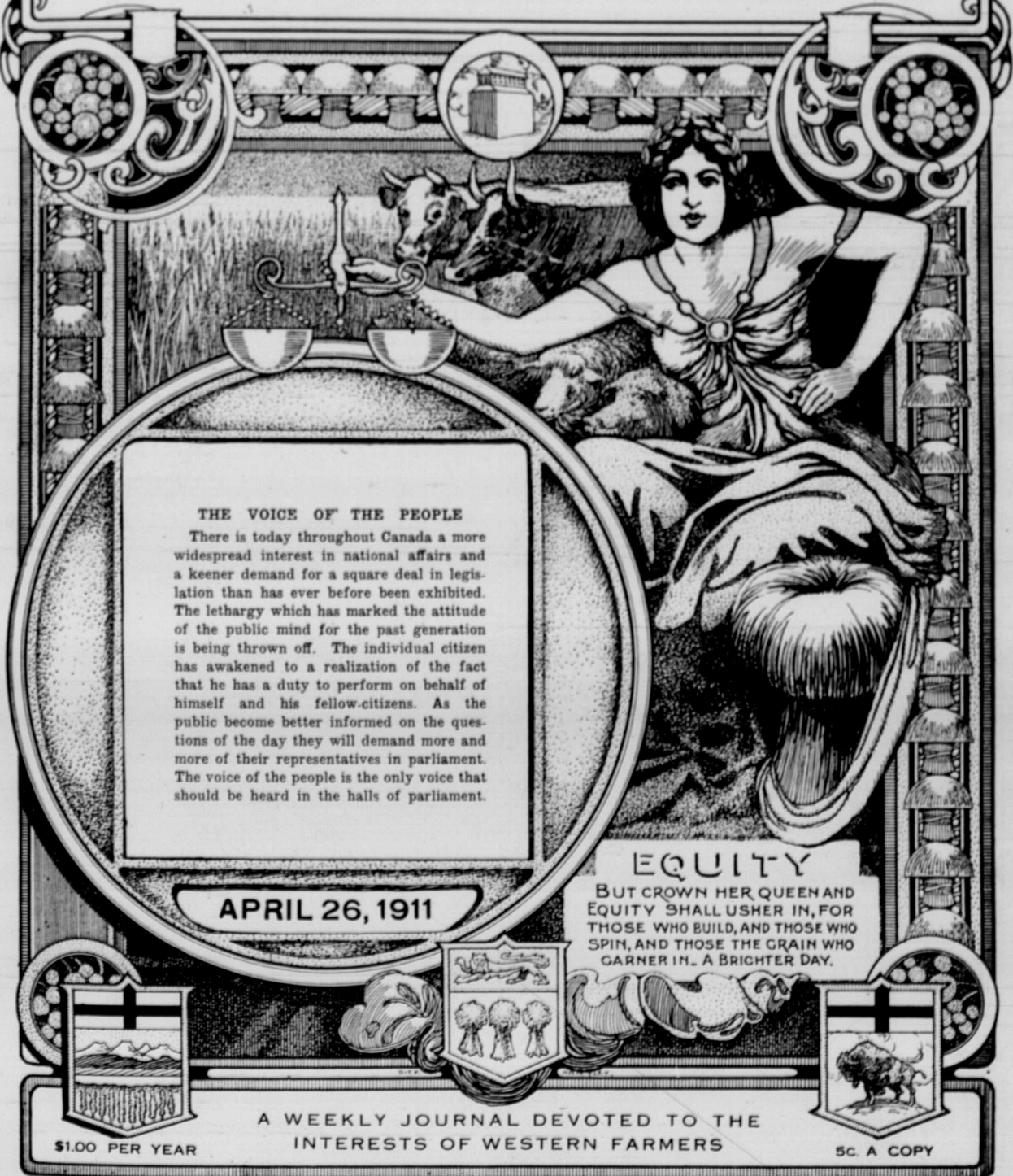


# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

There is today throughout Canada a more widespread interest in national affairs and a keener demand for a square deal in legislation than has ever before been exhibited. The lethargy which has marked the attitude of the public mind for the past generation is being thrown off. The individual citizen has awakened to a realization of the fact that he has a duty to perform on behalf of himself and his fellow-citizens. As the public become better informed on the questions of the day they will demand more and more of their representatives in parliament. The voice of the people is the only voice that should be heard in the halls of parliament.

APRIL 26, 1911

### EQUITY

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



\$1.00 PER YEAR



5c. A COPY

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

# Union Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE QUEBEC ESTABLISHED 1855  
 Capital Paid up \$2,125,000 Total Assets \$12,000,000  
 HON. JOHN SHADLEIGH, President G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager  
 H. B. SHAW, Assistant General Manager  
 WESTERN HEAD OFFICE STAFF, WINNIPEG:  
 F. W. A. CHISHOLM, Superintendent Western Branches  
 F. W. SMITH, Western Inspector  
 P. J. BERRY, Supervisor Alberta Branches  
 J. R. HILL, Supervisor Saskatchewan Branches  
 THOMAS McCAFFREY, Supervisor British Columbia Branches

WESTERN BRANCHES OF UNION BANK OF CANADA  
 MANITOBA: Brandon, Carberry, Carleton Place, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Emerson, Gimbleton, Hamiota, Hartney, Hudson, Killarney, Manitoba, Minto, Neepawa, New Simeon, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, New Dale, St. Paul, Rosthern, Selkirk, Southey, St. Louis, Steinbach, St. Vital, The Forks, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg (N.E. Br.), Winnipeg (Margaret St. Br.), Winnipeg (Langley Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (St. Mary and Halber Streets).  
 SASKATCHEWAN: Adams, Aroska, Assiniboia, Bismarck, Carleton Place, Cregar, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Falmouth, Gull Lake, Humboldt, Indian Head, Janssen, Kindersley, Kerr-Sobert, Langdon, Lang, Lacombe, Leboucq, Lonsdale, Lorne, Lyle, Markham, Maple Creek, Mayfield, Melfort, Moose Jaw, Neudorf, North Battleford, Outlook, Pelly, Regina, Rosetown, Rosedale, Rossmore, St. Albert, St. James, Wadena, Weyburn, Wiggins, Winkler, Yorkton, Zest.



Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver (1st Floor), Vancouver (Abbott and Cordova Streets), Victoria.  
 SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS GRANTS  
 DISCOUNTS NEGOTIATED INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS  
 Agents and correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States. A General Banking Business Transacted.  
 Winnipeg Branch H. B. BARROW, Manager

# The Home Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO Original Charter 1854



JAMES MASON General Manager

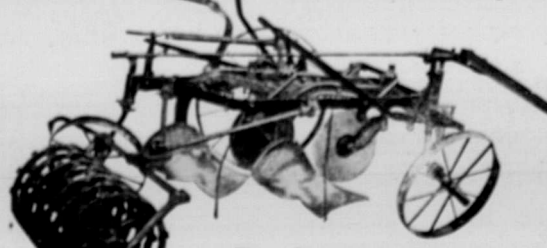
General Banking business transacted. Special attention to savings accounts.  
 Full compound interest paid on savings accounts of one dollar or more.

## BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

OFFICES IN MANITOBA and SASKATCHEWAN  
 WINNIPEG 426 MAIN STREET  
 Crystal City, Grand View, Goodlands, Moose Jaw, Neepawa, Sinitola, Welwyn

## Greatest PULVERIZER and PACKER Success ATTACHMENT FOR PLOWS

SAVING 40c. an Acre in Labor



Three Sizes to fit Sulky, Gang and Triple Plows.  
 Packs the soil thoroughly, as weight is sufficient before the soil dries.  
 It packs just at the right time, immediately after plowing, and every particle of moisture is saved. Can be attached in a few minutes to any make of wheel plow. No side draft; very slight extra draft on horses, and will save enormous wear and tear on man, beast and machinery, which would otherwise have to do their work on rough chiselled ground.

The One equipment for an Ideal Seed Bed. If your dealer can't supply you, write direct to

**HARMER IMPLEMENT CO.**  
182 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

R. A. BONNAR, K.C. W. H. TRUMAN, LL.B.  
**Bonnar, Trueman & Co.**  
 BARRISTERS, ETC.  
 P.O. Box 223 Offices: Suite 7 Nanton Block  
 Telephone 766 WINNIPEG

## THE ONLY STUMP-PULLER SOLD WITH A REAL GUARANTEE

The only Malleable Stump Machine made, and the only one sold on a positive guarantee that it will do more than any other. Now it does not matter what kind of stump-pulling work you have to do, we make the right Machine for the purpose.

- THE ONE WITH ALL THE GOOD POINTS**
- 1—Hooker Shaft puts machine in out of gear from either end of sweep, without lifting the sweep or sweep casting.
  - 2—Takes the strain off the sweep, puts it on the sweep casting.
  - 3—Gear Clutch raises and lowers on hub by a half-turn of the hand lever.
  - 4—Hand Wheel takes up the slack cable in a jiffy. Saves team, men and time.
  - 5—Large Diameter Grooved Drum takes absolute care of the cable and makes it last many times longer.
  - 6—Heavy Anchor Frame is so constructed that the strain is equalized on the machine whether the cable is high or low on the drum, and holds the machine in a rigid position.
  - 7—The Rope Guides, adjustable hinged, held by springs, take absolute care of cable, prevent it from over-leaping, crossing, or snarling.
  - 8—Back Hatcher takes strain off of team when pulling big stumps, and makes whole machine safe.
- This is the only Machine in which every casting is warranted for one year, FLAW OR NO FLAW. Try this Machine under our Guarantee—that it far EXCELS any other—or you pay nothing. Hundreds of your friends and fellow farmers have tested and approved this Machine. So will you once you try it.

**REMEMBER YOU RISK NOTHING**  
 If you have land to clear of stumps, standing trees or willows, standing or burnt over, or poplars, or scrub of any kind, this is the machine you want, and the only one you will buy after you see it work. For it has every good point a Stump Puller should have, not merely one or two. We ask you just to test it for yourself under our most positive guarantee, that it will do the work better, easier, and quicker, than it will clear your land cheaper than any other machine on this earth. Isn't that plain? 11  
 Ask for catalogue showing the five different sizes, etc.

Canadian Swenson's, Limited, Chester Street, Lindsay, Ont.

FARMERS' ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.

April  
 Pre  
 The  
 until \$3  
 was tak  
 before-1  
 cluding  
 found a  
 being 2  
 The am  
 ready,  
 worth 4  
 vegetabl  
 and six  
 amendm  
 Prior  
 a strong  
 of the f  
 few me  
 compell  
 the rem  
 servatio  
 the deta  
 at the op  
 spoke it  
 that if a  
 Canad  
 agreed  
 parties  
 reasonal  
 on that  
 been an  
 speakers  
 as being  
 agree me  
 he was  
 was in f  
 of recip  
 that Sir  
 Dr. Chi  
 of redu  
 implem  
 of man  
 Harris v  
 Winds  
 reciproci  
 a speed  
 which t  
 "Felle  
 cratic li  
 ment,"  
 bill a we  
 Eastern  
 divided  
 wedge a  
 drill will  
 halves a  
 States.  
 Demers  
 by force  
 tlemen,  
 heel of a  
 is a moon  
 opposed  
 The Des  
 conclusi  
 monarch  
 over Ca  
 fundame  
 and we  
 our right  
 This  
 outspoke  
 and Rev  
 had not  
 Demosc  
 his sup  
 received.  
 "It is re  
 will do it  
 "I never  
 a single  
 you sent  
 you, pu  
 recently  
 I haven  
 10th of  
 attribut  
 and a n  
 you tha  
 I am t  
 on the o  
 I am se  
 in favor  
 Canada,  
 earth,  
 part an  
 scheme,  
 judgm  
 and the  
 (Sig)  
 E  
 A br  
 Sales C  
 Calgary  
 been of  
 handle  
 Tudhop  
 tire, an  
 inducem

SEEK AMENDMENT

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 22.

The reciprocity debate was kept up until 4.30 this morning, and when a vote was taken on an amendment shortly before that hour, only 30 members, including the deputy speaker, could be found around the House, the other 181 being presumably safe in their beds. The amendment was one moved by W. O. Sealey, the Liberal member for West-worth, Ont., to withdraw fresh fruit and vegetables from the free list. Mr. Sealey and six Conservatives voted for the amendment, and twenty-two against it.

Prior to Mr. Sealey's speech, which was a strong plea for the continued protection of the fruit and vegetable industry, the few members still in the House were compelled to sit up and take notice of the remarks of Dr. Chisholm, the Conservative member for East Huron. In the debate on the speech from the throne at the opening of the session, Dr. Chisholm spoke in favor of reciprocity and said that if an equalization of duties between Canada and the United States could be agreed upon he thought both political parties in Canada would agree in any reasonable agreement that might be made on that basis. As a consequence, he has been announced in the press and by speakers in the Ontario Legislature as being in favor of the present reciprocity agreement. He asserted, however, that he was opposed to this agreement. He was in favor of reciprocity, but the kind of reciprocity he wanted was the kind that Sir John A. Macdonald favored. Dr. Chisholm spoke strongly in favor of reducing the duty on agricultural implements and declared that the cost of manufacturing a binder in the Massey Harris works was only \$40.

A FALSE SPEECH

Windsor, April 22.—Opponents of reciprocity are flooding the country with a speech attributed to Champ Clark, which they have printed in red ink.

"Fellow Missourians," says the Democratic leader in this remarkable document, "our party sees in the reciprocity bill a wedge which will be driven between Eastern and Western Canada. A country divided against itself must fall and the wedge we shall drive by means of this bill will split Canada in two, and both halves will fall into the lap of the United States. In other words, gentlemen, the Democratic party mean to annex Canada by force or guile. Why? Because, gentlemen, Canada is under the tyrannous heel of a foreign country, a country that is a monarchy, and, therefore, absolutely opposed to all the tenets of Democracy. The Democratic party has come to the conclusion that Great Britain, by its monarchical system, which is extended over Canada, directly transgresses the fundamental idea of the Monroe doctrine, and we are, therefore, acting well within our rights; we are going to annex Canada."

This was "going some" even for an outspoken gentleman like Champ Clark, and Rev. W. E. Milson, of Kingsville, had some doubts. He wrote to the Democratic leader, sending him a copy of his supposed speech. The reply, just received, was prompt and to the point. "It is remarkable to me what some people will do in order to carry a point," he wrote. "I never, at any time or place, delivered a single sentence of the document which you sent me, and which I re-enclose to you, purporting to be a speech I made recently in Missouri. In the first place, I haven't set foot in Missouri since the 10th of last November. The man who attributes this speech to me is a liar, and a malicious one at that. To show you that there is no doubt about what I am talking about, I write my name on the one which you sent me and which I am sending back. I have always been in favor of reciprocity, not only with Canada, but with all the nations of the earth. I am in favor of it now. It is part and parcel of my tariff reduction scheme, and always has been. My own judgment is that it will help both Canada and the United States."

(Signed) "Champ Clark."

EVERETT AUTOMOBILES

A branch of the Tudhope Anderson Sales Company, of Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Saskatoon has recently been opened at Lethbridge, Alta., to handle the "Everett" car. The "Special Tudhope equipment" including an extra tire, and a two years guarantee, are inducements offered by the dealers.

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. MCKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief G. F. CHIFMAN, 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 adding 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 wisest 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, capitalist 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.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single Copy, 5 cents.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application. Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Address all communications, upon whatever subject, to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Do not send anything but personal letters to individuals.

Volume III CONTENTS Number 39

EDITORIAL

The Anti-Reciprocity Promoters 5
Mr. Meighen at Portage 5
Re Mr. Staples' Letter 6
A Study in Consistency 6

SPECIAL ARTICLES

New Zealand's Ideals, by Hon. Dr. Finlay 7
A Kingly Donation, by Robert L. Scott 8
By-Products of the Farm 9
Wasting Canada's Money, by J. W. Ward 10
The Co-operative Movement in Nova Scotia 12

MAIL BAG

Government by the People, by F. Kirkham 14
Believes In Guide and Company, by Johnson Graham 14
Permanency of Office, by W. E. Keeper 14
Taxing Land Values, by F. J. Dixon 14
The Annexation Peril, by H. M. Thompson 14
What Our Future May Be, by Maurice Constantine 15

DEPARTMENTS

ALBERTA SECTION— Page
Successful Feeding Trial 16
Report of Branches 16-17
SASKATCHEWAN SECTION—
As We Sow We Reap 20
What the G.G.A. Has Done 20
Report of Branches 20-21
AGRICULTURAL SECTION—
Farm Miscellany 23
MANITOBA SECTION—
Work of Past Winter 24
Report of Branches 24
QUESTION DRAWER 25
VETERINARY Page 25
GRAIN GROWERS' SUNSHINE GUILD—
Margaret's Special Message 27
AROUND THE FIRESIDE—
Rural School Gardens 28
Women's Suffrage in Ontario 28-29
Patterns 30
Housekeeping 30
OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE 31
THE WEEK'S MARKETS—
Cream Producing Industry 33
Grain, Live Stock and Produce 34

GOOD ADVICE. After the Grain Growers' movement has done so much palpable good for the farmers, it is up to them to snap their fingers at the partizan newspapers which are doing their best to break up the organization. This is the rock of prejudice on which all previous farmers' organizations have been snipwrecked. Let the Liberal and Conservative farmers put their personal politics in the background and stand by the association through thick and thin. This association, which has been powerful enough to move both provincial and federal governments to redress wrongs, has a record to be proud of. The hour of success is

the dangerous time. Stand by your guns, farmers!—Souris Plaindealer.

MAN'S LOGIC

The mathematics professor was on his favorite hobby. "Woman is not logical. She may be intuitive but she lacks man's instinctive exactness!" "Perhaps so," conceded one woman with suspicious meekness. "Now, would you say 'seven and five is eleven' or 'seven and five are eleven?'" The mathematician smiled his superiority. "I should say 'the sum of seven and five is eleven.'" "But," returned the lady, "you see, it's twelve."—Miss Lucy Payne.

OILS

Direct :: from the Refinery

BUY your OILS and GREASES from the Farmers' Oil Co. The Best—the Purest—the Cheapest—Oils that come direct from the Refinery—Pure Pennsylvania Products.

Oils are shipped in heavy oak barrels or five-gallon tins; Greases in solid galvanized pails.

TRY OUR Engine Gasoline

For full list of prices see Guide, April 5th. No extra charge for barrels or packages.

Write us at once and get your Spring order filled.

We Guarantee our Products to be the "BEST" on the market

THE Farmers' Oil Co.

406 Kennedy St. - Winnipeg

# Calgary Horse Show

Horse was king at the Tenth Annual Horse Show, held under the auspices of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, at Calgary, April 18 to 21. At the same time there was in progress the Seventh Annual Fatstock show, held under the auspices of the department of agriculture, and the Eleventh Annual Auction sale of bulls, held under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association.

The weather was anything but favorable on Monday morning, which was gathering in day, but before noon the clouds lifted and Sunny Alberta indeed nothing short of ideal. The official program called for the formal opening of the Horse Show on Tuesday evening by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Blyen and this was adhered to. The rink where, in lieu of a proper horse show building, the show was held was well filled. Society indeed turned out in force and the management must have been well satisfied with the reception accorded them. As usual at exhibitions in the West the crowd was a very enthusiastic one and the many exhibits received marked attention, the favorites being warmly applauded.

### Nine Hundred Entries

With over nine hundred entries, the horse show resulted in one of the greatest gatherings ever seen in the West, and in fact it would be hard to find an equal for the quality displayed anywhere on the American continent. The citizens of Alberta may well be proud of this exhibition, and as it now is assured of permanent headquarters in the shape of a fine building which will be erected during the present year we may easily look forward to the show rapidly increasing in importance and value. As befitting a provincial exhibition, the exhibits were drawn from all over the province and very few sections were unrepresented.

The judges were given some very heavy work right from the start, many of the classes being exceedingly difficult to judge, but they gave general satisfaction in their work and their awards generally met with approval.

As usual, the draft classes were very heavy, as many as seventeen facing the judges in some cases, while certain sections of the lighter classes were also well filled. The result was that the judging did not come off according to program and the classes were being brought into the ring several hours late. This was especially true in the evenings for program, which should have been concluded at eleven-thirty, was not completed till nearly two o'clock. On the whole the exhibition was in advance of any previously held and the list of winners was so large that it is impossible to give the full returns here.

### Clydes Predominate

Dealing with the various breeds the Clydes were, of course, predominant, and many splendid animals were on exhibition. The principal exhibitors were John A. Turner, Calgary; John Graham, Carberry; Duncan Clark, Gleichen; J. W. Hayes, Calgary; John Clark, Crowfoot; Bryce Wright, De Winton; while many breeders from all parts of the province were present with one, two or three entries. Over one hundred animals were on exhibition to represent this particular breed.

Possibly the next class in importance, and where some of the keenest rivalry was shown, was the Percheron. Here George Lane's famous horses were entered in large numbers and they met with strong competition from other notable importers and breeders, among them being John C. Dreary, Cowley; W. W. Hunter, Olds; Robert Hamilton & Sons, Simcoe, Ont., and several others. In all, this breed was represented by about fifty very choice animals, and from the remarks made at the ringside it will be a very short time until they are crowding the Clydes out of first place in point of numbers.

The Saires are not yet in prominence to any great extent, and this breed was represented by about twenty splendid animals, the majority of the entries being in the class for stallions three years old and over.

The Belgians are another class which are gaining in prominence, and seem to be

finding favor with many. Although the entries are not yet very numerous still one or two firms are looking after this breed and they will be heard from in the future. At this exhibition about ten animals were shown, belonging principally to two firms, the Belgian Horse Ranch, Parme Creek, and W. W. Hunter, Olds. Suffolk Punches are another breed rapidly being pushed to the front, and where a few years ago they were practically unknown now some are on exhibition at almost every show held in the West. The principal exhibitor at Calgary was A. Jacques, of Lamerton, and the breed was represented by about a dozen entries. As was to be expected the draught horse classes were extra heavy, every class being well filled and the competition being keen in almost every instance. Needless to say the judges breathed a sigh of relief when this important class was finally judged. In all about sixty fine horses were shown in this class.

### Light Horses

For style and action the light horse men put in a strong bid with many fine exhibits and the audience was not disappointed, for throughout the show these fine animals were high stepping and

The citizens of Calgary were prominent in many of these classes and the business men especially had done much to make their exhibits attractive. It was surprising indeed to see so many of the good outfits which were shown by many of the firms having headquarters in that city. In all, the Horse Show can be summed up as a huge success, and the tenth annual show will go down into history as the best yet under the auspices of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association.

### Splendid Cattle Show

Although on account of the many entries the horse show was predominant, still the cattle show and sale at Victoria Park must not be forgotten. Here many splendid animals were on exhibition and sale, and truth to tell there were some very poor ones also. This is true of every year, however, although the buyers at the sale now show their discrimination in very marked style, and the number of poor or unfitted bulls on sale is therefore decreasing each year. The number of cattle shown was not so large as in previous years; possibly the scarcity of feed was responsible for many of the breeders remaining at home this year, but the judge, Duncan Anderson, one

judge stated he could notice a vast improvement over conditions at the first fatstock show. One of the great features of this part of the show was the block competition and the awards in this class were not made public as we go to press. It is always interesting to note what the judge's decision when the animal was alive will be sustained by the butcher on the greatest of all tests, the block.

### Sheep and Swine

The fat sheep and swine classes brought out about the usual number of entries and the same exhibitors as in previous years. It is surprising that greater interest is not taken in this part of the show, and possibly as the time for the next show comes round it will be found that more people will realize the value and importance of a fat stock show and will prepare part of their stock for the competition.

### Auction Sale

The next part of the show was the auction sale. A fair sized crowd faced the auctioneer in the judging pavilion, and the animals were run through in the usual expeditious manner. For the first time in the history of the show, Mr. Markle, Indian Agent, was not in attendance, and possibly for this reason bidding was not so brisk as usual, the result being a falling off in prices. This year the buyers were very cautious and the bidding was never very brisk, although in a few instances when good animals from well known herds were in the ring. Auctioneer Paisley was able to stir up a little enthusiasm. The buyers demanded quality throughout, and as soon as a poorly fitted animal appeared in the ring there was a noticeable falling off in the bidding, and in several instances the auctioneer had a hard job getting the bid past the low reserve price fixed by the association. The top price of the sale was \$185, secured by Mr. Wm. Sharp, of Lacombe, for his champion bull, Jasper. Mr. Sharp also secured the best average of the sale, his five bulls bringing him an average of \$163 each.

Twenty-three Herefords were offered for sale and twenty-two were sold, the highest price being for the two-year-old owned by S. M. Mace, Pekisko, which realized \$145. The average price for those sold was a trifle over \$87 each.

Nine Aberdeen-Angus bulls faced the auctioneer and all were sold, the average being about \$109 each. The highest price for this breed was realized by the two-year-old owned by W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail, which brought \$140.

One Galloway bull was sold, the price realized being \$95. Fifty-one Shorthorns were brought into the ring and 49 found purchasers, the highest price realized being that above mentioned. The average price for the number sold was about \$104.30.

The sale of dairy bulls was not a success, the buyers having seemingly got tired. Only one Holstein was offered and he failed to find a purchaser. Four Ayrshires were offered and sold, the average price being \$53.75, which will not be very great encouragement for the dairy men to patronize this sale in the future. It almost seems as if the buyers have got into the habit of attending this sale for beef cattle, and that they do not want to have anything to do with dairy stock at the same time. On the whole, the bull sale can be said to have been very successful, and while some of the breeders may possibly have gone home disgruntled and sore at the small prices received others who had the fitted animal got good attention from the bidders.

### Horse Breeders Meet

Held in conjunction with the show was the annual meeting of the various Breeders' Associations, which are held at various times during the week.

The Horse Breeders Association was called to order by the president, Mr. George Lane, and possibly the feature of this meeting was his address in which he recited experiences he had had in investigating the question as to whether the horse is being supplanted to any great extent by the motor. He stated he had come to the conclusion that the horse is not only not being crowded out, but that on the contrary the introduction of

Continued on Page 32

## OFFICERS FOR 1911-12

President, George Lane, Calgary, re-elected; first vice-president, C. J. Robert, Edmonton; second vice-president, Dr. Hargrave, Medicine Hat.

Breed Directors—Clydes, J. A. Turner, Calgary; Shires, G. Hoadley, Okotoks; Percherons, W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde; Thoroughbreds, D. A. Critchley, Cochrane; Coach breeds, G. E. Goddard, Cochrane; Standard bred, I. G. Hattie, Calgary; Hackneys, W. Moodie, De Winton; Ponies, O. E. Brown, Calgary; Suffolk Punch, Geo. Jacques, Lamerton; Belgians, Baron G. Roalds, Parme Creek; Heavy Draft, E. D. Adams, Calgary; Cartage horses, F. Johnson, Calgary; Roadsters, Geo. T. Haag, Calgary; Carriage horses, C. Riblock, Calgary; Agricultural horses, H. Bannister, Davisburg; Delivery horses, N. J. Christie, Calgary; Saddle horses, Count de Roalds, Kew; Shetland Ponies, D. Thorburn, Davisburg; General directors, D. Clark, Gleichen; Colonel J. Walker, Calgary; P. D. McDonald, Cochrane; T. McMillan, Okotoks; G. N. Bedingfield, Pekisko.

Auditor.—F. R. Esham, Calgary.

### Cattle Breeders

Hon. president, J. A. Turner, Calgary; president, J. L. Walters, Clive; first vice-president, W. Sharpe, Lacombe; second vice-president, Bryce Wright, De Winton.

Breed directors.—Shorthorns, A. F. McGill, Lacombe; Hereford, P. F. Huntley, Onion Lake; Aberdeen Angus, L. Hutcheson, Dubamel; Galloway, W. E. Tees; Holsteins, T. Laycock, Calgary; Ayrshire, A. H. Trimble, Red Deer; Jersey, C. A. J. Sharman, Red Deer. General directors, T. Baird, Red Willow; S. M. Mace, Pekisko; W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail; W. P. Williams, Fort Saskatchewan; W. J. Elliott, Strathmore. Auditor.—F. R. Esham, Calgary.

showing off generally in a way to please the most fastidious. Anyone that took in the show and went away disappointed must have been hard indeed to satisfy.

As to what was the most popular breed it is hard to say, possibly the Thoroughbreds came in for as much attention as any, and nearly fifty of this breed faced the judges in the various classes, some of the larger exhibitors being, Walter Spore, Jr., Edmonton; G. K. Allen, Edmonton; and W. A. Mackenzie, Calgary, while the Canadian Bureau of Breeding also a nice horse on exhibition.

The Standard breeds made a nice exhibition, and as the bulk of the classes called for the exhibits to be shown in harness to an appropriate rig they made a splendid showing. About fifty entries were made to represent this breed also. Wm. Paislow, Calgary; Jas. Farris, Innisville; A. J. T. Haag, Calgary, being large exhibitors. The Hackneys were, of course, prominent, and their high stepping evoked many rounds of applause. Unfortunately the number on exhibition was not so large as some of the other classes, but twenty-seven entered were good and are worthy of all praise. Possibly the largest entry list was that of F. C. Robert, of Edmonton, while J. J. Richards, of Red Deer, also had some very fine animals on exhibition. The Coach breeds were represented by a few good animals and are a class which will possibly grow in the future.

So much for the purebreds; but besides these there were many more classes where registration conditions were not required, and here the judges were indeed busy. In some instances over twenty exhibits lined up for decision, while from ten to twenty were no uncommon number.

of the best known and most popular in Western Canada, stated that those shown were good and were representative of the breeds.

In the Shorthorns the principle exhibitors were Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; J. L. Walters, Clive; J. Sharp, Lacombe, and A. F. McGill, Clive. Fifty-five entries were made in this class.

In Herefords thirty-three were entered, and it was possibly in this class where the extremes were shown, some being exceedingly well-fitted and others being well—not. Oswald Palmer, Lacombe, was the principle exhibitor and had some fine animals.

The Aberdeen-Angus are slowly gaining in favor and nine fine animals were on exhibition. All the breeders in this class had recognized the importance of fitting, with the result that although the number was small the competition was keen. Other classes represented by small exhibits were Galloways, Ayrshires and Holsteins, and some very choice animals were shown.

### Fat Stock

The third section of the fair was the fat stock show, and unfortunately it was in this section where the greatest falling off was apparent. No doubt the reason was the one previously referred to, shortage of feed, and this has kept many from preparing the animals for exhibition. The competition in the different classes was very keen, however, and this was especially true in the carload lots, no less than five carloads being on exhibition. Possibly on the whole none of the exhibits showed the fineness and finish of previous years, although there were a greater evenness among the exhibits, and the

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 26th, 1911

## THE ANTI-RECIPROCITY PROMOTERS

The capitalistic class in Canada is taking advantage of the protective tariff to form mergers, not to reduce the cost of production for the benefit of the consumer, not in order to pay higher wages to their workmen, but chiefly for the purpose of enhancing prices and of watering stock at the expense of the consumer. These people, and they are but a small handful in the Eastern cities, are spending vast sums of money and a great deal of energy in denouncing the reciprocity agreement with United States. They are paying double the ordinary advertising rates to have articles from the Canadian Century, of Montreal, published as news articles in the country weekly papers throughout Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. These articles are ingeniously written with the aim to convince the farmers that reciprocity will injure them. But none of these articles, would be published unless paid for. It will cost the capitalists half a million dollars to carry on this campaign of "education" in Eastern rural Canada.

**DOES ANY FARMER IN CANADA THINK THAT THESE BIG INTERESTS ARE SPENDING ALL THIS MONEY BECAUSE OF THEIR INTENSE LOVE FOR THE FARMERS?** Then if these big capitalistic patriots are not animated by love for their fellowmen, what object have they in view? Free trade in natural products cannot possibly affect the Special Privileged classes who are amassing wealth at the expense of the consumer under the shelter of protection. The reciprocity agreement is a business proposition seriously affecting practically no other class outside the farmers. Then why this terror on the part of the Special Privileged ones? The reason is abundantly clear. They realize that free trade in natural products will encourage the demand for freer trade and tariff reduction to a revenue basis generally. **THE RATIFICATION OF THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT WILL MEAN THAT THE PEOPLE HAVE CAPTURED ONE OF THE MINOR OUTWORKS LEADING TO THE CITADEL OF PROTECTION. IT WILL MEAN THAT IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND SPECIAL PRIVILEGE THAT THE PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH HAS BEEN WON BY THE PEOPLE. IT WILL MEAN THAT THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE WILL VERY SOON BRING THAT INIQUITOUS STRUCTURE KNOWN AS PROTECTION TUMBLING ABOUT THE HEADS OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE.** The reciprocity agreement is the handwriting on the wall for that handful of interests that have preyed upon the people of Canada for the last generation. This is the reason why they are willing to spend such an enormous sum of money to "educate" the people against reciprocity. The campaign they are carrying on is similar to the "Observer" campaign carried on a year ago by the elevator interests in Winnipeg for the purpose of injuring the Grain Growers' Grain Company. They have not published their articles in the rural papers of Western Canada, so far as we have seen. We do not believe that the proprietors of the newspapers in the small towns of the Prairie Provinces would publish such articles for pay. This band of capitalists have dictated for years where the people of Canada shall purchase the necessities of life and how much they shall pay for them. They now have the audacity to say where the farmers of Canada shall sell their produce. Are the farmers of Canada possessed of such a moral fibre as

will permit domination by a handful of greedy capitalists who have amassed their wealth from the pockets of the people, and who are determined that they will continue so profitable a pursuit?

## RESULTS ARE COMING

The appeal to our readers to assist in building up a big circulation for The Guide is resulting in great success. We felt that this would be the case because only those who read The Guide closely can appreciate the work it is doing. Some of our readers may at times not agree with the editorial opinions expressed, but they give us credit for sincerity in the attitude we take. No other journal gives the news of the various associations; no other journal publishes the number of authoritative and valuable news articles on the great economic, social and political questions that are agitating the public mind of Canada and the world. Whether a man be a Conservative, Liberal, Independent, Socialist or anything else, he will find valuable information in every issue of The Guide, and can form his own opinions thereon. Here is a sample of the many letters we are receiving:

"I herewith send you three new subscriptions for your paper at 50c each till January 1, 1912. I have been a constant reader of The Guide for about six months. It is the best, and most useful paper I ever read, and I would not be without it if it cost \$5 per year. I hope that every farmer in Canada will become a subscriber.

"R. GILBERT."

Wawota, Sask., April 13, 1911.

It is from such friends that the support must come to make The Guide a great journal. We should have 10,000 new subscribers before October 1. That is a big order, but not if our friends will help us as they are doing. Circulation will bring the advertising revenue, which is already growing well. If we get a surplus revenue it will be used in improving the service to our readers and not in dividends. During the past twenty-four days our friends have secured for us 563 new subscribers. Our special offer of 50 cents till January 1, 1912, is still open. Will everybody take a hand?

## MR. MEIGHEN AT PORTAGE

On the evening of April 21 Arthur Meighen, M.P., delivered an able anti-reciprocity address at Portage la Prairie. As the arguments he presented were not new we will not devote space to them, having dealt with practically every one of them in detail previously. We wish to agree with him most heartily upon his references to the duty upon agricultural implements. In speaking of the reduction of this duty made by the agreement, Mr. Meighen said:

"I think in that line it (the argument) might have gone much farther. From the information I could gather I believe that they could have gone much farther down on farm implements without losing a single industry to Canada."

Every available fact bears out Mr. Meighen's statements that the agricultural implement industry of Canada does not need the protection it now has. In regard to the reduction of the duty on cement Mr. Meighen says:

"We have a big cement merger and there are millions of dollars of water in it. It controls that industry. While even under those conditions I would not do anything to drive the industry out of Canada, still I believe that we could have gone down and taught a lesson that the consumers of Canada are not to be taxed to pay dividends on watered stock. It seems to me there is nothing in the world to

hinder the government if it goes resolutely about it to control this capitalization. There is nothing to hinder it supervising the capitalization of our companies and seeing that there is a minimum of stock, and by a thorough system of probing they can shake out water from a great many that now contain such a great proportion of it. I for one, unless I change mightily from my opinion today, will never vote for a protection to pay dividends on watered stock."

Here again we believe that Mr. Meighen is working along the right line. It is not the desire of any advocate of tariff reduction or reciprocity, so far as we know, to drive any legitimate industry out of Canada. In regard to the Hudson's-Bay Road Mr. Meighen said:

"Let us build the Hudson's Bay road and operate it as a government line, and thus procure cheapness in our export traffic. Let us do this, I say, even though we have to run it at a loss. Canada would not and Canada will not grudge this to the Canadian West. Let us establish it on a basis that will be permanent and profitable for the farmers of this country, even though in this case it will be for a time a loss to the national treasury. In the end it will work out to the advantage not only of the West, but to Canada."

This is the policy advocated by the Western farmers. They do not believe that it will be necessary to operate the Hudson's Bay road at a loss. It will require a very firm stand on the part of the Western people even yet to secure government operation of the Hudson's Bay road. The government has decided to build the road, but has not yet decided to operate it. If it is not operated by and for the people it will lose the greater part of the benefit for which it is advocated. Mr. Meighen says that the reason the reciprocity agreement was secured was:

"Because—in a room in the Russell House at Ottawa, a number of men, respectable men, formulated a lot of demands on the government, put those demands before a meeting of delegates in the Russell theatre there, and without one breath of discussion passed the demands, and about one-tenth of one per cent. included this reciprocity pact."

This is partly incorrect and decidedly so in its inference. The Dominion Grange at their annual meeting, and the Western Grain Growers' Associations have expressed themselves upon the tariff frequently. The demands upon the government were formulated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and were then brought before the eight hundred delegates in the Grand Opera house at Ottawa on December 15 last. Mr. Meighen says that the delegates passed these demands "without a breath of discussion." There was a great deal of discussion upon these demands, lasting from ten o'clock in the morning till six o'clock at night. On the tariff demands in particular several very able addresses were delivered, and then the meeting was thrown open and the chairman not only requested but pressed for expressions of opinion in opposition to the resolutions, but not one delegate was opposed. These demands upon the government were absolutely unanimously endorsed by the eight hundred delegates present. It is difficult to understand how the farmers of Canada can oppose reciprocity and thus claim protection for their own industry while at the same time they are advocating the removal of the protection from other industries.

Mr. E. C. Drury, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has challenged Col. Sam Hughes to an open debate with him on the reciprocity question on any platform in Peterboro. That was over a month ago, but the doughty Colonel has not been heard from.

### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE WEST

The "Public" of Chicago, in its review of Edward Porritt's "The Revolt in Canada Against the New Feudalism," makes a statement of much significance to the Grain Growers of the West at this juncture in the movement for reciprocity and a lower tariff. "The reader," remarks the "Public," "can see that these Canadian insurgents may perform a real service to themselves and their country, and, by influence and example, to other countries, by being stout and faithful in their revolt against what Mr. Porritt calls the New Feudalism." The movement that began when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in these provinces in July and August last year and was continued by the remarkable demonstration at Ottawa of December 16 has attracted more attention in the United States and in England than any popular political movement in the Dominion of Canada since Confederation. London newspapers have sent their correspondents out here to make the movement understood in England; and much sympathetic attention has been bestowed on it by British newspapers and British parliamentarians and publicists. Great expectations have been formed in connection with it by the progressive democracy of England; and the remarks we have quoted from the "Public" are proof that the progressive democracy of the United States is interested and hopeful. No popular political movement in Canada ever had such world-wide attention or was accorded so much popular sympathy in other lands. All this carries with it a great responsibility for every man and woman who has so far been associated with this political uprising in the West. It must be made to succeed for the sake of the West and for the sake of the Dominion, and also to justify the hopes and expectations that the movement has aroused in the democracy of England and of the United States.

### RE MR. STAPLES' LETTER

We have received the following letter from Mr. John Robertson, Bradwell, Sask.:

"In your issue of the 12th inst. you apologize to your readers for publishing Mr. Staples' letter to your good self. Now, sir, I feel sure that a number of your readers do not consider an apology was necessary in this instance. In fact, I think you are to be congratulated in giving some farmers a chance of seeing the other side of the question and of thinking for themselves. I for one agree with what Mr. Staples says regarding the reciprocity pact, and I think you will find that there is a growing feeling in the West against this reciprocity agreement, notwithstanding the support it has from The Guide."

Anyone who read our statement regarding Mr. Staples' letter will at once see that we apologized only on account of the space it took and the abuse it contained. We are not only willing but glad to publish the very best possible arguments for and against reciprocity. We desire to give our readers the fullest possible information on the agreement.

### A STUDY IN CONSISTENCY

On December 15, 1910, the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association passed the following resolution and has asked the Boards of Trade in Canada to endorse it:

"Whereas the railway act gives the board of railway commissioners power to disallow any tariff or any portion thereof which it considers unjust or unreasonable or contrary to any of the provisions of the act, and to prescribe in lieu thereof other tolls in lieu of the tolls so disallowed, only after the tariff complained of has actually come into effect;

"And whereas the act provides no satisfactory method of avoiding the burden of an increased tariff until proved by actual experience that it is unreasonable, the burden of such proof being upon the public;

"And whereas, as no carrier is compelled to lower a tariff without a hearing, the public

should not be compelled to suffer an increased burden without the same opportunity to be heard; he it resolved that the hon. the minister of railways and canals be asked to amend the railway act so as to give authority to the board of railway commissioners, either upon complaint or upon its own motion, to suspend the operation of any tariff or regulation for a sufficient time to permit of a full hearing as would be proper in the proceeding initiated after the tariff became effective, the burden of the proof to be on the carrier to show that the increased tariff or regulation is just or reasonable."

The Winnipeg Board of Trade approved of the above resolution unanimously on April 18. We offer no criticism to such an action on the part of the Manufacturers' Association. The point, however, to which we wish to call attention is that the Manufacturers' Association refuse to give any "just or reasonable" explanation for their demand for a protective customs tariff. Taking them upon their own ground as set forth in the above resolution, there should be absolutely no protection afforded to any industry unless that industry can publicly show "just and reasonable" cause for protection. Yet never has there been such information given publicly. Nor should the manufacturers put up such a wail of sorrow as they do when the farmers demand that protection be eliminated. Let the manufacturers be consistent and they will be liable to receive more consideration. Let them give public proof that they need protection. The people are waiting for that proof.

### PLUNDERBUND

A Saskatchewan subscriber sends us an editorial clipping from the Toronto News, saying that it meets his views. The point of the article is that if the manufacturers are selfish in demanding protection, then the farmers are selfish in demanding reciprocity. The following is an extract from the article:

"Curiously enough we learn that the Western farmers and all other farmers who favor freer trade are not selfish. They are patriots. If a farmer thinks that the goods that he buys are too dear, he advocates a reduction of duties. He does not think of the industrial activities of the country nor of the men depending upon them for a livelihood. He wants a cheaper shirt or a cheaper hat. He wants a wider market for his products. He wants high prices for wheat and hogs and cattle. The farmer does not employ many men. He pays for unskilled labor, but if he wants lower duties he is a patriot. He is not thinking of his own petty affairs. His whole passion is for the interest of the country as a whole."

This should be read in connection with another expression of opinion recently given in the same journal as follows:

"A preference of several cents a bushel in the British market which is now in sight, but for the unfortunate Washington agreement, would place the Canadian farmer in such an enviable position that the influx of immigration would be enormously increased. Farmers would swarm into the West in millions, the land would be swiftly brought under cultivation and its rising value would be rapidly accelerated."

Thus, The News, which is the most persistent of the anti-reciprocity journals in Canada, and which is particularly strong in its claims of loyalty to the British Empire, advocates a new policy of plunder for the Canadian farmers. The News says the farmers should not advocate tariff reduction in Canada, because it will lessen the manufacturers' gift from the people, but that the Canadian farmers should have a preference in the British market by which they will get a few cents per bushel more for their wheat at the expense of the British working man. Of course the preference is not in sight, but the argument is none the less remarkable. The Canadian farmers, according to The News, should submit to be plundered by the Canadian manufacturers and in turn should subscribe to a contract to plunder the British working men.

### RECIPROCITY AT WASHINGTON

The House of Representatives at Washington passed the Canadian reciprocity agreement on April 21 by a vote of 265 for and 89 against. There were no amendments made to the agreement, but according to despatches there was a section added to it which authorized and requested President Taft to make further efforts to secure even freer trade relations with Canada in the form of additional reciprocal arrangements. Thus when the American Senate has ratified the agreement Canada will be able to lower her tariff and receive reciprocal reductions in the American tariff at the same time. It is evident that the feeling of the people in the United States is as decidedly against protection as it is in Canada. These two Anglo-Saxon peoples are tired of having a stone wall between them which benefits only a few Special Privileged classes in each country. The debate in the House of Representatives lasted but six days, which is a good example for the Canadian House of Commons.

We have been informed by a member of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly that our statement in regard to the increase in the sessional indemnity at the last session of the Saskatchewan legislature was incorrect. We stated that the Saskatchewan sessional indemnity was raised from \$1,000 to \$1,100, whereas it was raised to \$1,500. We regret the error made and are glad to make this correction. We also apologize to every member of the Saskatchewan legislature for under-estimating the value which they place upon their own services. The Saskatchewan legislators evidently resent the imputation that when the provincial treasury was opened that they could not grab as big a handful as could the members of the Manitoba legislature. If this matter becomes a rivalry between the two legislatures, we tremble for the effect upon the treasuries.

The steel industry is still insisting upon a renewal of its bounties. The little item of \$17,000,000 is not enough for this "infant" industry. The Liberal members at Ottawa have left the matter in the hands of the government. It seems that the bounty is demanded to save the life of the local Liberal government in Nova Scotia, and not chiefly because it is needed to keep the steel industry alive. The Liberal government has been in power in Nova Scotia for more than thirty years. Surely it cannot claim to be an "infant." If the bounties are renewed it will be in direct opposition to the wishes of almost the entire people of Canada. The government will do well to heed this fact.

Every member of the House of Commons has already decided which way he will vote on the reciprocity agreement, and the people of Canada have expressed their views after being in full possession of the facts. It does not seem reasonable that public money should be wasted by further discussion. No good can come of prolonging the debate. When the House prorogues the members can take all the time they wish at their own expense to "educate" their constituents for or against reciprocity. A gladiatorial contest in the House of Commons to be decided by lung power does not appeal to Canadians.

Hon. George E. Foster, M.P., calls the Grain Growers "organized agitators" and "poor farmers." Evidently he thinks that the Western farmers have no right to express their opinions and to demand what they believe to be their rights.

The Dominion government has definitely announced that there will be no election until after the redistribution of seats following the census. This will give the West a considerable gain in representation which is due this part of Canada.

"All both in tion, a directed, recognis (over it.) average possible of life, vantage interest that org real sign in New

It wa spoke th ile in t govern the prin a more t fence; London.

A Dr. F. of the l doctor of a profes a lawyer attorney progress would gi under U

"The went on until no the pro opinion. Our plan when it was fac could no without was con New Ze been the steadily ideal.

"No, wealth, try, you your La United China n world, and in t erment afraid t country, one mill to make utmost, secure t freest p tanities affords.

WI

He sa such ex sincerity he was economi governm was to phrase, the sou tion, but to the r to whi and just such as as fair the wea capital and cas all the ways, t public s to the against pension to all s privileg of New gards a ment of

"No,

# New Zealand's Ideals

BY HON. DR. FINLAY

**NOTE:**—A few days ago Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, and Dr. Finlay, minister of justice in his cabinet, passed through Canada on their way to the Imperial conference and Coronation. They were accompanied across Canada by Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of *The Globe*, who discussed matters in the southern Dominion with Dr. Finlay and wrote the following interview with him. New Zealand is often quoted as an example for Canada, and Dr. Finlay's statements will be found intensely interesting.—Editor.

"All our efforts in New Zealand, both in legislation and in administration, are directed, conscientiously directed, along definite lines to a clearly recognized ideal. The ideal we keep in view is a democratic state in which the average citizen is offered the freest possible access to all the opportunities of life, and is encouraged to take advantage of those opportunities in the interest of the state. If you disregard that organizing idea you will miss the real significance of what is happening in New Zealand."

It was the Hon. Dr. Finlay who spoke those concise and pregnant words. He is the minister of justice in the government of New Zealand, and, with the prime minister, Sir Joseph Ward, is now in Canada en route for the conference of the colonial premiers in London.

## A Progressive Statesman

Dr. Finlay is a distinguished graduate of the University of New Zealand, a doctor of laws of Cambridge University, a profound student of political science, a lawyer of the highest standing, the attorney-general of his country and a progressive statesman whose presence would give strength to any government under the flag.

## The Government Leads

"The policy of our government," he went on, "is not to delay legislation until unrest here and clamor there or the pressure of half-instructed public opinion yonder crowds us into action. Our plan is to lead. There came a time when it was plain that New Zealand was face to face with a crisis. Things could not go on as they had been going without revolt and reaction. The ideal was conceived of what kind of state New Zealand ought to be, and it has been the aim of our politics to work steadily and determinedly towards that ideal."

"No, it is not numbers or material wealth. In geographical area our country, you would think, might be lost in your Lake Superior. In population the United States would laugh at us, as China might laugh at the rest of the world. But in the real things of life and in the highest achievements of government New Zealand today is not afraid of comparison with any other country. We have 66,000,000 acres and one million people, and our purpose is to make each of those acres yield the utmost of good for the people and to secure to each of those people the freest possible access to all the opportunities which life in New Zealand affords."

## What "Opportunity" Means

He said all this and much more with such exactness of statement and such sincerity of conviction that it was plain he was neither a theorizer in political economies nor a novice in the work of government. "Access to opportunity" was to him far more than a text-book phrase. It meant access to the land as the source of wealth; access to education, both free and efficient, as essential to the right use of opportunity; access to wholesome conditions of labor and just rewards; access to justice, such as gives the poorest seamstress as fair a chance before the court as the wealthiest corporation; access to capital at moderate rates of interest and easy terms of payment; access to all the conveniences provided by railways, telegraphs, telephones and other public services, at the minimum of cost to the state, and access to insurance against accidents and invalidism and a pension for old age. To secure access to all such opportunities, not for the privileged few, but for all the people of New Zealand, is what Dr. Finlay regards as the chief duty of the government of his country.

## Towards the Mark

"No, we have not already attained,"

he went on, "neither are we already perfect, but we press on towards the mark. There are mistakes and failures, but the plain facts abundantly justify the policy. Both the material progress of our people and their moral character give the lie to all that ignorant or interested outcry about Socialism which you may have heard even in Canada. We repudiate and combat those forms of Socialism, defined and maintained elsewhere, under which class privileges grow up and by which the few are enriched at the expense of the many. But we have no fear of government ownership or operation of those public services which can be managed more satisfactorily by the community than by private individuals."

## Solving the Land Problem

Dr. Finlay then told of the solving of the vexed land question in New Zealand. With only a limited area, and with private estates of 200,000 acres devoted to sheep-raising and supporting only a few shepherds, a situation

turn to the old plan is never suggested. "So, too, with education. With universal suffrage, women as well as men voting in all elections, we require trained intelligence in our citizenship. Therefore all our schools, from the primary grade to the university, are practically free. A college education is the privilege of the common man. Many of our policemen hold college diplomas, and not a few of them solicitors' certificates. At first the effect was to incline young men away from the land, but that day is past. Make college education general and you create no special class."

"Yes, our teachers are fairly well paid, better on the average than teachers in Canada, but our great advantage is in a very generous pension—two-thirds of the regular salary—granted on retiring either from disability or old age. Education costs New Zealand a very large sum, but without it democracy is doomed."

"Our working classes are better dealt

with. The Eugenics Society of Southern New Zealand is an organization which is preparing the way for effective legislation that will make it a crime for syphilitic or similarly diseased persons knowingly to communicate or transmit their taint.

"There is nothing else for it," said Dr. Finlay. "The people must be protected against disease and social poison or they will decay. The citizenship of a democracy must be intelligent, self-controlled and unspoilable or self-government will degenerate into despotism or anarchy."

## Immigration Laws

"The same holds true as regards immigration," he went on. "Our original population was good, the best Britain had to give. It is still more than ninety-eight per cent. of Anglo-Saxon or Celtic stock. If our institutions of government and life are to be maintained, all diseased and ignorant and incompatible elements must be forbidden entrance. They are all rigidly excluded. So are aliens of all sorts who cannot pass the tests of inspection not only as to physical and mental fitness and financial competence, but also as to education. By those tests all Oriental, Hindu as well as Chinese and Japanese, who cannot pass the educational test are excluded. If they come to us they have the right under our suffrage to share in the responsibilities of government. If educated intelligence and all the other requirements are necessary in our own people it cannot be urged that in aliens and foreigners they are of less importance. We are not unjust to fellow subjects from India if we require from them what we require from our own children."

"Of course this policy makes our immigration returns look small. What New Zealand needs is not the largest number of people, but the best brand."

## Woman's Suffrage

Talking about woman's suffrage, Dr. Finlay was unreserved in his commendation of its effect on the politics and life of New Zealand. "The women take quite as much interest in public affairs as the men, and they go to the polls quite as freely. More than eighty per cent. of the electors vote in any ordinary election, even when temperance or other social or moral questions in which women are specially interested are not an issue. The votes of the women certainly have made advanced temperance legislation possible and effective. Great areas of New Zealand are now dry, and in a very few years national prohibition, forbidding the manufacture, importation or sale of alcoholic stimulants anywhere in our Dominion, will be enacted. Thousands of men stand for absolute prohibition who have not been total abstainers, but who have come to see that the use of alcohol is a hurt to the individual and a menace to the state."

"The general effect of woman's suffrage has been the toning up of our politics. What would most surprise and interest you in New Zealand is the strength and activity of the social conscience. That phrase is often a vague thing, but with us the social conscience is a real power making for righteousness in politics and in all departments of our organized activities. It is indeed the compelling force in our effort to make New Zealand a true democracy in which the ordinary man has a man's chance."

And the man who talked on in this way is no shallow thinker or irresponsible theorist. Rarely have I met one who sees the essential things so steadily or who knows so accurately the history and the issues of self-government. With leaders like Sir Joseph Ward and Dr. Finlay it is no wonder that New Zealand points to a truer type of democracy and leads the way. J.A.M.



Barn owned by W. E. Simpson, Oak River, Man.

grew up akin to that in Britain. The government "reclaimed" much of that land, leased it to small farmers, loaned capital on it, provided needed facilities and conveniences, and in the end disproved every argument of the obstructionists by showing widespread prosperity and trebled land values. One-sixth of all New Zealand is now held by the crown, and will not be sold, but only leased in small holdings at reasonable rentals, and revalued every sixty-six years.

"Absolutely and in every particular our land policy has been justified," said Dr. Finlay, and he did not refuse the refrain of the campaign song of British Radicals, "God made the land for the people."

## Transportation

So, too, with their railway problem. All the transportation services are owned and operated by the state. "In every respect it has proved a success," he said. "The roads are not run to make money. In any section where profits begin to pile up the rates are reduced. We would rather make a loss than a profit, for the service is the people's. There are many things the state can do for the people by owning and operating the railways. Our system is managed by a commissioner, who is not interfered with by politicians or in the special interest of any class. Re-

with, alike in wages, in hours, and in conditions of service, than elsewhere known to me. A weekly half-holiday in every shop and factory and store was resisted at first, but it has proved itself a boon to both employers and employees. It is universal, and so firmly fixed is it in our business ideas that even were the law repealed the practice would continue."

After much more illustration and illumination of the New Zealand idea of "access to opportunity" for the average citizen, our talk turned to the problem of crime and unfitness.

"Vengeance is wholly eliminated from our administration of the law," said the minister of justice. "Men are punished, but the constant objective is their reclamation and restoration to social usefulness." Hence discretionary powers granted to the courts, and the shops and farms and schools attached to prisons and reformatories. Dr. Finlay's instances of the benefits of reform methods from personal knowledge, both as a practising lawyer and as minister of justice, were rarely instructive and encouraging. So, too, was his exposition of New Zealand's experience in making it a criminal offence for mental defectives or persons tainted with hereditary disease to marry. No feeble-minded woman is allowed to be exposed to the risk of reproducing her

# A Kingly Donation

By ROBERT-L. SCOTT

**NOTE:**—The history of the Canadian Pacific Railway is one of vital interest to every Canadian citizen. The people created the company and have given outright to them more than the value of the entire property. There is no regulation of rates and but little control of any kind over the vast corporation. The railway companies by their greed are hastening forward the day when the people will demand the roads which they have paid for be operated for them and the profits paid into the public treasury—Editor.

A friend of mine recently in discussing respectably said he thought it a calamity to give the American access to Canadian markets. "Think," he said, "of the ruin of our Eastern manufacturers."

"But," I replied, "think of the burden of the workers, think of the high prices! Does it pay, or is it righteous to build up industries for the benefit of a few of us at the expense of all of us? Is it a just law which takes from one and gives unto another?"

"Yes! Yes!" my friend replied impatiently, "there may be something in what you say, the consumers of the West may have to pay more for what they buy owing to the protective tariff, but you must remember the East built up the West, it gave the West the Canadian Pacific Railway. Reciprocity will turn the traffic southward and ruin the Canadian Pacific. Our policy all along has been to divert trade east and west. If you do away with the tariff it will flow north and south in its natural channels."

To this I did not reply. I did not have patience. I remained in silent meditation. Doubtless my friend thought he had disposed of my contention. I had never a word to say, he had silenced me—at least one would so assume from his attitude of self-satisfied complacency. Now I ask who—knowing the facts—would reply? or who—being capable of drawing an intelligent deduction—would deign to reply? And yet, this is just the sort of nonsense served up to us every day. The surprising fact is that it does seem to influence. Some innocents are always awaiting the slaughter.

### Improving Nature

Let us examine the contention! In the first place it is not a monumental ego that would assume to improve upon the natural law of trade, to deflect it from natural channels? Cannot trade be more safely left to the arbitrament of natural forces, to the law of supply and demand? Is it not safer to allow it to flow in natural channels than to stop the way by the barriers and impediments imposed by men? Some day we will learn this natural law and then we will know that the prerogatives of government are as well defined and limited as those of men, we will learn that governmental interference in matters of trade is a thing not to be tolerated.

Secondly, it was asserted the east built the West. I ask who built the West? Was it not the men who came to the West and endured the privations of pioneer life on the lonely prairie, who toiled and sweated, and during many years received little recompense? Who are the men now building the West? Are they not the men who are now so doing? For these and the like of these I now write, in the hope that we may together learn, and learning know with justice and intelligence how to solve the problem of enacting such laws as will secure to every producer a value in full equivalent to that which he in service gives. . . . The value of any country is created by those who live in it.

Again, it was said, "The East gave you the Canadian Pacific. . . . It is not an easy matter to find men so patriotic as to assume such risk. Do you not think these men deserve some consideration?"

Yes! dear reader—you, who know something of the facts—be said it my friend did. Now it's no wonder I am not on intimate terms with him, is it?

### Right Must Prevail

Gave the Canadian Pacific to whom? I pray! I didn't receive any of it. Did you? . . . . Gentle reader, if we owe the East or those who live in the East anything for the Canadian Pacific Railroad it is not gratitude. If posterity repays in kind our railway patriots, and some other patriots I could not specify, it will be in opprobrium heaped high over their graves. But fortunately it is not the peculiar sin of any. So long as we are ignorant as to permit the perpetration of such crimes the authors will not count

them sins. They cannot gain a true perspective. We need an awakening of the national conscience. The error and unreason of the past is the sin of all. The injustice wrought can never be repaired without hardship to some, but that it will be repaired there can be no doubt. With the emancipation of every slave some interest suffers. But how can we permit ourselves for interests to defer the correction of errors founded and based upon injustice? In so far as men give service or the product of their labor without return to such degree are they slaves. So long as vested wrongs wrought by tariff laws and profit-legislation survive some must suffer. Economic freedom is the struggle of this century. It must come. . . . The day is at hand. . . . The state must resume those rights which in the past have been filched her. The value of railway charters and all law made privilege must in future accrue to those who create the value. Value must be distributed to the members of society in exact proportion to the measure which they contribute in the creation of it. This may seem a big problem but it can be solved.

### Bad Business Judgment

Probably no more prodigal contract has ever been consummated than that made between the people of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Nothing to approach the largess with which the shareholders have battered, and are now at the public trough has been written in the story of Canadian exploitation. Much has been said in extension of the land bargain the government made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company owing to the doubtful nature of the enterprise. However, to those acquainted with the facts there is little to commend the achievement; it was a notoriously bad contract for the people from whatever viewpoint. If the outcome is doubtful that is the more reason why the company should have built and owned the road; the government provided the means to build the line and then presented to the company the ownership of the property—the country had everything to lose in any event, but nothing to gain.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was first projected and partially constructed by the Canadian government under the leadership of Alexander Mackenzie and upon the principle of public ownership. The work progressed slowly under Mackenzie's administration and much impatience resulted. In 1878 Sir John Macdonald's government was returned to power. Negotiations immediately commenced with those comprising the Canadian Pacific syndicate with the result that in 1880 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was organized. Chief among its promoters were George Stephen (now Lord Mountstephen, a gentleman who has so far forgotten his humble origin as to be allied with the aristocracy in resisting every attack upon the arrogance of his fellow members in the House of Lords) and Sir Donald A. Smith (now Lord Strathcona). The company was given a charter and contract to build, complete, equip and operate what is now the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

### A Kingly Gift

The salient features of the contract were as follows:

- 1st. The company was to receive as a gift 641 miles of railway which had been completed under the administration of the Mackenzie government. The value of this consideration was \$37,785,000.
- 2nd. A cash subsidy of \$25,000,000.
- 3rd. A land grant of 25,000,000 acres, to be chosen at the pleasure of the company from among all the crown lands of the prairies.
- 4th. Loans which upon the completion of the railway in 1886 aggregated \$34,810,000.
- 5th. The company's lands were to be

exempt from taxation for a period of twenty years from the time the patents were granted by the crown. (N. B. Taxes have not yet been paid upon any of this land, nor is there any immediate prospect of it coming under the taxing power of the various provinces in which it is situated.)

6th. The government forfeited practically all control over freight rates. . . . (These rates were ostensibly to come under government control as soon as the company paid a dividend of ten per cent. upon its shares. These shares, however, have been watered so profusely that it will probably be a long time before they are made the basis of such dividend. The recent dividend was 10 per cent., but this constituted 8 per cent. upon the operation of the railway and 2 per cent. upon the land grants. This latter dividend, according to the construction of the company's lawyers, cannot be construed to be part of the 10 per cent. dividend mentioned in the original contract.)

7th. A guarantee was extended that no charter would be given in future to any company to operate lines between the main line of the C. P. R. and the International boundary. (This provision, however, was revoked after a struggle with the then government of the Province of Manitoba, but only after a threat of resort to armed violence. The Dominion government extended an additional loan of \$10,000,000, to placate the shareholders and reconcile them to the rescinding of this provision.)

8th. The company was exempted from the custom tariff taxation upon all material it wished to import from foreign countries for the construction of the railway. (This fact is a significant commentary upon the magnanimous spirit of those



Breast High

patriotic promoters consenting in their individual and private business to tax by virtue of the then brand new national policy all who consumed the goods they manufactured. Under this policy many of them with eagerness thrived but, they insisted, they must import free of duty everything required in the construction of the institution which was now the child of their enterprise. Could any more eloquent recognition of the tendency of tariffs to hamper industry and development be advanced? This exemplifies the nature actuating all protectionism. It is essentially selfish; buy in a free market and sell in a restricted (is the maxim).

Several changes and modifications generally to the advantage of the company were made in these conditions from time to time. Increases were made in the cash subsidy upon various pretexts. Upon referring to the blue book of railway statistics we learn that the actual amount of cash paid out under this schedule aggregated some \$29,750,000.

### Owners of an Empire

The most recent annual balance sheet of the company, that under date of June 30, 1910, is an interesting document. Perusal of the items relating to the land grants of the company are particularly germane to this enquiry. . . . Under this caption we learn that the company has disposed of 19,375,157 acres for which it has received the sum of \$84,011,000. Of the original land grant, given the company for the construction of the main line and exclusive of the millions of additional acres received for the con-

struction of various branch lines, the company now owns 7,539,000 acres. The average price of land sold last year was \$15.12 per acre; therefore, at this price the value of the remaining portion of the original grant to the company is some \$114,226,000.

On recapitulation it will be seen the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has received from the people of Canada:

Completed railway to the value of	\$37,785,000
Cash subsidy	29,750,000
Land sales	84,011,000
Value of land now held (at present price)	114,226,000
Total gifts	\$263,772,000
To this amount may properly be added loans of	\$4,810,000
Making a total aid to the Canadian Pacific Railway of	\$300,582,000

### Paid Themselves Huge Dividends

The total aid to the company, inclusive of recent land sales and loans, aggregates the enormous total of three hundred millions. This amount, while a fraction of it is partially accounted for in loans, does in fact represent an actual gift to the company of this huge sum.

Upon the formation of the Canadian Pacific Company and during process of construction of the road the company sold shares to the par value of \$60,000,000. . . . These shares were sold at so great a discount that from them only \$24,500,000 was realized. It was not, however, the intention of the shareholders to lose anything whatever the outcome of the venture might be. With this fixed purpose they proceeded to vote to themselves annual dividends of from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. upon the par value of their holdings of stock. This constituted dividends of from 20 per cent. to 24 per cent. upon the amount which they had actually paid for their shares, and it will be interesting to the reader to know that these dividends were paid before the completion or operation of the road with funds which had been loaned to the company by the government. It was divulged upon completion of the road that the shareholders had received in dividends several millions in excess of their total investment. It was as Hon. Edward Blake observed in one of his speeches in the House of Commons, "simply putting money in with one hand and taking it out with the other."

### High Finance

Therefore it will be perfectly clear to the reader, in view of the fact that the shareholders had nothing, whatever, invested in the enterprise that the loans which the government extended to the company have not been and never can be repaid out of the shareholders' pockets. These loans have been provided for out of the exorbitant freight rates which the company charges the people of Canada who ride on their trains or ship their produce to market. It is patent that the whole three hundred millions represent nothing but an actual gift to the company from the people of Canada.

But returning to the construction of the road we learn the actual cost of construction—according to figures supplied to the government upon completion of the main line—was some \$83,500,000, equipment, \$8,000,000; therefore, the aggregate cost of the line when ready to operate was \$91,500,000. This means the people paid for a road which was given to the company and in addition was presented to the shareholders with a princely domain, for the like of which many a war has in times past been waged.

### The Land Donation

Another fact that you, my reader, may well ponder is that the end or limit of this gift is not yet in sight. We must still contribute millions. A land grant

Continued on Page 13

The entirely Now that mortgage implement Through the fact more by a little a the gas farmer these by to realize labor he ditions is the chi cannot l in the W out of 1 and acreal most yearly t duction, agricultu should. farmer a But a or not t rant any p denied t producer farmer a and do simply t them. is farm. I farmer and clea farmer, products at the es a good turned i That t cannot four-h energy. in the horses; usually who es given The by in the sp Finally wife or t condition farmer t labor t the sam document to do th the tab vegetable hatched of fresh crop in s in the m small k butter If provi p's t mer's p The growing his hors he has quanti necessiti if not p in small not reali how m him. V fine th vegeta butter, nice lot by-prod the farm hard ti It is poultry or the hen. L exclusiv small t raises e wants-ferable and lat In th the nest in encu



# By-Products of the Farm

The farmer cannot afford to neglect entirely the by-products of the farm. Now that the spring rush is on, industries that indirectly aid in paying off the mortgage on the farm or high-priced implements, are apt to be neglected. Though grain crops are, at present, the farmer's mainstay, he can realize more fully on these products by giving a little attention to the dairy, the poultry, the garden and the harem hog. The farmer may have tried to produce all these by-products extensively and failed to realize profits to warrant his time and labor because of peculiar adverse conditions in the market was, perhaps, the chief source of discouragement. It cannot be truly said that every farmer in the West can at present realize profits out of these by-products, though many instances are on record where, with careful management, western farmers are yearly realizing dividends on these industries. The West is essentially an agricultural country and the by-products should, under right conditions, net the farmer a profit.

But apart from the question, whether or not these by-products at present warrant any special attention, it cannot be denied that the farmer should, at least, produce sufficient for his own use. The farmer who buys butter, eggs and bacon and does not have fresh vegetables simply because he has neglected to grow them, is not realizing fully out of his farm. Home products are the best the farmer can get. They are pure, fresh and clean above everything, and if the farmer, who is accustomed to buy these products, were to figure up the account at the end of the year, he would find that a good many acres of hard wheat were turned into cash for these commodities. That the farmer works hard in the spring cannot be denied. After following a four-horse team all day he has not the energy, nor the time, to do much else in the evenings besides tending to his horses; but, on the other hand, the farmer usually has some sturdy boys and girls who can attend to the by-products if given a little direction and some aid. The by-products must be attended to in the spring or they will not materialize.

## Younger Members' Part

Poultry can be looked after by the wife or the small boy if the farmer makes conditions suitable. The garden—if the farmer takes a few hours off from his usual labors to manure and plow and harrow the same so that there will be some inducement to the members of the family to do their part—may be made to supply the table with an abundance of fresh vegetables. If the chickens are not hatched this spring there will be a scarcity of fresh eggs next summer; if the soiling crop is neglected there may be a decrease in the milk flow in the dry seasons and the small herd may not supply sufficient butter to meet the needs of the family. If provision is not made for the young pigs in the form of pasturage, next summer's pork supply may be limited.

The farmer usually makes sure of growing sufficient oats and hay to supply his horses because, in times of shortage, he has to pay out good money in large quantities to supply himself with these necessities. The butter, eggs and bacon, if not produced on the farm, are bought in small quantities and the farmer does not realize, unless he keeps strict account, how much these products really cost him. When winter arrives it is a pretty fine thing to see the cellar well filled with vegetables, the dairy stored with sufficient butter, and the hog pens filled with a nice lot of good porkers. Without these by-products and with a light grain crop the farmer with a family has a pretty hard time to make ends meet.

It is a matter of taste whether or not poultry is raised by the incubator system or the old fashioned way—the mother hen. Large poultry dealers use almost exclusively the incubator, yet for the small dealer—the farmer who simply raises enough fowls to supply his own wants—it is a question which is the preferable system. Both require equal care and labor.

## Setting the Hen

In the first place shape the soil under the nest so to be slightly hollow, putting in enough soft hay to make a comfortable

nest. In this place two eggs—chickens ones will do—but never a full setting. At night carefully lift liddy off the nest she has chosen and place her in the new quarters at the same time dusting her well with insect powder and sprinkling a little in the nest. If Mrs. Hen is quiet next day, do not disturb her or uncover her till evening. If she is not quiet the best thing to do is to let her go. Even if she is quiet it is too soon to give her the nest. The next day she should leave the nest to feed and return of her own accord. She will do so if you cover all the nests but the one you want her to sit on. Sometimes she decides to ramble about and not go on the nest till evening. Do not give her eggs yet. If she goes on at night she will likely stay; if not, throw her out. But if she takes to her nest all right, it is safe to give her the eggs. While the hen is setting, provide her with a hopper of whole grain and a pan of water. Leave the middle of the pen bare and dry so that she can roll in the dust. Twice a week give a mash of bran or even rolled oats and any vegetables you may have. When the eggs pip cover the hen up till the hatch is out. These simple instructions will result in good results with the setting hens, even if therefore a number together.

## Artificial Incubation

Writing in Farm and Dairy, Geo. Paxman, an experienced poultryman, has the following to say regarding rearing chicks by incubation:

"Artificial incubation and artificial brooding of chickens are two points on which men have improved on nature's methods. Any farmer who intends to

and forget them until after nine o'clock. I went back and put them in and had a good hatch. Of course, the time which the eggs are to be left exposed will vary with the temperature of the room. In a fairly cool room they might be left out for 15 minutes. Turn and cool the eggs twice a day until the first one is pipped, which will be on the 19th or 20th day. Then close up the machine and leave it. "Do not be afraid of the temperature getting too high towards the last. Many poultry men turn the light down until it is almost out for fear of getting too high a temperature. Let the temperature go up until the regulator lowers it again. "Testing out all unfertile eggs or dead germs is an important point. I test all the eggs on the fourth day and keep testing regularly, a few every day, taking out all unfertile ones."

## The Dairy Herd

Every farmer who has a wife and family should produce at least sufficient butter for home consumption. Five cows will produce sufficient cream and butter for a large family during the year, that is, if they are properly cared for. If a farmer keeps a herd of five milk cows it is the part of wisdom to get all the milk out of them that is possible, otherwise it would be better for him to keep two cows and tend to them properly.

The dry pastures of May and June may be supplemented by sowing fall rye or bromo grass, for those who understand it, as there is a great difficulty in getting rid of it. Of course, these grasses sown this year will not materialize until next spring. This period can also be tided over by sowing a mixture of three

will stand a vast amount of stable manure and give a surprising growth of green feed.

Rape is frequently sown in a mixture of field peas, barley and millet. It is the only one of the list of plants that will grow up after being fed down, and while it makes a rather quick growth after it is pastured off the first time, it springs up and supplies a vast amount of forage after the other plants have once been fed off, and gives it a chance to grow without being crowded.

When cattle or sheep are pastured on rape they must be gradually accustomed to it as it has a very severe bloating effect. When it is damp with dew or light rain, it causes bloating to be very much worse and to come on more rapidly. No trouble is caused when feeding pigs or horses on it.

## The Kitchen Garden

In all gardening operations it is well to bear in mind that as much labor, space, time and expense is required to cultivate a poor crop as to produce a fine one, and that three things are essential for a vegetable garden—suitable soil, good seed, and clean culture. Good seed is most essential; some people are so economical that they sow half a packet and put the rest aside till next year, by which time the germination power may be reduced or lost, for there is a limit to the vitality of seeds and they differ with varieties. Onion seed should never be kept over, nor parsnips nor leeks, while those only good for two years are beans and peppers, peas, carrots, sage and rhubarb; lettuce, parsley, radish and asparagus seed will keep a year longer. The best situation is south-east, the best soil a sandy loam. It must be well drained and quite free from surface water. The soil should be well supplied with decayed vegetable matter. In small grounds the land is best marked off into squares of convenient size and the rule of rotation of crops does not allow the same vegetable to be in the same bed two years in succession, with the exception of onions which can be sown year after year in the same soil, if kept in fertilizing materials, of which, perhaps, wood ash is the best.

## Keep Out the Weeds

Ground must be kept clean and weeds not allowed to start, as it is more expensive to get them out when once established than to keep up a dust mulch by running cultivator or hoe between the rows to conserve moisture and promote growth, besides not giving the weeds a chance to start.

Light dry soil, but not rich, suits the pea, for, if the land is too strong, it produces more straw than pod. Early sowing is an advantage and if the dwarf variety are preferred they can be sown in beds like bush beans. Carrots and parsnips need rich soil and early sowing, too, and the drills should be eighteen inches apart. Beets need not be hurried as they are a little more tender than some of the first mentioned, but spinach, if not sown in autumn, should be got in very early. Sweet corn and beans may be put in about May 10 provided the weather is mild.

## Early Potatoes

Early potatoes may be put in about May 1. Tomatoes are very popular and can be easily grown; they should first be sown in the hotbed and planted out the last week in May. If the weather is hot in transplanting, the tomato does not succumb to moving, while the cabbage or the cauliflower will wilt to the very heart with the same treatment. In transplanting cabbage and cauliflower a dull day should be chosen. Squashes cucumbers and the rest of the vines of that order are not planted till danger of frost is over. The soil is best light and sandy, and what are called "hills" are made, but not by raising the ground above the level—simply taking out the earth to make a hole for manure and heaping up the soil is not the best method—but making the ground all rich and planting at distances apart suitable to the size of the vine; cucumbers and melons, three feet apart, and squash or pumpkins need a little more room. Cucumbers can be planted until July and often make a good second crop after early peas, rad-

Continued on Page 26



Exhibition of Saskatchewan Products, grown by J. A. Killough, Pense, Sask.

raise 100 or more chickens ought to invest in an incubator. There should be no question about inability to run a machine. Any child can run an incubator. A 120 egg machine is about the ideal for the general farmer. "Objection is sometimes taken to the incubator on the ground that it will not hatch a normal chicken and that incubator chickens are very subject to white diarrhoea. I have never had white diarrhoea with incubator chickens, and I have used incubators for many years.

"I start up the incubator and allow it to run half a day to a day to make sure that it is in good running order and that it keeps a steady temperature. A temperature of 103 degrees is kept right through the hatch until the last few days, when it will go higher. The controlling of the temperature depends almost altogether on the machine. With a reliable incubator one need not look at the thermometer more than twice a day. The lamp should be filled and re-trimmed once each day.

"The cooling and turning of the eggs is a most important point in getting a good hatch. It is my experience that after the 10th day you cannot kill a chicken by cooling. Watch a hen for advice in that particular. For the first few days she will stay on the nest steadily. But after the 10th day she will go off and stay until the eggs are quite cool.

"Long cooling gives stronger, healthier chickens. At one time I took the eggs out of the incubator early in the morning

pecks of oats and two bushels of peas at intervals of two weeks. This mixture forms a good substitute for the succulent grasses that should be the herd's food. Then, when the grasses dry up in the early autumn, late sown grains or corn may be provided to keep up the flow of milk. As yet corn raising is in the experimental stage, but it can be grown successfully as feed.

## The Young Porkers

There is not a better way for looking after the young porkers than to keep them on pasture in the summer. It is the cheapest. The little fellows thrive well when kept out on an open run, and it is, in the end, the most labor saving method. A suitable fence must be built and for this purpose hog wire is the best and the most economical in the end. Probably the best crop to grow for the pigs is rape—the hogs like it and it has great growing properties. Rape is commonly sown either broadcast or in rows about thirty inches apart, and cultivated. When it is sown broadcast alone, it is put in at the rate of five pounds of seed per acre of the Dwarf Essex variety. It is advisable to grow two pasture lots of it so that the pigs can be changed to a fresh one while the one which has been fed down can grow up again. When it is sown in drill rows and cultivated, three pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient. It is cultivated the same as corn or potatoes would be until it shades the ground completely between the rows. Rape

## Wasting Canada's Money

By J. W. WARD

In a recent article it was shown that the encouragement of the iron and steel industries has cost the people of Canada, in bounties and in the increased price which consumers have had to pay by reason of the protective tariff, a sum exceeding \$40,000,000. The farmer admittedly pays a larger amount of taxation through the customs duties in proportion to his income than men in other occupations, and as the farmer is a large user of iron manufactures he naturally pays a large proportion of the money which the iron manufacturers are permitted to extort from the consumers of their wares in the way of high prices caused by protection. Consequently there can be no doubt that the farmer pays considerably more than his share of the cost of encouraging the iron and steel industries. But even if this were not so, the toll which the iron and steel industries, represented by about a dozen companies with a capital of nearly \$100,000,000, have been allowed to exact from the people of Canada, amounts, assuming the population of Canada to be 8,000,000, to over 45 per head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion of Canada. The reader can figure out for himself, according to the size of his family or the population of the township, or the village, town or city in which he resides, how much he or the community of which he is a member has contributed to this magnificent gift to the millionaire proprietors of the iron and steel plants—in addition to paying for their product the price at which he could have purchased them elsewhere, and he may perhaps then ask himself the question, "Is it worth while?"

### Importing Iron Ore

It is said by the protectionist that the whole country benefits by the protective system, because of the development of the country which it brings about: the provision of employment, the building up of towns and cities, and the creation of a home market for the products of the farm. Without protection and bounties, they say, the iron and steel industries would never have been developed, and we should have to purchase the whole of our iron and steel from Great Britain and the United States, as in fact we still do a considerable proportion of the total consumption. The truth of this statement may well be questioned, because the Canadian coal and ore deposits are well known to be among the most valuable in the world, and sooner or later would have been developed, bounties or no bounties, simply because profits were to be made thereby. As a matter of fact, the greater portion of the ore used in the Canadian iron and steel foundries is imported, both the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., of Sydney, N.S., and the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Co., of Sydney Mines, bringing practically the whole of the ore which they use from Newfoundland. The smelters are located in the midst of the Nova Scotia coal fields, and the fact that it is cheaper to bring the ore to the coal mines than to take the coal to the ore beds accounts for the location of the plants in Nova Scotia.

### Rail Making Ruinous

But the defenders of the protection and bonusing of the iron and steel industries claim that steel rails and other forms of iron and steel cannot be produced in Canada, even with the aid of the bounties, as cheaply as they can be laid down by the British and United States manufacturers after the duty has been paid. This statement is itself the strongest possible argument against the bonusing or protection of the industry, for it merely means, in other words (since the wages and profits which are due to an industry are fixed by what can be secured in other industries), that the same amount of labor and the same investment of capital if engaged in some other industry would produce a more valuable commodity, or a commodity which could be exchanged for a larger quantity of steel rails.

Those who object to the granting of the farmers' demands for the lightening of the burdens imposed upon them by the customs tariff, declare that no other industry in Canada is so prosperous at the present time as that of agriculture, which is to say that a certain amount of capital and a certain amount of labor will produce a more valuable commodity if employed in agriculture than in any other business. If this be true, would it not be better, instead of inducing men by means of gifts from the public treasury to invest their money and to employ their labor in manufacturing iron and steel which can be got more cheaply by importing them, or others, to devote their energies to growing wheat and raising cattle which could be exchanged by process of trade for a larger quantity of iron and steel manufactured elsewhere. In order that there should be no waste of wealth or labor—everything should be produced where it can be produced most cheaply, and if it is a fact that a given quantity of Canadian wheat can be exchanged for a larger quantity of steel if that steel be produced in the United States than if it be produced in Canada, the reasonable proposition is that we should get our steel by growing wheat to exchange for it. Without bounties and protection, industries would only be established where their conditions were favorable, and not where they could only be sustained by taxing the whole country for their benefit.

### Ready to Help Infants

Many free traders would be willing to give a reasonable amount of encouragement to an infant industry if they were assured that it would go to those who really needed it and that when the infant had once been put upon its feet it would be willing to walk on them. Experience has shown, however, that when an infant industry has been encouraged through protective duties or by means of bounties the stronger the infant has become the louder it has screamed for milk, until it has eventually become a lusty highwayman, demanding to be fed as its right, and threatening to kill the parent who refuses to continue to support it. The iron and steel industries are a case in point. The bounties were first given in 1883 and were to be in force for six years, but they were continued for twenty-eight years, and the steel magnates are even now making tremendous efforts to secure their renewal or the increase of the protection afforded them by the tariff.

### An Exploded Theory

As far as the increase of population due to the development of manufacturing industries and the increased demand for farm products is concerned, that is an argument that has been exploded time and time again. Canada is an exporter of farm produce and consequently the price of those commodities is fixed by the export market, and the farmer at any rate gains no advantage by the increase of the population of towns and cities. An increase in the population of the country is good for the country provided the newcomers are profitably occupied, but a system which brings people to Canada for the purpose of supporting them by the taxation of the rest of the people is not one to be commended.

### Begin Right

The nation builders who would create a great Canadian people by means of protective tariffs and bounties to manufacturers are beginning at the wrong end. Instead of taxing the man on the farm in order to build up towns and cities and create millionaires, let them remove every burden that is pressing upon the basic industry of Canada, whose untrammelled development cannot be accompanied by the prosperity of every other industry for which the immense wealth and variety of the natural resources of Canada and the energy and industry of her people so eminently fit her.

# This Spring

arrange your Life Insurance. Every year you delay means added cost. Every year means the added possibility of being unable to get Insurance. It is well to remember that 8 per cent of all applicants are refused for ill health and other considerations.

Obtain particulars of the Great-West Life Policies. They are well worth investigating. And so many people have thought them well worth applying for that the Company has now over \$58,000,000 of Insurance in force.

Your request for rates will imply no obligation to insure. The Company is pleased to give the fullest information and advice by mail—and will, if desired, send specimen Policies.

## THE Great-West Life Assurance Company

Head Office WINNIPEG  
Ask for a Pocket Memo-Book—useful and convenient

NEWEST INVENTION



SAVES IN ROOFING

## RUBEROID ROOFING

Trade Mark Registered. Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID.

### Protects from Fire

When Campbellton, N.B., was destroyed by fire on July 11th and 12th, 1910, the only business building left standing in the town was roofed with RUBEROID. An all-night shower of sparks and burning brands failed to ignite the Ruberoid.

When the Brussels International Exhibition Buildings were practically wiped out on August 14th, 1910, five kiosks roofed with RUBEROID remained intact right in the centre of the fire-swept area.

Why not use RUBEROID and be safe?

Ask your dealer for Ruberoid samples and Booklet K, or write us and we will mail them direct.

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt is the best interlining you can put in a house.

Ask for a sample and booklet.

### THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, Limited

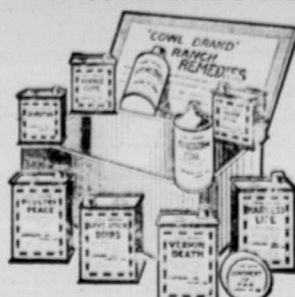
286 St. James St., Montreal  
179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg  
25 Pender Street West, Vancouver

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

33

## Here is what Every Farmer Needs

"THE COWL BRAND RANCH REMEDY CHEST"



This Complete Outfit, Reg. \$5.00, Special Mail Offer:

Price - - \$2.50

F.O.B. Winnipeg. Only one chest to a customer.

**CARBON OIL WORKS, LTD.,** Maltese Cross Bldg. WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Chest contains the following articles of everyday use on the farm:

- 1 Qt. "LIVE STOCK DRIPS"—Will destroy lice and mites. Kills all germs in scabs, cuts and abrasions.
- 1 Qt. "VERMIN DEATH"—A beautiful brown woodstain that exterminates bed-bugs and other vermin.
- 1 Qt. "POULTRY PEACE"—That rids birds and buildings of lice, mites and other vermin.
- 1 Pt. "MANGE CURE"—A most successful germicide.
- 1 Pt. "RINGWORM CURE"—A tested and certain cure.
- 1 Pot "OINTMENT-OF-TAR"—For all kinds of sores and cuts.
- 1 Pt. "RUB-IT-IN"—A Liniment for sprains, strains, rheumatism, etc.
- 1 Pt. "HOOF OIL"—Will cure contracted hoofs or sand cracks.
- 1 Pt. "HARNES LIFE"—Will soften and waterproof any harness and will not blacken the hands.

When you have used up any or all of the articles in above list, re-order from your local dealer. Chest can be hung up in a convenient place in barn or stable. Order today and be prepared for emergencies.

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

# WALTHAM WATCH

**T**HE Waltham is America's pioneer watch. To day—here and abroad, it is recognized as the highest type of a time-piece. That is why—  
"It's Time You Owned a Waltham"  
Send for Descriptive Booklet  
Waltham Watch Co., Montreal, Can.

## TEAM PLOW HARNESS

In better build, varnished oak harness, with six single trace doubled and stitched bits from hame, 1 1/2 in. pole straps, 1 1/2 in. martingale, 2 1/2 in. full-lined girth, 1 in. collar, complete with all leather. \$21.75

**BEER BROS.**  
62 1/2 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

## FOR OUT DOOR WORK IN WET WEATHER

NOTHING EQUALS



**TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF CLOTHING**  
TO KEEP YOU DRY.  
Made for hard service and guaranteed waterproof.  
Best Dealers Everywhere.  
**TOWER CANADIAN OILED CLOTHING CO., Lrv.**  
Toronto, Canada.

## Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

are payable all over the World.  
Absolutely the best way to remit money by mail.

**TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED**  
Money sent by Telegraph and Cable  
Foreign Money bought and sold.

Rates for Money Orders

\$5 and under	3 cents
Over 5 to 10	5 "
" 10 to 20	10 "
" 20 to 50	15 "

On Sale in all Can. Pac. Ry. Stations.

**MY HOME ISLAND REDS**  
ROSE (OPB) OR SINGLE (OPB)  
THE BEST FOR THE WEST  
THE FARMER'S FRIEND  
THE GARDENER'S DELIGHT  
—EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON—  
GET FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR  
G. W. McWELL, ABERDEEN, SASKATCHEWAN

**IF IT LEAKS Get MENDETS**  
They mend all leaks instantly  
Complete pkg. sent. sizes, 25c postpaid. Agts. wanted  
COLLIERIE Mfg Co., Dept. A, Collingwood, Ont.

## THE COLONEL HAS SPOKEN

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)  
Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 14.

Up to date four free traders have been discovered among the 421 members of the House of Commons. Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, Alta., Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, B.C., W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, who announced himself as a Cobdenite in the discussion of the resolution on the duty on agricultural implements a few weeks ago, and M. Y. McLean of South Huron, Ont., who declared his belief in free trade when speaking in favor of the reciprocity agreement on Tuesday.

"I believe," said Mr. McLean, "that the best fiscal policy for this country is absolute free trade; the public revenue to be collected by the simplest and most inexpensive method of direct taxation that can possibly be devised. Under such a policy many leaks which now exist, and which will always exist under the present policy, no matter what government or party may be in power, would be stopped."

Mr. McLean knocked something off the value of his profession of faith, however, when he added "But I am also free to say that I do not think, at the present time, such a policy is practicable. There is a peculiar feature in human nature which induces most people to prefer to pay a dollar and a half through the circuitous methods of the custom house, to paying a dollar directly into the public treasury or to the tax collector." He advocated, however, as practical politics for the immediate future, further reciprocal reductions of duties and reciprocal free trade with the United States, and the free admission of British goods to Canada.

**Mr. McLean's Views**  
Mr. McLean made an able exposition of the benefits which will accrue to this country from reciprocity and administered a telling rebuke to Hon. Clifford Sifton, when he said that although he was considerably older than the member for Brandon, he had never heard of anyone who became a millionaire by farming, though he had known a good many manufacturers, a few merchants, and one or two politicians who commenced life in a very humble way thirty years ago, who were now ranked as millionaires.

Col. Sam Hughes, who followed Mr. McLean, made one of the longest speeches of the debate, speaking for nearly four hours. He said less about reciprocity, however, than almost any other speaker. One-half of his four hours Col. Hughes spent in describing what he called "the swooning of Miss Canada" and describing how Miss Canada would throw a kettle of hot water over the unwelcome lover, and the greater part of the other two hours he devoted to abusing the Grain Growers. Quoting a statement which appeared in a Detroit paper in 1878, to show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier privately favored commercial union with the United States, Col. Hughes said: "Then it goes on to say that Mr. Barron tells of boys enthused the farmers are. Why, sir, you would actually think it was this gang of leaders; this Grain Growers' Association from the Northwest that came down here, the same sort of fellow we find popping up in blacksmith-shop statesmanship. Everyone of them a Grit organizer and heeler; not the rank and file of the farmers of Canada, but the men who try to push themselves to the front and whose wives are at home wearing long boots and cleaning out the cow stables and the horse stables, while these fellows are hanging around the blacksmith shops spouting statesmanship for the world over. It is the same type of chap we find then as we find today."

**Drew a Distinction**  
The colonel drew a distinction, however, between the rank and file of the farmers and their leaders and spokesmen. The men, who formed the delegation which waited on Parliament on December 16, he said, were as fine a class of men as could be found in the world, but the impression vanished as soon as they opened their mouths. The leaders of the Grain Growers' Association he pictured as "chaps with a stand up collar representing J. J. Hill," and he warned the farmers to beware of "Free Trade Sheldons or Bill Miners" or other hold-up men from the United States. He also read an article on the Grain Growers' Grain Company from a second-class Winnipeg journal, and said that company was like the management of the Farmers' Bank, a lot of financial bureaucrats, trading on the name of Grain Growers and endeavoring to get the farmers of the Northwest engaged in speculation.



## Trade in Your Old Separator for a New DE LAVAL

More than 15,000 more of inferior and worn out cream separators of various makes traded them in last year on account of NEW DE LAVAL, and doubtless there are many more owners of such machines who will be glad to know that the DE LAVAL Company still continues to make liberal "trade" allowances for them.

While these old machines have little actual value to the DE LAVAL Company, as the machines thus taken in trade are broken up and "scrapped" for old metal, such exchanges afford a practical example of the difference between good and inferior separators, and add to the prestige of the DE LAVAL in the neighborhood.

Now that you will soon be milking more cows, why not take advantage of this liberal offer? SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT, and he will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine toward the purchase of a new DE LAVAL. If you don't know a DE LAVAL agent, write to the nearest DE LAVAL office giving make, number and size of your present machine, and full information will be sent you.

### Important to Users of Old DE LAVAL Separators

While DE LAVAL machines of ten or fifteen years ago are much superior even to present day machines of other makes, during the past four or five years many improvements have been incorporated in the present DE LAVAL machines, that make them simpler in construction, easier of operation, and more effective in skimming.

Liberal trade allowance will be made by any DE LAVAL agent on your old DE LAVAL toward the purchase of an up-to-date style. It will pay you to investigate. Any DE LAVAL agent will be glad to explain the new DE LAVAL improvements, or a DE LAVAL catalog illustrating and describing the construction of latest styles and sizes will be sent upon request to nearest DE LAVAL office.

## The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver

## Standard Wire Fence



In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized—which means no rust and long wear.

"The Tie That Binds" looks on both sides. Wire and locks smooth on both sides.

Then—there's the Standard Steel Fence Posts that hold the wire without staples—won't rot and are very durable.

We make a specialty of Galvanized Gates, too. Our new gates are made of heavy bars. Write for the catalog and sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co., of Woodstock, Limited  
Woodstock, Ont. Brandon, Man.

## BICYCLES

Tires and Repair Parts at Cut Prices.

Send for our Free Catalogue.

**T. W. BOYD & SON,**  
27 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

## Why Pay

Four Prices for a Sub-surface Packer?

Write for descriptive catalog and prices to

**Northern Alberta Machinery Co. Ltd.**  
1134 First St., EDMONTON, Alta.



## The Co-operative Movement in Nova Scotia

The history of co-operation in the packing and disposal of fruit in this province has been much the same as in other provinces. The necessity has arisen from the fact that the producer gets too small a percentage of the consumer's price.

In Nova Scotia, however, fruit has never been handled with as little reference or profit to the growers as in some parts of Ontario. As I understand the situation in the latter province, a great deal of the fruit is or has been sold treed run, or by the lump, so much being given for the fruit on an orchard, the buyer or speculator doing the picking, packing, etc.

This would be considered an evil, or, rather, a crop of evils, which has not arisen to any extent in Nova Scotia. Another rumored evil in Ontario, which has not been very successfully tried in our province, is the understanding supposed to exist among different buyers to each take a certain territory to himself, leaving the producer practically without the benefits of competition.

This is simply to show that the necessity of co-operation in Nova Scotia, while present, has not been as apparent to the ordinary producer as elsewhere. As a result of the competition among shippers and buyers, Nova Scotians have averaged through the years rather larger prices than in the sister province. The commercial bond between these shippers has been growing stronger, however, and the situation worse for the farmer, until, in this year of lean crops, the wolves on both sides of the Atlantic have, in their hunger for trade, lost some of their fellowship, with the result of good prices to the producer.

### History of the Movement

In 1906 a few farmers in the western end of Annapolis Valley tried to co-operate in shipping apples. They lacked the business enterprise to form a joint-stock company, and sought to hold the organization together by signatures to a paper promising to ship a certain number of apples through the association. The looseness of the organization killed it. The speculators jumped on it, and, by prevarication, misrepresentation and ridicule, scattered its members. To Herwick, which, by the way, exported 85,000 barrels of apples in 1909, or about one-eighth of the export from the whole province, belongs the honor of starting successful co-operation. The Herwick orchardists felt that they might as well have the 75 cents to \$1 per barrel for their own use, which had been lining the pockets of the middlemen, whose sole interest in the producer was to use him as a stepping-stone to wealth. Feeling that a joint-stock company was too exacting in its demands, and that a simple agreement amongst themselves was too loose for success, an act was produced in the local house "To facilitate the incorporation of Farmers' Fruit, Produce and Warehouse Associations."

Since this act is the basis of organization of all the associations which have been successful, I will give a summary of its principal clauses:

- Five or more persons may form a company to buy, sell, deal in fruit and farm produce, or to operate warehouses, by subscribing to a memo of association provided for the purpose, witnessed before a justice of the peace.
- This Memorandum of Association shall be registered by the registrar of joint-stock companies, who shall certify that the company is incorporated.
- The capital stock of any such company shall not be less than five hundred dollars, one-half of which must be subscribed.
- The directorate shall consist of from three to seven persons, the subscribers being directors until others are appointed.
- Election of directors annually.
- Each shareholder shall have one vote at all meetings for each share held by him, all questions being determined by a majority of voters.
- Officers shall be appointed by the directors.

14. The company shall have power to make, amend or repeal any bylaws not contrary to the provisions of the act, and shall send notice of such changes to the registrar.

15. Any shareholder's stock may be cancelled by the directors on neglect to pay any calls payable upon his shares.

16. A shareholder shall only be personally liable to the extent of the value of his shares.

17. No fee for incorporation or annual registration fee shall be payable by any company incorporated under this act.

The last clause is the most important from a point of view, since the farmer hates to put out money for the privilege of forming a company.

If the ordinary farmer can join a company for nothing, with no immediate likelihood of having to pay out cash, he is more willing to join than if there were initial expenditures. In the operation of these companies very little or no actual cash is advanced. Warehouses are rented or built. When built, they are mortgaged, and the interest and part principal, as well as all running expenses, are taken pro rata from the proceeds from sale of fruit. Each subscriber puts in his apples as they come from the trees. They are sorted into Fancy, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and culls, and sold or otherwise disposed of. From the total amount received is deducted cost of packing and his proportion of all other expenses, and the net proceeds handed to him.

Thus, each shareholder's apples are handled to the best advantage by intelligent, practical packers, without any worrying to himself. Each year the expenses are met, and the capital account for warehouse, etc., is gradually reduced, without being felt by the producer.

In ordinary years only Fancy, No. 1 and No. 2 are exported, the remainder going to the evaporator or cider mill. This year, however, good prices have been realized for No. 3's.

Following are some prices netted to the growers by the association at Herwick this year:

	Fancy No.1	No.2	No.3
Gravensteins	\$3.75	\$3.29	\$2.25
Emperors	2.73	2.00	1.22
Wolf River	3.13	2.69	1.89
Kings	4.18	3.03	2.79
Blenheims	3.58	2.84	2.44

## Stockmen & Farmers Read This

### CREDIT SALE

Grand View Stock Farm herd of noted Shorthorns, also horses, implements, household effects, etc., will be sold by Auction May 10th. The proprietor has leased his farm, consisting of 2½ sections, an ideal farm as to location, soil and improvements, 2½ miles from Innisfail, 4 miles from Bowden. The farm will be sold subject to lease and reserve figure. This will be an opportunity to secure at your own figures the choicest lot of Shorthorns, male and female, ever offered in the West, the breeding of one breeder. Several championships stand to the credit of the herd, which at present consists of (19) ten young bulls, (49) forty females, the dams being all good milkers. Also herd bull, Bonnie Favorite, 72992, dark red, bred in the puppin, and has proven a sure getter of the right sort. Fit to head any herd in Canada, age 3 years, twice Alberta Champion and the get of Grand Champion Dam, a Strathallan and a show cow. Females also have been winners and there are a good many more here to offer. For further particulars as to terms address

**JAMES WILSON, Proprietor**

GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM INNISFAIL, ALTA.

**DON'T FORGET DATE**

These are for the early apples. As high as \$5 per barrel has been netted for Golden Russets and Spies and later varieties.

The companies subscribe from five to ten thousand dollars, and pay 10 per cent. calls yearly on capital account.

At Herwick each member subscribed \$500, and they have been paying 5 per cent. calls yearly out of the sales proceeds. Here they have built a warehouse costing \$3,000 and an evaporator costing \$1,000.

A central organization is being organized to combine the operations of all the companies for the strengthening of the movement and getting better rates and prices. The following associations are in operation at present: Herwick, Kingston, Round Hill, Port Williams, Percan, Aylesford, Lawrenceville, Sheffield Mills, Waterville, Middleton.

The factors necessary to a successful association are a good manager who has the confidence of the shareholders; confidence in the organization, doing away with all petty jealousies; each member must feel personally responsible for the success of the association, and work toward that end.

### DYNAMITING STUMPS

Dynamite is put up in sticks, ½ pound

to the stick, size 1 inch in diameter by 8 inches long. It is set off by a cap that is attached to a piece of fuse and inserted in the stick of dynamite.

The dynamite should be placed in the ground directly under the centre of the stump and about as deep in the ground below the bottom of the stump as the diameter of the stump. Get the dynamite well down in the ground.

To make the hole for the dynamite a common crow-bar may be used or a two inch carpenter auger with the shank elongated to four feet.

It is not necessary to cut any of the roots before the blast. If a sufficient amount of dynamite is used and the charge properly placed the stump will be entirely removed.

### TRACTION ENGINEERS' SHORT COURSE

The annual short course in traction engineering at Manitoba Agricultural college will be held this year from June 13 to July 1. Arrangements are being made by which students may take either or both gasoline and steam engineering. The course is intended to be of use to those who wish to learn how to operate farm power machinery. Those who desire information concerning the course should write to the Agricultural college, Winnipeg, for fuller particulars.

## FARMING MADE EASY BY USING OUR Easy Farming Machinery

ALL THE LATEST GAS ENGINES FOR SAVING LABOR



View of Our Exhibit at Brandon Exhibition, 1910

Our business has increased so much in the last three years that we have decided to sell more stock to enable us to cover more territory.

This is a Farmers' organization and no attention will be paid to requests for stock unless proof that the applicant is a farmer accompanies the application.

**WRITE TODAY FOR PARTICULARS AS THERE ARE ONLY A FEW SHARES LEFT**

**CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., Ltd.**

130, 9th Street

BRANDON, Manitoba

**DYER THE FENCE MAN**  
 TORONTO, CANADA  
 Sells his Crown Wire and Iron Fences and Gates at factory prices; also hatched, culled and glass wire, fence tools, etc. ASK FOR FREE CATALOGUE.

Are you protected Against lightning?  
 The **TOWNSLEY SYSTEM**  
 COPPER CABLE LIGHTNING ARRESTERS  
 GUARANTEED TO PROTECT HAVE NO OTHER  
 THE CANADIAN LIGHTNING ARRESTER AND ELECTRICAL CO. LIMITED  
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We again wish to advise all readers of this magazine that we are the only firm using the

**Townsley System**  
 which is the STANDARD in lightning protection.  
 The Townsley System is sold only by our regularly appointed agents or travellers. When buying be sure and ask to see their contract with us.  
**WE ARE THE BEST—THERE ARE NO OTHERS JUST AS GOOD**  
 The Canadian Lightning Arrester & Electrical Co. LTD.  
 199 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

**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 30 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowler, Prop.  
 Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day  
 SEND FOR BICYCLE TIRES, Bells, Lamps, Mud Guards, Saddles, etc.  
 Reliable Goods at Low Prices.  
**THE PLANET**  
 49-71 Queen E., Toronto  
**PICKLES TENT MAKER**  
 SEND FOR PRICES  
 311 MARSHALL ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

**A Kingly Donation**  
 Continued from Page 8  
 is the worst form of bonus to extend to any company. Money once given is gone and that is the end of it, but land is continually advancing in price with the increase of population and the growth of

industry. It is very probable that before the company finally disposes of all its land holdings the shareholders will have realized the sum of four or five hundred millions of dollars.

And I would not, upon this point, have you fall into the common and popular fallacy that this gift of land does not represent any real sacrifice on the part of the people of Canada. Many people say: "O! the land!—that was nothing! It had no value till the railway was built." This is undoubtedly true, but had the people not come into the West to settle upon the land neither it nor the railway would have possessed one dollar in value. I would also have you remember that the purchasers of this land held by the company pay for it in actual hard cash, or more properly speaking, in the cash which they receive for the product of their labor. Every atom of wealth in the world is the product of days labor. Land is not wealth, though commonly treated as such, nor is it capital—though capitalised because it is not created by labor. Nor is the value of land as such created by any labor bestowed upon the land. Rather, land is given value solely by the needs of men, because of the increase of population, and not as the result of anything that the owner does.

So in the case of the C. P. R. land all of the value that attaches to it has been created by the people who live in Western Canada. And yet if the people of Western Canada, the people who have created the value want to use this land, they will, before all of it comes into use, have paid the Canadian Pacific Company the tremendous ransom of four or five hundred millions of dollars.

**Paid in Wheat**

What does this mean?—Do the people pay over the actual money? No! They pay over in tribute those goods and commodities which the money represents and of which it is but the token—helpless in itself to satisfy a single human need or desire. If the people of Western Canada pay the four hundred millions to the C. P. R. for the land, a large portion of which is still held out of use and in an unproductive state, they will in very truth pay the C. P. R. company goods to the equivalent in value of four hundred millions of bushels of wheat at one dollar per bushel. Four hundred millions of bushels! Think of it! Do you know what it means? It means four hundred thousand cars of wheat, the entire crop of four years, representing a train nearly four thousand miles long. How many days of long, dreary, cheerless labor, without reward or hope of reward, does this spell to thousands upon our Canadian prairies? How many tired, aching backs? How many desolate winters? How much of self-denial of the little things that go to gladden life's way with song? How much of their labor do the toilers of this west give to those who toil not nor spin. Sir William Mackenzie, you are to be pitied. Your affluence is wrought in the sweat of other men's labor. You do not know it. But I know it—and they shall know it. The issue has been joined in a world-wide movement, the significance of which reaches far. Will you help the under man in the struggle, imminent and certain, which will make your fortune and such as yours impossible? Little do our Strathomas, Mountstephens and Mackenzies understand the purport of their activities.

**Opportunity Denied**

Is it strange we have poverty while untold thousands of unemployed or ill-employed are barred of access to the millions of fertile acres upon which they could employ themselves in wealth production? What does this stupendous wealth men have gotten mean? Have some sown where others have reaped? I leave it to you to ponder. If four hundred men had each saved \$500 per year since the Christian era they would not now possess among them the wealth we have been talking about—four hundred millions.

But the significance of the gift to the Canadian Pacific company is not alone in that which the people of Canada have been and are now forced to contribute to the aggrandizement of the capitalists who own the shares. There is another point of equal import. The people every year must contribute in exorbitant freight rates the amount of wealth necessary to pay dividends upon the huge capitalized value of Canadian Pacific shares.

(Note.—This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Scott showing how privileged wealth preys upon the people.)

**GROW FLAX**  
 —FOR—  
**MONEY**

Flax today possesses possibilities for advancing the farmer's position greater than any other crop.  
 Flax seeding season extends from middle of May to middle of June and later.  
 Flax responds to good cultivation equal to any and gives paying returns on fresh breaking where another crop would fail.  
 Flax harvesting is the simplest and least expensive of any crop.  
 Flax sowing requires about a half bushel per acre which at the most is not expensive.  
 Flax prospects are for returns next Fall realizing from \$20.00 to \$40.00 per acre.  
**FLAX MAY MAKE OR FLAX MAY BREAK**, depending largely on the seed you sow.  
**FREEDOM FROM WEEDS** is the first consideration in selecting seed.  
 For **FREEDOM FROM WEEDS, PURITY** and **GOOD GERMINATION** our "Paragon" brand of Flax is the best obtainable in the West today. We have examined critically over 100 lots of flax offered for seed this season, and none approach our "Paragon" brand. It will save your present farm and help to buy you another. Price \$3.75 per bushel, including bags.  
 If you want lower priced flax we can supply it. Outside of our "Paragon" brand it is equal to any lots offered today. Write us for the price.



Cutting Bromo Grass for seed and hay in Western Canada

**BROMO GRASS** (*Bromus Inermis*)—The sweetest grass for all conditions of the West, moist or dry, light or heavy soil, cold or heat, yielding heavy crops for hay, affording early and late pasture, and filling the land with root growth so essential, especially on light or long worked soils, for succeeding grain crops. It has a fault—being somewhat hard to get out of the ground when firmly established. This, however, can be overcome by ordinary proper methods. Our stock is choice, being grown in Saskatchewan by most reliable parties. Sow 14 to 16 lbs. per acre. Price for best seed, \$14.00 per 100 lbs., bag included.  
**WESTERN EYE GRASS**, native of our Western Prairies. Many growers prefer it. Makes grand hay. Price, fancy seed, \$18.00 per 100 lbs., bag included.  
**TIMOTHY**—Medium and low grades are plentiful enough this season, but really choice lots were never before so scarce. Our "Marion" grade is the best seed in every way. Price, \$15.00 per 100 lbs., bag included.  
**DWARF ERSEX RAPE**—Pasture for Cattle, Sheep and Swine—A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green feed, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover per acre. Our stock is the True Dwarf Ersex Rape. Price: 1 lb., 16¢; 4 lbs., 60¢; postpaid, 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs. and over, 9¢ per lb., by express or freight at customer's expense.  
**RAILWAYS GIVE HALF RATES ON GRAINS AND GRASSES TO THE GROWER**

**FREE TO CUSTOMERS**  
 6 BOOKLETS BY THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES  
 Booklet 1—"Alfalfa and How to Grow It"  
 " 2—"Rape, Its Uses and How to Grow It"  
 " 3—"How to Grow the Best Onions"  
 " 4—"How to Grow Mushrooms"  
 " 5—"How to Grow Sweet Peas"  
 " 6—"Lawns: How to Build, Repair and Maintain"  
 " 7—"Flax, Its Advantages and How to Raise It"  
 (This last by a Minnesota authority)  
 Our large Illustrated Catalogue with cultural directions, free to all.

SELECTED, TESTED SEEDS FOR WESTERN CANADA  
 Write us and mention this paper  
**Steele, Briggs Seed Co.**  
**WINNIPEG.**



# THE MAIL BAG

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

### GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE

Editor, *Guide*.—In your issue of April 12 Mr. W. D. Moore says our present "party system is best." Now, with one proviso, he would be right. If these parties were giving us representative government we would not be wanting or needing a farmers' party. But where the nomination of the public servants is left to a party machine (such as we have had hitherto) or for some political boss, as it always is, the case in rural constituencies the (almost) aggregate outcome is misrepresentative, in spite of the system which is supposedly by, and for the people. To use Mr. Moore's own words, "one is struck at the lack of thought" that he cannot see how misrepresentative our party system is. It is Mr. Moore, I venture to think, who is "ignoring history." How can any honest person not "condemn a system" of favors to the few at the expense of the many? Doubtless if Mr. Moore will honestly look the system in the face of the history of both parties in Canada, and both parties in the United States, he will speedily come to stand for a popular, patriotic government in lieu of this "root and branch" misrepresentative system. If I understand the late Goldwin Smith's meaning, "he was willing to trust the evolution" from ignorant partisanship to intelligent future action. Forming a new party would be evolution. Standing shoulder to shoulder at the ballot box instead of splitting our votes would be evolution sense. Mr. Moore says "a new party would not materially differ from the present parties," and so on all through his letter. Well, if we adopted the same methods under the present parties, if we call our conventions and allow the same methods of selecting our candidates; if we allow ambition, selfishness and corrupt bribery; if we are not going to prohibit all improper methods of calling conventions and making proper selection of, and pledging our candidates, and making them accountable to the electors, then Mr. Moore is no doubt right. But then my intelligent readers are all tired of misrepresentative governments and are hungering for a popular Direct Legislation government. M.P.'s, who will be accountable not to the political bosses of the faction-machines, but to the majesty of all government—the people's rights and liberties. And if we are to speedily get this evolution to a Direct Legislation of popular government, we must bind ourselves together with a single purpose in all our needs and duties, be they political, social or educational, as we have done—to our credit—in our past economies. It is not to our credit to stay with such misrepresentative parties. We have been fooled by them far, far too long. It is time to select honorable, true men, who will not be accountable to the old parties. The bare idea of a few delegated party men being sent to a convention to nominate a candidate that the party bosses have already picked out before the people's will has been consulted—and in the selecting of candidates the people never have been consulted—and even the few delegates who attend have been delegated by the political bosses' local party clique. Honestly, Mr. Moore, do you think such "party system" best? Do you think

the system can be made representative without a new party? Then I say to you, after my fifty years study of politics and the history of politics in all countries, I am sure the party system of every country but Canada and the United States has given way to a system of numerous groups, and even on this continent the dual system is in its death throes of insurgency, because it is not responsible to the people, but to the machine that elected it and maintains it as long as it fulfills its promise by the aid of ignorant partisanship and a multitude of shiftless electors. The evolution of Goldwin Smith's ideal was by education. It must come by the people having absolute confidence in themselves through the overthrow of the dominance of the irresponsible machine and substituting the full force of the responsibility of the people in the administration of their own affairs.

We cannot at the same time have government by the people by the bosses

will determinedly enact the honest laws that will give us a square deal? A square deal party cannot possibly "be sectional." The marauding trusts and corporate interests have got control of legislation and therefore the great masses of the community are living—rather existing—under their tyranny of privileges, franchises and charters, granted by the existing "sectional" Grit and Tory legislation of misrepresentative acts of "boss-machine-system." Mr. Moore, you should be able to see that the party system we have is not responsible to the people. Our aim should be to destroy this which is not just to all the people.

F. KIRKHAM

Sault Ste. Marie.

### BELIEVES IN GUIDE AND COMPANY

Editor, *Guide*.—I should like to say a few words in behalf of your most valuable paper, *The Grain Growers' Guide*, and the altruistic nature of its work and the unselfish, inspiring and uplifting influence it has sent forward. It is, I believe, the only paper in Canada that dares to speak the truth and that is forming the right kind of public opinion and is the best disseminator of the right kind of news in the interest and work of educating the farming class. I consider it worth many times the price of the present subscription. I believe it to be the best asset the *Grain Growers* have today.

Just a few words for the *Grain Growers' Grain Co.* I must say it is the only company where a farmer is sure of getting the full measure of satisfaction when shipping his wheat. From personal experience I can say truthfully I have found them to make just and complete adjustments whenever errors and mistakes have been made. I have been shipping to the *Grain Growers' Grain Co.* ever since they were incorporated, and hold stock in the company and have always got the

best results from their handling of my grain and the very best treatment and courtesy from its management whenever I have had occasion to meet them in my business with them. Trusting that the *Grain Growers' Guide* and the *Grain Growers' Grain Co.* will continue to move things.

JOHNSON GRAHAM.

Beinfait, Sask.

### PERMANENCY OF OFFICE

Editor, *Guide*.—There is an idea growing in the minds of quite a few of the people that when a man serves the people one year or one term, as the case may be, as an officer he then should not be re-elected to that office, but there should be a new man elected in his place so that all may have a chance to the office; an idea that I think is wrong in our association, for if we want our work or endeavors to succeed and keep our association progressing and getting stronger and able to do more for us we must keep our best men to the front, those that are the best qualified for the position, and when a man has intelligently and rightly filled an office for one term he is better prepared to fill it for the second for he has the experience of one term to start with;

W. E. KEEFER.

Ashville, Manitoba.

### TAXING LAND VALUES

Editor, *Guide*.—During my travel through the province of Manitoba I have had an opportunity to discuss Henry George's single tax theory with a great many farmers. The sentiment is generally in favor of the idea of taxing land values, but I frequently meet with objection that the man whose land is mortgaged would be worse off under the single tax than under our present system. The contention is that the man who is working the land will have to pay all the taxes whereas the owner of the mortgage will escape. Those who make this objection apparently do not realize that the man who works the land has to pay the taxes at the present time, and that he pays more taxes now than he would have to do under the single tax system. Under that system all taxes upon food, clothing, fuel, implements, etc., which fall so heavily on the farmers, whether their land is mortgaged or not, would be abolished. The necessary revenue would be raised by a direct tax levied upon the land according to its unimproved value. By this process all the indirect taxes which increase the price of the articles which the farmers have to buy would be destroyed; they would be able to purchase clothing, implements, etc., cheaper on that account, therefore there would not be such pressing need for them to mortgage their land in order to obtain capital to work it with. The direct tax upon the value of land would fall lightly upon the farmers because the unimproved value of their land is very low when compared with the value of land in towns and cities. On the face of this it is evident that the farmer whose land is mortgaged would, under the single tax system, have to pay less taxes than he does now and consequently would be able to discharge the mortgage more quickly.

F. J. DIXON.

Minitonas, Man.

### THE ANNEXATION PERIL

Editor, *Guide*.—Re reciprocity, more in particular the old annexation war horse that has been trotted out to frighten the timid and the weak into believing that somehow, should it pass, the U.S. would come up here and eat them all up, boots and all. What are the facts? Some time ago the people of Cuba were under bondage to the Spaniards. The U.S., believing in a square deal as between man and man, intervened and routed the Spaniards out at a cost of millions in money and a sacrifice of countless lives of its soldiery. It whipped Spain as she deserved, to a frazzle, then after sanctifying the pest spots like Hayana, making ever after impossible the scourge of yellow fever, what did she do? Demand that Cuba be annexed to the U.S.? Nothing of the kind. As soon as she was sure that conditions were ripe for self-government she quietly withdrew her military occupation and left a most thankful people in entire possession and control of their own. The same policy has been planned

## Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and has devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery" would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 post paid.

BOOK DEPT. . . . GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

of any party. The people must do their political work, or sure thing the commercialized bosses will rule the country, and we must do it very differently than the present parties make their selections or else it will be as Mr. Moore says, "not materially differ from the present parties." All we farmers ask you is equal opportunity to every person, and favors to none. Our platform is the Square Deal. I admit "it would be sectional" if some hot farmers joined the new party, but Mr. Moore has no right to say "it would be selfish, incohesive and unserviceable." It is only parties that stand for privilege to the few at the expense of the masses that his adjectives apply to, but every honest man should join a Square Deal party, because amongst "a nest of traitors" it takes men of ability to run such a party. Leaders who can keep the marauding trusts under control and dare to end the worst party system of legalized thieving in both Canada and the United States that the whole political history of the world has ever exhibited. Where is this marauding of the public treasury and the exploiting of the producer and consumer going to end if we do not get a new party that

as regards the Philippine Islands with the promise of quitting when the inhabitants can successfully govern themselves. Rather strange if so thirsty to add to her domains the U. S. did not proclaim annexation? Nothing to stop her in either place. The truth is she was bent in this on doing a kindly act that, from now to eternity, will redound everlastingly to her credit. But coming closer home you would think she would at least want her house in order before coming to annex Canada. Yet you will find that only recently she refused to annex two of her own territories into statehood. No, Mr. Peanut Party Politics, the U. S. don't want to gobble up Canada. Rather centre your fear on the danger of the Yellow Peril. Look out that China and Japan don't start a trillion or more souls on to British Columbia and like the locust sweep down and destroy you in a night.

H. M. THOMPSON.

Daphin, Man.

**RAILWAY BADLY NEEDED**

Editor, Guide.—It is very gratifying to see the stand taken by The Guide on behalf of reciprocity, and if the farmers will throw aside partyism at the present time, they will undoubtedly get the half loaf which is better than no bread. Millionaire Sifton, Mr. McGrath and Mr. Geo. E. Foster to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Sifton has climbed up to his present position on the backs of the farmers of this country and like a good many more has become rich at their expense, and if his ambition towards the premiership and a title to his name could be had by supporting the reciprocity agreement I think he would be found supporting it at the present time. As for Mr. McGrath, I think it would be more in the line of his duty to spend his time on the floor of the House of Commons trying with the aid of Parliament to force the C. P. R. to build the Lethbridge-Weyburn road for which they have held the charter, but will not build, although there are hundreds of Mr. McGrath's constituents living or being slowly starved out on their homesteads waiting for the road to be built, and I can assure him we view his attitude with grave doubt as to his sincerity in the matter, and I may also say that if he is sincere in regard to the reciprocity question, why not resign his seat now, seeing his constituents are to a man in favor of it. We are certainly not asking a high tariff in our behalf to make us loyal, and I venture to say that all this patriotic talk of the manufacturing interests will disappear like a mist before the noonday sun if Mr. Fielding or Sir Wilfrid Laurier were to give way to the request of the organized farmers and give a preference to Great Britain of 50 per cent. I trust that when Mr. McGrath is on his trip to the coronation, he will study the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, as the farmers in his constituency have made up their minds to support Direct Legislation. In conclusion let me advise that the farmers stand by reciprocity, also operation of the Hudson's Bay Road by a board of farmers appointed by the farmers of the Western Provinces, as this will be the only means of our wheat reaching the British market unhampered by the elevator companies. Mr. Partridge's stand at the present time is worthy of the commendation of every farmer, and if they will support their own company in the sale of their grain as well as in subscribing for the capital stock of the company, they will be looking after their interests in a business way, until we get Direct Legislation to control our members of Parliament.

JOHN B. ALLAN.

Lethbridge, Alta.

**WHAT OUR FUTURE MAY BE**

Editor, Guide.—Reciprocity is now the topic of the day. The people of Western Canada have loudly declared that nothing will satisfy them short of the following action by the Canadian Parliament during the present session.

- 1st. Ratification of the reciprocity agreement now before the Parliament.
- 2nd. Complete abolition of duties upon agricultural machinery and implements.
- 3rd. Increase in the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff.

And now let us see what chances we have to get satisfaction. I may be a pessimist but I think it is very improbable that our partners of the East, I mean the manufacturers and retail merchants, the railroad combines, the flour mills and all other corporations will let the matter go the way the people of the West want it

without putting up a tremendous fight with all the tenacity of their rabidness and all the strength of their millions and of their organizations. A country is always a firm. Did you ever see a company of two men where one of the two partners always tries to cheat and defraud the other party? If you did you can have a pretty clear idea of the actual situation. By virtue of the act of 1870 the Eastern Provinces and Western Canada have been bound together by a kind of partnership under the firm "Dominion of Canada." The eastern provinces are fond of saying, and try pretty hard to make other people believe that the East is building the West. It may be true and it is certainly true to a certain extent, that in the first stage of colonization the eastern provinces have given the West the first impulse. But it is a long time now since we have fully repaid them for that, and with pretty fair interest, I dare say. In fact, I affirm that it is Western Canada that is now building the eastern provinces. What need for us to spend the best of our work to fatten the selfish financiers, the rapacious corporations of Eastern Canada? In two years we can put up a government owned Hudson's Bay Railroad. We have few manufacturers in the West, but we can have free trade with the States, with England, with France, with Germany. All the countries need our wheat and our beef. We have in the West politicians just as clever as in the East. We can hold a colony of our own, the richest grain growing and cattle raising country. We can get the benefit of free trade with the half of the world, and if our neighbors, the people of the East, really think that a high tariff is any good to them, we can give them the satisfaction of taxing 100 per cent. on all their products. If this separation is to come it would be the best thing ever happened to the West. Let us invite all the free traders and all the honest farmers of the East to live with us in our Western country. We will make it the standard in the world.

**MAURICE CONSTANTINE**

St. Claude, Man.

[Note.—If the Western people will see that their representatives really represent them the West will get its due. We must not be faint-hearted in the fight. The Eastern people are not against the West by any means. It is only the selfish interests.—Ed.]

**HUDSON'S BAY ROAD**

Editor, Guide.—If we in the West ever had the government at Ottawa in a tight place, it is now. This is the greatest opportunity we may have in twenty years to demand the immediate government building and government operation of the 410 miles of the Hudson's Bay Railway now unfinished. Let us make this an unqualified condition and force the government to make appropriation at the present session to finish the road in one operation, not to consume more than two years. By this time the people's road may be fully organized ready to operate the line. Already two years time has been spent in surveys, whereas the C. P. R. was completed in only five years.

LAWRENCE GALT.

Saskatoon, Sask.

**CRITICIZES MR. PARTRIDGE**

Editor, Guide.—I desire to take exception to Mr. Partridge's letter on Co-operative elevators. First, I think he hardly knows the ideals he is hoping and working for or I might say just how he is going to bring about a better system. I desire to tell him that the only way is by united action. I must say, also, that the commissioners' findings were good and I consider the legislative measure would be hard to beat. I have no love for either of the old parties. I am a Socialist first, last and all the time, and national cooperation is Socialism. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Yes, stay with the game, we have them on the run, but we must keep up the charge and take their forts and hold them after capture. As to pledging candidates, no, it is all rot. Act like men and choose men who have our principles at heart. We have plenty such stuff in our ranks, men that can make the average member ashamed of himself. I have fought in this army now 37 years and see victory in sight. Hold the fort, workers, and unite. Do not let trifles hinder you but pull together is my only wish.

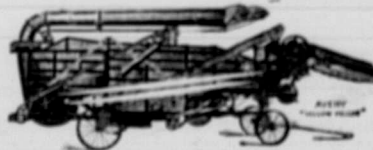
B. F. WOODFRED.

Ituna, Sask.

**Ask the Man Who Owns**



AN AVERY UNDERMOUNTED ENGINE



Or a YELLOW FELLOW SEPARATOR

**TESTIMONIAL**

Netherhill, Sask., Nov. 21st, 1910.

Haug Bros. & Nellerhoe Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—The 30 H.P. "Alberta Special" Avery Engine you sold to me has been very satisfactory to date. It is capable of pulling ten plows, fourteen inch breaker bottoms, in the heavy land of this Eagle Lake District, on the high speed gear, which, however, is too fast for good work. It does fine work with ten on the low gear. Yours truly, (Sgd.) D. J. MacDonald.

It will pay you to get full particulars before placing your order

**Haug Bros. & Nellerhoe Co. Ltd.**

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA



As It Looked Before the Storm

**HAIL INSURANCE**

IF YOU WANT THE BEST HAIL INSURANCE OBTAINABLE YOU WILL INSURE IN THE

**HUDSON BAY INSURANCE COMPANY**

**\$70,000** Deposited for Protection of Policyholders with Federal and Provincial Govts. **\$70,000**

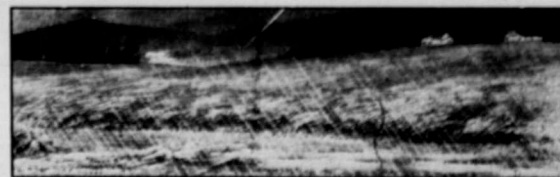
Our Policy is a Definite Contract. Satisfaction from Beginning to End. THE ONLY Company Licensed by the Dominion to do HAIL INSURANCE

Prompt Adjustments "He settled on the spot for \$1,070.40." Speedy Settlement —Holmgreen Bros., Hanley, Sask.

Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations should correspond with us so that they may be able to fully inform the members regarding the important matter of Hail Insurance.

**THE ANDERSON & SHEPPARD CO., LTD.**

General Agents . . . . . MOOSE JAW, SASK.



The Same Field a Few Minutes Later

When writing to Advertisers Please mention The Guide





education and arrangements were made for us to secure our supply cooperatively. Estimates were submitted for our help that is to be. We are gradually getting larger. Official circular No. 1 is a good one, especially that part devoted to organization. We think the suggestion of a paper on this subject is a good one, not to be confused with the paper on our progress and to discuss it in a separate meeting. We thought some. A suggestion was made to meet on set well of all over the province. This would enable us to put our special business into the central office to put our special business into the hands of a few. We should meet in a large hall instead of a small one. We should meet in a large hall instead of a small one. We should meet in a large hall instead of a small one.

**RECIPROcity APPROVED**  
At the last regular meeting of Okotoks Union, held on March 4, a resolution strongly endorsing the reciprocity agreement was adopted and a copy of same was sent to the Hon. W. S. Henry, Minister of Finance. We also had an additional resolution in the shape of a speech from T. L. Johnson, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Calgary, on the subject of the reciprocity agreement. The meeting was one of the best ever held here and as a result fifteen applications for membership in the Grain Growers' Grain Company were made and four were accepted. The meeting was held in the evening and a good many people were present. This is a good sign for a business man in 1911, and you will hear of this from Okotoks Union.  
E. E. SANDERS, Sec'y.  
Okotoks, Alta.

**ENDORSED RECIPROcity**  
Fertile Plains Union is composed of farmers who live in the region south of Bow Island. It was organized on January 1st with eighteen members, and at date, March 4, has a membership of forty-eight, a gain of thirty members in two months. During the term we have met according to our constitution ten times, during which we estimate that we have effected a saving of a few hundred dollars. We have been meeting regularly twice each month and we are all very glad according to our situation. Our meeting on March 4 was quite an enthusiastic one and we had an increase of membership by about ten. We agree to purchase household with which to treat our soil grain and potatoes. We were held up last year for this to the tune of \$1 cents per lb., and we now expect to get in this year for less than a third of that cost. We are arranging to make war on the grasshoppers and are looking up the stephens beetle. The officers were instructed to communicate with the minister of agriculture, urging upon him the favorable consideration of the petition sent him from Bow Island re the location of a demonstration farm near that place. The secretary was instructed to wire the Hon. W. S. Henry of the union's approval of the reciprocity agreement.  
W. S. HENRY, Sec'y.  
Bow Island, Alta.

**CADAGAN ORGANIZED**  
A public meeting of the residents in the vicinity of Cadagan was held on March 22, when Guy W. Johnson, of Prentiss, was present to explain the objects and workings of the U. F. A. Mr. Johnson gave a lengthy address on the benefits to be derived by the farmers uniting together for their own interests, and the result was that twenty-two members joined the union, the following officers being elected: President, J. Hansman; vice-president, R. A. Mackay; secretary-treasurer, R. C. George; directors, F. Prosdger, H. Ridel, A. Fowers, J. McCarty, N. C. Christenson, F. B. Sheperdy.  
R. C. GEORGE, Sec'y.  
Cadagan, Alta.

**NATIONAL, NOT PARTISAN**  
At the last regular meeting of Bow Union it was suggested that local unions in each and every local improvement district or municipality organize in such a way that there is an opening for another local in the district that they are in formed, and after all the unions possible are formed in the district that the members then take it upon themselves to canvass every man not a member and if possible secure him as such. We think that by thus having a definite allotment of territory to each union we would be getting the organization work done to some kind of system. Each union could appoint two or more men and they could form a district committee to arrange the work. This committee would also be useful in many other ways, such as arranging joint meetings and ordering supplies. The following resolution was also adopted: "Resolved, that we, the members of Bow Union No. 63, look upon the reciprocity agreement now before parliament as a national and not as a partisan issue, therefore we, Conservatives and Liberals alike, write and urge our representative, C. A. McGrath, to vote for this agreement as we believe it will be of immense benefit to us and therefore to Canada. We also request him to use his influence to have agricultural implements placed upon the free list and to increase the British preference to at least 50 per cent.  
L. B. HART, Sec'y.  
Carbon, Alta.

**PROGRESSING RAPIDLY**  
At the last meeting of Bowell Union forty-one members were in attendance. Crop conditions in this district are excellent. Everything is running along nice and smoothly in our union and our meetings are well attended. Two new names were added to our membership roll, which now totals 58.  
L. M. MANSFIELD, Sec'y.  
Bowell, Alta.

**CO-OPERATIVE MATTERS**  
At the last regular meeting of Olds Union the members unanimously endorsed the action of the secretary in having telegraphed to Ottawa a resolution of acceptance by Olds branch of the union the government is taking on the question of reciprocity with the United States. Ten new members joined the union, which now gives Olds branch a membership of eighty-five.  
JOS. STAUFFER, Sec'y.  
Olds, Alta.

**PREPARING A DEBATE**  
At the second meeting of Verdant Valley Union we received eight new members, making a total of twenty-four to date. We are arranging for a special meeting at which there is to be a general

**NOT TOO LATE TO ORDER MCKENZIE'S SEEDS**  
**GRASS, CLOVER, RAPE, FODDER CORN, GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS**

Our Brandon House  
Established 1910



when ordered from us at Brandon or Calgary, eliminates any possible delay. Located right in the heart of the agricultural district, with our new and largely increased facilities, we can supply you with the CHOICEST and BEST SEEDS promptly.

**True Seed ALFALFA Genuine Stock**

The greatest Agricultural success of the future depends upon Alfalfa. The discovery that Alfalfa will grow in almost every section of the Canadian West, regardless of the Climate, has spread its general use with amazing rapidity. Never in the history of our business have we received such a phenomenal demand for Alfalfa Seed.

It presents more uses, value and possibilities than any known crop. Results have demonstrated that Genuine Montana Grown and the True Turkestan Seed is the most reliable for the Canadian West.

	BRANDON	CALGARY
Bags, 25c each. Prices per 25 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.		
ALFALFA—Montana Grown	\$7.10	\$7.50
ALFALFA—Turkestan	\$7.25	\$7.50
Stock	7.00	7.50
	13.65	14.50
	27.00	28.25

Write for Our FREE BOOKLET on ALFALFA

**DWARF ESSEX RAPE**  
The great forage plant for cattle, hogs and sheep. It is easily grown, and concentrated. Will grow anywhere. It is very hardy, extremely prolific and quick grower. Unexcelled as fertilizer.  
1 lb. 16c, 4 lbs. 60c, post paid, 10 lbs. and more, 12c per lb., 25 lbs. and more, 9c per lb., 10 lbs. or over, purchaser pays freight.

**PEDIGREED SEED CORN**  
Prices per Bushel  
NORTHWESTERN BEST ..... Brandon Calgary \$2.50 \$2.50  
LONGFELLOW (Yellow) ..... 2.35 2.40  
NORTH DAKOTA (White) ..... 2.35 2.40  
COMPTON'S EARLY (Yellow) ..... 2.35 2.40  
EARLY S BOWEN CANADA ..... 2.35 2.40  
Deduct for per bushel on orders of 5 bushels or more

**QUICK SERVICE IS WHAT COUNTS AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR !!**

**McKENZIE'S HIGH-GRADE GRASSES, CLOVERS AND MILLETS**

Prices per 100 lbs.	Brandon	Calgary	Prices per 100 lbs.	Brandon	Calgary
TIMOTHY ..... Gold Standard	\$14.75	\$15.75	CLOVER ..... Alsike	\$2.25	\$2.50
TIMOTHY ..... Gilt Edge	13.75	14.75	MILLET ..... Hungarian	5.75	6.50
WESTERN RYE ..... Gold Standard	18.00	17.00	MILLET ..... German	5.75	6.50
WESTERN RYE ..... Gilt Edge	15.00	16.00	MILLET ..... Common	5.75	6.50
BROME ..... Gold Standard	14.00	15.00	MILLET ..... Hog	5.75	6.50
BROME ..... Gilt Edge	13.00	14.00	MILLET ..... Siberian	5.75	6.50
CLOVER ..... Common Red	23.00	24.00			

COTTON BAGS, 35c EACH

**BRANDON Man. A. E. McKENZIE CO. LTD. CALGARY Alta.**  
WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

debate, the subject under discussion to be, "Resolved, that the soil can be over-cultivated. The purpose of this debate is to get the different opinions of the members as to the best way to put in this year's crop."  
Verdant Valley, Alta.

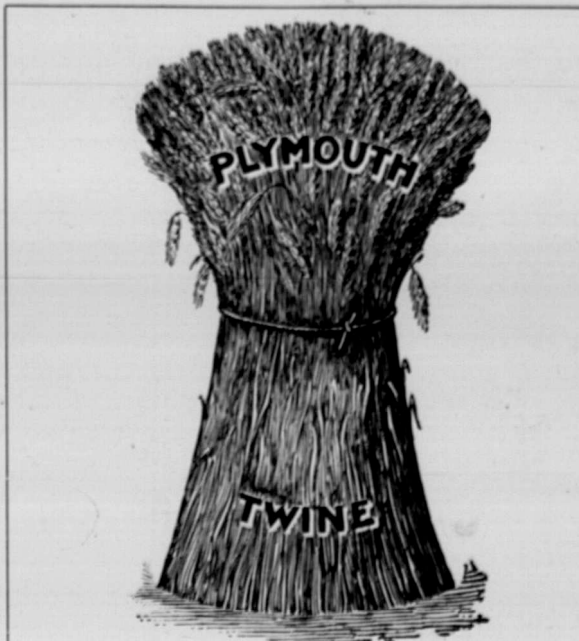
**RECIPROcity ENDORSED**  
The monthly meeting of Hill End Union was held in the De Winton hall, there being a good attendance of members. Jas. Speakman was present and delivered a very able address on the questions of the day. It was unanimously decided to endorse the tariff resolutions presented to the government and parliament by the farmers' delegation in Ottawa, and recognizing that the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States is an important step towards carrying out these resolutions it was urged that parliament should ratify the agreement. The secretary received instructions to order a supply of Direct Legislation pamphlets. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Speakman for his able address.  
Hill End, Alta. GORDON W. HEALY, Sec'y.

**THE EXCEPTION**  
At the regular meeting of Leduc Union a resolution was passed requesting local dealers in potatoes to buy same according to quality, in like manner as grain is handled. A vote was taken on the reciprocity question and resulted adversely, all who voted doing so in the negative. A resolution was passed requesting the central executive to take up the question of excessive express rates on shipping hogs. One member shipped a sixty pound hog sixty-five miles and the charge was \$2.  
Leduc, Alta. C. E. A. SIMONIS, Sec'y.

**RECIPROcity ENDORSED**  
At the last regular meeting of Airdrie Union a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the reciprocity agreement and expressing the goodwill of the members towards its promoters.  
Airdrie, Alta. T. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

**MANY MATTERS CONSIDERED**  
At the last regular meeting of Tepee Lake Union the resolution of Strathmore Union on the hail insurance question was accepted and the secretary instructed to act on same. A committee of three to arrange for sports was appointed. They will report at a later date. The matter of shipping cream came in for considerable discussion and we expect to report further on this at a later date.  
Earlie, Alta. HARRY KING, Sec'y.

**GOOD SPEAKER WANTED**  
Kinrossdale Union now has a membership of seventy, eleven new members having been secured at the last regular meeting. By an unanimous vote the members have expressed themselves as in favor of the reciprocity agreement, and a resolution to that effect has been forwarded to our local member, also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We are badly in need of a speaker to explain just what the association has done, as we organized ourselves and we hope to be visited by one of the officers at an early date.  
Kinrossdale, Alta. F. O. FOX, Sec'y.



**W. G. McMAHON**  
Sales Agent - WINNIPEG, Man.

THE GUIDE "BREEDERS' DIRECTORY" IS GROWING. If you have stock for sale, try it; it costs little and the results are good.







1911, St. Antonio, \$2.50, St. Maximo, \$2.00, \$1.50, Meador, \$1.50, Tarrant, \$3.00, Tarrant, \$2.00, Tarrant, \$1.50, Tarrant, \$1.50, Waldron, \$2.00, Tarrant, \$1.50, Wapella, \$2.00, Washburn, \$2.00, Wapella, \$2.00, Wapella, \$2.00, Washburn, \$2.00, Tarrant, \$2.00.

NEWS BRIEFS

**Manor** is in favor of compulsory land taxation. Two cents per acre tax on all lands, with a maximum of ten cents per acre for complete loss. T. Chitt, secretary.

**Harvie**—Farmers have purchased controlled interest in Queen Lake Rubber Mills, and consequently differently situated as government elevators. We wish them every success.

**Life Membership Fund**—The operation of our life membership fund has cost to date \$144 all told.

**Valpurga** wants to build an elevator this year, going to double membership and try for life members.

**Wapella**—In sympathy, but there is too much money competition for an elevator to succeed.

**Wapella**—Going right ahead with stock sheet, over 20 shares already taken.

**Graham Hill** sends petition signed by 13 members asking for transfer to the new law. Many others are asking for this. We have nothing to do with the Grade management.

**Ingford** transfers their place of meeting to Calgary, has 20 shares proposed for co-operative elevator as calling for an organizer. Good!

**Wier Hill** is securing new members.

**Quinton** has 45 members for 1911, and wants the government to make six per cent the maximum rate of interest charged.

**Members**—Thank after the bottom. All members should wear them. It is worth something to know our members at a glance. They are also after our pamphlet. The Association is at the work of everyone should be able to run that as it shows our faults.

**Lackwood** got one life member last meeting and going to for more. Good, good! We wish they all would.

**Capelan** sends us new encouraging letter. Thank you.

**Paawegon** sends regular remittance. Good.

**Springdale** giving prompt attention to business.

**Pangman**—A new branch is getting into regular work. Wants a speaker. All right.

**Glasgow**, another new branch, gave prompt notice. Has 45 paid up members to date.

**Normanton**—A wide-awake branch. Wants farmers to secure whole grain trade. Why not? Who goes?

**Lizard Lake**, a new association, is in favor of reciprocity part, government ownership and operation of Hudson's Bay Railway and terminal elevator.

**Mac Hill** is increased at the attempt to remove the head tax from Chinese women and is on record in strongest terms in opposition to this measure. Their position is that the head tax should rather be doubled.

**Wapella**—Good movers, 25 paid up members. Taking stock in new elevator company to beat the head. Calling for organizer. Good. Wants to be one of the first 25.

**Dundas** is in a terminal over parliamentary procedure.

**Colony** getting organized with electoral franchise in subordination.

**Eyebrow** has organized a farmers' co-operative company. Their first coal venture caused a drop in cost of \$1.50 per ton. We wish them every success.

**Constitution**—If any association has not received our constitution with proposed amendments, kindly note this office.

**Nasathewan Co-operative Elevator Company** will most likely have a continuous line of new elevators on the C. N. R., Maryfield line to Moose Jaw.

**Glasgow** writes us that they want an elevator at their point immediately.

**Nasathewan** wants elevator without delay.

**Glasgow** held an interesting meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year.

**Charbridge** asks for every right for all. Entour the reciprocity agreement and ask that British goods should be allowed to enter Canada free.

**Mervin** wishes to go on organizing an elevator at their point at once.

**Hildesden** wishes to organize elevator at Dalzell siding.

**Langham** is to have a grand rally on June 23 this year and intend making it a day to be remembered in the history of Canada. This is good. We will help you as much as we can.

**To Secretaries**—When wishing any matter printed in The Guide kindly send same to this office in the first instance, as when sent to Winnipeg direct it has to be returned to Moose Jaw. Our post office address is Box 308.

**Goodwater** sends us a list of prospective shareholders in the new elevator company.

**North Battleford** is going strong on the bottom, have just sent us \$7.50 in payment of a few. We wish other associations would do the same.

**Augustine** sends us their quarterly report, also \$10 in list of membership fees. This is good. E. C. Field is the president and Geo. McDonald, secretary.

**Organization Work**—We are glad to report that E. Chan is doing good work in his line. He also tells us the Barling Association is thriving.

**Laird** is in favor of free trade with the United States in machinery.

**Zelma** says that one man ought to have one vote irrespective of the number of shares he buys. Right you are.

**Manor** wishes to have some of our literature printed in the Icelandic language. We will do what we can in this matter.

**North Tisdale** held a meeting on the 8th inst., when new officers were elected. A resolution was also passed endorsing the reciprocity agreement.

**Venn** (Hedgeford Branch G. G. A.) passed strong resolution endorsing the reciprocity agreement.

**Goodlands** also endorses the reciprocity part.

**Re Addresses**—Will secretaries please note to give us their post office address, also the name of their association when writing to the central office. This will obviate confusion and letters being wrongly addressed.

**Walter Branch** members are to do their best in the way of getting us life members this fall. This is splendid. We wish them luck.

**The New Company**—Please address all correspondence respecting the new elevator company to Chas. A. Dunning, provincial secretary, treasurer Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Palfrey Block, Moose Jaw.

TAKING OF LAND VALUES

The land, the ground on which we stand, he who owns the land, owns those who live on it and from it. This is the monopoly of all monopolies. For the land is the primal source of every acrecent of life. I would remind you that there is a vast difference in taxing land and taxing land values. By taxing land values, the land in the villages, towns and cities would bear the greater burden of taxation, and the agricultural land would have to pay a much smaller rate. The taxation of land values, especially in congested lots in cities, and in unimproved lands in the country will effect great changes, for it will force this class of property on to the market and will lower the price of land. Taxation of unimproved land according to its selling value will make it unprofitable to hold unimproved for its prospective value, and the more land there is in the market, the cheaper it will be. What a much better country this would be if all the unimproved land was accessible to the people. More homes, more schools, better roads, better towns and better national service. Think of the millions of unemployed people in the other countries, and even people in Ontario, that would gladly live and work on the land if they only had the opportunity. But you say: "Let these people look after themselves. I am not my brother's keeper." I would remind you of the words of the Master, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Is not that way of thinking, the most significant feature of the Lloyd George budget, and it is the beginning of a new order in the intention to increase the taxation of land values until it has absorbed its whole annual value. In other words, the final purpose of this movement is to nationalize the land, to take it out of the hands of the few, and make all the possessors of it pay the nation for the use of it.

Man should not be punished for the improvements which he puts on top of the land. The law is not far distant, in this and all countries, when the assessor will say when he visits you, "How much this earth (land) do you use to the benefit of all other men, and what is its value?" Under that state of affairs the municipalities, villages, towns and cities, will assess and collect their own taxes for the improvement of the country and the education of the people. This will be home rule, and they in turn would support the provincial and Federal governments. With this great change there would be no need of tariffs and it would ultimately bring international free trade, and free trade internationally would abolish armies and navies, except only for police purposes. This and this only, will bring about "Peace and good-will on earth towards men."

J. W. GRANT.

DREYER RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the Dreyer Grain Growers' Association held on Saturday, April 8, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "Whereas, this association being conscious of the many evils existing in the present system of municipal administration, and that the said system is not truly representative of the rate payers, we believe that our best interests would be served by the introduction of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Therefore, be it resolved, that we declare, through our councillor to the system of Direct Legislation and to do all in his power to get the said system entered in the statute books as a by-law that all future councillors shall be controlled by it."

H. R. EARL, Sec'y.

Kiaslay, Sask.

HENRY GEORGE, JR. IN CONGRESS

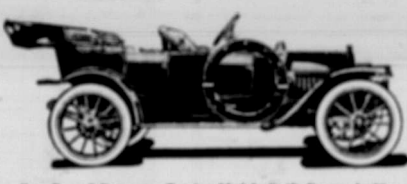
The American House of Representatives at Washington has had many shocks during the last year or two, but one of the greatest came in the reciprocity debate on April 18, when a member from New York city stood up and declared himself an absolute free trader. This was Henry George, Jr., the young economist, who has inherited not only the name, but much of the genius for economics of his distinguished father. Mr. George is interesting in connection with reciprocity for another reason. He is the man who, last November, defeated William S. Bennett, a regular Republican, who later opposed reciprocity and sought to upset the whole business by moving to secure the annexation of Canada.

"I look not only for the time when there shall be no tariff whatsoever to the north of us," said Mr. George, "but I look to see no tariff to the south of us, no tariff west of us; perfect freedom of trade throughout the world."

"I am here to ask for reduction of the tariff, be it ever so little at the start; I will work for that. But I hope that this is but the beginning. My feeling has been that once you raise the issue of the tariff the whole sham and swindle will come tumbling down. Though I am the only man in the House to declare himself a free trader, I believe that before a great while the great issue in this country will be protection or free trade. I would like to see that freedom of trade that will make it possible to sink our navy in the bottom of the sea and live under conditions of trade that will make unnecessary to consider the question of what the Japanese, Germans, or English will do to us; but it will be a question of getting protection at the lowest price."

RE FAIR DATES

In the April 19 issue of The Guide the dates of the Virden summer fair were announced as August 3 and 4, and of the Cartwright fair, July 20. This was a mistake. The dates of neither of the above, nor of the Gladstone fair, have been set as yet.



Ford-Dues, 5-Passenger Touring Model—Swift, Roomy, Inviting and Comfortable—\$1,500 as fitted.

WISE car buyers look to good car design to forestall trouble. "Everitt" design rigidly measures up to every demand of road service.

The sifted-out ideas of 100 experienced car dealers have gone into the "Everitt" to give endurance, low tire and gasoline cost, at first cost.

Moreover—"Tudhope Service" is an "Everitt" asset you should surely bear in mind—it protects you after you buy. So do the 2 Years' Guarantee and the extra tire (with Special Tudhope Equipment).

Get the Catalogue and a demonstration of "Everitt" Road Durability.

Tudhope Motor Co. Limited Orillia

TUDHOPE, ANDERSON & CO., LIMITED  
Regina Calgary Lethbridge Saskatoon Winnipeg  
TUDHOPE, ANDERSON & CO., 1235 Georgia St., Vancouver

WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY FARMER

ARE OUR ELECTRIC LIGHT OUTFITS

From \$65.00 up

You are entitled to all the conveniences of the city by ordering one of our Electric Farmhouse Lighting Outfits. Ask for estimate, etc. Our plans are guaranteed for 5 years. Absolutely the best in existence.

W. PETSCHER ELECTRIC COMPANY

410 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Acorn Quality GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEETS

Guaranteed Not to Rust

For building Garages, Barns and Outbuildings

Write for Booklet

CLARE & BROCKEST LTD. 246 Princess Street Winnipeg

Ship Your Live Stock

to a strictly commission firm, secure top prices and quick returns. Market report furnished on application.

RICE & WHALEY, C.P.R. Stock Yards, Winnipeg MAN.

When writing to advertisers mention The Guide

**HUDSON'S BAY TERMINALS**

George H. Green, of Winnipeg, has recently returned from a trip to the Hudson's Bay country and has decided views upon where the bay terminals of the proposed H. B. railway should be located. Mr. Green has cruised and prospected through the country lying to the west of the bay for several years. Speaking to a representative of The Guide, Mr. Green said: "There is only one right harbor on the west coast of Hudson's Bay, and that one is Nelson Harbor at the mouth of the Nelson River. This harbor is eight miles wide and fifteen miles long. The bed of the harbor is blue clay and the depth of the water ranges from twenty-six to fifty feet. The harbor has not been frozen over since white men first came into the country, 278 years ago. The shores are covered with a heavy growth of timber which shelters the harbor from all except north east winds and so long is the inlet that even these cause little disturbance."

"Some of the oldest settlers in the district told me that the sea has always been free of ice opposite the mouth of the river and that there is no reason why ships cannot enter the harbor at all seasons of the year. The land along the Nelson River is suitable for agriculture and thousands of families could find homes there. Also sufficient water power could be developed along the river to grind all the wheat in the country. The river is sheltered by forests for miles which shelter would greatly facilitate the running of trains on a track following the stream. There are only a few of the advantages of the harbor at Nelson."

"The disadvantages of Churchill as a terminal are many. I lived an entire year on the shores of this harbor and was enabled to see its condition at all seasons. It is impossible for vessels to enter this harbor during more than three months of the year. The Churchill River is very low in the fall of the year as it is fed by a comparatively small area. Thus the current in the harbor is not strong and ice forms by the latter part of November. After the ice forms it is hollow underneath when the tide is out. The returning tide brings in great quantities of float ice under the

body. This float ice is driven up through air holes and piles up fifteen and twenty feet high.

"The coasts are low and boulder strewn and the water along them is shallow. The winds drive the ice up on the shore in great packs which become anchored in the sand and rocks. These great packs must melt away as nothing will dislodge them. The shores are not clear of ice until the first of August. I made the trip by canoe from Churchill to Nelson, leaving the former port in July. For a hundred miles the shores was strewn with big hillocks of ice, but from there to Nelson there was not a sign of ice. The coasts were clear and had been for months."

"There is talk of using ice breakers in Churchill harbor. There is no ice breaker made, nor could one be made, that would stand any show against the barriers built up by the prevailing north-west winds. The country is open for sixty miles inland and thus the snow is allowed to drift into great heaps which would render it impracticable to keep the track open."

**ENDORSE RECIPROCTY**

The members of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, on April 20, endorsed the pending reciprocity pact by a vote of 44 to 13.

**STEEL BOUNTIES**

(By The Guide Special Correspondent) Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 21.

The big stockholders of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., some of whom sold their shares at 60 the day before the budget speech and bought them back at 56 the day after Mr. Fielding had announced that the bounties on wire rods would not be renewed, are making another effort to induce the government to continue their annual handout from the Dominion treasury. A provincial election is to be held in Nova Scotia this summer, and it has been represented to the government that the Liberal party in that province will be defeated unless the Federal government comes to their assistance and secures them the support of the iron and steel interests by renewing the bounties.

The matter was discussed in the Liberal caucus on Thursday morning, and the renewal of the bounties was strongly advocated by Wm. Harty, of Kingston, and J. R. Stratton, of Peterboro, both of whom are largely interested in manufacturing enterprises. The proposal was as strongly opposed by other Ontario members and the few Western Liberals who had returned from the Easter recess, but finally it was agreed to leave the matter to the government. The agreement which has been made is one which appeals to the government, and from present indications it looks very much as if the bounty of 86 a ton on wire rods would be renewed. The bounty paid on wire rods in the fiscal year ending on March 31, 1910, amounted to \$538,812.30.



**THE DOMINION PIANO**

This "Old Reliable" Piano Will Save You From \$50 to \$100

FOR over forty years we have been manufacturing "Dominion" Pianos and Organs. The very best proof we can furnish you regarding their superior construction, permanency of tonal richness and moderate price is the fact that over 80,000 people all over the world, some of them your neighbors, have put our instruments to the test, and have voluntarily testified that they have no equal in these essential features. Read Dr. Bentley's remarkable testimonial—then act.

This is the Kind of Piano to Own

"Frequently you see a cheap 'Imitation' Piano. It is a cheap imitation, and will certainly prove, with a fulsome and depth of tone equal to a baby grand, and an accompanying tone, more or less resembling a tin can. The price is usually \$50 to \$100. Read Dr. Bentley's testimonial, and you will see that the piano is worth the money. It is made by G. H. Rife, 362 8th Street, Boston, Mass."

Dominion Organ and Piano Co., Ltd.  
Manufacturers of Pianos, BOWMARVILLE, ONTARIO  
Organs and Player-Pianos  
GEO. H. RIFE, Western Wholesale Agent,  
362 8th Street, Boston, Mass.

**The Way to Get Your "Dominion"**

If there is no "Dominion" agent in your locality, we will ship you the same style piano as Dr. Bentley purchased on payment of a small deposit, and we will arrange terms to suit your convenience. Or you can select any other style of Piano, Organ or Player-Piano from our Catalogue that may appeal to you. Please send Today for our handsome FREE Catalogue, sent post-paid anywhere.

**TO THE WIFE:—**  
Makes your Baking Skill  
Seem Better Still

**PURITY FLOUR**

The housewife who uses Purity Flour knows it makes

**MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD**

Do you know that?—or are you leaving it to your neighbor only to get the advantages this Famous Flour gives to those who use it.

**TO THE HUSBAND:—**  
Consign your wheat to our Grain Department. Highest Cash Prices Paid.

**WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**DO IT ALL**  
WITH THE  
**Modern Farm Horse**

You can take a Hart-Parr Gas Tractor and do more and better plowing, seeding, harvesting and hauling with it than with all the teams you can profitably employ. Its deeper plowing, more thorough harrowing and even seeding assure an increased yield, and its enormous capacity enables you to get through each season's work ten days to two weeks earlier than is possible with horses.

It is especially adapted to the cultivation of summer fallow, also discing and seeding, because its drivers are supplied with a wave form of lug which enables it to travel easily over plowed ground without injurious packing of the soil; it can be used on almost any ground where horses can work.

Horses eat their heads off during the winter. Sell most of yours and buy a Tractor. Its a lot more economical in cost of keep and operation. Its daily "feed" is low-grade kerosene, costing only 11 cents net in Winnipeg. When idle the expense stops.

It is a money maker and a money saver from the moment it arrives on the farm. We build three sizes, suitable for farms from a quarter section, up.

**CHEAPEST TO BUY  
CHEAPEST TO OPERATE**

Write us for catalog and full particulars.

**HART-PARR CO.**  
34 Main St., Portage la Prairie, Man. Or Saskatoon, Sask.

**"GALT" Steel Shingles**  
MEAN A  
**WATERTIGHT ROOF**  
ALSO  
EASILY APPLIED—ECONOMICAL—PROMPT SHIPMENTS  
Ask for Booklet—"SILENT SALESMAN"

MANUFACTURED BY  
**THE GALT ART METAL CO. LIMITED**  
WESTERN DISTRIBUTORS:  
**NOBBS & EASTMAN, 839 Henry Ave., WINNIPEG**

April 26, 1911

F

M  
By W  
To fix a  
it comes into  
matter. It  
milk varies  
day to day  
right with a  
The temper  
hot or cold  
of fat. But  
we kept an  
apparently  
of milk yield  
times varies  
influence the  
Channel lab  
percentage o  
is inherited  
by food.  
Individual  
cows actual  
others of a  
the case, a  
the milk of  
characteristi  
then be in a  
herd those  
the require  
the animal  
suffering fr  
would give  
percentage.  
the period  
movement  
lot of poor  
the total a  
another cow  
last drawn  
always poor  
there is a  
towards the  
glands, wh  
the solids  
but as the  
these solids  
first drawn  
to 2 per ce  
contain ab  
Some le  
than others  
quantity o  
percentage  
slightly also  
is cows natur  
of milk. A  
period a la  
which decr  
lasting oft  
food is an  
on any foo  
centage of  
a large qu  
cows fed on  
grains, pro  
but of a w  
The ten  
would also  
milk as the  
the more m  
that less f  
body heat.  
depends on  
glands and  
going to a  
I conclude,  
common re  
milk than  
are as foll  
chasing by  
milkers an  
milk.

The ten  
is always t  
or June.  
of sympathy  
the sheep  
early; the  
economy; t  
to keep th  
its own  
through re  
cratination  
cause they  
proper tim  
part upon  
vided for t  
just as earl  
being of ti  
are at hand  
in case a co  
they will  
cold, nor  
amount of  
April. An

# Farm Miscellany

## MILK STANDARD

By W. F. Vickery, Calgary  
To fix a standard for cow's milk as it comes into commerce is a most difficult matter. It is a well known fact that milk varies considerably in quality from day to day and even from morning to night with a sudden change of weather. The temperature being either extremely hot or cold, down will go the percentage of fat. But sometimes, when animals are kept under normal conditions and apparently no cause, the composition of milk yielded by individual cows sometimes varies. The breed would greatly influence the quality as cows like the Channel Island breed give a very high percentage of fat and as this qualification is inherited by them, it is little affected by food.

Individuality is another factor. Some cows actually give very rich milk and others of a poor quality. This being the case, every dairyman should test the milk of each cow and discover the characteristics of each animal; he would then be in a position to weed out from his herd those that were giving milk below the required standard. The health of the animal is very important as a cow suffering from advanced tuberculosis would give milk containing a low fat percentage. Again, another factor is the period of lactation, as at the commencement a large flush of milk is given but of poor quality, but toward the end the total solids increase greatly. Then another consideration is the first and last drawn milk. First drawn milk is always poor in fat, as, owing to distention there is an ever increasing pressure towards the sides of the milk secreting glands, which hinders the passage of the solids of milk into the reservoirs, but as the pressure is removed on milking these solids are able to pass down. The first drawn milk may contain from 1 to 4 per cent. fat, while the last would contain about 10 per cent.

Some breeds yield a larger quantity than others, but usually where a large quantity of milk is produced the fat percentage is not very high. Individuality also influences the quantity as some cows naturally yield a large quantity of milk. At the beginning of the lactation period a large quantity of milk is given, which decreases after a flush period, lasting often about four months. The food is an important factor as cows fed on any food which contains a high percentage of albuminoids would yield a large quantity of milk. Then, again, cows fed on watery foods such as brewers' grains, produce a large quantity of milk, but of a watery character.

The temperature of the cow barn would also largely affect the quantity of milk as the warmer the barn in moderation, the more milk produced, the reason being that less food is required to keep up the body heat. The amount of milk secreted depends on the size and activity of the glands and the size of the blood vessels going to and from the udder. Before I conclude, I should like to give some very common reasons for a cow giving less milk than she ordinarily should. These are as follows: Ill treatment, exertion, chasing by dogs, strange milkers, slow milkers and not stripping clean of the milk.

## SHEARING

The tendency on the part of farmers is always to shear sheep late, say in May or June. Some do this through reasons of sympathy for the sheep thinking that the sheep suffer from cold when shorn early; others do it through reasons of economy, thinking less grain is required to keep the sheep warm when it retains its own coat; still others shear late through reasons of carelessness or procrastination—in other words—just because they haven't done it early. The proper time to shear that can be done part upon the shelter that can be provided for the sheep, but it should be done just as early as is compatible with the well being of the sheep. Where warm barns are at hand into which sheep can be turned in case a cold snap comes, it is not believed they will suffer perceptibly from the cold, nor require a noticeably larger amount of feed, if they are shorn in April. And both observation and ex-

periment lead to the belief that sheep both eat and do better as soon as freed from their heavy coat, and also that wool production seems stimulated by the cooler weather and a heavier fleece results within the year than when the sheep are shorn in hot weather. Those of course who have no warm sheep barns will do better to wait until warm weather is surely here than to shear early and run the risk of losing some of the flock from pneumonia.

Many a farmer makes a big boast of how many sheep he can shear in an hour; but in many of these instances examination of the sheep shows them to be in sorry plight—excited to the last degree, panting, bloody, with here and there big patches of skin torn or cut out. Casting aside all humanitarian principles from the financial standpoint even it must be admitted that it does not pay to so frighten and abuse sheep. It often takes days for a sheep to calm down and when in such a highly nervous state some of the organs of her body are functioning properly and she is not getting the good of her feed, nor is she giving milk that is suitable for her lamb. Feverishness of the ewe often causes digestive disorders in the lamb and we have known many a good lamb to be half ruined through rough handling of the ewe at shearing time. When one gets in such a big hurry his shears glance this way and that and he often cuts the wool fibre an inch or two above where he wants to, making a second cut necessary. Wool buyers are looking for long, uniformly long fibres, and they are bound to buy at a discount those hacked up fleeces. It surely is a great deal better all round to handle the ewe carefully, not excite or injure her, and to go slowly enough so that each cut of the shears will be immediately effective. With experience, speed will come naturally anyway, but enforced speed cannot be anything else than disastrous.

It is noticed that a representative of a shearing machine firm claims that they make a comb that enables the user to clip

the fleece much more closely than formerly; to practically shave the sheep. Whether machine or hand shears are used, the writer does not believe it is desirable to clip so closely. The only instance where it might be so would be in case one were to dispose of each sheep at once. In that case he might profit by the added weight of that eighth or sixteenth of an inch; otherwise, if he keeps his sheep and shears them again, he will save nothing; he will simply get an eighth or a sixteenth of an inch of wool this year instead of next, for the annual wool growth remains practically fixed. Such extremely close shaving leaves the sheep too unprotected and constitutes too pronounced a change from the heavy fleece.

## WEED INSPECTOR'S SHORT COURSE

It has been announced that the second annual short course for municipal weed inspectors will be held at Manitoba Agricultural college, June 13 to 17. An interesting program, dealing with the more practical features of weed identification and extermination is being prepared, and special rates are being arranged for on the railways. At the short course last year, which was the first of the kind ever held in this country, the attendance was over 70. It is expected that a much larger number will avail themselves of the opportunities offered this year.

## FLOUR MILLING BENEFITS

Mr. Robert Meighen has declared that reciprocity will injure the flour milling industry. The following statement made in the House of Commons on April 11 by T. A. Low, member for South Renfrew, Ontario, and himself a flour miller, shows the inaccuracy of Mr. Meighen's statement:

"We have heard about the industries of this country being ruined. It is the same old story; it has the same old ring as it had in 1897. I have noted the singular absence from the remarks of hon. gentlemen opposite of the actual name of any industry that will be ruined by this arrangement. The only members who have made any attempt in this direction are the hon. member for North Toronto (Mr. Foster), and the hon. member for Brandon (Mr. Sifton). The hon. member for Brandon, speaking in the House the other day, said that the flour milling industry of this country would be ruined, that the

## METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fire-proof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

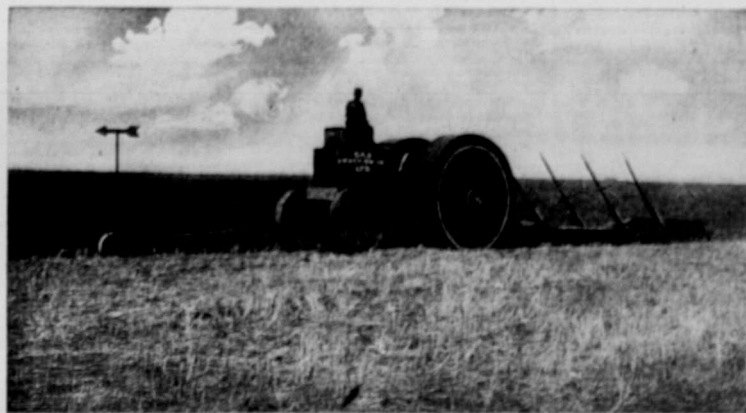
You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

**The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited**  
MANUFACTURERS  
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

Western Canada Factory:  
737 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG  
Agents wanted in some sections.

agreement would have a most disastrous effect upon that industry. The only thing I can say to my hon. friend is that I am slightly interested in a flour mill, and from my knowledge of the flour milling business, if there is one industry in this country that should be able to compete with the world it is that very industry. We have the best wheat, we have cheap railway facilities and we have cheap power. These things go to make it possible to compete with the world. Notwithstanding the disastrous effect my hon. friend from Brandon says it is going to have upon the flour milling trade of this country, in the early part of the year we contemplate increasing our flour milling business. We have a mill with a capacity of 250 barrels a day, and we propose this summer, notwithstanding the effect that this tariff will have upon it, increasing the capacity to 500 barrels. This is the best answer that I can give to my hon. friend from Brandon."

## Do you know the astounding offer we make?



## Here is our Proposition

READ IT OVER

Your signature to an order for a Gas Traction Engine is merely an expression of your willingness to give the machine a fair trial on your farm, for it is shipped to you absolutely on approval. You are not asked to pay one penny before testing the engine in your own field on your own farm—pay nothing until the machine has filled the guarantee in every respect. In other words the Gas Traction Engine is ours until it "makes good" for you on the guarantee under which it is sold.

Agents—The strongest, liveliest dealers in Western Canada are joining our agency force. If you come in that class we want to talk to you. Write to us for our dealer proposition.

### Gas Traction Company Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

## The Guarantee Under Which We Sell

### The Gas Traction Engine

positively insures the purchaser against the possibility of his being forced to take an engine which could not live up to the claims made for it. Our "Hold on Approval Policy" is in itself sufficient proof of the supremacy of the Gas Traction Engine.

Let us prove on your farm that  
**THE GAS TRACTION ENGINE**  
**MAKES GOOD**  
Send us this Coupon

Gas Traction Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
Please send me full details of your "Hold on Approval" plan. Also your Free Book of Gas Traction Engines.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Size of farm .....

G. O. O.





# Question Drawer Veterinary

This department of the Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that questions will be asked in the interest of the farmer of the West. Questions will be answered in this department. Write—Address on one side of the paper, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

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

who have experimented say that the best method is to use a surface sward that helps to conserve moisture, and these are two very desirable factors in farming. Both tend to give better crop returns.

### POTATO DIGGERS

**W. D. Alta.**—Referring to question asked by "A. B.," relative to potato diggers, will say as follows: I have had some experience with potato diggers. Any potato digger, except an elevator digger is not little use. I find that it pays well to get plenty of dirt on top of the potatoes while cultivating so as to protect them from frost before they are lifted on the hill. This necessitates a digger with a great deal of separating capacity, which necessitates a long elevator and the chisel must not have too short tines or the dirt will not fall through fast enough to make perfect separation. The elevator should also be wide so that it will not miss too many potatoes on the sides of the rows.

### SWOLLEN FORELEG

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all veterinarians throughout the West wish to ask will be answered free of charge in the Guide. The services of one of Wood's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Please explain by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of our dollar.

Subscriber, Glenora, Sask. Seven year old mare has swelling on rear foreleg coming out at knee and extending to pastern. Please advise treatment.

Ans.—Apply the following liniment: Castoroline, 1 dram; Vaseline, 8 drams.  
Mix well in a jar, leave on 48 hours and wash off grease well.

### CATTLE WITH WARRLES

Subscriber, Glenora, Sask. Seven year old mare has swelling on rear foreleg coming out at knee and extending to pastern. Please advise treatment.

Ans.—Apply the following liniment: Castoroline, 1 dram; Vaseline, 8 drams.  
Mix well in a jar, leave on 48 hours and wash off grease well.

### LUMP ON GELDING'S KNEE

E. W. M. Rapid City, Man.—Gelding, coming three years old, has a hard swelling on foreleg, near at knee and some matter. Would it do any harm to work him a little? He shows no lameness.

Ans.—Have the hole opened up and thoroughly scraped by a veterinarian. Keep it working the hole.

### LUMP ON BULL'S JAW

R. L. S. Grass Lake, Alta.—Bull has large lump on lower jaw. Please prescribe.

Ans.—If possible have the lump examined by a veterinarian, as the lump is probably caused by a decayed tooth which needs extracting.

### COLT WITH DISTEMPER

T. L. H. Kenos, Sask.—Year old colt has distemper. Please prescribe.

Ans.—Treat the nose on legs by washing with a solution of bicarbonate of sodium; use one thousand, once daily, and dust on iodoforn after washing. Give internally the following powders: Potassium iodide, 8 drams.  
Divide into twelve powders and give one in feed night and morning.

### MULE'S LEGS SWOLLEN

J. L. Mule has slight swelling on front leg between hoof and knee. Swelling is hard and appears as if muscles or tendons were knotted up. He walks on his toes whenever possible. Stretches out in stall at night and has difficulty getting in the morning. (2) Mare out log five or six years ago. The leg is swollen to about twice natural size. Is it possible to reduce swelling?

Ans.—(1) Apply to the swelling the following liniment: Castoroline, 1 dram; Vaseline, 8 drams.  
Mix well, rub in and leave on 48 hours; give well after washing off the liniment. (2) After six years it is useless to attempt treatment.

### COW WITH LUMP JAW

T. H. L. Gilbert Plains, Man.—Would the following medicine be of any use for a cow with lump jaw? The disease is not general throughout the system, but it is hardly safe to use it unless the carcass has been examined by a veterinarian inspector.

### STIFF FRONT FEET

T. E. Hanger, Sask.—Seven year old horse is stiff in his front feet. Can't hardly walk on hard ground. Please advise.

Ans.—Give the horse an eight dram ball of aloes on an empty stomach and keep the feet in warm linseed meal poultices for 48 hours. After the purgative has acted, give the following powders: Potassium iodide, 3 ounces.  
Divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

### COW WITH WARRLES

G. A. G. Wells, Sask.—Cow has lumps on back out of which may be squeezed worms. Please advise treatment.

Ans.—Open up lumps and squeeze out worms. Then inject a solution of creolin.

### HORSE WITH WEAK RACK

J. R. G.—Please prescribe for five year old gelding with a weak rack.

Ans.—Give the following: Liquor strychnine, 4 ounces; Tincture of iron, 4 ounces; Liquor arsenic hydrate, 4 ounces.  
Mix well and give one tablespoonful in feed night and morning.

### LAME MARE

T. J. Saskatchewan, Sask.—Please prescribe for a mare lame in front foot.

Ans.—Apply to the parts affected the following ointment, after thoroughly cleaning and washing out the foot with a solution of creolin: Oxide of zinc, 3 drams; Iodine phenol, 30 minims; Vaseline, 1 ounce.  
Apply once daily after washing as directed.

**BRANDING COLTS**  
Inquirer, Saskatchewan, wishes to know how to brand colts. Please be made get permission from the Provincial government. There is a penalty of \$200 for using an unregistered brand. The operation is simple because the animal is not a breeding stock or those and to him up. Have the iron a cherry red hot. Before applying the iron rub the spot to be branded with lard oil, or water will do. If this is done, a better job will result as the iron will draw the lard and drive it right in and all the hair and skin the iron need not be burned to cause pain. Some experience is needed to know how much heat is required to prevent the hair from growing and still not burn the skin. Cattle should not be branded in winter, their hides being a good deal thicker and tougher.

**CURE FOR MANGE**  
Answer to W. S. W.'s query regarding a cure for mange.  
Make a 2 to 3 per cent. solution of creolin, using warm soft water, and wash the horse thoroughly all over. Then dry and blanket him if the weather is cool, otherwise he may catch cold. Also wash all harness, blankets and blankets in the same solution. Wash the horse with a creolin rubbing foot with a solution made of lime and water and some crude carbolic acid. If this is not done the horse is liable to catch it again by coming in contact with these things.

**CURING PORK**  
G. E. B. Roser, Man.—In answer to a query regarding pork curing, I submit the following: Salt 100 lbs., saltpetre 5 pounds; black pepper, 1 pound; saltpetre, 1 pound; soft water, 1 gal.  
Mix thoroughly in a large tub and apply as soon as the meat is well cooled, rubbing it well in with the hand. Leave the meat lying for ten days and it will then be ready to hang up 4 or 5 days so that it will not spoil before curing is complete. The meat should not be left to freeze.

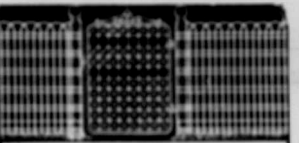
**DRIFTING FIELDS**  
Subscriber, Man.—A good way to prevent drifting holes, particularly among fallows that have been seeded, is to go with the wagon and rack to a last year's straw pile, get on a good load, and wear the drag lines to run on the field drive crossways of the wind, throwing out loads of straw which, on striking the ground, anchor and hold a great deal of the soil that would otherwise drift away.

**DISTINGUISHING SEX**  
Subscriber, Sask.—I have a goose or it may be a gander, I cannot tell which. I wish to get a mate for it and would be glad if you will tell me how I can tell whether it is a male or a female.  
Ans.—It is almost impossible to give you by letter any information that will enable you to decide positively whether you have a goose or a gander. The heads of the gander are covered with those of the goose, and there is a difference about the eyes of the goose that is found in the females of most poultry and fowls. If there is a goose raising living anywhere near you he could probably tell you immediately what sex the bird belongs to, just as you could tell if you were experienced in goose culture.

**MUSHROOM SPAWN**  
G. N. A. Man.—I am raising mushrooms and want to produce my own spawn. What process shall I follow to do so?  
Ans.—There are several kinds of spawn that may be produced, namely, those which are inoculated from spawn growing self, those started by means of spores, and those started by the tissue culture method. The bricks inoculated from virgin spawn found growing wild are the best for the average person to make, but do not always give as good results as spawn made by other of the other methods. The manufacture of spawn requires skill and care and favorable conditions.

**HARROWING THE CROP**  
Subscriber, Man.—Does harrowing injure the crop after it is up?  
Ans.—Harrowing is distinctly beneficial, provided the harrow used is not very heavy and is not equipped with very sharp teeth. It may appear injured for a day or two, but those

**EMIL GORDON**  
Contractor and Builder  
of Grain Elevators ::  
**SASKATOON, Sask.**



## Better, Cheaper, Stronger Than Wood

You can't put a better fence around your property than the Peerless Lawn Fence. It is neat and attractive—strongly and staunchly built. Made from heavy, No. 9 galvanized wire, well galvanized and coated with white enamel—will stand for years and cannot rust.

## Peerless Lawn Fence

is handsome enough for city property and is strong and cheap enough for the farm. It will keep cattle out and stand up under the heaviest snow drifts.  
Peerless gates are made with an electrically-welded, solid iron—last a lifetime and always look and work well.

We make a full line of poultry and farm fences and gates.  
Agents wanted. Write for particulars.  
**THE DANWELL WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.**  
Dept. 8, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

**BREED YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
475 BUREAU STREET WINNIPEG MANITOBA  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
SHIPPING TO US

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**  
  
is the remedy you can depend on. No other preparation has done so much for the horse and the horseman.  
Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars for thousands of owners during the past 40 years. It is the quick, sure, safe cure that never fails to give the best results even when all other treatment may prove a failure.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**  
cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swellings, Bony Growth, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and all Lameness.  
Kendall's Spavin Cure makes a complete and lasting cure because it cures the cause of the trouble.  
It leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

**Every Medicine Shelf**  
  
should have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure—the best liniment in the world for man and beast. No telling when you will need it. Get it now and you will have the right remedy when the emergency arises.  
\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. At all dealers. Ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.  
**Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.**  
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 50

**THE NUMBER OF GUIDE "WANT" ADS is growing every week.**  
Because they pay the advertiser.



## You can't argue with Mr. Pig

You know how dead-set a hog always is to get out of the field you put him in. You know how much time and bother it takes to replace broken rails and plug up breaks in the fence after you have turned your hogs into pasture. You know how obstinate swine are—how hard it is to keep them where you want them. But do you know there is a fence made especially to do that very thing—a fence that settles the argument with Mr. Pig.

### "Ideal" Fence keeps hogs where they are put

This Heavy, Hog Proof "Ideal" Woven Wire Fence has all the best of it with the pigs. Each "Ideal" lock grips the upright and cross wires in FIVE DIFFERENT PLACES—grips them so they simply CANNOT SLIP—and thus the hogs cannot mope the uprights sideways, nor the cross wires either up or down. The uprights are all of large gauge No. 9 wire—HARD (not soft) wire, heavily galvanized, and all in one piece. The strongest hog cannot make the fence yield. He has got to stay where he is put, when you fence with "Ideal." For it is

The Strongest, Staunchest Fence Made

"Ideal" Fence is as strong as it looks—no small or soft wires in it, made wholly from HARD STEEL, large gauge No. 9 wire, from top to bottom all the same. Drop us a card for neat folder and catalog. "Ideal" features and styles for every fence purpose. With it will come a sample "Ideal" lock. Don't buy fence till you see this. Address

Ideal Fence Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

## By-Products of the Farm

Continued from Page 3

ishes or lettuce. Celery seed needs moisture and time; it can be transplanted twice into a bit of spare ground and planted out as a second crop after early vegetables have been taken off.

As nothing is to be gained by leaving the ground to grow weeds, it is well for the amateur gardener to keep close watch and fill up with utility combined with beauty the waste places that are sure to come after the early season is over.

### HAIL INSURANCE

The losses sustained by the western farmers, due to destructive hail storms, yearly runs into thousands of dollars. Scarcely a year goes by that the crops in whole belts of country are not damaged to a greater or lesser degree by hail, while local losses are frequent. Hail storms are liable to strike any district in the country and in every instance the farmer is the loser unless he takes the precaution to insure his crop.

In these days of scientific farming the farmer can do much to protect himself against the forces that assail his crops. When periods of protracted drought occur, his crop may be safely carried over the dry season by his having farmed so as to conserve the moisture. Ways and means have been devised to check the ravages of insects such as grasshoppers, Hessian fly and cut worms. Smut and various other diseases that assail the crops may be checked by disinfecting seed and soil. All these forces of crop destruction and many others the scientific farmer may successfully overcome, but there is one force of destruction which he has no power to avert, and that is the hail storm. No matter how magnificent a field of wheat may be, should a hail storm strike it before the binder nothing can be done to save it and the loss depends entirely on the violence of the storm.

### Ravages of Hail

Scarcely a farmer of the west has not seen the result of the ravages of hail; if his own crop has not suffered his neighbor's has. When a fierce hail storm visits a district it does its work thoroughly and well, the flail of the lashing hail frequently does not leave a kernel on the straw, which is so broken and beaten into the earth that it cannot be gathered

even as feed. A farmer loses his crop from front and he has at least feed, smut, rust and even severe periods of drought frequently leave a large percentage of the crop for the farmer, but the fierce hail storm leaves nothing. Many instances are known where a heavy stand of grain has been literally swept before a storm of hail and after the force was spent the observer could not have told that a crop had once stood in the path of the storm.

Hail storms come at all periods of the summer, but the most destructive are those that strike the crops just before ripening, the straw being in a brittle state is easily flattened to earth and the grain threshed out. Many a farmer has seen his crop destroyed on the eve-

usually gets a rude awakening after it is too late.

The farmer who never has been hailed can insure his crop for almost its full value for a very small sum. By paying twenty cents an acre he may receive in case of a total loss at least five dollars an acre. For 160 acres, a full quarter section, it would cost but \$32 a year. Just fancy, for twenty bags of wheat, a farmer can protect a full quarter and should be suffer a total loss he would receive \$320 as promptly as if it were in the bank to his credit. Thirty-two dollars a year would scarcely be missed, while one total crop loss might set the farmer back five years.

Hail insurance is a big problem and many farmers in the west have been

were tampered with when it was unnecessary. After several changes in driven it was found all that was necessary was to "leave it alone," that all that was required was "machine sense" to drive a motor truck, the same as it takes "horse sense" to drive a team.

### GOOD BUTTER MAKING METHODS Mrs. Chas. Cocklin, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Firmer butter can be secured when churning a thick than a thin cream, hence we take a reasonably thick cream. We use a hand separator. It is the easiest, quickest and cleanest method of skimming milk. We can get more cream and butter by using the separator than from any of the old methods and with less labor.

We read the cream from each separation before mixing it with old cream. It takes us two days to gather enough cream to churn. We let the cream ripen for 24 hours, stirring it frequently. It takes from 15 to 30 minutes to churn at about 60 degrees F. The buttermilk is then drawn off, the butter washed in the churn with fresh cold water and salted at the rate of one ounce to the pound. We work the butter thoroughly until every bit of water is out of the butter except that which is thoroughly incorporated.

We let the butter stand in a cool place until it hardens, then print. We weigh each pound of butter separately to be sure that we have full weight. We prefer printing the butter to packing in tubs, as those who buy from us on the market see our names on the wrappers, and come back, knowing that they will get good butter and full weight.

## Direct Legislation: or The Initiation 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

of cutting; he has seen the product of a year's work swept before his eyes. Probably he has been making an up-hill fight for years and just when he thinks he has something he finds that he has nothing. Such a farmer may not have been visited by hail in the course of twenty years' farming but the storm comes just on the eve of his prosperity and sets him back almost to the starting point.

### The Alternative

The farmer who has been hailed out repeatedly could not be blamed for leaving his farm and going into some other business, that is, if there were no alternative, no source to which he could have turned for assistance and protection. Bad as hailing out is, the farmer can find a recompense, he can insure his crop and let the other fellow pay the losses sustained. Insurance nowadays has become a necessity in hundreds of ways and there is none more essential to the farmer than protection against hail. It is just as necessary for the farmer to insure his crop as the business man to insure his property against fire or other forces of destruction. Necessary as insuring is, however, it is frequently the case that a man will not protect himself or his property until he has sustained a loss—it is then that he sees the absolute necessity of insuring. It is not the farmer who has been once hailed out that requires persuasion to insure his crop, it is the farmer who never suffered loss from hail and thinks he is safe, that is averse to taking out an insurance policy to protect his crop, but sooner or later such a man

seeking for a successful system of insurance to protect themselves, but it does not pay to delay. The wise farmer will carry protection of some kind against hail and will be the gainer in the end.

### ADVANTAGES OF MOTOR TRUCKS

One of the chief points of advantage in the use of motor trucks is what may be termed, "expansibility." It may be used for doing the work of one team or four with proportionate cost, which is less than horses. It will stand for overloading and rushing in the busy season, it will compare favorably in the cost of operation, leaving out the figures that would surely have to apply to maintain and keep on hand constantly surplus horses, the expense of which is usually omitted when comparing the cost of horses against the motor truck. Two or three extra trips can be crowded in most any time if business requires it.

The installation of the truck is like the installing of every new system and new machine. At first things did not go as smoothly as they did later on, due largely to the fact that motor truck drivers were at that time inexperienced, except as they had had experience driving automobiles. The experience of the average automobile driver did not apply well to truck work. It had to be modified. The speed that he was used to with the automobile was impracticable with the truck. It became necessary to install a governor to regulate the speed and prevent racing of the truck. Many times carburetors and ignition apparatus



## Improved Singer No. 4 Block Machine

Made in Four Sizes

8 x 16 inch Machine, \$44.50.

Our Catalogue gives full particulars re this machine and three days' trial offer.

VINING MFG. CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.

## IF YOU ARE A FARMER

this letter will show you the way to make money in your leisure hours—and a means of keeping your little son will be on

Wm. Keltbly, of Superior, writes about

### "IDEAL" FACE DOWN CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

"Bought an Ideal when business was at low ebb—not enough to keep me busy. Very soon, I was rushed with Ideal work. This year, made and sold more material than two red brick yards as two cement competitors. Money comes in hand over fast."

You can do it too. Make concrete blocks for houses, barns, silos, foundations, fences, etc.—take contracts for Ideal Concrete Blocks in place of brick or stone. There's money in it.

Our book explains everything. Write for free copy.

IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LTD. Dept. J, LONDON, Ont.





Conducted by "ISOBEL."

## Rural School Gardens

Those who have had most experience in observing the results of school gardening are positive in their statements approving of the work as an educational factor of great value in our public schools. The individual garden, that is, a garden of his own for each child, rather than one common to them all where they all work together, is strongly recommended because it allows each child to perform each and every operation connected with the preparation, planting and care of the plants grown in that garden. This plan not only develops system but it gives a foundation of necessary knowledge of the work of preparing the soil, and planting has been properly done. It gives him at once a knowledge of the proper condition of the soil depth and date of planting and later on the manner of harvesting, preceded by the necessary care of the growing crop. Where all the pupils work in the same garden, either by turns or otherwise, the same personal interest and concern and responsibility are not developed. The pupil does not perform all the different steps of the work himself. The skill and ability resulting from the use of the various implements required in the cultivation of even a very small garden, is of value. The nature of the soil, the importance of fertilization (on all old land) and the conditions essential to germination can all be exemplified most clearly and understandingly in the school garden.

The idea of ownership and the right of ownership which come from the sole control of a garden induce the pupil to make his garden as good or better than his neighbor which is another term for industry. A respect for property rights is inculcated and observed, because each small owner will see that his plot right is properly respected and hence is developed in him a respect for the property right of his neighbor.

### The Style of Plant

The limited space possible for individual school gardens makes it necessary to select a plant of compact bush form or habit. Plants with broad leaves, tall growing and climbing plants are not so desirable as their opposites. Radish, lettuce, peas, beans, beets, tomatoes, etc., will do well to experiment with in the vegetable line. The radish, lettuce and even green peas, when developed sufficiently, may be eaten at lunch time with satisfaction while the roots that require cooking may be carried home to be cooked. A suitable rotation of crops could be suggested also.

In the flower garden part arrangement of the plants may be taught. The tall or growing varieties should be set across the centre of an oblong plot if surrounded by bare spaces or foot paths, and across the back of plot if no open space is behind.

In connection with the school garden the preparation of the soil can be made to impart a valuable lesson to the pupil, showing that the soil is the source of the plant food, supporting the plant and acting as a storehouse of moisture and air. The importance of cultivating to keep down the destructive growth of weeds that consume the nutrition of the desirable plant, at the same time fixing the soil so that it acts as a mulch in retaining moisture so absolutely necessary to success in plant growth. The thinning of the plants in the row so as to allow more food and space which gives much more perfectly shaped tubers and better nourished ones, resulting in finer flavor and consistency of those retained for use. The functions of roots, stems, leaves and flowers also of the seeds can be well brought out and exemplified in the school garden movement. It is now the time of year when this work should be taken up, and every rural school yard be made a thrifty, attractive, well-tended garden of flowers and vegetables which will rejoice

the eye of every on-looker, and be the avenue through which lessons of health, pleasure, knowledge and righteousness may be profitably presented to the youth of our rural school districts.

### DANCING FOR HEALTH

So far from being a taboored pastime, to be exercised most sparingly because of resulting injury to the moral and physical system, dancing is gaining in favor as a really beneficial exercise for the young of both sexes. Dr. Luther Halvey Gulick is out with a new book "The Healthful Art of Dancing," in which he evidently has viewed this subject from various angles after which he asserts that it is rapidly being introduced into the public schools in Chicago and elsewhere as a desirable part of education.

But we need not go to Chicago to find dancing taught in the public schools.

In Winnipeg the Playgrounds' Association, which takes charge of all the children who come daily to play on the



Mrs. JEAN BLEWETT

school grounds during the summer vacations under the supervision of appointed teachers, make a specialty of training these children in folk dancing of different countries.

The "receiving" classes of the regular day schools are also taught dancing. It is intended that the dance games for girls take the place of league games, however, the boys are trained with the girls. Dr. Gulick unhesitatingly classes dancing, if done out-doors, with mountain climbing, paddling, running, tennis and other athletic sports which are both vigorous and interesting. He lays stress upon the great moral benefit to be derived from classes of boys and girls together when properly conducted. It is claimed in the University of Chicago that dancing properly conducted at proper hours "has helped to solve one of their most difficult problems."

Like other natural activities dancing can be a powerful agent for moral and physical welfare or for evil, according as it is encouraged in the right way or discouraged and driven into bad company.

"Oh, ye men who prate of college,  
And of books as doors to hope,  
Go and gain the living knowledge,  
Where the toiling people grope,  
Like the plants in shadowy places,  
They are needing sun to bloom—  
They are hungering for life's graces,  
They are wanting light and room."  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

**MRS. JEAN BLEWETT**  
Mrs. Jean Blewett is the author of a book of "Heart Songs," two of which are given below.—She has also given us a great number of most attractive short stories.

### SHE JUST KEEPS HOUSE FOR ME

A Song

She is so winsome and so wise,  
She sways us at her will,  
And oft the question will arise,  
What mission does she fill?

And so I say with pride untold  
And love beyond degree,  
This woman with the heart of gold  
She just keeps house for me.

A full content dwells in her face,  
She's quite in love with life,  
And for a title wears with grace  
The sweet old-fashioned "wife."  
(Chorus)

What though I toil from morn till night,  
What though I weary grow,  
A spring of love and dear delight  
Doth ever softly flow.  
(Chorus)

Our children climb upon her knee  
And lie upon her breast,  
And ah! her mission seems to me  
The highest and the best.  
(Chorus)

### JEALOUS, SWEETHEART

A step on the walk she's waiting to hear—  
Waiting, waiting,  
There's a frown on her face—pouting 'tis clear,  
Ah! someone is late in coming, I fear,  
All lovers are very fickle, my dear,  
Waiting! Waiting!  
Only last week he was praising up Nell—  
Praising, praising,  
Saying her voice was clear as a bell,  
Thinking her fairer—and who is to tell  
All that he said as they walked through  
the dell?  
Praising! Praising!

Perhaps he is with her this summer night,  
Who knows? who knows?  
Perhaps he is holding her hand so white,  
Perhaps he is watching her eyes so bright,  
Perhaps he is wooing with all his might,  
Who knows? Who knows?

Perhaps he is saying "I love you best,"  
Who cares? Who cares?  
No need to carry a weight on one's breast;  
No need to worry and lose one's rest,  
Life is a comedy, love is a jest,  
Who cares? Who cares?

What if he has forgotten to keep  
Old ways, old ways?  
There's a path where the silver moonbeams  
creep,  
And the tangled flowers have fallen asleep,  
And the dew is heavy, the clover deep,  
Old ways! Old ways!

He's not coming to-night, no need to wait,  
"Ah, me! Ah, me!"  
Hark, the clock is chiming the hour of  
eight.

And once on a time he railed at the fate  
That kept him, if only a half hour, late,  
Ah, me! Ah, me!

But who comes here with a swinging  
stride?  
Ho, ho! Ho, ho!  
Turns she away in her pique and pride,  
Turns she away till he says, at her side,  
"There's but one for me in the world so  
wide,"  
Ho, ho! Ho, ho!

Now in the blossoms the beaded dew slips;  
Sweetheart! Sweetheart!  
Someone is kissing two tremulous lips  
And there lingers no sign of the past  
eclipse,  
Down in the clover a drowsy bee sips—  
Sweetheart! Sweetheart!

### MARRIED MANNERS

It might be inferred from observation of the average married couple's attitude toward that hall-mark of gentility, politeness, that the marriage ceremony had annulled or rather given license to dispense with the usual courtesies that commonly characterize intercourse between members of the sexes not so closely related.

If there is any relationship in life in which politeness is an imperative duty, it surely is in the relationship of marriage. It is the letting down the bars of courtesy between man and wife that leaves the field open to all kinds of

murders to flock in and gobble up the last flickering sentiments of civility, the loss of which converts the fair promise of wedlock into a desert of unfulfilling longings.

The pity is, the young couple cannot know the importance of fine manners toward each other as a factor in preserving a desirable reserve, that keeps at bay the hateful imp "familiarity," which "breeds contempt."

All too late realization comes, that the courage of civility, is a poor courage and far harder to sport than any other variety, being—harmful, therefore it flourishes as the proverbial green bay tree.

It is indeed singular that two people who really love each other, should ever take pleasure or satisfaction in trying to force an acknowledgement of faults upon the loved one. It may be the wife or it may be the husband who does this, but nothing so quickly discourages a sensitive soul, as to have the one best loved, dilate upon those faults that are in debate; and it is not the question of the faults themselves, but that the other should have the disposition to drive them home.

Can it be said that such measures ever cured any one of faults? This does not prohibit or diminish the need to point out faults, but no good can come from more than a mere mention of them. Everyone has little tricks of manner and speech that can be vastly improved by being brought to the owner's notice in the proper tone and spirit, small shortcomings that if "taken in the bad" merit only a hint.

Shun as you would the plague that "duty" specimen of mortality who from "a strong sense of duty" tells you what you ought to know; that candid friend, who would marry you so that you could be perpetually in receipt of his unflinching candor. As well might you try to stem or divert Niagara's torrent as his or her determination to improve you by dwelling upon your faults.

Little speculation is necessary to determine if marriage is a failure. It certainly is, in every case where the civilities and niceties of conduct between the parties to the contract are below the average standard.

That the home should be the reservoir into which is poured all the ill temper, irascibility and pride of "plain-speaking"—never leaking about the bush—straight to your face" quality of address is indeed sad.

"We have careful thoughts for the stranger  
And smiles for the sometime guest  
But off' for our own the bitter tone  
Yet we love our own the best."

### WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN ONTARIO

There seems to be a simultaneous movement among states and provinces to introduce a woman's suffrage bill in the various legislatures at the sessions just closing.

A report of the Ontario effort is just to hand. In fact, the most surprising feature of the whole debate was the serious manner in which the question was discussed by the leaders of the House.

### "Petitcoat Government"

Mr. Studholme began his speech by a reference to the importance of the woman's suffrage movement and the especial importance of the bill.

"Some of the members have asked me if I wanted to live under petitcoat government," said Mr. Studholme. "Well, as a child I lived under petitcoat government of the best mother that ever was. In England I lived under the petitcoat government of the best queen that ever was. I am still under petitcoat government of the best wife that ever was, and I have a good mother-in-law, too."

"They say women can't vote. That is an insult to Canadian women. With their splendid intelligence and magnificent education they are just as competent to vote as any man in the House."

"Nothing that can be done can stop the progress of women," shouted Mr. Studholme. "You might as well try to dam Niagara with an open slide. Why? Because women have come to the position where they demand this privilege, and they will get it."

### Looks to the Future

When Mr. Proudfoot rose to speak he was greeted with general Liberal applause. He said he did not expect favorable treatment from the government

April 26, 1911



## Have You a Piano?

Are you going to ACT, or are you going to keep on putting off your purchase from year to year? Does your home NEED a Piano? Would it not be a different home if it contained a GOOD Piano? Would your children not be the gainers thereby, socially and morally? Will you let us place before you personally a piano proposition unsurpassed in many ways, and in many respects unequalled by any piano-house in America? We manufacture THE MASON & RISCH and HENRY HERBERT PIANOS.

THE  
**Mason & Risch**  
Piano Co. Ltd.

Factory Branch, 356 Main Street  
WINNIPEG  
The Only Piano Store on Main Street

## Here's a Home Dye

That ANYONE Can Use.

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



**DYOLA**  
ONE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT!  
With DY-O-LA 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.

## PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR

## PHOTO SUPPLIES

CAMERAS, KODAKS,  
PLATES, FILMS,  
PAPERS, DEVELOPERS AND MOUNTS

Write for our Free Illustrated Catalogue and Finishing Price List

**STEELE MITCHELL LTD.**  
213 Rupert Avenue  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

to this particular bill, but expressed his firm belief that the day would soon come when such a bill would pass the legislature.

"I am not going to take up the time of the House defending the rights of women. I feel, as all the members of the House, I am sure, feel, that women are not looked down upon, but looked up to with reverence. It is just that reverence that causes many men to object to the idea of women mixing with men in our elections. Women voters in municipal elections can always be counted upon when any question of moral reform is before the electorate."

In R. J. McCormick, of East Lambton, the bill found a friend who was a friend in spite of the fact that he saw danger in it for himself.

"I'm afraid," said he, "that if this came up in Lambton my wife might take the convention and she would be here and me up yonder. We have to look after our own interests. Every living soul in my family are girls, and if I don't say a word on this bill they will want to know why, and I might find myself out of the house. I was wondering if that raise in our salaries had anything to do with this demand for a vote."

### Mr. MacKay's Views

Hon. A. G. MacKay pointed out that the bill was in such a form that it could not be passed, and therefore must be treated as a resolution. On that ground he would vote against it. From that he went on to speak in a general way in favor of women voting.

He resented the statement made that women could not enter politics, because they were bad. No man of a clear sense of duty could enter public life without being made better by so doing. In his opinion the granting of the franchise to women could not have anything but an ennobling influence. If the women in England had made nuisances of themselves, they had followed good advice in so doing, the advice of the late Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

It was not a fair argument to say that women did not want the vote because they did not all vote in municipal elections. That was rather a barren privilege. The experience of other countries showed that where women had the franchise they used it almost in as large numbers as the men. He had not heard of a country where the franchise had been once extended to women and withdrawn.

"I think they'll have it in the Old Land in the next two years," declared Mr. MacKay.

### Same Work, Same Pay

One result of granting women's franchise would be that women doing the same work as men would get the same pay, as they should. From a democratic point of view the arguments were all on the side of the women. They boasted of the laws being "broad based upon the people's will," and yet men claimed to be the whole people. Women were as much affected by legislation as men.

"The granting of full franchise and giving them the hall-mark of full citizenship," said Mr. MacKay, "will not induce our women to rock the cradle any less frequently or any less intelligently, but more frequently, more intelligently, and more confidently, because she will know that she holds in her right hand a weapon which will protect the future of her child."

Mr. MacKay said that it was a question for the women themselves to decide whether they could do the most good with or without the ballot. If they decided that they could do more with the ballot their request should be granted.

### Avoid Haste, Says Premier

Sir James Whitney refrained from a discussion of the general principle of the bill, but devoted himself chiefly to emphasizing the need of a voiding haste or recklessness in dealing with such questions. In the present discussion no evidence had been furnished that there was any general demand for such a change from the people of the province. Such changes, he thought, were the products of evolution. People thought that they were hastening them or murdering them, but they were mistaken. Such things came by the working out of laws which were God's laws. The whole thing was to form public opinion, and public opinion when formed would express itself.

The bill was declared lost on division.

In New Brunswick the women's suffrage bill was defeated by only a majority of three.

## It Is For You To Say



Try Blue Ribbon once. Then it is for you to say if you will use it after that. If you find that it is not superior to the tea you have been using you may take the packet back and your money will be refunded. But we know you will like it.

### THE INNOCENTS

To make perfect the heavens of mothers  
The little children die,  
For what care they for the praise of God  
Who have sung a lullaby!

The arms that have ached with nursing  
Would ache with their emptiness  
Were there no little children  
To fondle and caress.

And while the saints and angels  
Sing loud in adoring throngs,  
God hears the mothers and children  
Singing their crooning songs.  
—Peter McArthur in Ourselves.

### THE GRASSHOPPER'S MISTAKE

"Take care, there! I'm afraid you don't see where you are going. You'll get caught in that spider's web the next you know."

But he kept on jumping as carelessly as ever a grasshopper could, and never minded a word I said. Up he would go, without any thought as to how or where he would come down. There was a spider's web in the tall grass just before him.

"Take care," said I, "or you will get into trouble. Don't you see that spider's web?"

He winked at me saucily, and said: "You just attend to your books!" (for I was getting a lesson in geometry). "I guess I know how to keep out of a spider's web!"

The words were hardly out of his mouth when up he went again as heedlessly as ever. A shiver in the web and a bending of the grass told the story. One of his hind feet had caught, and with an awkward curve he had come around to hang with his head downward and his back to the web.

"There!" said I; "didn't I tell you?" But the grasshopper's pertness was not diminished. "There's only one foot caught," said he, "there are five feet yet. I'll show you. Just see here!" and he turned half-way over and gave a push with his free hind foot, but instead of pushing his other foot free, the one he pushed with was caught, and he was worse off than ever.

"There!" said I again. But he interrupted me, and said, in the midst of another convulsive struggle. "Wait a minute; I have four feet free yet."

But the only effect of his efforts was to get all his limbs entangled in the deceptive snare. And now was the spider's opportunity. Out he came from his hiding-place and ran backward and forward over the body of his victim, spinning each time a thread that made more fruitless the desperate struggles of the grasshopper. It was but the work of a moment, and every limb of the head-strong, silly grasshopper was bound fast, and a web had been spread so thick over his head that I could not see it at all.

That's a true story, children. I saw

with my own eyes. I did all the speaking, but the grasshopper and the spider did just what I have told you. I am older now than I was then; that was a great many years ago. Since then I have seen children as reckless and foolish as this grasshopper, and have seen their parents and teachers waste their advice, and to as little purpose as I did then.—Well-Spring.

### ONLY THE OLD PLAIN PEOPLE

My people are old plain people, the My simple and sweet and slow— Only the old plain people it is so sweet to know. Only the old plain people, Toilers of trust and gleam, Who sow in the open valleys And reap in the hills of dream.

My people have hearts for trusting, and they are the first and best, With hearts of the honest feeling for life in a stainless breast. Only the old plain people, With labor to do to live, And nothing but love to offer, And nothing but hope to give.

My people are old plain people who greet in a friendly way With a wave of the hand saluting, and a merry sung good-day. Only the old plain people, The strength of the world, its trust, Who are never ashamed of labor, That it humble them down in the dust.

Who are never ashamed of struggle and worry and grief and care. But toil with a something noble in tone and twang and air. Only the old plain people, My friends that I love to greet With a ripple of love's good-morning In a land that is all so sweet. —Bentztown Bard in Baltimore Sun.

Cold Meat—Relish.—Take any cold meat, cut into small bits and put a layer in baking dish. Then add a layer of sliced onions, one of tomatoes (canned

GIRL'S WHITE LAWN DRESS or blue dotted muslin dress, 7 is 8, postpaid 55c. Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.

## IT REQUIRES AN ALARM CLOCK

To attract the attention of some—there are others who hear a

## DOLLAR BILL DROP

If you are among the latter class and therefore capable of appreciating a proposition that will drop DOLLARS into your pocket while you sleep, get our information on shipping cream and eggs. We are waiting to send it to you.

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co. Ltd.  
"The Old Reliable"

BOX 1023 - - BRANDON, MAN.

A THEATRE AT HOME

COLUMBIA VICTOR EDISON



WE SELL ALL MAKES

Seven Days' Free Trial if desired

This Columbia is beautiful modern cabinet with latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown.

\$29 ONLY Pay \$5.00 down and \$4.00 Monthly

Norfolk, Suset, Mary Garden, Alice Newton, Caswell, Kubie, etc. sing and play exclusively for the Columbia.

Other Columbia Outfits \$25.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00, etc.

Victor Disc Gramophones, with 16 large selections, \$28.00, \$33.00, \$73.00 and upwards.

Edison Outfit with 12 records, \$19.00, \$23.75, \$32.50, \$43.25, \$54.00.

Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly.

Double Discs, 2 different selections, \$50, \$10 language. Imported British records now ready.

Gold Mounted Cylinder Records, two minutes, 35c; 4 minutes, 45c.

Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 2 minutes, 45c; 4 minutes, 65c.

Satisfaction guaranteed. We have second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines, 20,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

Write for interesting Graphophone History and Free Booklet, No. 31.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

Largest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and retail.

All makes of Phonographs for sale

295 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Quality Butter

That's the kind you make with Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.



Hand & Foot Levers with Roller Bearing

Maxwell's "Favorite" is used all over the world—in Denmark, the butter country of the world—in the United States, in spite of high tariffs and in every section of Canada.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARYS, ONT.

Western Representatives — JOHN A. McEWAN, 503 Union Bank Building WINNIPEG, MAN.

IF IT'S MADE OF RUBBER

WE HAVE IT. Write us and mention your wants.

Iadic Rubber Specialty Co. Box 1068. Montreal.

PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

or raw; then more meat, onions and tomatoes. Fill the dish in this order, season with salt and pepper, cristen with gravy or stock, place cracker crumblers top and bake one hour or make a crust for the top.

Hot Fomentation. For a hot water fomentation a much easier way than wringing cloths out of hot water is to fold the cloth to the required size, put it into a steamer and place over boiling water.

A SAD CASE

Dear Isabel—I am a bachelor. I set my heart on of dough in my bed to be sure and warm while it was rising and because I was away from home. The dough got very light and ran over the pan and over the side of the bed and filled one of my shoes full and also badly damaged by heat trousers. What will take the dough off?

P. S.—I always hang up my trousers and put my shoes away right but Jim Pool had them borrowed for a dance and left them on the floor. What would take off that dough?

Yours truly, BACHELOR CHARLIE. Millings, Sask, April 1st. [Note: A wife would take it off under the circumstances.]

MOTHER'S VERY OWN

I often think that what the average farmer's wife on the prairie needs is to occupy her mind with something outside her immediate surroundings.

She is possibly, indeed probably, from some town or city where conditions of life are altogether different. And to put her as she often is, three or four miles from the nearest woman neighbor (and that neighbor even then may be a woman of totally different ideas and inclinations, with whom she can have little in common) and more than likely close on twenty miles from the nearest town, and expect her to settle down without a murmur is hardly fair. She has the children of course, but although a mother's hands may, indeed must, be busy all the time when there are several little folk around, there are plenty of times when her thoughts at least are absolutely her own, and if she can fix



8574

8584

8584-8584—A Unique and Stylish Gown.

Composed of Ladies' Skirt Pattern 8584 and Ladies' Waist Pattern 8584. A blue marquette with bands of Persian colors and pattern was used for this design. The waist is made with a vest outlined by plaited portions, in front and back. The above is cut in one with the waist portion. A tucker that may be omitted supplies the under sleeve. The skirt is good and finished with a tuck. The waist pattern is cut in 2 sizes: 34, 38, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt pattern is cut in 2 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches waist measure. It will require 8 yards of 38 inch material with 1 1/2 yard for the tucker of 27 inch material for the entire gown.

them on something or other, right away from the ordinary routine of her daily life, and think, and arrange, and plan about something not exactly "the trivial round, the common task," not only herself, but her husband, children and all around her will be greatly benefitted by it.

HOUSEKEEPING

Of course it is difficult to outline a system of housekeeping that allot the hours of the day to certain duties. There are always many unforeseen things that come in the day's work especially to the mother of little children and circumstances will often arise and knock her over the most practical system ever devised. Still we can endeavor to plan things out and save steps and time, as for instance, make one trip to the collar do instead of three. This is easily accomplished by making a little note in your memory of all the things you will need for the time being and bring them all up at once, using a basket if need be. Another thing never try to work in a disordered kitchen, get the little things done and out of the way before attacking any big job, as ironing, baking and the like. Monday, by time honored custom is in most families devoted to washing, Tuesday is ironing day. Wednesday may be taken for mending and putting in needful stitches before laying away the freshly laundered clothes. Thursday and Friday divide between them sweeping and general cleaning, while Saturday is by common consent appropriated to baking, enough in the way of bread, pies and cakes being easily prepared then for the wants of an ordinary household. If one must bake twice a week Tuesday is the better day for the second campaign of this kind.



8798

8798—A Simple but Effective Model

Ladies' Short Waist. The prominent features of this design are the long shoulder and the "mausak" finish of the sleeve which is set into the armhole without any fulness. The waist is plain over its upper part, and closes under a box plait in front. It may be finished with a low or high collar. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material for the 36 inch size.

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.

The ironing can be done while the baking is in progress.

Then, too, in well regulated household, the hours for meals are a matter of arrangement. Necessarily these are regulated by the business of the man of the house, by the custom of the place where one lives, and also with some regard to children going to school.

Method and its place for everything with each thing in a place are principles to be adhered to of course as time serves. But the modern inventor has not forgotten the housewife. There are many little contrivances for the kitchen and the home, not very expensive in themselves but invaluable in the amount of time and labor saved. Therefore Roosevelt in his address to farmers says: "It is every whit as important to introduce new machines to economize a woman's labor within the house as it is to introduce machinery to increase the effectiveness of the farmer's labor outside."

Of course this does not mean the purchase of every new patented article which some agent brings along. That is often poor management than doing without altogether. But a little intelligent buying of most needed things will lessen the greater amount of work.

Then again, have we arranged our kitchens in the most convenient way? Could we lessen the distance between the stove and the salt shaker, between the table and the flour bin or the utensils we need in preparing the meals three times a day? Little things certainly, but if they save us even a quarter of a mile of walking each day and a small amount of time might we not better have it in one way however we go to extremes in system and allow the system to run her instead of running it. System is to be our servant not our tyrant. We are very foolish to put ourselves under its control. It is simply an efficient means of aiding us in the work we have to do.

Stockton writes:—"You know the wants and ways of all the members of your household, what little comforts they desire and their hours for pleasure and business. So you are the one to arrange the work in such a manner that it will fit in snugly and comfortably with all these needs and duties and pleasures. For this fact must not be lost sight of—That housekeeping is the art of making a home, it does not consist in keeping a house spotlessly clean or in getting the most work done in a given time or in perpetually making something to tempt the appetite or in straining every nerve to save money. Neatness, industry, good, wholesome cooking and economy all belong to housekeeping but every thing must be made subservient to the grand central idea, so difficult to define even with many words, but so easily understood when expressed in one—Home."

Note.—The above was prepared and read at a Home Economics Society meeting by a girl still in her "teens." It does not seem that the pessimist on the un-fashionableness of thorough housekeeping for the present day maid will have "a leg to stand on" after this. When mere girls can put out papers like this, and quote Stockton ad infinitum on housekeeping—we really must feel that the country is fairly safe yet.

to get some of our hardy Bush-Cherries; success all over Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Large fruit, good quality, very prolific. Fruit the first year after planting. The most easily grown of any fruit. Resist drought and spring frosts wonderfully. We will send one dozen of these cherries to any address, all charges prepaid, on receipt of \$2.00. Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Manitoba.

Your Last Chance

Imperial Hotel. Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals, and warm, comfortable rooms. Rate - \$2.00 a day. JAMES McLEOD, Proprietors. FREE BUS

The rev. January 9 still deags Wright, of the fact th it is suppo the agrem tion and There are Houe to reading, t is a tavel of weeks of had tion of a 5- speeches a ty to g so that the people at gled to se The Li Wetlands three or I had thes themel may read weeks yet however, terminated, bers from Easter by seek they "sweep th city platfo on th party to governm the recipi They belie so much the peopl goes into they are The de House m Wetlands for Salties an able a the adva standpoin MacNott ob lahat of making a tory rema other app from bein had been associatio were men parties, b the remo them by a up of the disposal of said be k resolution recognizers ascenders of Conser at the last a gentlem cided sta himself, I "You r that recosts rid I suppos "but—as a way, diffe informati tives hatg thing into reciproc Mr. M prove this as a part. West, any could ob being ob the Units factory, it but as a I be a grea West. I ductio not whc produced referred toos, spei crops ob Minneap 1910, wh from 103 neapolis He also g

# Reciprocity Debate

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

(Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 21, 1911)

The reciprocity debate which began on January 26, nearly three months ago, still drags wearily on. To-night William Wright, of Muskoka, is talking, and from the fact that he is on the opposition side, it is supposed that he is speaking against the agreement, but no one is listening to him and so no one knows for certain. There are just sufficient members in the House to form a quorum, and these are talking or sleeping. Everyone is tired of the debate, especially those who have had their say, and, with the exception of a few members who have prepared speeches and are waiting for an opportunity to get them printed in Hansard so that they may be able to send copies to people at home, everybody would be glad to see the debate brought to a close.

The Liberal members in caucus on Wednesday decided to quit talking after three or four more members, who have had their speeches ready, have delivered themselves, but the Conservatives alone may continue the discussion for some weeks yet. Whether they will do so, however, they have not at present determined. When the Conservative members from the East returned from the Easter holidays at the beginning of the week they brought word that they could "sweep the country" on the anti reciprocity platform, and there is a strong inclination on the part of a large section of the party to back business and compel the government to bring on an election before the reciprocity agreement can be passed. They believe, it appears, that they would be much more successful in persuading the people against reciprocity before it goes into force than afterwards, and so they are anxious for an election.

The debate was resumed when the House met after the Easter holidays on Wednesday by Thos. MacNutt, member for Saltcoats, Saskatchewan, who made an able and interesting speech showing the advantages of reciprocity from the standpoint of the Western farmer. Mr. MacNutt also took up the cudgels on behalf of the Grain Growers' Associations, making an effective reply to the derogatory remarks made by Col. Hughes and other speakers, and showing that far from being a part of the Grit machine as had been charged, the leaders of the associations, as well as the rank and file, were men who had supported both political parties, but who were united in demanding the removal of the burdens imposed upon them by an unjust tariff, and the opening up of the United States market for the disposal of their products. Mr. MacNutt said he had received a large number of resolutions favoring reciprocity, and he recognized the names of the movers and seconders in many cases as being those of Conservatives who had opposed him at the last election. He read a letter from a gentleman who he said took a very decided stand at the last election against himself, in which the writer said:

"You may take it as absolutely certain that reciprocity will carry in Saltcoats riding and generally in the West. I suppose you do not want telling this, but—as an independent—it comes my way differently to the way you get your information. Old-fashioned Conservatives hate like the devil to vote for anything introduced by Laurier, but they are going to gulp Laurier and vote for reciprocity."

### Not Party Question

Mr. MacNutt gave other instances to prove that reciprocity was not regarded as a party question by the farmers of the West, and said he did not see why anyone could object to an additional market being obtained for farm products. If the United States market was not satisfactory, it need not be taken advantage of, but as a farmer he believed that it would be a great advantage to the people of the West. It would encourage greater production of certain products which were not now produced to a great extent, but which could be very advantageously produced in the Canadian West. He referred particularly to barley and potatoes, speaking of the usefulness of these crops for cleaning the land, and gave prices of No. 3 barley at Winnipeg and Minneapolis on one day in each week of 1910, which showed that the price ranged from 10½ to 35½ cents higher in Minneapolis for the same grade of barley. He also gave the prices of No. 1 Northern

wheat at Winnipeg and Minneapolis, which showed that in every case the Minneapolis price was higher, the smallest difference being 3¼ cents, and the highest 19 cents, and the grading standard was considerably higher on the Canadian side.

Speaking of horses, Mr. MacNutt said he was a horse raiser in a small way himself, but, as he was in favor of removing the protection from agricultural implements, he could not consistently ask for protection on horses. Personally he was quite prepared to accept the market price under free trade conditions. He did not think the price would be reduced, except on cheap horses, and they must consider the interests of the new settlers who came into the country and who needed cheap horses in order to start farming. He called the attention of the department of agriculture, however, to the fact that practically every case of glanders in the West could be traced to American importations, and he hoped the department would be very careful in the inspection of all horses coming across the line.

### Reduce Implement Duty

The amount of the reduction in the duty on agricultural implements was not satisfactory to Mr. MacNutt, and, while he did not advocate that the duty should be entirely removed at the present time, he said he thought it should be further reduced, believing that it would then produce a larger revenue. Figures which he quoted from the catalog of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, showed that the Canadian made implements were sold at a lower price than the United States machines in England, the Massey Harris 5 foot cut binder with sheaf carrier being quoted at £31, and the Deering Ideal 5 foot cut with sheaf carrier at £31-10-0, while the Massey Harris 6 foot cut was £32, and the Walter A. Woods, £32-10-0. In the Canadian West, however, the two machines were sold to the farmers at exactly the same price, and the dealer could buy the Canadian made machine at Winnipeg only 50 cents cheaper than the American machine after the duty had been paid. Referring to a statement that binder twine and cream separators had become dearer after the duties were taken off, Mr. MacNutt said he knew that when there was a duty on binder twine he paid 16 and 17 cents a pound for twine, though he could now get a much better twine for 9 or 10 cents. He also knew that a cream separator which in 1897 cost \$110 could now be bought for less than \$80, and there could be no doubt that the removal of the duty from other manufactured articles would cause a reduction in price. They could look forward he hoped to further reductions in the implement duties later on, and, in the meantime, if the farmers were given better markets they could make more money, which would be a stimulus to them to increase their production and they would then be better able to stand paying for what they had to purchase.

### Opposed Reciprocity

E. A. Lancaster, of Lincoln and Niagara (Conservative), opposed reciprocity, and said the agreement would destroy, or at least seriously injure, the industry of growing tender or semi-tropical fruits in his constituency. He pointed out that the fruit growers of the Niagara district were under a disadvantage in competing with their American rivals, because owing to a duty of 20 per cent, they had to pay \$34 a thousand for fruit baskets, whereas the American fruit growers could buy them for \$22 a thousand. He knew one man who was paying \$450 a year more for baskets than he would have to pay under free trade. In addition they had to pay from 15 to 40 per cent on every article they used, and the fruit growers used and wore out more machinery in one year upon 25 acres than the farmer in the West used in 10 years on 640 acres.

At the close of his speech, which lasted nearly four hours, Mr. Lancaster said it was the longest he had ever delivered in the House, but he was going to oppose reciprocity tooth and nail and as long as he did not have his jaw he would say something more or less about it. Dr. J. W. Edwards, of Frontenac (Conservative) also spoke against reciprocity,

following upon the lines of other opposition speakers.

### Helps Dairy Industry

James A. Robb, of Huntington, Quebec (Liberal), voiced the opinions of the farmers of Quebec in favor of reciprocity. He spoke chiefly of the effect on the dairy industry, and said that, in spite of the present duties, the farmers who sent their cream to the United States markets netted from 10 to 20 cents per 100 pounds of milk more than they could get at Montreal. With free trade in dairy products, he said, Canadian farmers would get from 35 to 30 cents per 100 lbs. more for their milk. At 30 cents per 100, and taking 4,000 pounds as the average annual production per cow, which was a low estimate, this would mean that with access to the United States market the return of the Quebec farmer would be \$15.00 more per cow, or \$312 more profit per year on a herd of 20 cows, which would mean over \$13,000,000 a year to the farmers of Quebec. The farmers of Quebec also knew the value of the American market for horses. Last year the average duty collected on horses shipped into the United States was \$35.90, and the Quebec farmer knew that the Americans who were every day trotting up and down the concessions looking for horses would probably not give him all that \$35, but a fair share of it.

The statement that was made shortly after the announcement of the reciprocity agreement, that the Oliver Plow Co. had, as a result of the proposed reduction in the agricultural implement duties, abandoned its plans for the erection of a plant at Hamilton, Ont., was proved to be without foundation by a letter read in the House of Commons on Thursday, by Hon. Wm. Pugsley. The matter was raised by a question as to certain dredging operations which are being carried out by the government in Burlington Bay in the vicinity of the works of the International Harvester Co. and the Oliver Chilled Plow Co. The letter showed not only that the Oliver Company is proceeding with the erection of the plant, but that it proposes to manufacture at Hamilton for the export trade. The letter was in part as follows:

"Our product in Canada is marketed by the International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd. The plans of the Harvester Company for shipping this product to several lake carriers, who will also be benefited by the completion of the proposed channel. It is estimated that this season's business of the International Harvester Company will require the services of 50 boats—equivalent to 2,000 carloads—for their outbound traffic. Our northwest business during this shipping season will amount approximately to 900 cars, which, at the same ratio, will require 22 boats. Next season this amount will be increased to about 45 boats. This estimate of the size of our plant upon the assumption that the facilities for water shipment in accordance with the plans which have been submitted to you, can be obtained. It is our expectation and desire upon the completion of these plans to transfer a portion of our large export business from South Bend to the Canadian works, thus augmenting the volume of traffic already mentioned. We have orders on hand at this time for some 30,000 ploughs to be shipped during the present navigation season, and these shipments will be during the latter part of April. Until such time as proper arrangements can be made for water shipments we will be obliged to make shipments by rail.

It may be of interest to you to know that there has thus far been spent upon the plant over \$500,000, that a like investment will be added during the coming year, and that the value of the completed plant, according to plans already under way, will be in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. With assurance of our appreciation of the service already rendered our company, and the courtesies extended to the writer on the occasion of his recent visit to Ottawa, I am,

Yours very truly,

R. J. SMART,

Works Manager.

### THE GRAIN BILL

(By The Guide Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 21.—The consideration of the report of the committee on the grain bill will be taken up by the Senate on Thursday, May 2. The bill to incorporate the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was on the order paper of the private bills committee of the House of Commons, on

# A Safe Investment

## WATERFORD PARK

Just south of Fort Rouge—high and dry—close to Red River and 500 yards from Jubilee Avenue, where 50 more modern houses will be built this spring. A few lots left at ground floor prices. Full particulars and plans to be obtained from

## J. W. SHERWIN

Estate Agent & Notary Public  
317 Portage Ave. - Winnipeg

Friday, but was not reached, and it will probably be considered on Friday, May 5.

### RECIPROCITY PASSES U.S. HOUSE

Washington, April 21.—President Taft's Canadian reciprocity agreement, supported by all but a handful of Democrats and opposed by a majority of the Republicans, passed the House of Representatives this evening by a vote of 265 to 89. With nearly 200 Democrats in control and their action endorsed by a large body of the Republicans, the bill to put the agreement in force was adopted with no amendments and in almost the identical form in which it passed the House in the last session preceding this session.

The bill seeks to put into effect the formal agreement reached between President Taft and members of the Canadian cabinet for a reduction of the tariff rates on many articles and free trade in many others, across the Canadian border. Added to it by the Democratic leaders is a section which authorizes and requests President Taft to make further efforts to secure still freer trade relations with Canada, in the form of additional reciprocal relations.

### Six Day Fight

The passage of the bill marked the close of a fight that had raged in the House for six days. During that time the safety of the measure was at no time threatened, but the Democratic and Republican leaders working for its passage conceded all the opportunity desired by its opponents for debate and protest against it. Following the same policy, amendments were admitted in the House today for almost every section of the bill, and in each case they were rejected by an overwhelming vote, given by the friends of the measure on both sides of the House, on the theory that any amendment would nullify it.

Ten Democrats voted against the bill on passage while 197 Democrats voted for it.

As in the last congress a majority of the Republicans were against it, the party vote being 67 for and 78 opposed.

Representative Berger, of Wisconsin, the Socialist member, voted for it, and Representative Atkin, of New York, who ranks as an independent, voted against it.

### Amendments Proposed

The attempt to amend the agreement began with the final reading of the bill at 3 o'clock. The threats of Republicans opposed to the measure to make the Democrats vote against the amendments for free meat, free lumber, and free agricultural machinery were carried out, but as their party leaders declared that any amendment would defeat the whole trade agreement, they cheerfully voted these amendments down. Attempts to put fresh and canned meats on the free list section of the reciprocity bill were made by Represent-

tatives Martin, Foster, Leonard and Norris. Representative Leonard finally proposed the whole Democratic free list bill as an amendment, and although Republican Sherley, of Kentucky, who was presiding, ruled that it was in order, the Democrats steadily voted against it.

The section of the bill relating to free admission of pulp and paper provoked the sharpest discussion, drawing from Representative Mann, of Illinois, the Republican leader, the statement that it was exactly in the terms agreed upon by the two countries.

**"Joe" Cannon Bitter**

Former Speaker Cannon bitterly attacked this section of the bill.

"Let's bring Canada down here and surrender the halls of congress to her," exclaimed Mr. Cannon.

Representative Longworth, of Ohio, pointed out that any reduction of duties, as proposed in the free list amendments, would violate the relations between the United States and all other countries, as it would give Canadian goods a special preference in the American markets.

"I challenge the statement that we are going to pass the free list bill later on the expectation that it will not become law," said Democratic Leader Underwood in reply to statements from Republican opponents of the reciprocity bill. "The free list will become law, or the Republican Senate that kills it or the Republican president who vetoes it never will be heard from again."

**"DEAD AS QUEEN ANNE"**

London, April 21. The House of Commons sat until 3:45 o'clock this morning, a number of opposition amendments to clause 2 of the Parliament bill, restricting the powers of the House of Lords over measures other than money bills, being rejected by substantial majorities, for the most part after the application of the closure. The uncompromising attitude taken by Premier Asquith greatly pleased his followers. An acrimonious duel in personalities occurred at the close of the sitting between Earl Winterton, who was conspicuous for his noisy interjections, and Home Secretary Churchill. The chairman pointedly warned Earl Winterton, and appealed to the members generally to preserve the decency and dignity of the House. Premier Asquith, in a fighting speech, declared that the government would accept no amendments which would exclude from the clause any class of legislation. The assumption underlying the bill, he said, was that the House of Commons, representing the people, had provided checks on the House of Lords. They were not taking away its veto, but were only limiting its duration and scope. "The veto of the crown is gone," exclaimed the prime minister. "It is dead as Queen Anne. It has gone by disease. So ought the veto of the House of Lords to have gone."

When the House of Lords turned itself into a permanent partisan ally body of one particular party, continued Mr. Asquith, it became necessary to deal with it by legislation. The Liberal party had received a mandate from the country for the bill, and would use the machinery created by it in this Parliament to carry out the objects the party had at heart.

**ELECTRICITY ON FARMS**

The announcement made this week that the Ontario government will send a commission to Europe to investigate modern methods in the use of electricity as applied to agriculture, will be favorably received by farmers in the hydro-electric power belt in Ontario. The men selected are P. W. Southman, chief engineer of the Hydro-Electric Commission, and W. R. Roadhouse, secretary of the department of agriculture. In addition the government is considering the advisability of selecting an expert from the Ontario Agricultural college to accompany the party. There should be no hesitation on this point. By all means a person thoroughly versed in agricultural conditions in Ontario and the needs of the farmer should be one of the commission. If this is not done farmers will hesitate a bit about accepting the report of a commission composed of persons not thoroughly familiar with their requirements. A commission composed of an electric expert, an agricultural expert and one so well fitted to compile the conclusions reached, into presentable form as the secretary of the department is

should be able to gather in Switzerland, Germany, Italy and other countries where electricity is utilized as farm power, much information that would be of value to Ontario farmers in the power zone. In the countries named, and especially in Switzerland, electric power has been found to be just as effective in helping agriculture as in building up manufacturing industries.—Canadian Farm.

**SOCIALISM IN THE STATES**

The following socialist political activities are reported from the United States for the week ending April 15.

- Lizard, Kan., mayor.
- Beatrice, Neb., mayor.
- Pandora, Cal., mayor.
- LaPorte, Minn., mayor.
- Greenville, Mich., mayor.
- Manitowish, Wis., mayor.
- Red Cloud, Neb., mayor.
- Curranville, Kan., mayor.
- Victor, Colo., full ticket.
- Minden, Mo., "everything."
- Rosedale, Kan., alderman.
- Altamont, Kan., police judge.
- Marshalltown, Iowa, mayor.
- Columbus, Kan., alderman.
- Muskogon, Mich., alderman.
- Krebs, Ohio, three aldermen.
- Bayou City, Mich., alderman.
- Belle Plaine, Iowa, alderman.
- Wilson, Mich., complete ticket.
- Beatrice, Minn., three aldermen.
- Rockford, Ill., park commissioner.
- Walkerville, Mont., two aldermen.
- Greenville, Mich., complete ticket.
- Racine, Wis., alderman and justice.
- Mechanic Falls, Me., two aldermen.
- Neiderland, Cal., full Socialist ticket.
- Devil's Lake, N.D., three aldermen.
- Arma, Kan., mayor and four councilmen.
- Berkeley, Cal., 30,000 population, mayor.

Boyan City, Mich., alderman and supervisor.

Superior, Wis., two aldermen and supervisor.

Colfax, Iowa, alderman and school director.

Fort Scott, Kan., three councilmen and city attorney.

Wymore, Neb., city clerk, treasurer and two councilmen.

Flint, Mich., mayor, three aldermen and three school trustees.

Duncan, Mont., police judge, treasurer and all but one alderman.

Butte, Mont., mayor, treasurer, police judge, and five councilmen.

In Berkeley, California, at the opening of the campaign which lasted but four weeks, Mr. Wilson's opponent ignored the Socialists when he said: "There will be no need of an active campaign; we have only a Socialist running against us."

The Socialist victory is significant from the fact that the city (40,000) is composed of professors, students and the well-to-do middle class people, clerks, mechanics and working men.

Roosevelt was in the city the last days of the campaign and spoke for Wilson's opponent, Mr. Hodghead, on at least two different occasions.

Apparently the Socialists are a force to be reckoned with in, at least, the civic life of the United States.—Winnipeg Tribune.

**Calgary Horse Show**

Continued from Page 4

the motor is having an effect on the horse market and the breeding of horses which is distinctly for their betterment. He pointed out that while it might be true that the lighter horse which was formerly bred for driving purposes has been to a large extent replaced by the automobile, the use of the heavy horse for draft purposes has not been materially affected, if it has, it has been for the better.

**Secretary's Report**

The secretary's annual report stated that great strides had been made during the past year, and statistics were given showing how the entries had increased over previous years, the number being 90 in 1908 and 925 in 1910, while the amount of prize money paid out had increased in those years from \$444 to \$3,734. Part of the work taken up during the year was a strong effort to secure the same transportation rates on exhibits as are in force in connection with agricultural exhibitions, but so far it has been impossible to convince the railway companies to that effect. The financial statement showed a balance on the right side of the ledger for the first time since 1904, and the members were greatly pleased

**PAQUET GUARANTEED CLOTHES**

**New Style Book**

**Ready for Mailing**

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE in announcing that our new 1911 Style Book of PAQUET GUARANTEED CLOTHES for Men is now ready. The values this season are better than ever—the patterns are new and attractive—the styles right up to the minute.

We GUARANTEE that the prices quoted in this Style Book are the lowest in Canada for the same value—the same amount of style—the same quality—the same careful workmanship.

**For \$10.00**

**For \$15.00**

you may have your choice of six different patterns in high-grade tweeds, serges and worsteds delivered PREPAID to your nearest Railway Station.

the selection is better than ever. The materials are exceptionally fine, pure wool worsteds—and we pay delivery charges to any part of Canada.

**Write Today for this Style Book**

Don't put it off until some other time. Sit right down and write us NOW. A postcard will do. You'll get the book and samples of materials by return mail.



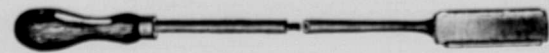
QUEBEC

CANADA



**Do You Keep Horses?**

If you do you must outlay money to have their teeth filed



Why not purchase a rasp similar to this and do the work yourself? It will pay you!

**Price, Jointed as illustrated, \$1.75 each**

Write for illustrated list of Veterinary Instruments.

**STEVENS & SON LTD.**

396 NOTRE DAME AVENUE

WINNIPEG, Man.

thereat. The report concluded with a comparative statement of shipments of horses over the C. P. R., according to figures supplied by Mr. H. C. McMullen, general live stock agent.

**NO GENERAL ELECTION**

Montreal, April 23.—The Hon. Sydney Fisher, speaking at a reciprocity meeting last night, was asked why the government did not present the question to the electors. Mr. Fisher replied: "Just as soon as you want it you shall have the chance, but we do not propose to disfranchise a great number of people who after the census will have votes. We do not think that the present distribution represents fairly the whole country. It would be a national crime for the

government to dissolve and go to the country just in the face of a recession and distribution."

"Moderation is the best temperance; Temperance is the best diet; and Diet is the best doctor."

**THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.**

**PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS**

There is industry farmers in the ship It is a wo every cit nearly th of cream This Western Prairie Fr age of bo the form will deal. The fir the farm to the cr always in Canada in railwa; the rate higher U recent re compels both gra fat from cents mo cream. at this w Loh. sta cents. cream is

! The with a obtain I can acco his creat 30 to 35 is skimm arator s is paid in the Babcock know at he is sh

But a the bott which a For sot for crea creamer very po now the grade a observin highest may be will be g the high Thus if article the met to place the best

In th adopt a serve t everywl cans, as be kept milk ar be no l creamer spears of all stat dustry setback many excess of thei formed to was Every l rule to is used, of milk The clean s ing. That ha This c cool w



# GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

## Cream Producing Industry

There is one phase of the agricultural industry to which a large majority of farmers pay but little attention. This is the shipment of cream to the large cities. It is a well known fact that in practically every city on the continent there is, nearly the whole year round, a shortage of cream for butter-making purposes. This is especially true of the cities of Western Canada. In every city of the Prairie Provinces there is always a shortage of both cream and milk. It is with the former commodity that this article will deal.

The first point to be impressed upon the farmer who wishes to ship cream to the city creameries is that he should always ship sweet cream. Heretofore this has not always been practical in Canada on account of the discrimination in railway rates against the sweet cream, the rate for carrying which was much higher than for conveying sour. The recent ruling of the railway commission compels the express companies to carry both grades at the same rate. Butter-fat from sweet cream is worth about three cents more per pound than that in sour cream. Butter-fat from sour cream is, at this writing, worth 28 cents per pound, f.o.b. station, and from sweet cream 31 cents. The advantage of shipping sweet cream is obvious.

### Should Test Cream

The shipper should provide himself with a Babcock tester, which he may obtain for five dollars. With this he can ascertain the butter-fat content of his cream. The cream should test from 88 to 93 per cent. butter-fat. If the milk is skimmed any closer than this the separator will not skim clean and carriage is paid on milk which does not count in the reckoning at the creamery. The Babcock tester enables the farmer to know at all times just the grade of cream he is shipping.

But a shipper should not think that the butter-fat content is the only thing which sets the value of his shipment. For some time past the competition for cream has been so strong that the creameries would pay a high price for very poorly conditioned butter-fat. But now they state that they are going to grade all cream shipped to them. By observing care in keeping the cream the highest price per pound of butter-fat may be obtained. That is, all butter-fat will be graded and the better the condition the higher the price that will be paid. Thus it comes into the province of an article on the market page to treat of the methods which should be employed to place the product on the market in the best possible condition.

### "Cleanliness" the Motto

In the first place, the farmer should adopt as his motto, "Cleanliness," observe the strictest rules of sanitation everywhere—pails, stables, cows, shipping cans, and above all the separator, should be kept absolutely clean. Unless the milk and cream are kept clean there can be no hope of the cream arriving at the creamery in first class condition. Managers of the leading Winnipeg creameries all state that the cream producing industry of the West was given a severe setback by the misrepresentations of many separator salesmen who, in an excess of enthusiasm over the merits of their respective machines, have informed purchasers that it is not necessary to wash them more than once a day. Every farmer should make it his absolute rule to wash the separator every time it is used, regardless of how small the amount of milk that has passed through.

The milk should be separated—in a clean separator—immediately after milking. The cream should go into a can that has been washed, scalded and aired. This can should then be immersed in cool water and the temperature lowered

to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Then the cream may be mixed with that previously separated, which should also be at the above temperature at all times. Never should warm cream be mixed with the cool batch. The cream should be stirred frequently to keep it at an even consistency.

### A Cream Cooler

It is not much of a problem, in this country, to keep the cream properly cooled. Make a water-tight box, large enough to accommodate the cans generally used. Around this place studding of two-by-fours, both at the sides and bottom, and on this studding build another box, not necessarily water-tight. Make also a double cover. Fill between the two boxes with dry mill shavings or sawdust. This forms an insulation from heat. In practically every district of the West the water supply is as cool as 45 or 46 degrees. This is cool enough for keeping the cream. Put water in the inner box to the level of the cream in the cans, put in the cans and put the cover on the box. In the warmest weather it will be found that the water may be left several hours without the temperature rising more than four or five degrees.

The cream shipper should use discrimination in selecting his cans. It is foolish for the farmer who produces a couple gallons of cream per day to invest in ten gallon cans. Cream should be shipped at least every third day, if possible, every other day. Thus the farmer should choose cans that he can fill in that space of time. Also a can should be chosen that is well rounded at all the joints, as it is extremely difficult to keep sharp angles clean. When the cans are emptied at the creamery, they are washed and scalded before being shipped back to the farmer. Many farmers have the idea that this cleaning should be sufficient and that the returned cans are ready for use without washing. This is not the case. The cans come back in warm cars and, in the summer, stand around on hot, dusty station platforms, allowing any bacteria which may have gained entrance to multiply rapidly. Cream put into such cans will sour quickly. Every farmer should make it his invariable rule to thoroughly wash and scald every receptacle he uses for milk and cream. It is the best plan to use cans of a size that can be filled in two days so that shipment may be made that often.

### Variation in Tests

Many shippers to city creameries, who do not use the Babcock test on their own cream, are surprised to find the variation in butter-fat content of their shipments. The farmer who tests himself will find that there are great variations in milk from the same cow; many times there is a great difference in the morning and evening milk of the same day. The subject of variation in the test of separator cream was experimented upon last year by the Kansas Experiment station. The results of the work were published in bulletin form. Six causes were given for the variations, any or all of which may occur on any farm, and contribute to the differences that are to be found in the creamery patrons' statements from time to time. The matter of improper reading of tests was not considered among the causes, this being something that can be avoided by exercising proper care. Among the causes of variation are several minor ones, such as that of sudden starting of the separator, difference in quality of morning and evening milk, improper oiling, etc.

The chief six ones, however, and the amount of variation in each case, as determined by the Kansas experiments are as follows:

- "1. The temperature of milk makes a

difference of from one to five per cent. in the test of cream at average skimming temperature, greater variation being caused in extreme cases.

"2. The amount of flush water used with average skimming temperatures makes a difference of from one to three per cent., in extreme cases making a difference as great as 10 per cent.

"3. The variation in steadiness of the bowl makes a difference of from two to 16 per cent., depending on the amount of vibration.

"4. The variation of the speed of the bowl causes a difference of from one to 13 per cent. in the test of cream, depending on the variation in speed.

"5. The amount of milk allowed to flow through the separator bowl from one-half to full capacity makes a difference of from one to six per cent., depending upon the divergence from full capacity of the machine.

"6. The amount of acid in the milk causes an irregular variation in the test of cream, depending upon the amount of acid it contains. Where the acid

reaches a high point, 3 to 4 per cent., for instance, and the separator is used continuously for an hour or more, it will eventually clog the same as in the case of cold milk. The cream will then become thicker until the separator is entirely clogged. The extent of the clogging will depend on the amount of acid in the milk and the size of the machine. The higher the acidity and the smaller the machine the sooner the separator will clog."

### Markets are Many

The question of the proper market is not a difficult one. The cream producers of Manitoba have a market second to none in Winnipeg. Creameries which supply this big market are located in the city and in Brandon, besides many small creameries at country points. In Brandon there are the Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Ltd., and a branch of the Crescent Creamery Co.; in Winnipeg, the Crescent Creamery Co. and the Carson Hygienic Dairy Co. All of the above companies are absolutely reliable and can handle all the cream

## CORONATION COIN JEWELLERY

[By special arrangement we have been able to procure Direct from the Royal Mint



in London, England, a limited quantity of the

### FIRST COINS

stamped from the new dies of

### KING GEORGE V.

These we have made up into Pins, Brooches and Hat Pins, and illustrate them herewith actual size.

The coin and mountings are gold finished. The coin is surrounded by a band of enamel, bearing the following inscription: "One of the first coins. George V., Crowned 1911."

As Souvenirs of Coronation year, this jewellery will command a large sale. As the supply is limited, orders should be placed at once.

We will mail these pieces to any address upon receipt of price.

HAT PIN - 35c.  
Order No. 58090

BROOCH, 35c.  
Same as Hat Pin but without Pin.  
Order No. 58090

Order by Number

## HENRY BIRKS & SONS LIMITED

### WINNIPEG

FÖB-75c  
Order No. 8 1066



April 26, 1911

# READ, LEARN, REAP



All these books will be supplied to readers of The Guide, postpaid, on receipt of price. As they are not kept in stock in The Guide Office, but are sent direct from the publishers, it will require from ten days to two weeks to fill the orders.

### Sowing Crops and the Silo

By Thomas Shaw, professor animal husbandry at the University of Minnesota. How to select and harvest crops; how to build and fill a silo; how to use silage. The newest and most valuable of all books for the dairyman. It tells all about sowing and feeding. It is full of sowing crops that have been successful in any part of the United States. Includes silage, clover, alfalfa, and other crops. Also about building and filling silos. Illustrated. 364 pages. 5x7 inches. **\$1.50**

### Turkeys and How to Grow Them

Edited by Herbert Myrick. A treatise on the natural history of turkey poults. How to select and the best methods to insure success in the business of turkey growing. Illustrated. 174 pages. 5x7 inches. **\$1.00**

### Modern Methods of Testing Milk and Milk Products

By L. L. VanKlype. This is a clear and concise discussion of the approved methods of testing milk and milk products. All the questions involved in the various methods of testing milk and cream are handled with care and yet in so plain a manner that they can be fully understood by all. The book should be in the hands of every dairyman, teacher and student. Illustrated. 214 pages. 5x7 inches. **75c**

### Hedges, Windbreaks, Shelters and Plant Fences

By E. P. Powell. A treatise on the planting, growth and management of hedge plants for country and suburban homes. It gives accurate directions concerning hedges; how to plant and how to treat them; and especially concerning windbreaks and shelters. It includes the whole art of making a desirable home, giving directions for hedges and hedges for kind culture and for hedges. Illustrated. 140 pages. 5x7 inches. **50c**

### Onions: How to Raise Them Profitably

Being the practical details, from selection of seed and preparation of ground to harvesting and marketing the crop, given very plainly by 17 practical onion growers of wide experience, residing in different parts of the country. 649 inches. **20c**

### The Horse: How to Buy and Sell

By Peter Howden. Giving the points which distinguish a sound from an unsound horse. This volume shows in a clear and simple manner as to enable anyone to intelligently buy and sell a horse. 131 pages. 5x7 inches. **\$1.00**

### Handy Farm Devices and How to Make Them

By Ralph Cobleigh. Every wide awake farmer wishes to know how to do things not only the best way, but the easiest and the most convenient. That inventive men, who are handy with tools have devised to save time, money and labor. This new book is simply overflowing with bright ideas along this line. The material has been gathered from all over the country, and it represents the most successful experience and experiments of practical farmers. There are chapters on the farmer's workshop; the tools he ought to have and their uses; directions are given for making things for almost every conceivable farm purpose, including appliances for the care of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees; gates, fences, appliances for the garden, orchard, woods, house, barn and out-buildings. In every instance there is a clear, complete description and a picture showing how to make each device or thing mentioned. It is just the thing for the boy or young man on the farm, as it will turn his mechanical abilities in a practical direction. Never before has this subject been presented in a way so easily understood and made so easily applicable to everyday problems. Illustrated. 347 pages. 5x7 inches. 248 pages. Cloth, Net. **\$1.50**

### Questions and Answers on Buttermaking

By Chas. A. Pablow. This book is entirely different from the usual type of dairy books, and is undoubtedly in a class by itself. The entire subject of buttermaking in all its branches has been most thoroughly treated, and many new and important features have been added. The tests for moisture, salt and acid have received special attention, as have also the questions on cream separation, pasteurization, commercial start-up, cream ripening, cream overrun, marketing of butter, and creamery management. Illustrated. 5x7 inches. 109 pages. **50c**

### Farm Conveniences

A manual of what to do and how to do it, describing all manner of home-made aids to farm work. Made up of the best ideas from the experience of many practical men. With over 200 engravings. 156 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth. **\$1.00**

### Homes for Home Builders

Edited and arranged by W. D. King, architect of New York. Farm and village house plans, also plans of barns, stables, poultry-houses, etc. in great variety. 251 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth. **\$1.00**

### Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration

By Joseph H. Batty, taxidermist for the government surveys and many colleges and museums in the United States. An entirely new and complete as well as authentic work on taxidermy—giving in detail full instructions for collecting and mounting mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, insects and general objects of natural history. 112 illustrations. 274 pages. 5x7 inches. **\$1.00**

### Barn Plans and Outbuildings

Two hundred and fifty-seven illustrations. A most valuable work, full of ideas, suggestions, plans, etc. For the construction of barns and outbuildings by practical writers. Chapters are devoted to the economic erection and use of barns, grain barns, horse barns, cattle barns, sheep barns, corn houses, smoke houses, ice houses, pig pens, granaries, etc. There are likewise chapters upon bird houses, dog houses, tool sheds, ventilators, windowed roofing, doors and fastenings, worksheds, poultry houses, manure sheds, barnyards, road pits, etc. 235 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth. **\$1.00**

### Soils

By Charles William Burkett. The most complete and popular work of the kind ever published in this country. A book of this sort is dry and uninteresting, but in this case it reads like a novel. The author has put into it his individuality. The story of the properties of the soils, their improvement and management, as well as a discussion of the problems of crop growing and crop feeding, make the book really valuable to the farmer, student and teacher. There are many illustrations of a practical character, each one suggesting some fundamental principle in soil management. 209 pages. 5 1/2 x 8 inches. Cloth. **\$1.25**

### Farm Machinery and Farm Motors

By J. B. Davidson and L. W. Chan. Farm Machinery and Farm Motors is the first American book published on the subject of Farm Machinery since that written by J. J. Thomas in 1867. This was before the development of many of the more important farm machines and the general application of power to the work of the farm. Modern farm machinery is indispensable in present-day farming operations, and a practical book like Farm Machinery and Farm Motors will fill a much needed gap. The book has been written from lectures used by the authors before their classes for several years and which were prepared from practical experience and a thorough review of the literature pertaining to the subject. Although written primarily as a text book, it is equally useful for the practical farmer. Profusely illustrated. 5 1/2 x 8 inches. 520 pages. **\$2.00**

### Home Pork Making

The art of raising and curing pork on the farm. By A. W. Fulton. A complete guide for the farmer, the country butcher and the suburban dweller, in all that obtains to hog slaughtering, curing, preserving and storing pork product from slaughtering out to kitchen table and dining room. Fully illustrated. 125 pages. 5x7 inches. **50c**

### The New Egg Farm

By H. H. Stoddard. A practical, reliable manual upon producing eggs and poultry for market as a profitable business enterprise, either by itself or connected with other branches of agriculture. It tells all about eggs, feed and management, how to breed and select incubators and brooders, its labor-saving devices, etc., etc. 140 original illustrations. 231 pages. 5x7 inches. **\$1.00**

### Making Poultry Pay

By Edwin C. Powell. A manual of practical information on poultry keeping. It tells what to do, why to do it, and how to do it. Illustrated. 324 pages. 5x7 1/2 inches. Cloth. **\$1.00**

### Coburn's Swine Husbandry

By F. D. Coburn. New, revised and enlarged edition. The breeding, rearing and management of swine and the prevention and treatment of their diseases. It is the fullest and freshest compendium relating to swine breeding yet offered. Illustrated. 312 pages. 5x7 inches. **\$1.50**

**The Christiansen**

Why not get the best attachment made? Thousands of farmers testify to the superiority of this attachment. It is flexible, built of steel, teeth can be placed at any angle by changing the bolt in circle holes. The only all round satisfactory attachment on the market. Write for descriptive catalogue to

**Western Associated Retailers Co.**  
Distributors for Western Canada  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

In making your plans for the coming crop season are you giving due consideration to the very important matter of

# HAIL INSURANCE

If you are, it is safe to say that you have decided, or will decide, to insure with us. Close inquiry into our business methods, our rates of premium, and our treatment of patrons who have been claimants for indemnity for loss could lead you to no other conclusion.

Eleven years of successful operation and increased patronage from year to year proves the merits of the plan on which we conduct Hail Insurance, and we invite the most searching inquiry into our record.

Our home offices are here in the provinces where we solicit patronage, within easy reach, should we fail to make good on anything we undertake.

Full information and the names of satisfied patrons in any district where we have done business will be furnished on application to

**Any Local Agent or Insurance Agencies, Limited**  
General Agents: BRANDON, WINNIPEG and REGINA

**The Central Canada Insurance Company**  
**The Saskatchewan Insurance** “  
**The Alberta-Canadian Insurance** “

# HECLA FURNACES

**SPECIAL FEATURES**  
Fused Joints (Patented)  
Steel Ribbed Fire-Pot  
Individual Grate Bars  
Cast Iron Combustion Chamber

Write for Booklet

**CLARE & BROCKEST LTD.** 246 Princess St. Winnipeg

**ASK YOUR DEALER FOR**

# SACKETT PLASTER BOARD

— AND —

# EMPIRE BRANDS OF WALL PLASTER

**MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Man.**

Book Dept. - Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

**WE SEND THIS 100-PAGE  
CLOTH-BOUND VOLUME  
SEND US THE COUPON TO-DAY**

**FREE**

**Y**OU only need to tear out the coupon, fill it in and mail it to us to get this book. "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines" is a stiff-covered, cloth-bound book of 100 pages, crammed full of hard facts about the building of community-owned telephone lines. There is no theory—no clever writing in

this book. It is full of nothing but actual facts. It tells the facts about the organization of numerous rural telephone companies and the success they have achieved, the facts you need to know to organize such a company in your own community. The facts about mutual-company organizations and about stock-company organizations, the facts about practical construction work

and how you and your own neighbors can do this construction, the facts about the equipment necessary, the facts about government regulations on the matter—in short, it tells you every fact you need to know, from the moment you dream of the possibilities of a telephone system in your community, until the line is actually erected and you are able to talk over it. This is the most complete book of its kind ever published anywhere; it is the one single volume in existence that gives the farmer every detail of information he requires to organize a telephone company and construct a rural telephone line from start to finish.

You owe it to yourself to know all there is to know about rural telephones. Farmers all over the Dominion are organizing companies of their own; if such a company does not already exist in your locality, it is only a question of time until one will be formed and meantime, you should be becoming possessed of the facts.

**TEAR OUT THE COUPON  
SIGN AND MAIL IT**

**THE Northern Electric  
AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED**

Manufacturer and supplier of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone, Fire Alarm and Electric Railway Plants. Address our house nearest you.



**MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG REGINA  
CALGARY VANCOUVER**



500

**The Northern  
Electric and  
Manufacturing Co.  
Limited**

Gentlemen,  
Please send me FREE one copy of your 100-page, bound and illustrated book on "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines"

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

Province \_\_\_\_\_