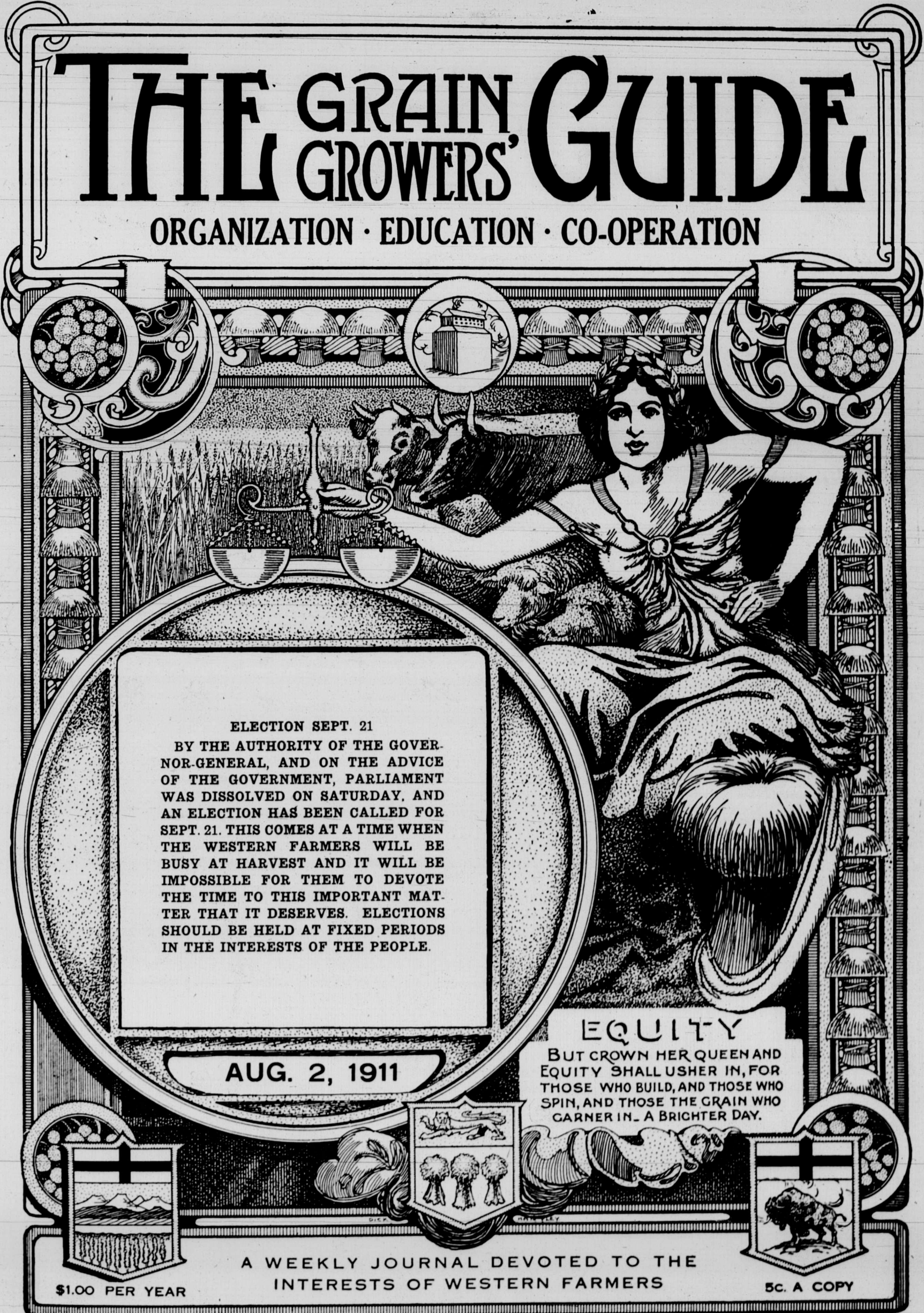


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



ELECTION SEPT. 21
BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, AND ON THE ADVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT, PARLIAMENT WAS DISSOLVED ON SATURDAY, AND AN ELECTION HAS BEEN CALLED FOR SEPT. 21. THIS COMES AT A TIME WHEN THE WESTERN FARMERS WILL BE BUSY AT HARVEST AND IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO DEVOTE THE TIME TO THIS IMPORTANT MATTER THAT IT DESERVES. ELECTIONS SHOULD BE HELD AT FIXED PERIODS IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

AUG. 2, 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 BRICHTER DAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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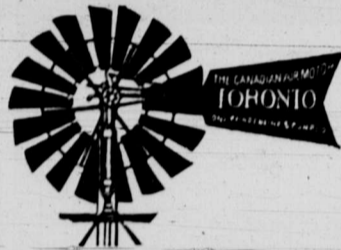
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PROTECTIONISTS BUSY

(By The Guide Correspondent)

Ottawa, July 28.—That patriotic organization of financiers and manufacturers known as the Canadian National League, now has an office in Ottawa from which immense quantities of literature, designed to teach farmers that they would really be better off if they would go in for mixed farming instead of asking for reciprocity, are being sent out. The advantage of sending out the literature from Ottawa is that at the House of Commons post office a rubber stamp reproduction of an M.P.'s initials is as good as any number of postage stamps, which would cost real money. Sacks of literature are thus being sent through the mails free every day.

The Guide correspondent called at the offices of the league today, and asked for some literature, but the young man in charge was so surprised that anyone should want to read the stuff that is being sent out that he asked what it was wanted for. The suspicious young man also had to be told the name, address and occupation of the applicant, and when The Grain Growers' Guide was mentioned, he innocently inquired whether that paper was for or against reciprocity.

"We are against it," he remarked in a tone of giving information.

ELECTIONS SEPT. 21

With more than two years yet to run the Canadian Parliament was dissolved on Saturday last and a general election has been called to take place on Sept. 21, with nomination day one week earlier. This action was taken at a meeting of the cabinet on Saturday morning, and the government states that the opinion of the people upon the question of reciprocity is desired. The opposition also welcome the opinion of the people upon the same question. The last general election was held on Oct. 26, 1908, so that the present parliament has been the shortest since 1873. The present session has been one of the longest in history, and has been a record in the small amount of business transacted. Seldom was a parliament ever dissolved while in session, and never before in Canada. Both parties declare that they are sure of success, which is what is always said. There was general excitement around the corridors of the House of Commons at noon on Saturday, when the rumor went about that an election had been called. The announcement was made by Mr. Fielding to the newspaper men about 1.30, and immediately flashed throughout Canada. The members of Parliament found that they were members no longer, but merely private citizens and that it was up to them to move for their constituencies as fast as possible. There were handshakes and good-byes most touching. Many of those members took their last look upon the House of Commons as members, for many of them will never get back. Every election is the grave for many politicians.

The following is the standing of the parties by provinces in the present Parliament:

	Lib.	Con.	Ind.	T ¹
Ontario	36	48	2	86
Quebec	53	11	1	65
New Brunswick	11	2	0	13
Nova Scotia	12	6	0	18
P. E. Island	3	1	0	4
Manitoba	2	8	0	10
British Columbia	2	5	0	7
Saskatchewan	9	1	0	10
Alberta	4	3	0	7
Yukon	1			1

Total 133 85 3 221

Leaders' Statements

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden have issued statements to the people of Canada upon the impending election. Sir Wilfrid states that reciprocity has been the policy of both political parties for forty years, and that it will be of great benefit to Canada. He also states that the Conservative party have continually obstructed the business of Parliament until it was necessary to appeal to the people. He is willing to leave the matter to the people for decision, and wants them to say if they are for freer trade or for protection.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the 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, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the way when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None shall prevail."

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Volume IV. August 2, 1911 Number 1

Mr. Borden criticizes the government for dissolving Parliament without notice and without voting supplies. He also states that redistribution should have been passed and that the Oliver inquiry should have been concluded. Finally he states his pleasure that the issue is now in the hands of the people, who will decide it definitely.

It is stated in news dispatches from Ottawa that both Borden and Laurier will remain at Ottawa for a week, beginning their campaign tour. Mr. Borden will tour the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, while Sir Wilfrid will devote the greater part of his time to Quebec and Ontario, leaving the Maritime Provinces to Mr. Fielding, Sir Frederick Borden and Mr. Pugsley. Neither of the leaders will come West during the campaign. They both have had enough of the West for the time being. The campaign will be a hot one, and will be fought with probably more bitterness than customarily. It will be far different from the last few general

elections, in which there has been no issue. Both parties have been deluging the country with campaign literature for some weeks past. They have it prepared in Ottawa so that it can be sent through the mails free of charge by having some member of parliament initial it. Thus any member has the privilege of sending out barrels of campaign rubbish every day upon which no postage is paid, but which is charged up to the general expenses of the country.

C.P.R. EARNINGS

Montreal, July 29.—The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific for the fiscal year ended June 30, were: \$104,167,808, or slightly larger than the estimates. The net profits for the year were: \$38,699,830. The increase in net profits for the year is \$2,859,874. These are, of course, new high records, but will be eclipsed this year with the record crop, when the C.P.R. should take in over \$110,000,000. Owing to the increase in the capital, the C.P.R.'s earn-



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ings on the stock this year will be a small fraction below last year's return on the common.

DUTY OFF COAL

Ottawa, Ont., July 31.—The Hon. Mackenzie-King tonight made the following announcement:

"With a view to relieving the situation as it has developed in the Canadian West in consequence of the prolonged cessation of operations at the coal mines in southern British Columbia and Alberta, an order-in-council was passed by the government today providing that on and after August 7 next, duties on coal will be removed on the southern frontier west of Sault Ste. Marie for consumption in British Columbia, east of the hundred and twenty-second meridian of longitude, and in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The action taken by the government is based on the representations which have been made by the premiers of Saskatchewan and Alberta, by the boards of trade and public authorities of many localities in the provinces concerned, to the effect that a serious shortage of coal in eastern British Columbia and in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba is likely to result from the prolonged cessation of work in the various coal mines and that such shortage will be liable to be the occasion of widespread privation and possible disaster among the inhabitants of the provinces named. In these circumstances, and having in mind the situation as it developed in the Canadian West at the time of the threatened fuel famine four years ago, it has seemed to the government right and conducive to the public good that exceptional steps should be taken to assist in bringing about an avoidance of the dangers which might arise from a fuel famine.

It is stated in the order-in-council that the proposed remission of duties shall take effect on and after August 7 next and shall continue so long as, in the opinion of the governor-in-council, the coal mines may, through lack of operation, fail to produce sufficient coal to meet the public requirements, and for a period of two weeks after the passing of an order revoking the order which authorized the remission of duties.

From this it will be apparent that if the parties between now and the close of the present week, effect a settlement and the work should be resumed on Monday next, no remission of duties will take place.

On the other hand, if work should not be resumed on Monday next, then practically all coal brought into the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia will come in free of duty for such time as work may not have been resumed at the mines and a period of two weeks thereafter.

An insane Hindu emptied a repeating rifle into a street crowd in Chicago, July 25, seriously injuring five people. When searched the police found upon him letters to President Taft and the British consul, asking permission to do the deed.

The City of Winnipeg has under consideration the purchase of the holdings of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company. The deal would involve twelve million dollars and it is probable that the voters will be asked to decide the question in the near future.

James M. Wells and Grant Black, accompanied by their families, arrived at Gretna on July 28, after driving in prairie schooners from Columbus, Ohio. The trip took ninety-seven days.

The Weyburn, Sask., summer fair was successfully held last week.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 2nd, 1911

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED ; ELECTIONS SEPT. 21

The die is cast. Canada today has no Parliament. When the governor-general, on the advice of the government, prorogued and dissolved Parliament on Saturday he thereby reduced every member of Parliament to the status of a private citizen. The people have now full power to say, by their ballots on September 21, who will be their representatives in the next Parliament, which will assemble some time in October. The present situation will convince the most skeptical that our system of government is not yet perfect. The election is called at the most inconvenient time of the year, when the bulk of the electors are working night and day to harvest the crops, upon which depends the prosperity of the entire nation. This very fact precludes the possibility of the agricultural population exercising to the full their privileges upon such an occasion. Manifestly this is but scant justice. It necessitates that the people of Canada shall decide in favor of one of the two old political parties. Present day thinkers are convinced that our present party system needs readjustment, to put it mildly, to present day needs and requirements. The elector who does not see eye to eye with either of the two parties is given no consideration, and is in the perplexed position of being compelled to support a party that has not his confidence or of not exercising his franchise. Constitutionally an election can be called at any time, but it was not expected, in the ordinary course of events, till November, 1912. By that time the Redistribution Bill would have been passed, and the Prairie Provinces would have at least fifty per cent. larger representation. Holding an election at the present time disfranchises one-third of the people of these provinces. The injustice of this is beyond question. The blame rests somewhere. Each of the old parties pleads innocence. The Western elector is well informed and will no doubt exercise his judgment upon this point. Again, the Canada Grain Bill has not been passed, and present conditions in the grain trade will continue for another year. This is another injustice to the Western farmers. The farmers' organizations in the three provinces will take no official part in the present election campaign. This has been decided upon by their executive officers. The wisdom of their action is abundantly clear. An attempt to send to Parliament a strong contingent of independent thinkers pledged to the cause of the people could only be successful if conducted upon a large scale and supported by an organization more widespread than the present one. No stream can rise higher than its source. The source of Parliament is the people. If the people are not of one mind as to the needs of the country Parliament cannot be either. An attempt to elect in each Western constituency members pledged to the Farmers' Platform would have been such a severe test upon the farmers' organization, in fact it would have been such a test as the leaders do not think would be warranted at the present time. Far too many of our people are still held in thrall by the party fetish. These ties are growing unmistakably weaker and the continuation of the educational campaign will eventually sever them completely. The certain value of the farmers' organization is of far more importance to the welfare of the West than the possibility of electing a few representatives pledged to the Farmers' Platform, and the certainty of alienating from the organization a large number of strong party men. The organization has

forced upon Parliament the consideration of a number of matters of paramount importance which would otherwise have been ignored. This is a matter for congratulation. Both the organization and Parliament will still remain. Parliament will be no stronger while the farmers' organization will continually increase in strength and influence, and will command increasing respect and consideration from the powers at Ottawa.

It will be of decided value to consider what odds the farmers' organization would face in an attempt to capture the West for democracy at the present time. Both of the old parties are in reality strongly organized and powerful machines. Their one object is to gain control of the treasury benches at Ottawa with the distribution of patronage and the prestige attached thereto. They will have at their command this time larger campaign funds than ever before in the history of Canada. These funds are supplied by Special Privilege and are provided generously for both parties. The party machines have ramifications reaching into every constituency, and will largely control the nomination of candidates. Every candidate nominated by the party machine will be supported by the campaign funds at the disposal of the machine, and necessarily will be a man who will obey the dictates of the machine leaders. Further, there is the closest offensive and defensive alliance between the federal and provincial party machines, and they will work in harmony and for greater efficiency at the present time. This alliance is not a healthy one—for the people. But we all know that the politicians sometimes have ideas of their duties which do not absolutely conform to the true principles of democracy. This indicates the potency of the combination which the farmers' organization would be compelled to face in order to elect men pledged to the Farmers' Platform. The farmers' organization could not cope successfully with such odds in the few weeks at their disposal. However, the situation is not hopeless by any means. Both parties are pledged to enact into law a part of the demands of the organized farmers, so that no matter which way the election goes the farmers stand to gain something. Again, there is an opportunity to see that some of the party conventions nominate men who will stand for the entire Farmers' Platform. These party conventions are being called daily, and will be meeting in the course of the next two weeks to select their candidates. It is the greatest opportunity for action that has ever come before the independent thinking men. They can and should attend the convention of the party most to their liking and make every possible attempt to secure the nomination of a candidate who will support their entire platform. There are a large number of men who have formerly been Liberals or Conservatives, but who disagree with their party in that they firmly believe in the justice of the entire demands of the farmers. Now, if these men turn out in force at their conventions they will have a powerful influence in the nomination of a candidate. If they can secure the nomination of a candidate favorable to the farmers' demands the party machines will be compelled to support that candidate or face a losing fight against the opposing machine candidate. Heretofore the independent thinking electors have made no determined effort to control the machine nomination. They can do so now without in any way endangering the farmers' organization, and with a strong likelihood of defeating the machines at the outset, because even the machine is hopeless without the support

of the convention. There is a probability that one or two independent candidates may be nominated at conventions that have already been called. If this occurs it will give an opportunity for the independent electors in those constituencies to test their strength without endangering the organization as a whole and it will also give an indication of the strength of the independent feeling throughout the country.

Finally, the most important lesson to be learned from the whole situation is that in order to improve conditions generally the beginning must be more fundamental. We must get at the bottom of the trouble. The people of the Prairie Provinces must make the legislatures of these provinces responsive to the will of the people before they can win strength in the wider federal field. This means that we must follow the example of Oregon and have Direct Legislation placed upon the statute books of the three provinces. When that is done the people will be enabled to vote upon principles and not upon men. Party machines will be eliminated because their usefulness will be gone. If the people of the West devote their chief attention to this great and fundamental reform for the next year or two they will then have made real and substantial progress and will have established a foundation upon which can be upreared a true democracy. When Direct Legislation is in effect in the Prairie Provinces the people can then initiate and vote upon their own laws without arousing the bitterness and animosity which is caused by our present elections. Direct Legislation has been officially endorsed by the farmers' organizations of the three provinces, and an energetic campaign of education in favor of this reform will win overwhelming support for it in a very short time. Whichever of the provinces has Direct Legislation upon its statute books first will be considered as the leading democratic province in the Dominion of Canada.

SPELLS DOOM OF PROTECTION

Senator Dixon, of Montana, was one of the opponents of the Canadian reciprocity agreement in the United States. Speaking on the bill in the Senate, he said:

"I have always counted myself a pretty good protectionist. I voted for the Payne bill without any apology. . . . Do not be mistaken gentlemen. Whenever you deliberately, under whatever pressure, destroy the measure of protection that the farmers of this country have enjoyed, that minute the death-knell of protective tariff is rung. . . . When reciprocity passes I am ready to start revising the tariff, and it will not be confined to the wool schedule and the farmers' free list. I am ready to take the whole thing from A to Z; and so far as I am concerned, I am ready to give it a revision that will not be a homeopathic one."

When a protectionist, who supported the Payne-Aldrich high tariff, gets into such a frame of mind it is a very hopeful sign. There is much evidence that the tariff will receive rough handling in the United States during the next few years. Those people in Canada who are urging for the elimination of our protective tariff will be encouraged by the revolt in the republic. The high tariff of the United States has always been the bulwark of protection in Canada. The majority of those in Canada who favor reciprocity regard it as the first step towards wiping out the protective tariff and substituting a more equitable method of raising the revenues.

President's Annual Address

In reviewing the business of the past year I shall do so as briefly as possible, touching only upon the points which I consider are of most importance. It affords the directors much pleasure to see so many of our shareholders present here this morning. It indicates an interest in the business which I trust will always be maintained.

Conditions During Past Year

At our annual meeting a year ago, the prospects for the growing crops over practically all Western Canada were very poor, caused by the dry weather prevailing previous to that time. Rains, widely distributed over the Prairie Provinces during the latter half of July, a year ago, improved matters very greatly. Even then many thought there would only be half a crop. Out of last year's crop, however, up to July 30, last, 105,967,600 bushels were reported as having been inspected, as against 121,828,970 bushels in the corresponding period of the previous year. Thus, roughly speaking, the return from last year's crop in yield was about 20 per cent. less than the year preceding it.

During the past year the strong hostility to the Company on the part, particularly of the strong elevator companies, was very clearly shown, and as in previous years, every effort was made to prevent grain coming to the Company. I have before frequently pointed out that the possession of the country elevators gives the elevator companies a very strong lever in working against us. It is common knowledge that in order to get the handling of a farmer's grain, country elevator operators, acting no doubt under instructions from their superiors, will offer every inducement possible. I might instance as chief of these the loading of grain through their elevators into cars free of charge, and the holding of it—often for considerable periods—free of storage. There is here a direct monetary advantage which the farmer sees, and which he frequently accepts, often with the excuse that the Company will get enough grain without his, and that he needs the immediate advantage that he thinks he is getting. He wants the Company to remain in business, but he leaves it to others to maintain it by sending their grain to it while he reaps any benefit he can get from the elevator companies through increased prices or better terms of storage, and frequently blames the Company because they cannot do as well. This can be overcome only by persistent education. All will agree that such generosity upon the part of the elevator companies was never known of before the Company commenced to do business.

Southern Alberta, which grows the chief amount of grain produced in that province, suffered severely from the drought of last year. Whole districts from which we received support the year previous had nothing to ship last year. In face of this, it is not surprising that our Calgary office showed a considerable loss last year. We are, nevertheless, fully confident for the future at this point, and have promise of a good year's business in the year just entered.

Buying Through Elevators

As you will recall in the year previous to the last, we did business with a number of farmers' elevators. While this business has never been very profitable, it nevertheless we believe aided in the developing and strengthening of the organized farmers' movement, which if permanent success is to come, must be co-ordinated and cemented, rather than allowed to proceed on different lines. This business was continued during the past year, and owing to the partial crop failure improvement over the previous year's business was quite impossible. In addition, last fall we entered into an arrangement with the Manitoba Government Elevator Commission to buy grain through quite a number of their elevators. This, owing to the partial crop failure, and the exceedingly keen competition of competing elevators, was unprofitable. The elevator companies naturally do not want to see us get grain at any point. Through

T. A. Crerar, President of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., reviewed the progress of the Company to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting on July 14. The report indicates that a most successful year's work has been conducted, and that the Company is able to take care of itself against all its enemies. The outlook for the future is very promising, and if the farmers of the West continue as they have been doing, conditions will steadily improve.

the possession of their terminal elevators—to which I will refer later—they can handle grain in their country houses apparently at a loss, and taunt farmers at these points with the charge that the Farmers' Company will not do as well for them as the elevator companies can do. It appears to be a favorite game of our competitors, through the superior opportunities they have to offer to do better for shippers than we apparently can do, and endeavor in this way to leave the impression that "Their Grain Growers' Grain Company is no good."

As you are perhaps aware, a bill is now before the Dominion Parliament, dealing with terminal elevators. I refer to this matter, because of the advantage the ownership of the terminal elevators gives our competitors in business. It is quite possible for them to conduct their business at country points through their country elevators at a loss and still recoup themselves very handsomely from the profits at the terminal elevators. This they can do without in any way

During the year considerable business has been done by our Winnipeg office in seed and feed. We handled a great many cars of seed oats and brought in several cars of seed flax from Ontario, which we sold from twenty five to forty cents a bushel less than regular seed companies were selling at. Even then we were unable to fill all the orders that reached us for this grain. The matter of gathering and distributing good seed is one which I think could profitably be taken up, not only for the financial benefits that might come to the Company, but also in the way of doing a genuine public service. To do this, however, it is necessary to have some sort of an elevator—preferably at Winnipeg—to commence with with the most modern cleaning machinery. This, I think is a matter that should engage the attention of the directors at an early date. A considerable amount of feed oats was also sold to those who had been unfortunate through the failure of their crops.



Homesteading in the Nut Mountains

resorting to making profits by improper practices, such as mixing of grades and so forth. The charges for storage at the terminal elevators are very high. A company operating country elevators and owning a terminal elevator—as they nearly all do—can buy a farmer's car in the country, apparently without profit, by giving him free storage on it, or by permitting it to pass through their elevators free of cost, and ship it down to their terminal elevators for storage. The spread in price between the cash month in which they buy the grain, and, say the May price, is usually from a cent to a cent and a quarter per month between the time they buy and May. For instance, they buy a car of Northern wheat in December, say, for eighty cents. They can sell it at once for, say, eighty-five cents for May delivery. The car thus purchased is sent down to the terminal elevator, and stored there till spring. The rate of insurance is very low; the only charge they have against the five cents spread at which they sell is the interest and insurance charge, which is low enough to give them a handsome profit on their turnover. This enables them, as I have already said, to at times offer prices or inducements at country points for car lots, that apparently is difficult to understand; or at points where we are buying street grain, to offer prices that we cannot pay unless we buy at a loss. If some way is not effected whereby the elevators will be taken out of their hands at the terminals, it seems absolutely necessary for the Company to secure its own terminal elevator as soon as possible, and thus be in a position to meet our opponents on equal grounds.

for our Canadian Western oats. There was every indication that a great many of them would be wanted, not only in Great Britain, but in other European countries, owing largely to a smaller crop of this grain in Europe than for several years previous. The indications all were that a large export business would be done in this grain. On the 26th of January the reciprocity agreement reached between the Canadian and the United States governments was announced, and immediately following this announcement it was apparent that an effort was being made by certain grain interests to depress the price of grain with a view of creating the impression that the mere mention of reciprocity affected business in the way of lowering prices. Feeling that a special effort was being made to lower prices, and realizing at the same time that the export demand for our oats had never been better, our manager, without the knowledge of the board of control, and in their absence, decided to buy May oats freely with a view of selling them for export later on, and thus endeavor to keep prices at the level which in his judgment should be maintained. While the motive was the very best, the course was one which should not have been entered into. When it became known in grain circles—as it could not help becoming known—every effort was made by the grain interests opposed to us to load the Company down with as much May oats as possible, in the expectation that financially we could reach a point where we could not carry them. This would mean that they would be sold by the clearing house, breaking the market thereby, in all likelihood, several cents a bushel; and these oats at this lower price would be bought back by those who had sold them to us, after, as they believed, they had accomplished our ruin. This was the position the Company found itself in.

Company Had to Fight

There was only one thing to do, and that was to fight it out, and the ability of the Company to fight was once more demonstrated. We sold them for export as rapidly as we could. It was freely reported that the Company had bought anywhere from five to eight million bushels more than it had sold. This was a gross misrepresentation. The largest amount that the Company had at any one time more than its sales made was a little over a million bushels. Later on, when the grain interests learned that we were selling these oats for export very rapidly through the splendid connection we had established in the Old Country, and that we were likely to get out of it with very little if any loss, they immediately set about on the most despicable attempt that has ever been made by any commercial interests—namely, to undermine our credit, and if possible, prevent us in this way from paying for the large quantity of oats we would have to take delivery of on the first day of May for completing export sales made to the Old Country throughout the winter, to be filled on the opening of navigation in the spring. To this end we believe a certain Winnipeg journal was influenced to print several articles against the Company, and we are told that thousands of copies of this paper were sent broadcast all over the land. The rapid increase, however, in our paid-up capital was a factor not reckoned with. We were also able to arrange for money outside of Winnipeg.

Enemies Routed

The result was that on the first day of May we had delivered to us over 2,200,000 bushels of oats, every bushel of which was paid for on that date, and within a few weeks half of them were on vessels on the way to the Old Country to fill part of the sales we had made; and it might be interesting to add that within a few days some of the companies who had sold the oats to us were trying to buy them back from us again. It is only fair to say that there were several grain in the city, who while they recognize us as keen com-

Continued on Page 15

The Oat Situation

The following are the facts in connection with the matter:
Some little time after the New Year opened a strong export demand arose

Tariff and Rural Depopulation

By E. C. DRURY, B.S.A., Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture

In The Farmers' Magazine

Perhaps no country in the world offers at the present time such opportunities for wide and varied agricultural development as does Canada. Situated in the colder portion of the north temperate zone, her climate is adapted in the highest degree to the production of the finest quality of the more important agricultural products. As a producer of the cereal grains no country is superior, and few equal; Manitoba wheat and Ontario barley set the standard of excellence, at least for America. Few climates are better suited to the production of high-class livestock; and Canadians have already made a name for themselves in this line. In fruit, too, while the rigors of the winters forbid the production of the more southern kinds, the most stable and useful fruit in the world reaches its highest and finest development, and the apples of Canada are known almost the world over. Our bright northern sunshine and long summer days insure quality in all lines of farm produce, while a fairly sufficient and well-distributed rainfall gives to the farmer a generous harvest for his labor. In addition to the best of climates, Canada is blessed with an almost limitless area of fertile soil, and penetrating almost into the heart of these areas, bringing to the farmer the great boon of cheap transportation of his products to the markets of the world, are the great natural waterways of the St. Lawrence with its great lakes, and Hudson bay with its still unutilized possibilities. By nature, Canada has been destined to be a great agricultural nation. But beyond these great natural advantages we still have the wonderful blessing of free land. The landlord system which crushes the agriculture of England, is unknown. In the settled portions of the country the farmer almost invariably owns the land he tills, while there are still many millions of acres of the most fertile soil to be had for the asking in the newer sections of Canada. Canada presents advantages of soil, climate and free land which are found nowhere else. Under these circumstances we should naturally expect a great expansion of agriculture, and a great increase of rural population. Instead of this we find agriculture languishing, and farm population dwindling in all the older provinces, while in the great West the growth of towns and cities is proportionately greater than that of the rural districts. These facts call for some explanation. In themselves they are a striking indication that something is wrong.

There are several ways by which it is customary to explain these conditions. One, and a very widely accepted one, is that the movement away from the soil and to the cities which is so apparent in Canada, is a part of a world-wide modern movement, due in part to the modern liking for city life, and in part to the introduction of labor-saving machinery on the farms. This, to my mind, is a very superficial and inadequate explanation, and fails entirely to account for the facts.

City Versus Country

In the first place, I cannot bring myself to believe that, to the normal human being, city life is more attractive than that of the country. It is true that some conveniences and pleasures are found in the city that are not, and cannot be found in the country. But country life has also some advantages. The married farm laborer, with his separate house, his garden, his cow, and his fowls; with wholesome freedom for his children, and a recognized place in the rural neighborhood, is surely better off, other things being equal, than the factory hand, whose home must necessarily be in the poorer sections of the city, whose children must find their playground on the streets, and who has no neighbors, and no recognized place in the great community of which he forms a part. The unmarried farm laborer, living with his employer, treated in

most cases as one of the family, is undoubtedly better situated than his counterpart in the city, domiciled in the cheap boarding house. Around all our large cities are suburbs composed of the humble homes of workingmen, stretching as far into the country as the daily necessity of the laborer to get to his work will allow. It seems to me that this "shack town" movement utterly disproves the assertion that the working man will not live in the country.

More futile still, in such a country as ours, is the attempt to explain the rural exodus by the introduction of labor-saving machinery on the farm. A year or two ago the writer, at a gathering of agriculturists, had occasion to draw attention to this rural exodus as it is manifested in the Province of Ontario. The next day a city daily, commenting on the discussion said, "It is useless to complain of the decrease of farm population. The men who used to cradle and bind the grain are in the factories making self-binders." This remark by a leading daily serves to illustrate the shortsighted view which many people take of these questions. The man who wrote that comment simply did not know what he was talking about. The introduction of labor-saving machinery may, and doubtless does, explain much of the rural exodus in Europe, where agriculture is already fully developed, and where the man displaced by the machine is no longer wanted. But this is not the case in older Canada. Here, the new age of labor-saving machinery finds our farms in a transition stage, from the old days of grain growing and grain-selling to the new agriculture of dairying and meat growing, of ever-increasing areas of orchard and hoed crop, calling, not for less men, but for more. The change from the old wasteful practices to the new is slow, much slower than it should be, and the difficulty of procuring sufficient help is the chief reason. To claim, under the circumstances, that the introduction of labor-saving machinery can account in any way for the rural exodus, is an absurdity. The constant demand, at higher and higher wages, for farm help is a thorough refutation of this theory.

Is the Farmer Asleep?

Another theory by which the rural exodus is accounted for assumes that the farmers of this country are too stupid and ignorant to adopt and practice improved systems of agriculture. According to this theory all we have to do is to get the farmer to double his output, to grow two blades of grass where one grew before, when presto! the whole question is solved. Cheaper food for the cities; higher wages for farm help to solve the farm labor problem; more attractive country homes to keep the boy and girl on the farm; all these things are possible if only the farmer will wake up. And he is constantly being told to wake up—by millionaire pork packers, bank presidents and manufacturers. These well-meaning advisors sometimes grow quite petulant because he does not wake up and do the thing which appears so simple and easy, which would solve all these questions, and incidentally take the farmer's mind away from the study of economic problems, where, all agree, he is quite out of his sphere.

But, seriously, are not the farmers of this country awake, and are they not advancing as fast as they can along lines of improvement? Have they not taken gladly, and profited by, the excellent educational work of our departments of agriculture, and our agricultural colleges? Look back at the old days of grain growing and summer-fallowing and hay-selling, thirty years ago, when the bacon hog and the dairy cow were almost unknown, when corn for silage and alfalfa were quite unknown, when agricultural education was scarcely thought of, because the farmer, and everyone else for that matter, thought there was nothing to learn about farm-

ing. Compare those days with the present, and say, if you can, that the farmer is not awake, and willing to advance. Let us give all due credit to our departments and colleges, but let us do the farmers of this country simple justice, by acknowledging that they are willing to learn. Agricultural advancement is of necessity slow. It takes a year to gain a single experience. Perhaps the farmers of this country may be forgiven if they prefer slow and safe advancement rather than to rush in, on borrowed money, and with high-priced hired help, and try some system of intensive farming to which they are urged by men who never farmed. For it is notable that this sort of criticism and this advice is never given by our most progressive farmers, but by those who for the most part, never had any acquaintance with the problem of making a living on the farm. I think it is true that in this country most farmers know how to farm far better than they are farming, but cannot put their knowledge into practice through lack of sufficient labor and capital. We cannot in any satisfactory way explain the rural exodus by assuming that it is the outcome of the ignorance and carelessness of the farmers themselves.

Only One Explanation

There is to my mind but one explanation for rural conditions as they are, and that is lack of comparative prosperity among the farmers as compared with other classes in the community. We say the young people leave the farm because of a lack of conveniences and comforts in the farm homes, because these homes are not attractive, or because there is little leisure for pleasure in country life. This may be true, but these things are not impossible in the country, and the farmer is not constitutionally averse to them. He does not have them simply because he cannot afford them. We say that the farmer must employ his hired help the year round if he is to keep a sufficient supply. Most farmers would like to, but it is necessary to economize. We say the farmer should farm more intensively, and so increase the output of his soil. But it requires a good deal of extra capital and labor to do this, and these are not at his disposal. But the farmers of Canada, farming under best of conditions as regards soil, climate, cheap land and comparative easy access to the world's markets, should, we would naturally expect, be prosperous enough to enjoy every convenience and comfort in their surroundings, and to solve the problems of the farm labor supply and the improvement of their methods of farming. That they are not, and from no lack of intelligence and industry on their own part, indicates the working of some cause or causes external to the farm itself. One of these causes, and to my mind, the most powerful, is found in the protective tariff.

There is no doubt as to the cost of all the farmer buys being increased to him by the protective tariff, and in most cases by the full amount of the tariff. There can be no doubt about this fact. A few months ago the writer had occasion to investigate for himself the prices of several lines of goods of both domestic and foreign manufacture, and almost uniformly the prices of the domestic goods were just equal to the price of the foreign goods with freight and duty added. In some cases the prices of Canadian goods were greater than the foreign goods with freight and duty added. This is explained by the following extract from a letter from a leading Canadian wholesaler and importer: "Contiguity on the part of Canadian manufacturers to the Canadian wholesaler, the fact that the men know each other, all these things put the Canadian manufacturer in a position to actually charge a higher price for his goods than the British goods cost even with duty added." This referred to textile goods, but the same is true in other lines. In implements there is little reason to

doubt, not that implements may be bought in free trade countries cheaper than in Canada, that is certain, but that Canadian manufacturers sell these goods to competitors of the Canadian farmer in outside countries at less cost than they are sold in Canada. Quoting from J. J. Harfell's recent excellent book on the question, we find the following statements: "The cash price of a Canadian made harvester in Alberta is \$155, in Ontario it is \$132. But the same binder can be bought in Great Britain for \$121, cash. . . . It would pay the farmer in Alberta to buy his Canadian made machinery in Liverpool, and ship it back into Canada, if it could be imported free of duty." If this statement is not true, it admits of easy disproof by the Canadian implement makers, but the fact that no such disproof has been attempted, though the book containing the statement has been published for several months, is a very strong reason in itself for believing that the statement made by Mr. Harfell is absolutely true. The same fact is true of cement, hardware, groceries, leather goods, even flour, in fact of everything the Canadian farmer consumes except those things which he produces on his farm. Assuming that the average price of dutiable goods is raised to the extent of 25 per cent.—and the average enhancement is rather more than that—and that the average farmer buys \$600 of these goods per year, we see that the direct cost of purchase is raised to the extent of \$150 per year. Some may doubt that the farmer spends as much as \$600, but from figures collected by the writer from several average Ontario farms, from his own experience, and from the opinions of many representative farmers, it would appear that this is rather below than above the average. In the West, the average expenditure is much greater, due to greater cost of transportation. Thus we see that the cost of running an average farm is increased directly as the result of the protective tariff by about \$150 per year.

Indirect Effect of Tariff

But this is not the whole cost. There is also an indirect cost, due to the fact that the purchasing power of money is reduced in proportion to the enhancement of prices. Thus the services of everyone the farmer employs, directly or indirectly, must be more highly paid. The lawyer, the doctor, the teacher, the preacher, the employees of the transportation companies which carry the farmer's goods, the farm laborer—all these, and many others, must receive more for their services, because their cost of living is increased by the tariff. The whole cost must, in the end, be borne by those industries which take our natural products of forest, mine, fishery and farm and sell them in the world's markets. Of this cost, the farm bears the brunt. Just what this indirect cost is, is difficult to determine, but to put it at \$50 per year for the average farm is at least within the mark. If this is true, the direct and indirect cost of the tariff to the average farm is at least \$200 per year—the interest of a \$4,000 mortgage at 5 per cent. Could this amount be spent, as it would be, if available, in improving farms and farm houses, in better stock, more implements and more labor, there is little doubt but the condition of the average farm would be greatly improved, and its production very greatly increased.

But, it will be urged, the tariff is of value in raising the price of what the farmer must sell, in protecting his home market. This, however, is not the case, except in one or two instances. In the case of some of the more southern varieties of fruits, as peaches and grapes, of tobacco and of early vegetables, the tariff does operate to raise prices to the producer. These products, however, are exceptional. The areas in which they may be produced are very limited, not capable of producing enough to supply

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The demands of the country. Hence they find the conditions under which a tariff may operate to enhance prices — an understocked market. As we have seen in a previous article, this condition is necessary if the tariff is to operate to raise prices. In the case of the products just named, nature sets the limit of production; in the case of manufactured goods, combinations limit production, and so in these two cases the tariff does raise prices. But this is not true in regard to the produce of the general farms of our country. Combinations to restrict production are not possible, and nature has set no limit. The general farms of the country produce three main classes of products; grains, meats and dairy products. In all these lines we produce more than we can use; if we utilized to the full our great agricultural resources, we could produce ten times as much as we now use. Hence prices are set in the world's market. It needs no figures to prove this. The farmers of this country know from practical experience that in all these main lines of production the export prices rule. Thus the farmers of Canada are placed in the disadvantageous position of having to sell their goods at prices set in a distant market, in competition with the cheapest production in the world, and of having to produce these things in a country where they must pay more than world's prices for labor of all kinds, for machinery, and for all the manufactured goods they use, on account of a highly protective tariff. Under these circumstances is it any wonder that the farmers of this country are not prospering as they should, or that rural population is decreasing? The tariff stands convicted of the greatest injury that can be dealt to our national life — the depletion of our rural population.

There is, indeed, a possibility that we may see in Canada a condition when the tariff will be of value in increasing prices of farm products. Let the burden of the farmer be increased, let the rural exodus go on, and there will come a time when our lessened farm population, even with limitless land at their disposal, cannot produce enough to supply the needs of the people. In some lines of production we are now nearing the limit. When this is reached we will have higher prices, because of the tariff, but it will not be agricultural prosperity, but agricultural decay. There is, in Canada, only one way by which the tariff can help the farmer, and that is by ruining him.

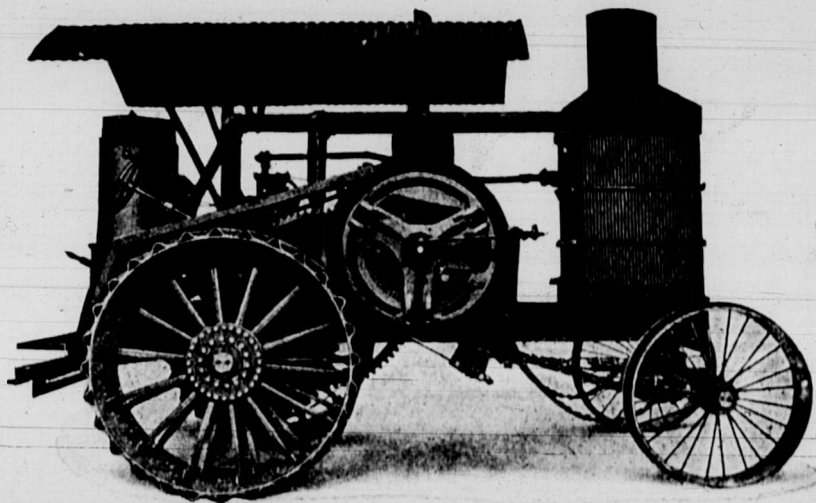
BIG STOCK BONUS

Renewed activity has been manifested in the shares of the Montreal Cotton Co., this week the stock selling up to 159, although easing off towards the end of the week. A public announcement is expected to be made almost any day. Those who know state that this will be to the effect that a bonus of 100 per cent. of 6 per cent. preferred stock will be handed to the present shareholders and the common stock placed on a five per cent. dividend basis. Very little of the stock is coming out and several insiders have increased their holdings.

The Montreal Cotton Co., was established over 36 years ago and its mills, which are among the largest in Canada, operate 5,000 looms and 200,000 spindles, and are located at Valleyfield, Quebec. For the past three years the company has paid 8 per cent., although earnings have been very little in excess of that amount, which, however, has been caused by abnormal trade conditions brought about by the depression in the cotton industry. Previous to 1908 the average earnings of the company have been 13½ per cent. The company has always enjoyed prosperity owing to its strong financial position and the directors state that they expect to show even better figures for this year than for the past couple of seasons. From the last annual report of the company which was figured on a very conservative basis, the assets were \$6,650,368 less bonds \$966,943. This leaves each \$100 worth of common stock, of which there was 83,000,000 issued, secured by \$189 worth of assets. — Financial Post.

A hog needs all his time to make pork and should not be expected to spend any moments fighting lice.

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F. B. Eaton, Wilson, Kansas, threshed 53,000 bushels hard Turkey wheat in 38 days, fuel cost averaging 33 cents an hour.

Davidson Bros., Green Briar, Sask., threshed 40,000 bushels of grain in 32 days. Daily fuel expense \$7.80.

We have handfuls of such letters. They prove the Hart-Parr Tractor a dependable, reliable, every day-in-the-month money-maker. It is not a "show piece" in its early experimental stages, but a seasoned, tested and steady power-source manufactured by the original gas tractor firm—

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THE MAIL BAG

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of 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, 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 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.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Editor, Guide:—Here is a synopsis of some of the provisions for agricultural credit in eleven of the countries of the Empire.

Transvaal. A "Land and Agricultural Bank" was established in 1907 by act of parliament. The business of this bank is to lend money on land mortgage. Homesteaders may obtain loans from the public lands department for the purpose of buying stock, implements or making permanent improvements.

Natal. A "Government Loan Fund" was established in 1907 for advances to farmers and land owners for promoting the occupation, cultivation and improvement of their lands. Homesteaders may borrow up to \$300 from the public lands department.

Cape Colony. An "Agricultural Bank" was authorized by the government in 1907 and doing big business. Loans are made to co-operative societies of farmers for building grain storage, etc., as in Saskatchewan.

Orange Colony. The government grants loans to farmers and to farmers' co-operative societies for purchase of land, irrigation, purchase of stock, implements, etc. Homesteaders get loans from government on the security of their homesteads.

Queensland. An "Agricultural Bank" was authorized in 1901 to make advances to farmers for improvements. Advances are also made to homesteaders if they will organize in the co-operative form.

New South Wales. Since 1899 the government has lent money on land security to farmers suffering from drought, or desiring loans for any other "good" reason.

South Australia. A "State Bank" was established in 1895 to make advances to farmers and other producers. Homesteaders are loaned up to \$250, but the homestead system is being improved out of existence. Settlers on government lands need not obtain titles to their holdings, but nevertheless can borrow up to \$2,000 on the security of their rights in the land. The laws were codified in 1908, when it was further permitted to borrow money to discharge any previous mortgage on the land. The fruit colony at Renmark got into trouble and was financially assisted over the difficulty by the government.

Victoria. The government savings bank invest their deposits in mortgages or agricultural lands at 4 to 5 per cent. interest. Two per cent. of capital must be repaid annually. (This appears a singular arrangement but such are the facts, and at any rate there is clearly no kick coming from the landowners.) Under an illogical and unscientific attempt at a homestead \$1,250 is advanced to the settlers, but the whole homestead scheme is a failure.

West Australia. An "Agricultural Bank" was organized in 1906 to make loans to farmers.

Tasmania. An "Agricultural Bank" was organized in 1907.

New Zealand. Government loans are made to farmers. Social derelicts are settled on small homesteads at government expense. (This arrangement is said to work well.) The government guarantees debentures issued by small co-operative associations for the purchase of land.

Truly Canada presents a great contrast to these progressive states. No Canadian government does the least thing to provide credit for the farmers except that of Saskatchewan with its new co-operative elevator scheme. On the contrary, the

Dominion government does all it can to protect the Shylocks and to hinder legitimate private-financiers from doing business with the farmers. In not one of the eleven states mentioned above is the value of real estate such a solid security as in Western Canada. Our government fiercely opposes all the co-operative efforts which many of the other imperial states make a condition for the employment of their financial institutions by the farmers. The other states have all organized agricultural banks in some form, our government has not done so and practically prohibits farmers from doing it for themselves. The state banks of the other countries lend money on real estate. The Canadian government fines any bank \$500 which takes real estate collateral. The Cape Colony government lends money to farmers to help them hold their grain. The Canadian government prohibits the banks from lending money on grain while the farmer holds it, but allows them to lend all they like as soon as the grain is in the hands of the speculator, although the provincial government elevators have provided a little relief from this monstrous wrong in Manitoba. The Victorian government manages somehow to lend the savings bank deposits to the farmers. Our government compels the banks to lend the money to American gamblers, while Scotch and Dutch bloodsuckers are squeezing over eight per cent. interest out of our farmers' gilt-edged securities. The government of New South Wales, where children are born and grow up to school age without seeing rain, lends money to the farmers to tide them over drought. South Saskatchewan farmers, where droughts are never nearly so bad, are ruined for want of a little timely help. Orange River Colony lends money to its farmers to build irrigation plants. Our governments (protected loan companies) will not lend money on rich lands already under irrigation. The Orange River Colony also lends to encourage the purchase of stock, but if we buy so much as a shaganappi from the States, the government encourages us with: (1) a 25 per cent. duty; (2) a swindling valuation; (3) a fake quarantine. Eastern wisecracks repeat, like poll-parrots, "banks must not lend on real estate," presumably because of some mysterious evil which might occur to the banks—evils afflicting farmers being matters of infinitely trivial concern. But the state Bank of South Australia has been doing this for sixteen years and nothing has happened. The government of New Zealand has lost all told \$528 on a total volume of \$30,000,000 employed in its apparently somewhat reckless system of agricultural finance. It may be explained that in South Australia and New Zealand sweeping revolutions took place in the last century and the new broom has swept clean. South Australia was originally founded with the deliberate intent of reproducing the most vicious features of the English social system—landlordism, pauper labor, etc., while the tyranny and oppression in New Zealand made that country to be compared with unhappy Ireland.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER,
Shoal Lake, Man.

NEED DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—I have noticed many remarks in the press accusing The Guide of being political, so for my own satisfaction I looked into the dictionary and found the meaning of the word "political" is "relating to public affairs." So in it



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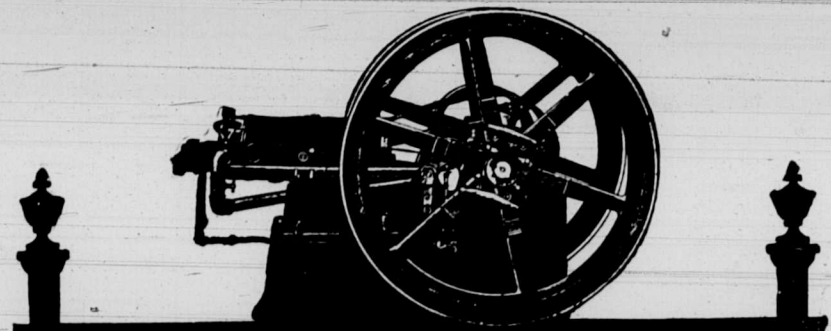
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true sense if we are not political we are nothing. We have now heard the professed sentiments of Canada's two greatest politicians, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, and their ruse of splitting the farmers' platform and thus weakening the people's policy is so obvious that we now know that the gauntlet is thrown down between Special Privilege and the people. Capital is well represented by the two great political parties and the question is what are the people going to do. An election is apparently close upon us and this is the last chance for years that we shall be in a position to make our power felt. The odds are so enormous that it seems to me it is no longer a farmers' fight, but a struggle of the people for their just rights against the oppression of legalized robbery of a privileged class. The time is ripe when the farmers should join hands with every individual or organization that is fighting for justice and by a supreme effort place in power at Ottawa the only autocrat that can claim the divine right to rule, viz.: the voice of the people. If a quicker and more effective method can be found by which this result can be obtained than Direct Legislation, let us know what it is, so that all the people can work in unison to hasten the time when this country shall be in practice, what is only now in theory, a true democracy in which the people shall be emancipated for all time from the powers of avarice and greed.

F. B. SULMAN,
Blackfoot, Alta.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—I have seen a good deal in The Guide about a third party and platform for the next election (which all seem to think is coming soon), and suggest the following, the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, for a platform. The larger the platform the more there will be who can accept it. I am not a farmer but sometimes outsiders see most of the game. I have not space to go into the above but suggest studying it carefully. Where it has been tried it has worked wonders in educating the people and in actual practice shows the people are conservative, that when their vote really counts will study and become interested in the questions when brought forward. The farmers of Canada are in the majority and if all will work together can control legislation. There are enough of both parties in the Grain Growers and if they will act as a unit they can wield a strong influence in the primaries and nominations of both parties and the above platform would get aid from others. If possible pledge both candidates for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall and no matter which side wins, you win. I believe absolutely in the people ruling. The old saying, "The voice of the people is the voice of God," if not literally true is actually true, and the above is the only way to make their voice heard. I have spoken of myself as an outsider, but the aims of the Grain Growers as expressed at Ottawa were such that no one who has no axe to grind, is really an outsider. It appears to me that the above platform would appeal equally to the labor organizations. They are beginning to take an interest in legislation and send their representatives to Ottawa when matters come up affecting them. If the Initiative, Referendum and Recall were in effect instead of a few going to Ottawa at a big expense, all could work at home and with more effect. The temperance people would also join with you, or I should say us, for this Direct Legislation is getting a firm hold of the people. The farmers of the East would also join forces. In Ontario a good deal of missionary work has been done along this line and in the next election will be a leading plank. Those who have ideas and work for them are the ones that really count. We should not blame the average voter for his views in most cases. They are not his. They were made for him. To some this platform may seem too slow for results, but it is sure. To those who understand it fully, and believe in liberty, it is so large it takes in everything, it puts the power in the hands of people where it belongs and is one on which all could unite irrespective of party. When Direct Legislation is in effect we can all bring forward our own views and in a fair field. Lincoln said, "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

R. J. WILLIAMS,
Belmont, Man.

WHAT TO DO

Editor, Guide:—In reply to your query, "What are we Grain Growers going to do?" Why there is only one thing we can do. I, myself, have listened now, as most of us have, to both parties and they both say we must submit to being robbed at both ends, the buying end and the selling end, and also in the delivery end. Hence it is up to us to send our own men to all Parliaments. Lawyers and professional men need not apply. Come on, comrades, let's boost The Guide. It's our only deliverance. Make it 100,000 before election.

B. T. WOOLFRED,
Ituna, Sask.

RECIPROCITY TIME RECORD

March, 1910—Meeting of President Taft and Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian minister of finance, at Albany, N.Y. Concerning this meeting, Secretary of State Knox, at Chicago, February, 1911, said: "And during their meetings the president indicated to Mr. Fielding a desire to go further than the adjustment of the pending question (maximum and minimum feature of the Payne-Aldrich bill), and to take up at a convenient time the discussion of the feasibility of an agreement for freer trade relations between the two countries. The president expressed the belief that the policy of broader and closer commercial relations with Canada would receive the hearty support of the American people."

November 5—Henry M. Hoyt, counsellor for the department of state, and Charles M. Pepper, trade expert of the state department, were sent to Ottawa as commissioners to discuss tentatively with the representatives of the Canadian government the basis of a reciprocal trade agreement. The conference lasted ten days, and was then adjourned to meet in Washington.

January 7, 1911—Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, and Hon. William Paterson, minister of customs, representatives of the Canadian government, arrived in Washington.

January 8 to 21—Sessions of the representatives of the two governments. Representatives on the part of the United States, Secretary of State Knox, Chandler P. Anderson, counsellor for state department, and Charles M. Pepper. For Canada, W. S. Fielding and William Paterson.

Third Session, 61st Congress

January 26—Message of the President of the United States transmitting the agreement to both Houses of Congress.

January 28—Bill introduced in House of Representatives by Mr. McCall (Rep.) of Massachusetts, and referred to committee on ways and means.

February 11—Reported to House of Representatives by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts.

February 14—Passed by the House of Representatives. Ayes, 221; nays, 93; not voting, 67. Republicans in favor, 78; Republicans against, 87. Democrats in favor, 143; Democrats against, 6.

February 15—Received by Senate and referred to finance committee.

February 24—Reported to Senate without recommendation. No action by Senate.

First Session, 62nd Congress

April 4—Convening of Congress in extraordinary session to consider Canadian agreement.

April 5—Message of the President of the United States.

April 12—Bill introduced in House of Representatives by Mr. Underwood (Dem.) of Alabama, and referred to ways and means committee.

April 21—Passed House of Representatives. Ayes, 267; nays, 89; not voting, 3. Republicans voting aye, 64; Democrats voting aye, 203; total, 267. Republicans voting nay, 78; Democrats voting nay, 11; total 89.

April 24—Received by Senate and referred to finance committee.

June 14—Made the unfinished business of the Senate, and debate begun by Mr. McCumber of North Dakota (against).

July 14—Unanimous consent agreement that a final vote be taken July 22.

July 22—Passed the Senate by 53 votes for to 27 against.

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SNAP IN SASKATCHEWAN UNIMPROVED section, personally selected for steam plow; one-quarter mile from station; \$25.00 an acre; one quarter cash, balance easy terms.—L. A. Fish, Cloquet, Minn. 52-4

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800 ACRE FARM—NEW LAND; WELL IMPROVED in Swan River district. For full particulars write Mrs. Gable, 181 Canora street, Winnipeg. 51-3

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320 ACRES, TWO MILES SOUTH OF growing town, 105 acres crop, 145 more arable, good hay land, pasture, wood and water, black loam, with clay sub-soil. Two shacks and two lumber stables. Will take first offer of \$15 acre, with only \$1,000 in cash.—H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

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FOR SALE—20 H.P. NORTH WEST TRAC tion engine, 30.50 Reeves separator, with blower, feeder, high bagger and weigher, tank, caboose, everything in first class condition, run five seasons; price, \$1,500; this is good.—Write W. D. Pattison or J. Rose, Newdale, Man. 43-6

FOR SALE—A 20 H.P. SAWYER MASSEY compound engine, and a 31.50 Dairy separator, with feeder, blower and high bagger. Cheap for cash.—C. Bloom, Manson P.O., Man. 52-2

FOR SALE—FORTY INCH REAR BELLE City separator. All attachments, \$350.00. Box 13, Welby, Sask. 52-2

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WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cocksfoot engine gang.—Murdy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42 if

HORSES, CATTLE, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

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WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application. Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

LAND WARRANTS—SEVERAL SOUTH Africa Veterans' Scrip for sale, entitling the holder to full privileges in homesteading. Prices and terms on application. Address P.O. Box 68, Alask, Sask. 52-3

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TWO HUNDRED BUSHELS TURKEY RED winter wheat for sale; free from weeds or any other grain; cleaned at \$1.10 per bush; cotton sacks, 25c. This wheat won first prize at Pincher Creek seed fair.—Chas. H. Boag, Pincher Station Alta. 52-2

CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale.—J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man.

OATS—I HAVE EXCELLENT OATS FOR Western Shipment, 31 and 32 cents on cars.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 46-9

POULTRY AND EGGS

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS— Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have free range.—Cecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS— Two dollars per setting of eight.—D. J. N. MacLeod, Young, Sask.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.—B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale, \$1.25 each.

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WANTED—ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

THE OSHAWA FRUIT GROWERS HANDLE apples co-operatively. Desire to deal directly with co-operative grain growers.—Elmer Lick, Manager, Oshawa, Ont. 48-6

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE, IN GOOD Langstroth hives. Eight dollars each. October delivery.—Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 1-9

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—C. Jay, Sec. Treasurer.

DEPUTY OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

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ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

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MT Questions the sender a The name w But it must good faith.

RAILW.

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W. F. M. S. home goes out father, say for buys two steer work calls the years old at t and was stayi the following and in the eve taken what eat Ans.—The s steers in questi He could claim else, and his fa

Sows tha are more c ties and b those that are less pro

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months. Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations. Carman, Roland and Graham. —Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion, good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes. —Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Life wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds. —W.H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality. Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbrooks Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rossar Avenue, Winnipeg.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. — J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale.—Sunside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—YOUNG SOWS and spring pigs from large litters. Long bacon type.—D. W. Warner & Sons, Box 399, Edmonton, Alta. 47 6

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HERD headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharu, Sask.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

PURE BRED HEREFORDS FOR SALE—Five two-year-old heifers; one two-year-old bull. — J. M. Hopper, Box 141, Newdale, Man. 48 6

THOS. SANDERSON EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man., has improved Yorkshire pigs of both sexes, for sale. 1-13

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

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

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD-stone, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—Thomson Bros., Boharu, Sask.

DAN AN' ME

Above us the stars was a-blinkin',
An' me an' Dan dreamin' again
Of things that have passed, an' a' thinkin'
Of fore we growed up to be men;
It gives us a power of pleasure
A-settin' here by the door—
Dan who's so powerful rich
An' me who's so powerful pore!

We talked of the crops an' the weather,
Then switched to the summer that Dan
An' me went in business together
To "log" on the partnership plan;
We didn't say much 'bout the quarrel
As the two of us set by the door,
'Cause Dan has got powerful rich
Whilst I—well, I'm powerful pore.

In spite of his money he's narrow,
His body is as bent as a pin,
An' I, why I'm straight as an arrow—
Could do it all over, an' win!
But somehow I can't help a-thinkin'
As Dan an' me set by the door,
That he's got so powerful rich
Whilst I stay so powerful pore!

An' then the two childern come trompin'
My daughters—an' beggin' on me
To play, an' amidst all their rompin'
Before I knowed it he'd gone—
Gone home where there wasn't no childern
An' I says as I watched from the door:
"Well, Dan ain't so powerful rich,
An' I ain't so powerful pore!"
—John D. Wells, in Buffalo News.

U. S. SENATE VOTE

The following shows the vote in the United States Senate upon the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Yeas—53

Bacon, Bankhead, Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Chamberlain, Chilton, Crane, Culberson, Cullom, Davis, Fletcher, Foster, Gore, Guggenheim, Hitchcock, Johnson (Mc.), Johnston (Ala.), Jones, Kern, Lodge, McLean, Martin (Va.), Martine, (N. J.), Myers, Newlands, Nixon, O'Gorman, Overman, Owen, Paynter, Penrose, Perkins, Poin-dexter, Pomerene, Reed, Richardson, Root, Shively, Smith (Md.), Smith

**CORRUGATED
—PORTABLE—
GRANARIES**

**Fire, Lightning
and Storm Proof.**

**Protect the grain—ab-
solutely vermin proof.**

Write for particulars—
THE
Metallic Roofing Co.
LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

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

(S. C.), Stephenson, Stone, Swanson, Taylor, Townsend, Watson, Wetmore, Williams, Works.

Nays—27

Bailey, Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Burnham, Clapp, Clark (Wyo.), Clarke (Ark), Crawford, Cummins, Curtis, Dixon, Gamble, Gronna, Heyburn, Kenyon, La Follette, Lippitt, Lorrimer, McCumber, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Simmons, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Warren.

Not Voting—10

Dillingham, Du Pont, Frye, Gallinger, Lea, Percy, Rayner, Sutherland, Thornton, Tillman.

Question Drawer

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

MUST HAVE NAMES

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

RAILWAY CROSSING ACCIDENT

Sask. Subscriber.—A. is coming up a public road with land packer. In crossing railway at public crossing he gets stuck. Passenger train is two miles away. As soon as he sees it he unhitches his horses and tries to flag train, but train goes 15 feet too far, thereby smashing packer. Crossing is composed of three 12 foot planks and two fourteen foot planks and those broken, and approach to crossing was bad. Two days after accident the company put in 20 foot planks. If crossing had been in this shape before, accident would not have happened. Can A. claim damages? Company says they will not consider claim. How wide must a crossing be in Saskatchewan? What course must A. take to recover damages?

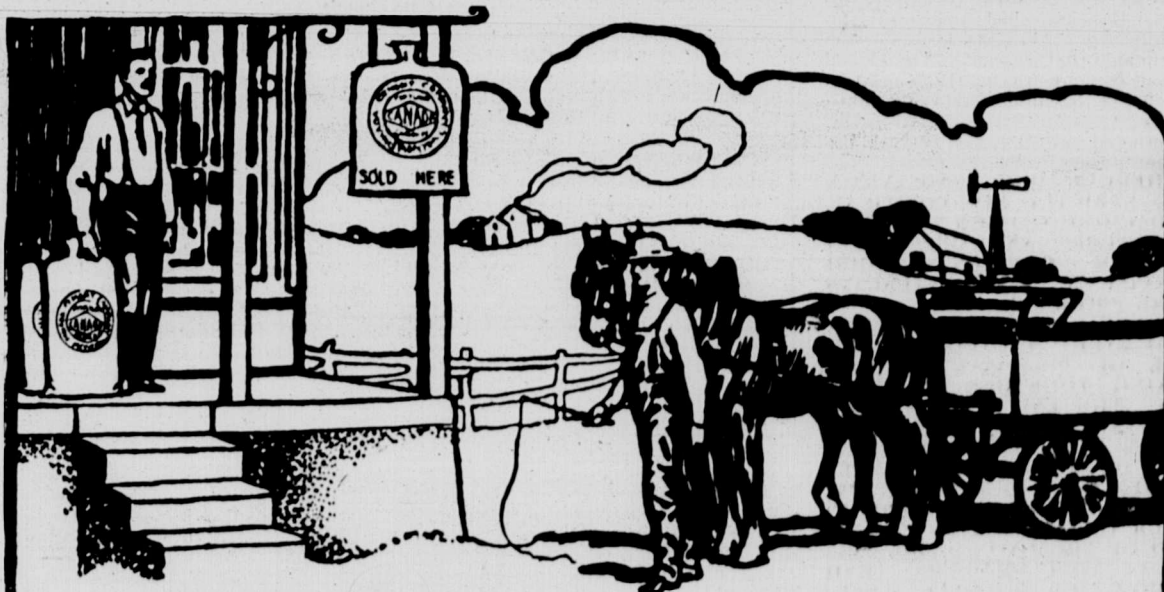
Ans.—The railway company are liable because of their negligence, first, in not properly repairing the crossing and, second, in not stopping the train, and the party can recover damages by entering suit against them. His proper course would be to see a lawyer in his vicinity. As to the width of the crossing there is nothing in the railway act concerning the width of the crossings. We doubt if there is any law in Saskatchewan regulating the width of crossings, but there may be some provision made by the railway commissioner.

SON'S WAGES

W. F. M., Sask.—A son who was previously at home goes out to work for the benefit of his father, say for three months and with his wages buys two steers, and as his part of the year's work calls them his father's. He was eighteen years old at the time. He came back in January and was staying at home paying no board till the following June. Can he claim the said steers and in the event of his taking them or having them taken what can his father do?

Ans.—The son can use his wages in buying the steers in question, and the steers would then be his. He could claim them as against his father or anyone else, and his father could do nothing.

Sows that come from prolific families are more certain to inherit those qualities and become good mothers than those that descend from families that are less prolific.



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

WHEN you enter the Canada Cement Prize Contest, your dealer will assist you. Consult him in reference to conditions of the contest. Refer all questions of doubt to him to decide. Confer with him when his experience and advice and his knowledge of our plan would seem helpful.

Don't hesitate about doing this. We have requested him to assist to the best of his ability any farmer in his locality competing in this contest—whether it's a matter involving the application of cement, or how to go about winning one of the prizes offered in this contest. Do you realize that you have as good a chance as the next man to win one of these prizes? There are four for each Province, as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911, the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who in 1911 uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm for the greatest number of purposes. PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with photograph

showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by accompanying photograph, was done.

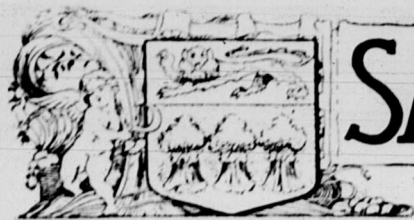
Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and as soon as possible thereafter, prizes will be awarded.

Be sure and get a copy of our Contest Circular, telling all about the contest. Ask your dealer for one or use the attached coupon, if you find it more convenient.

In writing us, mention whether you have received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," a profusely illustrated 160 page book, which tells you how to build with concrete, so that you can do much of the work yourself. It's a mighty handy and useful book, and should save you many a dollar. Farmers who have received it, say it is splendid. Write to-night and it will go back to you with Prize Contest Folder, by return mail.

Please send Circular and Book.
Name.....
Address.....

Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green, Moose Jaw

Directors at Large

E. A. Partridge, Sintabuta, F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, George Langley, Maymont, A. G. Hawkes, Percival, F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee, John Evans, Nutana.

District Directors

No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm

S. G. G. A. AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION

A special meeting of the executive met on Tuesday, the 25th inst., to consider the question raised respecting what action the farming organizations should take in the approaching elections, and I am instructed to point out that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has repeatedly declared it is not a political body. Its members are drawn from each of the old political parties and it is also composed of many who are not declared supporters of either. To call a convention of such a body on the eve of an election would not secure a dispassionate discussion of any subject, and to bring politics into a convention called for such a purpose would show us, not in our strength, but in our weakness. For several years we have agitated and organized, and both in our sub-associations and at our conventions have considered and passed opinion upon a variety of subjects, by these and in other ways helping to form and formulate the thought of our people on matters affecting the well-being of the farming industry, but up to the present we have done nothing at all in the way of political organization. To attempt to throw ourselves into political conflict under such conditions, either as a separate or political factor, or otherwise, would show us in our weakness, not our strength. The Grain Growers' policy has been plainly stated in the resolutions passed at our conventions and placed without reserve before both the leaders of each party during their recent visits to the West, and most plainly by the great deputation which waited upon the Parliament of Canada in December last year. The Saskatchewan executive feel confident that the members of the association will be loyal to this policy whenever they are called upon to exercise their franchise. They are also unitedly of the opinion that no good and much evil may come from identifying the association with either of the old or even a new political party.

Underlined we give the text of the resolution passed by the executive:

"WHEREAS, OUR ASSOCIATION BEING STRICTLY NON-POLITICAL, APPROACHING GOVERNMENTS, LEGISLATURES AND OPPOSITION ALIKE FOR ENACTMENTS WHICH WE CONSIDER IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PRODUCER, AND,

"WHEREAS, OUR MEMBERS BEING OF EVERY NATIONALITY AND SHADE OF POLITICAL OPINION, WORKING TOGETHER IN HARMONY; THE EXECUTIVE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THE INTRODUCTION OF POLITICS WOULD CAUSE DISRUPTION AND PARTY DIFFERENCES IN OUR MIDST, DETRIMENTAL TO THE INTERESTS OF OUR ORGANIZATION, AND INSTEAD OF PROMOTING THE WELFARE OF OUR MEMBERS, TEND TO SHOW OUR POSSIBLE WEAKNESSES.

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION ADHERE TO ITS PRESENT POLICY WHICH HAS MADE OUR ORGANIZATION A POWER IN THE LAND, FREE AND UNTRAMMELED BY PARTY STRIFE, AN INSTITUTION PLEDGED TO SUPPORT AND FURTHER THE INTERESTS OF OUR OWN SPECIAL CLASS IN EVERY HONORABLE AND LEGITIMATE WAY."

JAS. A. MIDDLETON, Asst.-Sec.,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

DEFINITION OF COMBINATIONS AND TRUSTS

So much has been written respecting the big interests recently that a short article defining their methods of business might not be out of place. The manufacturers and others have associations and organizations to look after the interests of their own special class, and the members of same, who are exceptionally well educated, have brought their organizations to a high degree of perfection. We have only to glance at the history of some of these gigantic combinations for proof as to their wielding exceedingly

powerful influence in matters political and otherwise. The modern business combination is a group of corporations, combined for controlling their own special lines of business. There are what we term pools, trusts and combination of corporations.

Pools

When a number of business houses mutually agree to market their goods through one distributing centre, the result is called a pool. This method was adopted to eliminate competition and regulate prices and product alike. The weakness of these devices, however, was that their provisions were not enforceable at common law; the good faith of the members could not be guaranteed; regulations could not be enforced; and the membership was not permanent. Mutual distrust arose, causing the defection of members, and in times of business depression, when combination was most needed, the pool suffered. The failure of this method of control led to a more binding form, popularly known as trusts.

Trusts

The term "trusts" is applied to such a combination to express the idea that it controls a sufficient proportion of the industry affected—that is to say—to give it a monopoly. Combinations of this kind were effected by placing the con-

the interests of our Grain Growers in every honorable, legitimate way, while in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company we have the practical side of the argument, dispensing with unproductive middlemen, and simplifying the system of purchase and distribution. In Saskatchewan we have a great future in store for us. These two institutions are laying the foundations of that future rightly and well.

JAS. L. MIDDLETON, Asst.-Sec.,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

IDEAL GOVERNMENT

The best government rests on the people, not on the few; on individuals, not on property; on the free development of public opinion, not on authority. We have all got minds of our own without distinction or outward display of worldly goods. Lands, railways, etc., may be grasped or monopolized by the privileged classes, but our own minds defy monopoly. A government of equal rights must therefore rest upon our minds, not wealth or force of circumstances. The intelligence of Canada's citizens should rule the Dominion, therefore we must organize and study to be able to eradicate political injustice. Our farmers must not despair because every hope or effort does not develop immediately. Public happiness

truth and define our needs fearlessly. We must also learn to trust each other and work together for the betterment of our class. We must organize in one body, showing an unbroken front. We have our convention each year, where all opinions may be freely given without let or hindrance, but we must be ruled by the majority. Let there be no split amongst us, and always bear in mind that "Union is strength."

"FREE LANCE."

Moose Jaw, Sask.

PICNIC AT PUNNICHY

A picnic was held at Punnichy on the 20th inst., which proved a great success. A great crowd turned out to witness the sports, etc., and the Semans brass band, consisting of fourteen instruments supplied the music. Mr. Gabriel acted as chairman and opened the meeting with some very reasonable and instructive remarks. Mr. Edquist, of Esterhazy, also spoke at some length. Mr. Hawkes, one of the directors of the central association, gave an instructive discourse and took well with the crowd, inducing some of the couples who were courting to listen to what he had to say. Secretary George informs us that if the farmers take it upon themselves to follow the advice of the speakers, that the Grain Growers' Association in Punnichy district will indeed flourish.

Newsy Brieflets

Highmore.—Secretary Darby has sent us the first instalment of membership fees. This association was only formed the other week and bids fair to become a great success. We wish them luck.

Pangman has sent us membership fees for this year. By the by, their picnic, which was held the other week, was a great success.

Estevan.—Secretary Good sends us membership fees for ten more new members secured at their picnic. This gentleman must have been going some to secure so many.

West Eagle Hills has sent us a donation to our coronation fund. Better late than never. We are still receiving subscriptions in this connection and will continue to do so until Mr. Green returns from the Old Country.

Freedholme is interested in our button movement. This is right; we have a large stock of buttons on hand and all our members ought to wear them.

South Melfort has sent us membership fees for the ensuing year.

Oban.—Mr. P. Ellaby writes us that the members of this newly formed association are busy getting things in working order. This branch is located near Naseby. We are expecting great things from this quarter.

Kerrobert is now fully registered up as an association and placed on our mailing list. Secretary Carlisle has sent us membership fees and a request for information. This looks healthy.

Coburg.—Secretary Smith called the other day and informed us that great deeds were to be performed at his point this winter in the way of debating. This association has quite a collection of able spokesmen. Mr. Thompson, of North Mains, is a demon in this connection. He, like all other Aberdonians, is a hard nut to crack. Newberry Grain Growers last year were the only men who could lower the Coburgites' colors.

Resolutions

On Tuesday, the 25th inst., the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association met at Moose Jaw and passed the following resolutions:

Fuel Supply

"Whereas, the protracted closing of the coal mines in the West is creating a very serious fuel question for the farmers living in the provinces,

"Therefore, this executive strongly urge the Dominion government to take immediate steps to remove the duty on all fuel coming into the Dominion."

New Railway Lines

"Whereas, at the present time, thousands of settlers in Saskatchewan are living far removed from railway communication and are anxiously looking for the advent of transportation facilities, and,

"Whereas, the recent ruling of the railway commission forbidding the use of new lines of railway until the same have passed inspection, is placing unnecessary hardship upon this large body of settlers; this association would strongly urge upon the federal government the taking of such steps as would enable the new railways to be used at the earliest possible date consonant with public safety."

These resolutions have been forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and all the members of the Dominion House representing Saskatchewan.

J. L. M.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

trolling stock interests of the various corporations in the hands of trustees, who by this means elected the majority of the directors of each corporation, and through the compliant boards thereby secured dictated the policy and details of management for each corporation. Competition was thereby avoided and co-operation secured. Under this method the capital stock of the various companies were assigned to the board of trustees, who issued certificates of trust covering such shares. Being thus vested they soon assumed direct control of the companies themselves and were in a position to control supply and price.

Combination of Corporations

This method of control combines all the desired interests under one dominating central body. This is the manufacturers' strong point nowadays and is the keynote to their position. We have only to glance at the immense success of the United States Steel Corporation in this connection.

A Comparison, i.e., Combination of Units

The Grain Growers' Association or the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company could be compared as such, the locals or branches being under the control of a central governing body elected at the annual conventions or general meetings of these organizations. In the Grain Growers' Association we have an organization pledged to forward

is the true object of legislation, and can only be secured by educating ourselves to the knowledge and care of our own interests. Our association is doing a power of good in this connection; working slowly, it is true, but surely, towards having all classes agree to a basis of equity that shall secure to each that which is best for all, namely, equal rights. Freedom of mind and conscience, freedom of industry with equality, and universal peace must be our goal. Political action will not waver when our legislators realize that the masses are firm and insistent upon their demands. "Government of the people, and by the people" is the strongest government in the world. Certain persons may scoff when it is suggested that the decision of the whole is better than the judgment of an enlightened few. "They may also say that our farmers know nothing about legislation, however, we shall see. "Education is power," and our agriculturists are gaining in knowledge and experience daily. The day is surely approaching when the "Biter will be bit." "It is a long lane that has no turning." "When the organized masses give counsel, right purposes find safety." "All the great and noble institutions of the world have come from popular efforts." We must not seek to conciliate individuals, dread the frowns of a few, or yield to the advances of any party, but speak the

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY

STOCK

Advances 20 Per Cent.

ON AUGUST 1st

Notice the following important changes. 1. On and after August 1st, 1911, The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock will be sold at \$30.00 per share instead of \$25.00 as heretofore. The Company has created, upon a conservative basis a Reserve Fund which is now \$90,000.00, and which will be increased from year to year. This large Reserve Fund accounts for the increase of \$5.00 per share in the value of the stock.

2. Under our New Dominion Charter every Farmer and Member of his Family will be allowed to hold Forty Shares, instead of Four. Shares taken for persons under 21 years of age must be held in trust by the parent or guardian.

3. The Terms of Payment per share are—\$6.00 down, or shortly after time of application, \$12.00 in six months, and \$12.00 in nine months. The first and second or all three payments may be deducted from shipments of grain, if desired.

4. All money paid on stock will commence to bear dividends from the beginning of the quarter in which it is paid, excepting that paid in the last quarter of the business year, which will not bear dividends until the following year.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock is the best farmers' investment on the market to-day; a good interest is assured and your stock is increasing in value. Send in your application, or write for further particulars.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. Winnipeg

President's Annual Address

Continued from Page 7

petitors, nevertheless believe in fair play, and who personally expressed their indignation at what they termed the "despicable tactics" used against us. The board of control thought it unwise to attempt to refute the slanderous statements made about the Company at this time, particularly in view of the effort being made to damage our credit. There is no doubt whatever of the fact, which is freely admitted by those competent to know, that the price of oats was kept for several months several cents a bushel higher than it otherwise would have been, and at no time was this price inflated even a fraction of a cent in value. It is freely admitted now that there was no attempt—as was frequently charged at the time—on the part of the Company to corner oats. At the same time I am quite free to say that the transaction was one, which is utterly opposed to the intention of the Company, and was one, which should not have occurred, no matter what might have resulted in the way of lower prices. While the motive of our manager in doing this was good, his judgment, usually sound, was, in this instance, at fault. I need not add that steps have been taken which will make a repetition of it impossible. The whole episode has revealed the very bitter feeling that still exists against the Company, not only among grain interests, but also among certain financial concerns, who see that the development of the co-operative spirit among a great body of farmers is bound to react against their own selfish interests.

We have also been unfortunate in the past few months in the export part of our business through causes over which we had no control. The congestion of the grain elevators at Montreal during the latter half of May and June, with the difficulties arising out of the threatened seamen's strike, delayed not only lake boats, but also ocean vessels, with the result that our grain has not moved nearly so freely from

Fort William east as it should have done. This means, of course, increased storage and interest charges at Fort William, that has not only taken away entirely what would otherwise have been a fair profit, but has also meant on several shipments a loss. Summing up, the Company has made very little, if anything, out of its export business in the past year, that is, in the way of direct profits. At the same time our engaging in it has undoubtedly kept the Fort William price of grain considerably higher on an average than it otherwise would have been, and the profit is indirectly received by every farmer in the West who has had grain to sell, whether he shipped it to the Grain Growers' Grain Company or not. I feel quite certain that with the experience we have gained we can in the future conduct this business only when it is profitable to do so.

Our daily cables keep us in touch with Old Country values and enable us, as already stated, to keep the export values of grain, which after all forms the final basis of value, up to the point where they should stay.

The New Charter

As you will have noticed in the newspapers we were successful in getting our Dominion Charter through by special Act of Parliament, which the directors received authority from the shareholders at the last annual meeting to proceed with. Considerable opposition developed to the broad powers we were asking under it. It was changed in some features, but still gives us a good working charter, and it will be part of the business of this meeting after the routine business is disposed of, to take, if thought advisable, the necessary steps to make the transfer in a legal manner from the present Company to one under the new charter. I will say nothing about this matter now, but will discuss it when this matter comes up in our meeting. It may be interesting to know that a great deal of opposition to it at Ottawa came from those who were regarded as representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the Retail Merchants' Asso-

ciation, another evidence of the hostility to the development of the co-operative idea.

Guide and Public Press

You will be interested to know something of the progress of The Guide. A year ago it was thought advisable to keep the business of The Guide and the Public Press—which attends to the job end of the work—separate from each other. The Guide, as a journal, is still a long way from paying financially. As you are aware, a paper receives its revenue from subscriptions and advertisements. The subscriptions in the case of The Guide, do not commence to pay for the cost of the paper used in it. The other source of revenue—namely, advertisements, are very difficult to secure, from the fact that the large business interests that usually spend freely in advertising, look upon what The Guide advocates with suspicion. The job side of the business has paid very well in the past year, and we hope it will, in the course of a few years, if not sooner, make up the loss occasioned through the conduct of the paper.

Claims and Sampling

These two departments have been carried on in the past year. A large number of claims have been attended to, of which Mr. Bewell will give particulars. The sampling of cars on arrival in Winnipeg has also been done wherever possible, and it is of considerable value. We have frequently had several cars in a day raised in grade through the agency of our own inspector, who checks the work of the government officials.

Progress of Company

A few words of comparison with the business of previous years will be of interest. At the end of our first year, June 30th, 1907, the number of shares sold was 1,853. The following year this increased to 2,952. At June 30th, 1909, the number had gone up to 7,558. The following year, to June 30th, 1910, it increased to 14,131. In the year just ended the number of shares sold has in-

creased over 10,000, being at the year closed on the 30th of June—24,602, giving a subscribed capital of \$615,050.00, of which \$492,062.00 is paid up. This, it is interesting to note, is held by 11,765 shareholders. If our present shareholders took the full limit of shares they are at present entitled to, our paid-up capital would be over \$1,000,000. Under our new charter, when we make the transfer, the shareholders can increase the amount of stock an individual can hold to \$1,000, but no more. If our present shareholders each took one quarter that amount of stock—which is possible—it would put our capital at over two million and a half dollars.

In the first year of its business the Company handled two and a half million bushels of grain; second year, almost five million; third year, seven and a half million; a year ago almost sixteen and one-half million, and the year just closed, with a smaller crop than the previous year, over eighteen and a half million bushels, or a total of over fifty million bushels since the Company commenced business.

In the first year our profit was \$790; second year, \$30,190; third year, \$53,000; fourth year, \$95,663; and for the present year, \$69,575.46. This is considerably lower than last year, and is due to the fact that we have directly made nothing upon our export business in the past year, the benefit of which has come generally through the higher level of prices maintained as a result of it, and also to the fact that our expenses through various causes have been abnormally high.

Statement for Year

An examination of the profit and loss account and the balance sheet for the year, is interesting. I will not now go into it in detail. As in the past, Mr. Bewell—your auditor—will comment upon it. The outstanding feature of the profit and loss account is the increase in expenses during the year, these totalling \$147,396.47 as against \$126,269.55 for the previous year. The chief increases are in office salaries and in

Continued on Page 21

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL
WINNIPEG

For resident and non-resident boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years. Gives thorough course in English, Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics and Music; also prepares boys for Matriculation, Law, Engineering, Medical Entrance, Examinations of Universities of Manitoba, Toronto, McGill, and Royal Military College, Kingston.

The school has excellent record for success achieved.

Buildings in fine grounds in open part of the city, two large playing fields, tennis courts, skating rink, hall for physical and military drill, etc. Water of excellent quality supplied from artesian wells, the property of the college.

Preparatory Department for Younger Boys

Headmaster:
His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land

Classes Commence on Tuesday, Sept. 12th

For School Calendar and forms of application and further information apply to the Bursar—
W. BURMAN, St. John's College

Canadian Northern RAILWAY

REDUCED FARES

TO
REGINA

Dominion Exposition

JULY 31 TO AUGUST 12, 1911

FROM ALL STATIONS

ON THE
Canadian Northern Railway

Tickets on sale July 28—August 10.
Return Limit Aug 16, 1911.

Full information from local Agent, or write
OSBORNE SCOTT
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.
R. CREELMAN,
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The Scotchman's music house in CANADA.

Largest Bagpipe dealers in all AMERICA.

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in buying life insurance is to profit by the experience of others.

This is a typical experience of the Great West Life Policyholders:

"I am very much pleased with the results of my Policy, and I have no hesitation in telling you that I continue to believe that the Great West Life is one of the best managed Companies doing business today."

Permit the Company to quote you a suitable Policy. There will be no obligation—no undue solicitation. State age.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "Margaret"

Head Office:
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee \$1 00
S.G. Badges (ladies) 50
S.G. Pendants (gentlemen's) 50
S.G. Buttons (children's) 05

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club room at 328 Hargrave Street.

SUNSHINE AT THE EXHIBITION

Exhibition committee: Mrs. McEathron, Mrs. Borley, Mrs. Edward Bailey, Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Irene Henderson, Mrs. E. S. Lilley, Mrs. Urwin, divisional president of Sunshine.

The Sunshine tent at the exhibition was indeed a great success. So many friends came in to talk over the past year's work. The presidents and secretaries of many out-of-town branches brought greetings and reports. From Montreal, Chicago, Brandon, Moosomin, Souris came kindly messages, wishing all success to the undertakings. The Willing Workers of Homeward are again true to their names. These dear girls have been busy preparing a box of sheets, pillow cases and many comfortable garments for the children. To their loving support and practical help I owe much of the success of the work during the past year. Mrs. Kieth, of Moncton, has been appointed organizer for that district. This will materially lighten my labors as she is, I believe, a very energetic worker. East and West the lines are drawing in and I feel that in a few short years every town will have its branch of Sunshine and that a sunshine tent will be arranged at every fair held in large towns until we are one united army, scattering Sunshine on each and all. Sunshine takes no religion but is the base of all religions. I trust the day will not be far distant when Sunshine, full and free, will be brought into all religions, searching our brothers to give sunshine finds us closer to God. For, like the Divine love, true Sunshine cheers the rich as well as the poor and is ever on the alert for opportunities to say something or do something or give something that will shed a gleam of brightness on the pathway of some fellow mortal.

I cannot close without thanking all these loving hearted women for the devoted work of last week. Many kindly actions I noted and many lonely hearts received the kindly, loving and encouraging words from them. Even with this crowd of delighted people many hearts carried a burden of care, and in some cases apparently everything was prosperous, but still the crumpled leaf was there. May the richest blessing descend on the work is the heart-felt wish of
Yours lovingly in Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—As I see so many are joining your Sunshine Guild I thought I might do some good by being among your members. I am enclosing seven cents—two cents for membership card and five cents for button. I will not write a long letter as it is my first one. I will write when I receive the card and button, and send something for the needy. I hope all the members are doing their best to help the poor ones. I will close for now with love to all the members.
EMMA ATCHISON,
Sanford, Man.

Dear Emma:—Many thanks for your letter. I am sending card and button and hope to hear of some Sunshine work performed. Write often.

Mrs. S. H. Moorepark, Man.:—Owing to space being limited, I could not mention your request, but will do my best at an early date.

Dear Margaret:—As I am the mother of twin girls I find I have some clothing they have outgrown. There are some rompers and some stockings, and I have also laid in a ladies' shirt waist. If you can find use for them you are welcome to do so for some needy persons. I wish you success with your noble work.

MRS. R. F. Drinkwater, Sask.:—Many thanks for promise of clothing. I will see that they are distributed to some one. Will you not send me the names of the twin girls so that I could forward membership cards?

Mrs. D. S. Nunn, Copely, Man.:—I am writing particulars and will forward membership card, etc. Write again at any time.

Mrs. J. K., New Ottawa, Sask.:—Your kind letter to hand. Yes, I will endeavor to carry out your wishes at an early date.

GRAIN GROWERS' SUNSHINE GUILD

CHILDREN'S BADGE . . . FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below—
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name
Age
Address

THE JUSTICE MEASURE AND BAGGER

All that the name implies

If you are a Thresherman
for business reasons, give your customers fair and accurate measure. Get paid for every bushel of grain you thresh. Keep an accurate check on every day's work.
Our Machine will do this for you. THE ONLY CANADIAN BAGGER

If you are a Farmer
for business reasons get returns from every bushel of Grain you raised. Keep a check on the Thresher, the Buyer, the Railroad, and the Elevator. Pay for the grain threshed. No More, No Less.
Our Machine will do this for you. THE ONLY CANADIAN BAGGER

Attached to any Separator
Attached to any Elevator

The Practical Force Feed Oil Pump
PRACTICAL DURABLE SIMPLE
The Cold Weather Lubricator

The VIRDEN MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
Box 301, Virden, Manitoba

Acorn Quality GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEETS

Guaranteed Not to Rust

For building Garages, Barns and Outbuildings

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CLARE & BROCKEST LTD. 246 Princess Street
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Farmers' Elevators! COAL

We have a large stock of the best grades of Hard and Soft Coal on the dock at Fort William, which we are prepared to sell at best wholesale prices to Elevator Companies and others who deal in Coal.
Correspondence Invited.

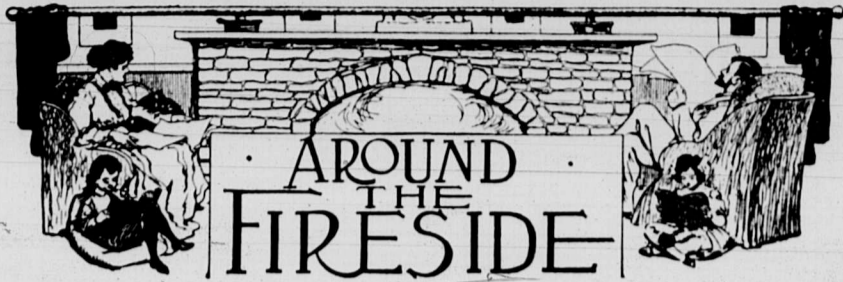
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Central Office: 258 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

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.

A lady writes to enquire about the Guild about lately in Fir say something sent in and I At the big last week, I the women's I spied som I instantly I promptly woman in questions of of introduced have me find me. Yes, Guild. Beca for a hand be saleswo Guild. The from the dir because nei a cent out of made goods Guild they portiers or ways and e bed spreads yards) of r of various and the pur little as d dered linen, sea grass ba fancy boxe and bead fr shades or el To descr with the p of course, a each curta end by the that the wo pick and it into th that sell at



AROUND THE FIRESIDE

Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Handicrafts Guild

A lady writes from Harwell, Sask., July 11, to enquire more about this Handicrafts Guild about which so much has been said lately in Fireside. I am glad at last to say something definite about the work sent in and how it is sold.

At the big fair in Winnipeg just closed last week, I was strolling aimlessly through the women's and children's exhibit when I spied some hangings on the wall that I instantly recognized as the Guild work. I promptly addressed myself to the woman in charge and plied her with questions of all kinds. She carried a letter of introduction to me and was pleased to have me find her instead of having to hunt me. Yes, she was from the Montreal Guild. Because Miss Phillips was "stuck" for a hand she volunteered to come and be saleswoman for the goods sent in to the Guild. They got space in the building from the directors of the fair free of charge because neither she nor the Guild made a cent out of the exhibit. From the home-made goods sent in by the workers to the Guild they selected such articles as portiers or heavy long curtains for doorways and even windows, couch throws or bed spreads in colors, short lengths (1½ yards) of rag carpet, bolts of homespun of various colors to be sold by the yard and the purchaser to buy as much or as little as desired, hooked mats, embroidered linen, dresser-scarfs, raffia or soft sea grass baskets, some fine Indian woven fancy boxes, a few embroidered aprons, and bead fringe to be used for large lamp shades or electric lamp fixtures.

To describe these articles let us begin with the portiers. They went in pairs, of course, and were about 3½ yards long, each curtain properly finished at each end by the loom. Let it be understood that the women of Quebec shear the sheep, pick and spin, scour, dye and weave it into those very handsome portiers that sell at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per pair. The

portiers were all of the same pattern, with a six-inch raised or tufted pattern around the edges and an occasional clover leaf scattered over the centres; they varied in colors, however, from dark red to soft greens and blues. All the dyes in all the goods were homemade from vegetables or nuts.

The couch throws were about 2 yards square with plain dark centres and light striped borders all around them, somewhat like the shawls worn twenty-five years ago. These sold at \$4.50 each. Like the curtains they were hand made from the sheep's back to the finished product.

What surprised me most was the rag carpet. The French woman has a fancy name, very like a name I have seen applied to soup of some fashionable menu card, but it is just old rag carpet and nothing else. I am sure the rags were old and dyed slate grey and blue, and some were not dyed but left white. One piece, one yard and a third, woven in stripes about 4 inches wide in these colors brought \$2.50 for the end. There were several of such bits or ends, not one more than 1½ yards and every one sold for \$2.50 each. One of the raffia baskets about the size and shape of a big wooden candy pail sold for \$4.50. It was made in the natural or straw color, several strands taken and twisted together until it was in a rope about ½ inch in diameter. This was coiled round and round upon itself to shape the basket, the coils being held firmly together by colored carpet warp. Some of the raffia was colored brown and a pattern introduced. A handle at opposite sides completed the basket—but \$4.50!

The bolts of homespun were exactly like the cloth in the portiers except that there were no patterns or mixtures of colors. This sold at 90 cents a yard single fold or 1 yard wide. The rugs were

simply locked—yarn, apparently good and dyed a soft blue was hooked into soft canvas, but when I think of it, the yarn was undoubtedly ravelled, because it was crinkly as though it had been in knitting for some time. This mat would be about 22 x 36 inches and sold for \$4.50. You will begin to think \$4.50 was a popular price. So it was. That struck me at the time. The linen colored pure linen dresser scarfs or parlor table drapes were about ½ by 1½ yards, with a 1½ inch hem all round and a 1½ inch strip of embroidery worked inside the hem. These sold at \$2.50. Of course, the women went to the fields, pulled the flax and performed all the operations necessary to bring out the finished article. Some towels were showing, too, with embroidery only on the ends. They were of such hard linen that I could not conceive of their use as wipers. A common shingle would absorb about as much moisture, but there they were in that shape and there they sold for \$2.00 apiece. Over the end of one table, held in place by a stack of homespun bolts resting on its belt, flaunted a large white cotton apron, with a skimpy eight-inch frill on the bottom, surmounted by occasional pairs of 1½ inch tucks on the frill and between these unoffending tucks there was worked by some industrious hand three strips of black and dark red cotton embroidery, almost solid, about 6 inches wide. It must have taken weeks to work. "What do you think of that?" gravely inquired the woman in charge, as she saw me regarding the extraordinary product with an astonished eye. "Who made it?" I questioned back. "Come now, speak up," she urged. "What do you think of it?" "I think the person who made it should be prosecuted to the fullest penalty of the law," I asserted. "Please yourself," she retorted; "it was one of your own Western women." "I'll never admit it. No evidence can convince me that that article came from west of the Great Lakes."

While she was fumbling for the address I discovered a friend disappearing in the distance and gave prompt chase, so that I am still without the proof.

All the goods on exhibit were sold. The directors or managers of the Guild make a business of following up these big fairs where people with ample means are numerous and can indulge in every whim in the way of furnishing. Anyone can see that the home-made rugs and couch throws and portiers in the beautiful soft dyes in harmonizing colors would be unique and really handsome in effect in certain rooms. The question for the Western woman to determine for herself is—has she sheep and the simple means,



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Ship your Grain to us. We Pay Highest Cash Prices and give your consignments immediate care. Write to us.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. Winnipeg

with time and space for a wheel and a loom, and, in short, will it pay her to go into any of this work? There is no doubt that the Guild will do what they agree to do, i.e., to dispose of the articles sent in, at the utmost price to the worker and with no price or profit at all to the Guild.

A lady wrote in to ask if painting on satin or velvet would be handled by the Guild. I put this question and was told "that class of work is fancy work and not what we call crafts; we only handle what we call useful articles. There is, however, a woman's exchange where these articles are sometimes sold." She could not give me any particular address, however, and, so far, I have not enquired about it myself. Should any one desire it I will do so.

The crochet work mentioned by Miss Phillips in her letter which appeared in Fireside a few weeks ago, may prove a valuable hint to us Westerners. We can all buy the cotton yarn and we do not need a loom for that.

ISOBEL.

MORE HOMESTEAD HELPERS

Still they come—those welcome helpers who are willing to take some trouble to bring about an improvement in the land law.

Just as a test of the attitude of men generally toward this homesteads for women measure, a woman friend and I decided to spend an afternoon on the fair grounds, Winnipeg, during the big Industrial Dominion Fair just closed here to investigate the matter for ourselves, or, to be exact, for myself, for I was anxious to know. We secured over 100 signatures, or just as many as we had time to talk with, getting not only the signatures but their opinions on this subject. Only one man hesitated—wanted more time to decide—so that it may be said that 100 per cent. of the men are agreeable to this change in the law. We did not take any women's names, though some wanted to sign. The men were all strangers so that it could not be said names were put down for friendship's sake; but purely on the merit of the measure.

ISOBEL.



DON'T BAKE—BAKE—BAKE IN THE HARD OLD FASHIONED WAY

It shortens your life, spoils your temper and ruins your looks.

Try the new way—the **MOONEY** way.

No spoiled baking. No overheated kitchens. Lots of leisure in the home.

MOONEY'S BISCUITS are so fresh, so crisp, so appetizing that they are largely taking the place of home baking with thousands of Western people. Ask for

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

in air tight, dust proof and damp proof packages—or in sealed tins if you prefer them.

Made in the Big Sanitary Factory in Winnipeg.

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WILL GIVE YOUR CHILDREN STRENGTH

It is prime beef highly concentrated and prepared so that it is easily and quickly digested.

That is why a cup of BOVRIL so quickly relieves fatigue, and gives new vigor to the ailing.

Try a few drops on a lettuce sandwich.

Dear Isobel:—I am interested in what you are doing in equal rights for women. Kindly send me one of your petitions for homesteads for women.

MISS RHODA DENNEY,
Bradwell, July 16, 1911.

Dear Isobel:—Please send me one of those petitions, "Homesteads for Women." I will do all I can to get signatures. I favor the petition, for I believe the privilege of homesteading is one of the many rights unjustly denied to women.

MRS. J. SKAGFORD,
Bowsman-River, Man.

Dear Isobel:—I just noticed the draft of your petition on page 25 of May 24 issue of The Guide, re homesteads for women. If you will send me a copy of petition I will get as many signatures as possible.

A. S. KENNAY,
Nanton, Alta.

Dear Isobel:—Please forward me a petition for "Homesteads for Women." We are picnicking on August 5 and I shall endeavor to get as many signatures as possible. You will require to mail it at once so that it will reach me in time for the picnic.

GEO. S. SAMSON,
River Course, Alta.

Dear Isobel:—We do not take The Guide, but I had a back number given me and see with pleasure that you have prepared a petition intended to secure homesteads for women. There has been a lot of injustice done the women of Canada in the past by not allowing them the right to homestead. However, it is never too late to right a wrong, so let the women of Canada get busy, both married and single, and see this matter set right. The most of the men that I have heard discussing this matter were in favor of it, especially men from the States, where it has been tried for years and proved to be successful. So why not

here? Many married women cannot perhaps take advantage of the privilege if put in force; but the most of us at least have either sister or daughter who would benefit by it.

I would be pleased to have you send me one of those petitions and I will do my best to get it filled up.

In conclusion may I suggest that if it has not already been done, that a copy of the petition be sent to someone in authority in each branch of the Grain Growers' Association, asking them to assist by asking for signatures at the close of their meetings. I wish you every success in this undertaking.

(MRS.) S. M. BEATON,
Paynton, Sask.

HOUSEKEEPING

Common kerosene oil works wonders in keeping mosquitoes out of the house. Last summer we were pestered with this awful nuisance night after night, and on one occasion killed between thirty and forty in our bedroom at midnight. The following day I took a woolen cloth, put a little kerosene oil on it, and rubbed both sides of the wire mesh of the screens with it. That night one lonely mosquito disturbed our rest. Two or three times each week I rubbed the screens in like manner, and we enjoyed peace the rest of the summer. The odor from the oil remains only a few minutes, and the oil itself preserves the screens and keeps away flies.

When preparing greens, especially of the wild variety, nothing should be taken for granted, since invisible worms are very difficult to dislodge. After washing them almost leaf by leaf and through several waters, if you will let them stand an hour or more in strong salt water, you may be surprised to find that more worms, stupefied by the salt, have dropped to the bottom of the pan, when but for this precaution, their presence would have remained undiscovered.

I washed my white linen parasol without taking it from the frame. With a small brush and a dish of warm soap-suds I scrubbed it while open. Then I poured boiling water through it, finally rinsing it with cold water. I hung it, still open, on the line, outdoors, pinning it by the little strap. When it was dry it looked as if it had been starched and ironed, and was pure white.

KITCHEN

Date Bread.—1 egg, butter the size of an egg, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar, 1 cup sour milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups graham flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound chopped dates. Bake one hour.

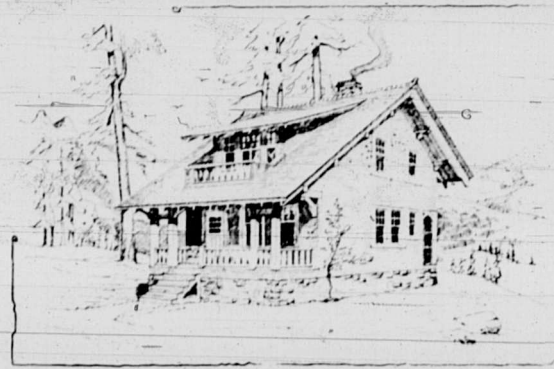
Sweet milk and cream of tartar may be used putting soda in the flour.



8976.—A Simple Dress for the Growing Girl. Girl's Dress with Side Closing and Sailor Collar (with Long or Shorter Sleeve).

Blue linen with wash braid for decoration is here shown. The dress has a full waist with a pretty sailor collar, and may be finished with a shorter sleeve having a turn over cuff, or with the regulation bishop sleeve and hand cuff. The skirt has plaited side and back portions joined to a gored front panel. The side closing is unique and practical. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 yards of 36 inch material for the eight year size.

FINE ATTRACTIVE HOME



DESIGN "VANCOUVER" 21ft. 6in. x 32ft.

Your first impression of this House is bound to be favorable. Outside appearance is very picturesque, having a Full Six foot Verandah with Large Square Porch Posts.

Exposed Brackets and Rafters also add to the general attractiveness of this ever popular design. Notice the Balcony on second floor.

On the ground floor are Reception Hall, Living and Dining Rooms connected by sliding doors, Kitchen, Pantry, and Back Porch.

Upstairs are Three Fine Bedrooms, Linen Closet, Clothes Closets, separate Bath and Toilet. This is a particularly bright house, there being plenty of windows.

This is a very neat, inexpensive home, and should be worth your while to ask for further particulars.

Our Mr. Whaley will be at the Dominion Exposition, Regina. Don't miss seeing him.

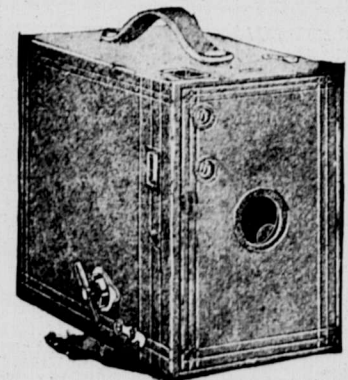
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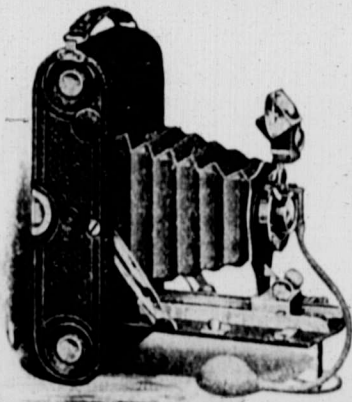
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Barley har Southern Ma Drillers hav of coal in the George Bo Battleford f while workin Vancouver a company fo paper to be k The Moose had the large its history.

But one ma was saved w win foundere

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J. J.

News in Brief

Barley harvest has commenced in Southern Manitoba.

Drillers have encountered a big seam of coal in the Killarney, Man., district.

George Boerma, a prominent North Battleford farmer, was killed by gas while working in a well on his farm.

Vancouver Liberals have incorporated a company for the publication of a new paper to be known as the Morning Sun.

The Moose Jaw exhibition last week had the largest display of live stock in its history.

But one man, out of a crew of eleven, was saved when the steamer John Irwin foundered near Halifax.

A terrific wind storm did great damage to the fruit crop of Chatham and Hamilton districts, on July 25.

Snow fell in Ottawa on July 25. This is the first snowfall ever recorded in that city during July.

William Jennings Bryan was completely ignored at the convention of Nebraska Democrats held last week.

Eight were killed on an excursion train, in a head-on collision near Bangor, Maine.

A fire which destroyed the greater part of the business district of Grand Forks, B.C., on July 25, burned \$100,000 worth of property.

The new street railway of Regina was opened for business on July 30. Although there were only four cars running, over 5,500 people rode on them.

Chief McRae, for over thirty years a member of the Winnipeg police force, and for twenty-five years the head of that body, has retired from his position.

The many friends of E. A. Partridge will be glad to learn that he is making satisfactory recovery from his illness. He is still confined to the Winnipeg General hospital, but expects to be out in the course of a week.

A. Beaumont, a Frenchman, won the \$50,000 prize offered in an aviation race which made a circuit of England.

John Garton, a pioneer Hudson's Bay Company man, died at Poplar Point, July 26, at the age of 63.

The Winnipeg civic authorities are contemplating the purchase of new and much larger grounds for the Canadian Industrial Exhibition.

Conservatives are busy making charges that the census has not been conducted properly, while Liberals are just as busy denying them.

The anti-trust action of the United States against the United Shoe Machinery Company will begin some time in August.

The Brandon Inter-provincial fair, which occurred last week, was the most successful in point of attendance, of any previous exhibition.

Thirty-seven out of eighty-three men under indictment for connection with the wire trust, pleaded guilty at New York, and were heavily fined.

Hon. Robert Rogers, on his return from the East, has expressed himself as entirely satisfied that all the harvest help needed in the West will be forthcoming.

The United States government will prosecute all branches of the Standard Oil company that do not immediately adhere to the recent decision of the supreme court.

The Canadian cruiser Niobe, flagship of the Canadian navy, ran onto a rock off Cape Sable on Sunday. Wireless communication with the mainland was immediately opened, and help was dispatched, but before it arrived the ship had been floated off with the tide. Although there was a large hole in the bottom the pumps were able to keep down the water. No lives were lost. The Niobe made harbor under her own steam.

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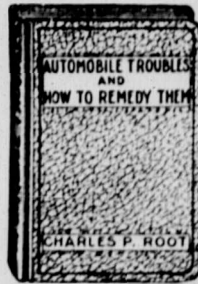
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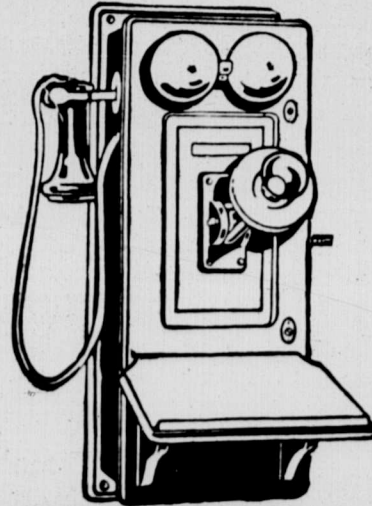
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