

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

President Taft will address the World's Greatest Convention of Farmers to be held at St. Louis next week. Secretary McKenzie of Manitoba leaves this week to tell the Convention of Canadian Farmers' Progress.



EQUITY

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

APRIL 27th, 1910

Volume II.

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Take Notice

OUR readers have been very loyal to The Guide during the past year. Every reader has introduced The Guide to his friends and said a good word in its favour. Hundreds of new subscriptions have been sent in by old subscribers. It has helped The Guide a great deal, and we thank our readers for their valuable assistance. We hope that the good work will continue, and our readers will see that every one of their neighbors also get The Guide. When you ask a neighbour to subscribe for The Guide and he thinks \$1.00 a year may be high, just tell him the fact that it actually costs more than \$6.00 to put out the paper that he gets for \$1.00, which is a great bargain.

Don't forget to send in your renewals. We want every subscriber to get The Guide regularly. Watch your label and the number will tell you when your subscription expires. This paper is No. 39. Be sure to send us your dollar and not miss any papers. The cost of mailing unpaid subscriptions is very high. Help us along and give strength to the cause by sending in your dollar at once. If you have any kicks let us hear from you. We will be glad to make them right. If you don't get your paper regularly we don't know it till you write.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg

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ANOTHER MILLING MERGER

A consolidation which will be of particular interest to the public because the great many companies included in it have been known in most Canadian homes for a number of years past, is that of eight of the larger oatmeal and flour milling concerns of the province of Ontario into the Canadian Cereal and Milling Company, Limited.

The headquarters of the new company will be in Toronto and it has acquired as going concerns the milling properties of the following concerns: The Tillson Company, Limited, of Tillsonburg; the Flavell Milling Company, of Lindsay; the P. McIntosh & Son, Limited, of Toronto; the Walter Thompson & Son, Limited, of Toronto; James Wilson & Son, of Fergus; D. R. Ross & Son, of Embro; the Woodstock Cereal Company, Limited, of Woodstock, and the Goldie Milling Company, of Ayr.

The company at its inception will have an output per 24 hour day of 2,350 barrels of oatmeal and rolled oats, 2,200 barrels of flour, 100 barrels rolled wheat, 450 barrels split peas, 155 barrels pot barley and 340 tons of feed. Besides the company will have a total elevator capacity of 700,000 bushels. The large amount of additional capital that is being placed in the treasury of the new company will permit at once to proceed with the erection of a new mill, a line of elevators, and in addition provide the very ample working capital of \$500,000.

Mr. J. D. Flavell, president of the Flavell Milling Company, will be president of the new company.

Fred Cameron, of Amherst, N. S., won the 25-mile Boston amateur Marathon yesterday, defeating a field of 180, the time being 2:28.52 3-5. Another Canadian runner, J. Corkery, finished third.

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The tall, angular waiter lady ambled up rather clumsily to the patron at the table of the little country hotel, who after scanning the bill of fare, looked up at her and anxiously asked: "Have you frogs' legs?" "Oh, no, sir!" she answered. "I'm obliged to walk this way on account of my rheumatism."

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Thirteen ringleaders of the anti-foreign riots were beheaded at Chang-Sha last Friday. This, however is said to have increased the disorders in the province.

Two thousand persons are homeless as the result of a fire at Lake Charles, La. The loss is believed to be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 208,794 immigrants arrived in Canada, an increase of 42 per cent. Of the 208,794 immigrants 103,798 came from the United States and 104,996 came in by ocean ports. For the previous fiscal years 1908 and 1909 148,908 came to Canada, 59,832 from the United States and 87,086 by ocean ports.

Directors Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association



DR. T. HILL, *Assessr., District Director*



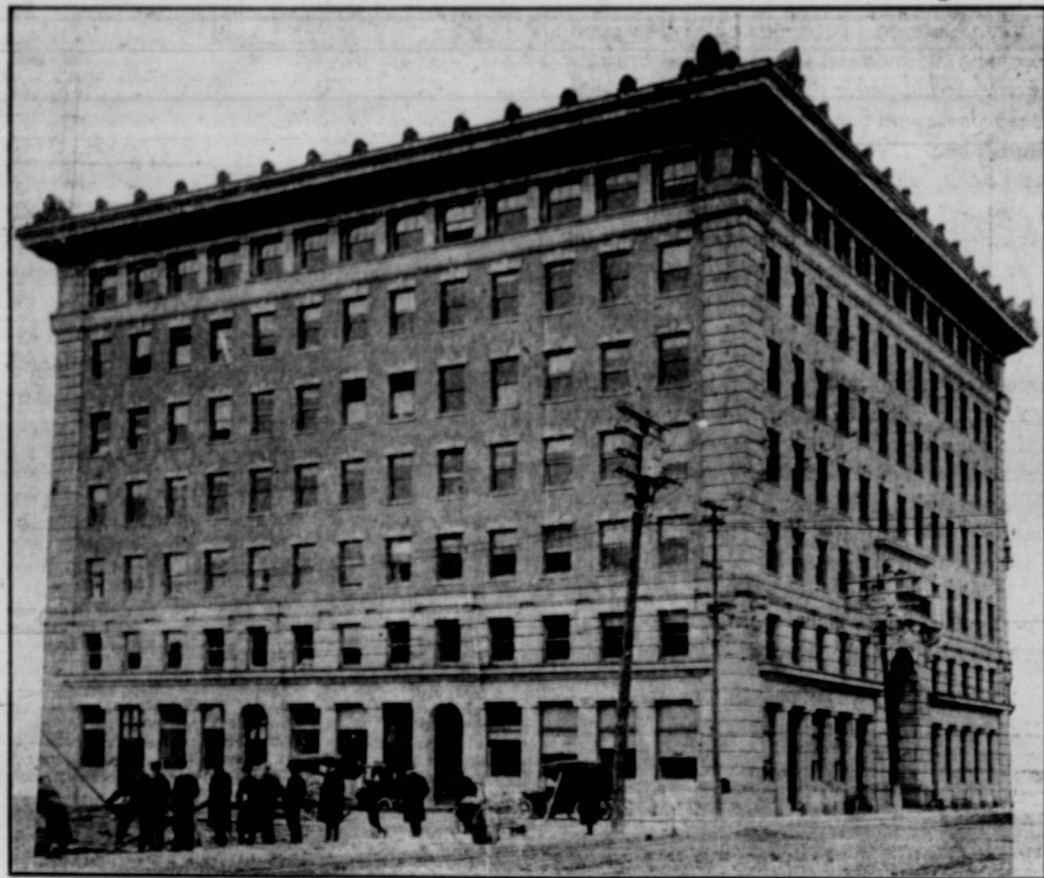
E. A. PARTRIDGE, *Assessr., Director at large*



F. C. TATE, M.L.A., *Grand Council Director at large*



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The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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APRIL 27th, 1910

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE BETRAYED

Our readers will notice that in the supplementary estimates brought down in the Dominion house a few days ago, there was included an item of \$500,000 for the "immediate construction" of the Hudson Bay Railway. Following this announcement we received the following message from a subscriber in Saskatoon:

"With Dominion revenue reaching \$100,000,000, will appropriation of \$500,000, only enough to construct twenty-five miles of Hudson Bay Railway, satisfy prairie provinces."

We certainly do not think that the vote of \$500,000 will be anything like satisfactory to the farmers of the west. It might probably be regarded in the nature of a good-sized joke. At the present time there are no supplies on hand, so far as we know, for doing construction work, and we also understand that one of the first works to be undertaken will be to bridge the Saskatchewan River at The Pas. If any of this \$500,000 is used towards the construction of this bridge, and a few miles of grading beyond, there will be nothing left over to prepare for next year's work. The Dominion government reports a revenue of \$100,000,000 this year, and hands out \$500,000 for the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. If this is the rate of progress which the Dominion government interprets as "immediate construction," then our grand children, if they live to the allotted span, may possibly see the railway built to the Bay. This action on the part of the Dominion government cannot be regarded in any other light than as a distinct betrayal of the confidence of the western people. It is evident, upon the face of it, that they do not intend to fulfil their promise to construct the road to the bay. They will no doubt make a great shout that this vote of \$500,000 shows their good faith and by this means they will keep alive this scheme until another federal election approaches. Then they will vote a little heavier appropriation with the hope of deluding the western voters. There can be little doubt but that the opposing interests of the Hudson Bay Railway have compelled the government to refuse to go ahead with the construction of the road, as this is practically what the \$500,000 vote means. If the western farmers are satisfied to be sold out in this way and to be openly flouted by the Dominion government on this Hudson Bay Railway project, then we misjudge the temper of the western people. It is reported that Sir Wilfrid Laurier accompanied by Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon.

Mr. Graham, will take a jaunt through the west this year. If they do so, it will be up to the farmers of the west to tell them in unmistakable terms just what they think of the government's policy of "immediate construction."

MANIPULATION IN TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Sub-section of section 126 A of the Manitoba Grain Inspection Act provides:

"The inspector shall keep the proper records of all grain received in store in any terminal elevator, which records shall show the particulars of each parcel or car-load of grain received, the date received, the grade, dockage, if any, and the number of the bin in which such grain has been stored; and shall keep similar records of all such grain shipped from any terminal elevator, which records shall also give the name of the vessel or the number of the car into which such grain has been delivered."

Sub-section 7 of the same clause provides that:

"In the month of August each year stock shall be taken of the quantity of each grade of grain in the terminal elevators."

There is a well founded rumor that when stock was taken last August the quantity of high grades shipped from the terminals during the year exceeded the quantity received of those grades by a very large amount, while there was a corresponding decrease in the quantity shipped out of the lower grades by the privately owned and operated elevators. The same report credits the Canadian Pacific Railway terminals with having shipped out practically the same quantities of each grade as received.

We understand that the Department of Trade and Commerce has instituted an investigation through the officers of that department in Winnipeg to discover how this difference occurs.

The Grain Growers' Associations of the western provinces have, for the last three years, been trying to convince the Dominion government that manipulation of grades was going on in the terminal elevators; that wheat was not cleaned to the requirements of the Grain Act; that tampering with the grades while in transit through the elevators was worked out to the detriment of the producers and the country generally. Last January a delegation from the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association associated with a similar delegation from the Dominion Millers' Association, represented to the government that there was just cause to complain of the character of the grades received out of these privately owned terminals. The representatives of the Grain Growers also presented to the government a petition signed by a number of commission men and independent grain dealers, members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, requesting the government to accede to the requests of the Grain Growers and assume control of the terminal elevators. Some time subsequently a deputation of independent exporters from Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal made representations to the government similar to those made by the Dominion Millers' Association, as to the injury the present system of handling the grain at the terminal elevators was to the grain trade, and, by prejudicially affecting the price secured for grain on the European market, causing a large financial loss to the whole country. These representations, coming from such influential bodies, no doubt had something to do with inducing the Department of Trade and Commerce to make an investigation into the reasons why the officers of the inspection department could not supervise the loading, cleaning, and shipping of grain in these terminals so as to prevent manipulation of grain or the shipping of grain without being cleaned as required by the inspector.

When the Grain Act was revised, during the session of 1908, the government proposed to substitute a rigorous supervision of the cleaning, binning and shipping of grain in place of

government ownership and operation as requested by the representatives of the Grain Growers. These representatives told the government at the time, that no system of supervision would prevent tampering with the grain in those elevators as long as they were operated by the employees of grain dealers who were interested in the handling of the grain and would profit by such manipulation. The public will be curious to know if this investigation on the part of the officers of the department entrusted with the administration of the Grain Act, will discover how it is that they cannot appoint sufficient supervisors in the terminal elevators to prevent the owners from shipping out larger quantities of high grade wheat than they receive, and how it comes that they can ship out so much wheat not cleaned according to requirements.

To the ordinary lay mind it seems difficult to understand why it should not be in the public interest, instead of employing one set of men, to see that another set of men do their work honestly, to place the control and operation of these terminals into the hands of men who would have no interest excepting to discharge their public duties faithfully and in the public interest. To say the least of it, it looks like a waste of money to employ men at high salaries to watch that the operators of those elevators do not defraud the public, while the government employees might just as well operate the elevators and prevent the duplication of employees.

The latest testimony to the unsatisfactory manner in which our grain reaches the Liverpool market has been furnished to the Department of Trade and Commerce by the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Early last autumn the Grain Growers made arrangements with a gentleman in Liverpool to secure samples of cargoes of Manitoba grain arriving in Liverpool. Those samples were sent by express to Winnipeg and were sampled and inspected by Mr. Massie, a gentleman who has had fifteen years' experience in the inspection office in Winnipeg. The result was as shown in the accompanying table:

STEAMER	DATE OF SAMPLING	GRADE	DOCK	REMARKS
Montezuma	Oct. 6	2 Nor.	14	Wild Oats
Devona	Oct. 2	1 Hard	14	Wild Oats
Corinthian	Oct. 12	1 Nor.	2	W.O. strong
Iona	Oct. 11	2 Nor.	2	W.O. fair
Montezuma	Oct. 7	1 Nor.	3	W.O. poor 1 Nor.
Monfort	Oct. 18	1 Hard	4	W.O.
Corinthian	Oct. 12	1 Hard	4	W.O.
Corinthian	Oct. 13	2 Nor.	2	W.O.
Georgian	Dec. 6	2 Nor.	14	Frosted, poor gr.
Minneapolis	Dec. 7	1 Nor.	2	2 Nor. for oats.
Minneapolis	Dec. 17	2 Nor.	2	Strong
Iona	Jan. 4-10	1 Nor.	2	Average
Georgian	Dec. 3	1 Nor.	14	Strong, W.O.
Sardinian	Dec. 3	1 Nor.	3	Strong
Monfort	Dec. 2	1 Nor.	2	Strong
Montezuma	Nov. 27	1 Hard	1	Strong
Corinthian	Nov. 23	1 Hard	1	Strong
Hibernian	Nov. 4	3 Nor.	14	Strong
Calrvona	Nov. 4	1 Hard	—	Strong
Calrvona	Nov. 3	3 Nor.	—	Average
Minnesota	Nov. 8	3 Nor.	—	Average
Sardinian	Dec. 7	2 Nor.	4	Poor
Philadelphia	Nov. 6	2 Nor.	3	Average
Iona	Nov. 25	2 Nor.	1	Fair
Hibernian	Nov. 2	1 Nor.	14	Fair, W.O.
Calrvona	Oct. 26	1 Nor.	21	Fair
Lancastrian	Nov. 30	1 Nor.	2	2 Nor.
Lake Michigan	Nov. 11	1 Nor.	2	Very Ordinary
Miniwaaka	Dec. 12	1 Nor.	3	Ordinary W.O.
Iona	Nov. 24	2 Nor.	2	Very ordinary
Anglian	Nov. 1	2 Nor.	2	3 Nor.
Corinthian	Nov. 23	2 Nor.	2	Average
Corinthian	Nov. 24	2 Nor.	2	Average
Montrose	Jan. 1-10	1 Nor.	—	Good
Montezuma	Nov. 27	2 Nor.	24	Good
Iona	Jan. 5-10	2 Nor.	2	Good
Monfort	Dec. 4	2 Nor.	4	Good
Huronie	Nov. 8	2 Nor.	14	Fair
Lake Michigan	Nov. 11	2 Nor.	21	Ordinary
Hibernian	Nov. 2	2 Nor.	—	Good

The accompanying schedule gives the name of the steamship, the date the sample was taken, the certificate it carried, amount of percentage of dirt, and how the grade stood. The securing of these samples was extended over a period of three months, and may be regarded as a fair illustration of how Manitoba wheat reaches the Liverpool market. Any dockage less than one per cent. was not taken into consideration. An analysis of the 40 samples shows that only four samples showed less than one per cent. of dirt. The average was about two per cent. The larger number of the 1 Northern grades would have been reduced to 2 Northern in Winnipeg on account of wild oats. Only eleven out of the forty

samples were up to the average of the grade, while it may be noted that quite a number of them would not stand the grade at all. This bears out the testimony of the millers and exporters, as to the way the grain leaves the terminal elevators. Notwithstanding the fact that the inspectors had the result of the weighing in August indicating that manipulation was going on, during last year, they were not yet able to take effective measures to prevent this practice. The output of the elevators for the crop of 1909 is as unsatisfactory as any previous year.

A prominent exporter of Montreal recently characterized the manner in which the grain was received out of the privately-owned terminals as "rotten."

The Dominion government undertook to classify Manitoba wheat according to specifications defined by statutes. The officials charged with the duty of classifying the wheat according to grade deduct from farmers' shipments sufficient to clean the grain up to the requirements of the act, yet the same officials fail to compel the terminal elevators to separate this dirt from the grain as required by the Grain Act, and also fail in preventing the grain being diluted in transit. Is it not time the department changed their methods in dealing with those terminals?

STILL WE ARE WAITING

We regret that we are still unable to name the members of the Manitoba elevator commission, as the commissioners have not yet been appointed. What does this unseemly delay on the part of the Manitoba government mean? We confess that we cannot understand it. The farmers of Manitoba are eagerly awaiting the announcement of the commission because they know that it will take a great deal of time and labor to establish a line of government elevators in time for the coming grain season. We think that there is some explanation coming from the government, because there has been time, and to spare, in which the commission could be appointed. This is proven by the commendable promptness with which the live stock commission was appointed by the same government, a short time ago. It required but a few days' consideration on the part of the government to appoint the live stock commission and set them to work. Why should it take any more time to appoint the elevator commission?

Unless the government has better reasons than we are aware of, they are certainly not doing all they should in the interests of the farmers of Manitoba. We would suggest that our readers address a letter to the premier of the province, and ask him his intentions regarding the appointment of the elevator commission. This matter cannot be treated lightly for the farmers are determined that the elevator system must be improved. **If the Manitoba elevator commission is not appointed by the first day of May and no explanation is forthcoming, then we will have good reason to claim that the Manitoba government is derelict in its duty.**

THE PLEDGE IS NECESSARY

In the report of the commission appointed by the Dominion government to investigate the swine industry in Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland, there is some very valuable information for all Canadian farmers. One point that is worthy of careful consideration is that dealing with the co-operative bacon factories in Denmark. The commission, after studying the Denmark situation, decided that one of the chief reasons for its success was that the farmers pledged themselves to supply their entire output of hogs to their own factory and placed a penalty upon all farmers who did not abide by this contract. The commission also considered that the absence of this pledge and penalty clause was the reason that co-operative work did not succeed in Ontario.

This is something that should be carefully considered by the farmers of Alberta in dealing with their pork packing plant. The farmers of Alberta are very anxious to have a pork packing proposition that will give the best returns for their labor. They have the opportunity now before them. All that is needed is to pledge the 50,000 hogs required by the government and then the plant will be erected. The farmers intend to support the plant, therefore they should have no hesitation in signing the pledge. The entire control of the plant will be in the hands of the farmers who supply the hogs, and they should have sufficient confidence in its ultimate success to sign the pledge that is being circulated.

IMPROVE CONDITIONS

We hear a great deal nowadays about keeping the boy on the farm, and we see and hear all kinds of suggestions as to how this may be done. Some of these suggestions are good, but a great many are wide of the mark. In order to induce boys to remain on the farm, the farm must be made attractive to them. As a farmer progresses and acquires property, he can easily keep his boys at home, if he provides conditions that have a greater attraction than city life. The proper life on the farm is far ahead of the life in the city. Too many boys are lured to the city by the stories of the success of some city men. They forget to consider that for every one of the men who have made a big success in the cities there are scores who are working hard to make even a living. This same proportion does not exist on the farm. The farmer who owns his farm and is playing his proper part in his community is making a success. It is a great error to suppose that every man who is making millions is a successful man. There are a great many men in the cities of this country who are making money, but are of little use to the cities or country. On the other hand the man on the farm, who is farming successfully and doing his duty in his community, is a great success. The agricultural life in Canada has improved by leaps and bounds during the last generation, and it rests with the farmers to see that this improvement continues. The records of history show us that in the olden days the farmer, or, as he was called, the peasant, was about the lowest class in many of the older countries. He simply existed for the purpose of working for the nobility and paying taxes. Step by step the condition of the farmer was improved, until the situation has entirely changed. There are no peasant farmers in Canada. Everyone is an independent man and is not compelled to doff his hat or bow his knee to any over-lord. But the work is still not half done. The farmer does not yet begin to get half his due. It is the farmer who produces and thus supports the majority of the other classes. The farmer is the most important class, therefore the interest of the farmer should be paramount. As this work goes forward and the farmers become better educated and better able to take care of themselves in the battle of life, the farmers' homes will also improve. There will be no exodus from the farms and we will not see our farmers retiring and going to the cities to live. When a farmer retires there is no place where he can enjoy life so much as on his own farm with comforts surrounding him. The farmer is independent on his own farm and may be one of the leaders in his own community, but when he retires and goes to the city to live for the rest of his days he takes a small place in the vast machinery of our great cities.

The anti-combine bill plans to prevent combines without removing the cause. It is rather like placing a nice tempting bone before a dog and then training him not to touch it under pain of severe punishment. Trouble would be avoided by removing the bone.

FILTHY DOLLAR BILLS

A Toronto scientist in analysing the dirt on a dollar bill found 2,067,000 microbes. An American scientist found 3,000,000 on a similar bill. These microbes are of many different characters and come from the filthy condition in which the Canadian bills are allowed to get. Did you ever consider where the filthy dollar bill in your pocket has been? Do you know that it has probably been through houses where many of the most dangerous diseases have been prevalent? Do you know that many a filthy dollar bill carries enough disease in it to carry off an army if it were properly used? There can be no doubt but that disease is often carried and spread by means of our filthy money, yet no effort is made to remedy this great evil. The banks says it costs two and one-half cents to get a new bill and they can't afford it. Nevertheless the bank of England never gives out anything but fresh, new and clean bank notes. A man may draw a bank note and deposit it five minutes later. That note is never put into circulation again. Yet our banks can't afford it. Naturally if they can't make a few hundred thousand dollars a year by circulating disease they will not worry about the health of the country so long as their dividends are right.

The Australian government has gone down to defeat and the Labor party has now control. In Australia there is a general election every three years, but there have been a great many changes in the government since the Commonwealth was organized. The leading plank of the Australian Labor party is, "The securing of the full results of their industry by the collective ownership of monopolies, and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the state and municipality."

In the new House of Representatives in Australia there are seventy-five members, of which the Labor party has forty-five. Australia has a population of over 4,000,000. Canada has over 7,000,000. In Australia the House of Representatives have seventy-five members and the Senate thirty-one members. In Canada the membership of the two houses is nearly three times as great. The new government is pledged to some very advanced legislation.

If the tariff was reduced on the products of the Canadian combines there would be little need for Hon. McKenzie King's anti-combine bill.

President Taft does not seem to be resting on a bed of roses. The farmers in the western states do not like his system of revising the tariff—upwards.

The price of hogs has climbed to a very great height. Do not sell your breeding stock just because the price is high. There are other days coming.

Puzzle: If the Dominion government calls its present rate of progress with the Hudson Bay road "immediate construction," what would be the proper description of "getting busy"?

The great farmers' convention to be held in St. Louis will help in the great work of raising the status of the farmers on this continent. President Taft has agreed to deliver an address, which shows that he regards the farmers as important.

A correspondent asks us if this little winter we have just had was also due to Halley's comet. We are not sure, but it is safe to blame it on the comet as he cannot get up and object.

Mark Twain is dead, but he will live for many generations with the people who have been entertained and instructed through his writings. He saw things as no other writer has seen them and his books were like good companions.

of the demoral destroyi that his imagin It is papers savagely in every from go behind t the ben bauched integrity being d and mas The i It was in subst three ev crown, t But you continu ful than ful than This press, would be practica tudino are the highly e wealth, a stran its co intellectu retainers time are are vaca increasin unite in case sho crown re "divine masses. a paper "interest muzzle and ca writers i in any e are hous corrupt bounded Mayor F retireme into obs and all to be in to the p

The Grain Grower's Guide

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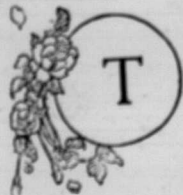
No. 39

The Fourth Estate

A Drama Revealing Privilege's Assaults on Democracy's Bulwarks

By B. O. FLOWER, Editor Twentieth Century Magazine

EDITOR'S NOTE.—One of the most absorbing plays now on the American stage is "The Fourth Estate" and it is one of the strongest and most realistic newspaper plays ever written. The play was written by an experienced newspaper man and therefore a man who knows whereof he speaks. The play shows how the great daily papers of United States (and it is the same in Canada) are controlled by corporation influence. It shows the various powerful and subtle influences that may be brought to bear upon any journal that dares to come out and tell the truth. But above all the drama demonstrates the power of a newspaper for good when that power is properly exercised. Mr. B. O. Flower, editor of the Twentieth Century Magazine, of Boston, has studied the drama and has written the following review of it in his magazine. We commend this article to our readers that they may better understand the attitude of the newspapers owned and controlled by corporations or politicians.



THE Fourth Estate is a big play, a play that is far more than an absorbingly interesting and wonderfully realistic drama of present day life. It is one of the most impressive exposes of the demoralizing influence of the republic destroying feudalism of privileged wealth that has been brought before the public imagination.

It is not strange that the critics on the papers that represent the "interests" savagely attacked the play and strove in every way possible to prevent people from going to see it; for it takes the public behind the scenes and shows precisely how the bench and the press are being debauched, and in so doing how the moral integrity of public and private life is being destroyed by the high financiers and masters of the trusts and corporations.

The play is fortunate in its name. It was Burke, who in parliament said, in substance: There are represented here, three estates (referring, of course, to the crown, the aristocracy and the commons). But yonder in the reporter's gallery, he continued, is a fourth estate, more powerful than either of the others—more powerful than all the others.

This play shows that while with a free press, democracy and public interest would be safe, the day of the free press has practically passed. It shows how multitudinous and how well nigh invincible are the weapons of the closely knit and highly organized feudalism of privileged wealth, and how it is not only gaining a strangle-hold on the press, but how its complacent, shrewd, political, intellectually keen and morally obtuse retainers among the lawyers from time to time are pushed to the front when there are vacancies on the bench; while with increasing insistence, the privileged classes unite in demanding that the same reverence should be shown the bench that the crown received in the old days when the "divine right" idea was accepted by the masses. It also shows how the moment a paper begins to serve the people, the "interests" set to work to capture, muzzle or destroy it; while the brilliant and capable reporters and editorial writers who cannot be bought or bribed in any one of a hundred different ways, are hounded into retirement, just as the corrupt feudalism of privileged wealth hounded Governor Folk, Mayor Johnston, Mayor Fagan and Francis J. Heney into retirement, as it is today trying to drive into obscurity La Follette, Judge Lindsey and all other statesmen who are found to be incorruptible, aggressive and loyal to the principles of fundamental demo-

cracy and popular rights. Let no man be deceived. Every strong public character, who cannot be corrupted and who is aggressive in maintaining the principles of the Declaration of Independence, or who insists upon placing the public weal above all consideration of self, or of a class, is today a marked man and no stone will be left unturned in the effort to destroy him. And one reason why the metropolitan reactionary press tried to kill "The Fourth Estate" was because perhaps more vividly and convincingly than ever before this fact was presented at once to the ear, the eye, the brain and the heart of the auditor.

The Author

The author of the play, Joseph Medill Patterson, has proved himself to be a patriot after a large pattern of the fathers who gave to the world this great Republic. He is himself a journalist and the grandson

of a Hampden or a Jefferson. At the opening of the play, he is promoted from city editor to managing editor of "The Advance" by the new proprietor.

MICHAEL NOLAN, a big hearted but illiterate capitalist, who as a miner in Colorado has struck rich ore and become a millionaire and has now brought his family to the metropolis. He has purchased The Advance and takes possession of it during the first act.

JUDGE BARTELMY, a Federal Jurist, who as an attorney with a very unenviable reputation has valiantly striven to become United States senator, and later an ambassador. Finally, however, he had been appointed to the Federal bench, to the entire satisfaction of the Wall Street gamblers and privilege-seeking and corrupt corporate wealth. The Judge is a consummate politician, suave and diplomatic.

JUDITH BARTELMY, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Judge, whose respect, admiration and affection for her plausible father enable him to use her in furthering his selfish interests. At the opening of the play, she is the affianced bride of Wheeler Brand.

DUPUY, a newspaper lobbyist; that is one of the jackals of the high interests that corrupt and control the press as the political lobbyist

These with a number of other characters, chiefly employees of The Advance, including night editors, city editors, artists, printers and the ubiquitous office boy, Durkin, make up the cast.

The drama opens in the office of the managing editor of The Advance, a struggling metropolitan daily which, after passing through various hands has now become the property of Mr. Nolan.

When the curtain rises, it is night. Ross McHenry, the manager, enters the office from a private door, and then follows the first of two vivid panoramic pictures of the newspaper in the making. In this act, the editorial side of the work is chiefly represented, as in the last act there is a given panoramic picture of the mechanical as well as the editorial work in the making of a daily paper, that has probably never before been equalled in the realism on any stage.

It soon develops that in the morning edition of The Advance there has appeared a searching exposure of one of the many infamous commercial plots that have marked the business history of America since Wall Street and the feudalism of privileged wealth have become the dominant factors in the business life of our nation. In this instance the Federal Judge Bartelmy is connected in an ugly way with a shameful proceedings. Through his aid and connivance the Wall Street gamblers, who are euphonically termed "high financiers," have wrecked a great iron company. The exposures created consternation, not only among the highly respectable gamblers involved, but the "big interests" in general, who rely upon an accommodating judge to further their various schemes for acquiring wealth owned and earned by others. All day long the telephone has been in constant use, registering the indignant protests of the "safe sane and conservative" wreckers and their confederates, who realize that if the people once come to understand that the elevation of a shrewd and complacent corporation attorney to the bench, does not necessarily transform the man who has been fighting for corrupt privilege for years, into a high-minded patriot, whose master interest is centered in the public weal, one of the strongest trump cards will be lost to the republic destroying influences.

In the meantime, Wheeler Brand, the day city editor, who has been responsible for the exposure has prepared a still more damaging article. At this juncture Judith Bartelmy, daughter of the judge, enters and pleads with McHenry to retract the statements, which she supposes to be utterly false, relating to her father, and to promise not to publish any further reflections upon him. She also tries to find out who is the author of the offensive exposure. Failing in all these things she asks to see Wheeler Brand, who as her affianced husband, she believes will be



Geo. McCulloch & Sons' Flour Mill at Souris, Man.

of Joseph Medill, so long the master spirit of the Chicago Tribune. His knowledge of all phases of newspaper work, has enabled him to show at once precisely how the metropolitan paper is made and to depict with equal fidelity the multitudinous agencies secretly employed by privilege and corruption in poisoning the fountains of public information.

The plan considered broadly, is history rather than fiction. Though the details are fiction, the drama is in a general way the true picture of the present-day daily press under the immoral and oppressive despotism of privileged wealth.

The cast contains five principal characters.

WHEELER BRAND, a militant reformer,—a man whose lofty patriotism and fidelity to

corrupt and control legislatures in the interests of privileged wealth.

There are several characters who, though occupying important roles are quite subordinate to the five principles. Among these are:

ROSS McHENRY, at the opening of the play, managing editor, but later a subordinate editor under Brand.

PHYLLIS NOLAN, the beautiful daughter of the new proprietor of The Advance. Phyllis is a Bryn Mawr girl of little depth of character but extremely anxious to get into good society.

MRS. NOLAN, the wife of the millionaire; deeply attached to her daughter and eager to gain social position for the benefit of her children.

SYLVESTER NOLAN, an empty-pated youth, ruined by too much wealth. His father has tried in vain to get him through the freshman year in Harvard, and at the opening of the play he is busy engaging in sowing wild oats.

POWELL, an impetuous poet, friend of Sylvester Nolan and later cub reporter on The Advance.

ready and willing to help her accomplish her mission. A very strong scene follows in which the girl finds that her lover is the author of the exposure. The facts of the case are thus in part unfolded.

BRAND: Judith, when this Lanning Iron Case first broke loose, I saw straight off that there was one of the shirked—well, that there was a big story in it. I didn't know your father was involved in this at first. I just followed the lead and when I saw where it was leading me, I wanted to turn back because of you, but I couldn't.

JUDITH: But it isn't loyal of you, it wasn't like you—to attack him suddenly in this way. It's almost as if you struck him from behind.

BRAND: Oh, no, he knew. I told him what I should have to write. Now, let me try to explain. I think I can make you understand. You see, the Lanning Iron Company, owned a lot of valuable properties—see ranges, machinery, railway trackage, etc. If it had been managed half-way it would now be a wealth producing business, but some of our speculators down town were trying to get hold of it to gamble with.

They finally got it by juggling it into receivership which they never could have done if a United States judge had not been willing to exceed his functions. That judge was your father. Since the works shut down the men are out of employment, and the gamblers have got rich, because the company's gone broke. That's just what happened, and that's all I said.

JUDITH: But it is impossible that you should understand the legal point of a case because you're a layman. A jurist would know a judge has got to decide according to the law, no matter what the consequences.

BRAND: But, dear, the law is chaos in case like these. A judge can work the magic any way he pleases.

JUDITH: (In anger) Wheeler, you don't know what you are saying. Why, the law is civilization, and you tear it down with a word. You are talking like an anarchist.

BRAND: Well, I simply recorded the facts as they were.

Judith denies that they were facts. The editor explains that he was not writing against her father, but a federal judge, who has prostituted his office. But Judith refuses to accept his point of view.

JUDITH: Wheeler, I came here, thinking only of my father, but I suddenly find myself facing a much more serious question—not what kind of a man he is, but what kind of a man you are.

BRAND: Judith, if you only knew the truth, all of it, things I can't tell you, you'd be with me heart and soul in what I am trying to do.

JUDITH: You wouldn't do anything deliberately to hurt me, would you?

BRAND: Whatever I've done, or whatever I may do, I love you.

JUDITH: And you're more to me than my father, but for my sake, you mustn't work against him. How could we ever be happy together, if you did? You'll do this for me, Wheeler—just this. I want you to carry out your ideals, and live up to your high purposes, in every other way, but you must not attack him. Promise me that you will never do it again. Won't you promise me that? And you'll retract that you had this morning? You'll do this for me—just this?

BRAND: Judith, it's the truth, and knowing that, would you have me retract it?

JUDITH: Yes.

In the end the girl finds she cannot move her lover and taking off her engagement ring lays it on the desk, telling him she will not wear it again until he comes to his senses.

Capital to the Rescue

Since the judge's daughter has failed, capitalism next attempts to put on the screws. Dupuy, the newspaper lobbyist, enters and in the name of advertisers whose patronage the preceding year brought in \$30,000 demands that nothing further should be printed against the recreant judge.

DUPUY: My clients have very high regard for the Judge. Your story grossly misrepresents him.

McHENRY: Yes, I suppose so.

DUPUY: This growing tendency to bring our judiciary into disrespect is a dangerous symptom of the onsets beneath the surface. The Federal bench is the ultimate bulwark.

McHENRY: Oh, capital is distress. I know all about that.

DUPUY: There was no occasion for that remark.

McHENRY: No offence. Well, we'll have nothing more about Bartelmy. Will that satisfy your clients?

No, that will not satisfy them. The fearless writer must be discharged. The editor remonstrates, as Brand is the ablest man on the paper. The lobbyist reminds the editor that he cannot live without advertising, and that he has been instructed to make an example of the author. Finally he agrees to the editor's proposition to give Brand one more chance, if he will promise the lobbyist to be good in the future. Brand enters.

McHENRY: Mr. Brand, there is a kick being made by the representatives of big advertisers on the Bartelmy story of this morning.

BRAND: Yes, sir, I suppose so.

McHENRY: I forward the kick to you, endorsing it. O. K. In other words the kick goes.

DUPUY: This is a practical world.

BRAND: (bitterly) Oh, yes, I know the patten. "A world of life and let live." We must be careful before imputing motives.

DUPUY: I desire to say that my clients, like a great many others of the—ah—subscribers—

to this paper, where disappointment at what they considered to be an uncharacteristic attack full of insinuations about one of the most distinguished members of the United States bench, and they wish, merely as readers of the paper, to express the hope that nothing will occur again, in which case they are willing to overlook this morning's article entirely. In fact, regard it as merely a mistake, a mistake without malice.

Brand indignantly refuses to be muzzled for forty dollars a week, and asks the editor if Dupuy gives him his orders. McHENRY replies, "Yes, my boy, he does."

DUPUY: Oh, go west and grow up with the country. For I'm telling you straight—that you can't get a job on the newspaper in this town. Try it—try it, and see.

McHENRY: Sorry old man, if I didn't have a family, I'd go with you.

DUPUY: If it wasn't for men having families, there'd be a revolution.

Nolan enters and is obsequiously greeted by Dupuy, when introduced as the new proprietor of The Advance. But Nolan soon lets Dupuy know that he has seen him before. Twelve years ago, he tells him, there was a strike in New York, and it was won, when suddenly Dupuy succeeded in getting Bartelmy to act. The leader of the strike, Jerry Dolan, was thrown into jail for contempt of court, and the strike failed. Afterwards, wherever Jerry went, he found he had been blacklisted. So he changed his name to Michael Nolan. Dupuy wants to let by-gones be by-gones, but Nolan feels differently and compliments McHENRY on the exposure of Judge Bartelmy. When he finds that the man who wrote the article had just been discharged he sends for him and makes him managing editor in McHENRY's place, and promises to stand by him in a thorough exposure of the corrupt judge.

A Year Later

A year is supposed to elapse before the curtain rises on Act II. The scene represents the drawing-room in the Nolan mansion. Hundreds of invitations have been sent out; expensive musicians have been employed and an expensive banquet been prepared, but no one has come. Mrs. Nolan and her daughter are in despair. It is all because of the paper, they say, which under Wheeler Brand's direction has been unusually successful financially, but the "interests" are its deadly foes and the Nolans are exiled from the social world. Later Nolan enters with Brand who has brought the financial showing of the paper for the year.

NOLAN: You're right, Wheeler, you're right. This is a better show than I had for. Look in your stockings next Christmas; there'll be something for you. When I got into the newspaper business, Brand, they told me that it was the beginning of my funk; that it sucked ten fortunes down for every one I built, and so middle-aged men ever went into it and came out again without teeth marks all over him, but look at that (holding up report), I'm richer for going in, twice as much advertising as last year at this time.

BRAND: The big advertisers never pull their ads, so long as they are getting returns for them. Look at Dupuy. Remember how he threatened us, and how his clients took their ads. out for two months?

NOLAN: Yes, but they put them back again, BRAND: Why, because they need us more than we need them.

Nolan tells Brand that Dupuy is to come that afternoon to see him, so he has something up his sleeve.

The appearance of Brand occasions an outburst of remonstrance by mother and daughter, because of the yellow character of the paper, which has prevented their getting into society. Only Judge Bartelmy and his daughter has noticed them socially and yet, The Advance continues to hound the judge. Brand explains why the judge is cultivating Mr. Nolan.

BRAND: Judge Bartelmy is first and last a politician. Bartelmy handles people better than any man in town. He has studied The Advance and—I will be frank with you—discovered its weakness. He knows he can't reach you through your cupidity of political ambition, because you lack those qualities. He now realizes that his only hope of influencing you lies in an appeal to—

NOLAN: Well?

BRAND: Your family's social desires. (Phyllis rises). That's the reason he's taking you up.

NOLAN: Come, come, Wheeler.

MRS. NOLAN: Michael, are you going to let this young man ruin the whole of us?

Judith and Judge Bartelmy enter later, the daughter remonstrating with her father for coming. The Nolans are of no service to the Judge, she insists.

JUDGE: But I wish them to be; and we're getting on—we're getting on.

JUDITH: Their paper keeps going for you as much as ever, I don't suppose one ought to mind it, but I do.

JUDGE: Judith, Nolans have lived in every age, in every country. He's a composite of anarchist and autocrat—eventually the autocrat in him will triumph. Just now he's bounding old institutions. I, for instance, represent to him the promise of a—no—consequence whatever, but I'm here in defence of the United

States bench. My cause is the cause of my colleagues. I tell you, Judith, I know the best—I know how to get the venom out of his fangs. Diplomacy, my dear, diplomacy—

It develops that Judith, though having nothing to do with Brand after the quarrel, has refused all other offers of marriage. Her old love still holds her heart, and the Judge urges her to cultivate Wheeler, assuring her that he has no grudge against him because of his mistaken ideas of duty. Dupuy enters and he urges the Judge to induce Nolan to join one of the most exclusive clubs. The Judge remonstrates.

DUPUY: That's our trump card. Every man has his price, even this young Brand if we could find out what it is.

Nolan enters followed by Wheeler Brand.

NOLAN: Judge, this is an unexpected honor. JUDGE: An honor to come. Believe me, Mr. Nolan, an honor to come.

The Judge affects to be delighted to see Wheeler Brand, and then follows a few lines that are admirable as illustrating the tactics of the corruptionists and great moral criminals who pose as the pillars of society and their apologists. These persons when they find themselves in equivocal positions, are wont to assume an attitude of large tolerance. They would have the public believe they are broad-spirited, and condescend to refer to those who have exposed them, merely as persons who are radicals or who do not see as they do the "safe, sane and conservatives," and that that is their only offence. In this way they try to place themselves on a moral level with the reformers and to throw dust in the eyes of the public.

JUDGE: Under every system of free government, there have always been conservative and liberal parties whose leaders, while they differ perhaps in method, have been stimulated by an equal love of country.

BRAND: That is true, Judge Bartelmy, but I can't concede that you belong to the conservative party.

JUDGE: (in surprise) But I don't understand you—

BRAND: Are you not seeking to introduce into our country, methods of government dreamed of by our forefathers?

JUDGE: (Laughing in agreeable tolerance) Oh, I had as much enthusiasm myself in my youth, but my legal training has forced upon me a certain unfortunate—exactitude of thought. But, come, come, we old lawyers have long since learned that we cannot carry our quarrels out of court. For instance, of a morning my best friend Judge Culver, may be at drawn swords over some point of law, but the same evening probably, will find us both well-met, exchanging stories before a club fire.

NOLAN: Yes, Judge, that's life, that's life. DUPUY: Half the laws of our country are framed up in clubs.

JUDGE: I wouldn't say that.

BRAND: Likewise the safest method of evading them.

JUDGE: That's great, Wheeler. He scored off you that time, Dupuy. By the way, Mr. Nolan, Judge Culver and I usually dine two or three times a week at the Oak Door Club. We need you there. We should have a man in all our discussions of public questions. We should have a practical man of affairs, who knows what reformers like our young friend here, are really trying to get at. Shall I propose you for membership?

NOLAN: Really, Judge, that's more than I expected from you.

JUDGE: Not at all, not at all. I shall be delighted to put you up, and Dupuy will second me.

DUPUY: With pleasure.

Nolan is clearly flattered by the Judge's promise to get him into the exclusive club, but Wheeler Brand warns him that if he accepts he will find it impossible to longer remain true to the cause of clean and honest government and be loyal to the people's interest, when they conflict with the interest of privileged classes or the plutocracy.

NOLAN: Hold your horses, Wheeler. You know I don't care anything about this social stunt for myself. It don't fit into my life, but remember, I've got a family, and nothing comes ahead of them. Mother and I have had a jangle now and then, but after all, we have been some partners for a good many years; and my girl—there ain't a finer educated or prettier girl in New York, and she ought to be able to go anywhere, but she can't in this cold man's town. Do you follow me, Brand?

BRAND: Yes, I understand, there's the history of newspapers. They start when their owners are poor and take the side of the people, and so they build up a large circulation, and presently as a result, advertising. That makes them rich, and they begin, most naturally, to associate with other rich men—they play golf with one and drink whiskey with another, and their son marries a daughter of the third. They forget all about their people and then, their circulation dries up, then their advertising, and their paper becomes decadent and feeble. The Advance is now at its zenith, but its decline begins the very day you are elected to the Oak Club Door.

NOLAN: Wheeler, you're a decent sort of fellow. I like you and the things you've made the paper stand for, but you don't know what it means to put the people you love on the altar for the sake of these—these general principles.

BRAND: Don't! Well, that's what I have done. I gave up the girl I loved, who had promised to be my wife, so that I might write the truth.

Nolan argues that Judge is not so black as he is painted. Wheeler declares that the half has not yet been told, and finally Nolan pledges the editor to give him a free hand if he can prove that Judge is the corruptionist that Brand declares him to be. The young editor then undertakes to prove that the Judge will offer him a bribe to suppress a story in regard to a very malodorous decision. The editor shows the Judge that he was tracked to the house of the attorney for the iron company during the night and that after remaining two hours he hurried home. Ten hours later he reversed the decision of the lower court in a technicality. The decision would freeze out the little stockholders. Brand then intimates that this will be a part of the broadside in The Advance if the Judge does not find it to his advantage to suppress it. The Judge in a panic offers ten thousand dollars if all facts are suppressed, and Wheeler will drop the fight against him. The editor stipulates that he shall bring the money in person that night to the Advance Office.

We are now in the presence of one thing in the play where the exigencies imposed by time and the necessity of presenting a great fact in a dramatic manner lead to an improbable if not impossible situation. The author of the drama wants to drive home the fact that under similar circumstances the "safe, sane and conservative" big men, like the sugar trust officials, for example, and any other men in important stations who are corrupt, if caught, and with prison staring them in the face, will probably agree to a bribe for silence. A newspaper gentleman, who has been managing editor for three daily papers, but who is not now in the business accompanied me to the play. He instantly exclaimed:

"That does not ring true. No Judge would lay himself open to be trapped in that manner. He might buy up all the commercial paper in the banks and then put on the screws, or proceed in one of a number of other ways, but he would not take chances like that."

On the other hand it must be remembered that the Judge is given no alternative. The time limit is set. The editor will not yield either in time or place. The Judge, as it later develops, sends Dupuy to do the work, but failing finds there is nothing left but to comply, if he wishes to avoid the dangerous exposure, which would probably mean prison for him.

That the general purpose of the dramatist in impressing these very important facts upon the minds of the auditor is successful and what the author intended, was clearly shown by the intense interest of the audience and the tremendous applause that followed the trapping of the corrupt jurist. The people view the story in a large way unlike the carping conventional critics who are more bent on finding flaws than on recognizing great and vital truths that run counter to the wishes of their masters. The people yield to the witching spell of the playwright and in so doing they are right. The stage has its limitations. Only a transcendent genius can work out his plot in the space of three hours' time so that every element of probability shall be present, the characters be natural and human and at the same time some tremendous and vital truths in a convincing way. Most playwrights feel at times that it is necessary to sacrifice in a measure the demands of realism and probability in order to present their master truths in a dramatic and telling manner.

Before leaving Nolan's house, after he had arranged with the Judge to come to the office before ten o'clock, Brand meets Judith and a touching love scene ensues, in which she wistfully tells him that she has not seen him all winter, and that he has been a hundred years to her. She tells him that his friends have been very patient with him, but he will lose them if he persists. He expresses his regret, and she replies:

"Oh Wheeler, it is worth while to let them go just for an idea!"

BRAND: A man must act according to his light, Judith.

JUDITH: And a woman to hers. Perhaps you don't realize it but that's what I have been trying to do. I've a little story I want to tell you. Once upon a time there was a girl, and she rather liked a somewhat gloomy young man. But one night, something happened, and then they didn't speak for a long time. But there were other young men and one of them has asked to call to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock. He was very serious about it. You see the girl has been waiting so long that she is beginning to be afraid after that—er—Oh, Wheeler, why don't you drop it all? It's not too late.

The Tariff is Class Legislation

It is Morally and Economically a Mean, Bad, Fiscal Policy

By FREDERIC KIRKHAM

EDITOR'S NOTE:—We asked our readers to discuss the protective tariff and suggest a remedy. A rainy day has given Mr. Kirkham the opportunity, and he has dealt with the subject in a courageous manner. We recommend his article to all our readers, not necessarily that they will agree with all the sentiments expressed, but because it is a splendid opening attack upon the citadel of special privilege. We hope some of our readers will find a rainy day and devote it to an article on the tariff for us.

You ask the farmers to discuss the tariff and to send along our letters because the tariff is a matter of more importance to the farmers than to any other class of people in this country. That is true, sir. Yet in 1904 Mr. Clifford Sifton said: "The tariff is no longer an issue." What Mr. Sifton should have said—to be accurate—the tariff is no longer an issue betwixt the Liberal and Conservative parties, as they are both sold out to the protected interests and are pledged to uphold the tariff and its subsidiary affiliations.

The tariff is class legislation. It is therefore up to the farmers to recognize this glaring and hideous fact. So the sooner the members of the Grain Growers' Association individually recognize the political monster that is enslaving and plundering the producing classes the sooner honest government will become possible, and the plundering incubus be set aside and made to get off the producers' backs. First, because the tariff is no longer an issue between the two political parties; second, because the tariff is a matter of more importance to us farmers than to any other class of Canadians, are two of the chief out of many great reasons why we farmers who are forced by the unholy class tariff to carry the incubus of the manufacturers who by the privilege of the tariff are enabled to extort exorbitant tribute.

At our recent Prince Albert convention President Drury, of the Dominion Grange, reminded us that we are exploited far more by the tariff than even the elevator interests, and the convention agreed well with his statement. Now, our editor of THE GUIDE asks us how we think the tariff should be regulated and the best plan to follow to secure results, etc., etc.

Protection which was fancifully dubbed National Policy was adopted by the Conservative party as their fiscal policy on two main arguments. First, as a temporary measure, said Sir John A. Macdonald, say for ten or fifteen years so as thereby to protect the infant manufacturing industries of Canada. Secondly, that the enactment of a protectionist tariff was absolutely necessary, said Sir Charles Tupper, so that the United States could be compelled to renew the treaty of reciprocity which had been of such great advantage to Canada.

Now, every patriot can bear with a tariff for the legitimate object of legitimate revenue. But the unfairness, the gross injustice not only to our class but to all classes of the toiling community to be taxed as we are, where from four to six dollars goes into the private pockets—by deliberate political legislation of the two old parties—for every dollar that goes into the public treasury, and has done for over thirty years, just to enrich wealthy and powerful corporations is a very improper kind of government.

Surely the time is now here for some other kind of fiscal policy. Are Canada's manufacturing industries still infants? Are we still going to be persuaded by such sentiments as Mr. Langley has in your issue of April 6th when he calls loudly for more sacrifices from us for another long period of retaliation against the United States? He altogether ignores the fact that if the retaliation is our principle that other nations can also play the same game, and, we being a young and weaker nation are bound to get the shorter end of the foolish policy, as against that commercial giant.

In 1896 the elections were fought on the distinct issue between Free Trade and Protection and the so-called National Policy was properly defeated. But, alas! Sir Wilfrid's government has betrayed its pledges to a free trade policy, and has taxed for revenue purposes more than double per capita; and his government's legislation has not been on behalf of the toilers as promised, but entirely in the interest of the combinations, trusts, mergers, speculators, grafters and the politicians.

Practically he has, with the assistance of Mr. Borden, destroyed all competition, less the British preference, which virtually applies only to woollen goods.

The manufacturers now have the entire market of Canada with this one exception corralled. The retailers are at their mercy both as to price and quality. There is no need for manufacturers to put forth any effort to turn out excellence of their articles. When we give them the control of the market we give them the incentive and power to manufacture the ——— shoddy that the retail stores are stocked with; also the flimsy implements, vehicles and machinery, and the repairs on them are at fabulous prices. This is how the protective tariff works out. It has made us for over thirty years perform the uneconomical policy of letting a mere handful of manufacturers (who were wealthy before), fatten themselves into millionaires out of the farmers' resources and toil.

The protected interests have had their innings; it is high time this high protection should be abolished, and this tariff privilege give way to equal rights. If our manufacturers cannot exist without high protection and bounties, wean them, and let them live or die on their merits. We have helped them long enough; they

gers and all subsidiary interests of protection have bought up the two political parties and supplies both of them with campaign funds, which they have levied out of the workers' resources. The parties are bought with the people's own money, stolen by the tariff, and the rackets of private franchises and charters.

All the cities of Canada possess many Liberals and Conservatives who are sick of Canada's political bureaucracy; they have had enough of such ruling chiefs as Laurier and Borden. They are tired. "Oh! so tired," of mere factionists and opportunists.

With your permission I may say more another day when it rains—as it does just now.
Saltcoats, Sask., April 14, 1910.

IN ACCORD

"If, by the improvement of marketing conditions, the farmer can add \$100 to his cash income, surely he will be working to the prosperity of every interest in his community. Every other interest should assist him in every way."

This is from THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE and sounds like good logic. And we believe it is. We know we are expressing the views of the people of Killarney when we say they are entirely in sympathy with the above sentiment.—Killarney Guide.

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"Character is a bundle of habits. Habits originate in the mind and are registered on the body."—Geo. D. Tripp.

What Co-operation Has Done For Agricultural Denmark

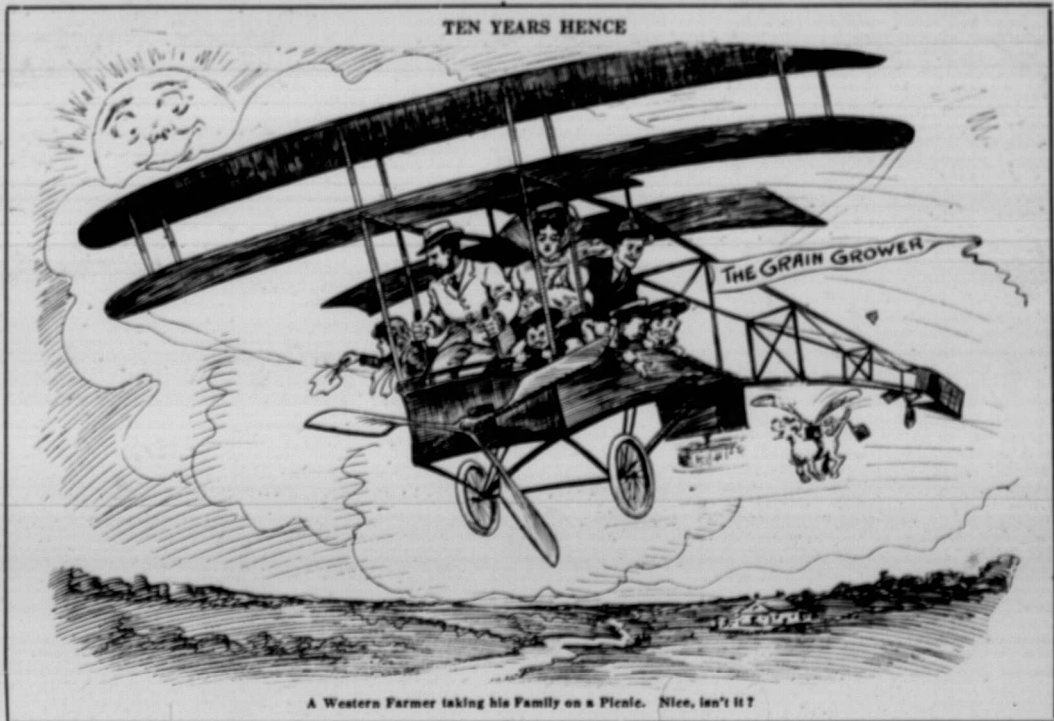
Written special'y for The Guide by ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, Ex-M.P.

Denmark is a small, one could truly say, a very small country of northern Europe. Its size is hardly equal to two of our western constituencies, comprising a superficial area of 9,746,000 acres. Its population is about that of Ontario, or a little less now, being 2,580,903 inhabitants, of which three-fourths are farmers. And yet, small as it is, Denmark can boast today of an international trade worth three hundred million dollars. In 1905 its exports were as follows:

- Horses, 29,421 head.
- Cattle, 123,696 head.
- Butter, 138,800,000 pounds
- Meat, 221,000,000 pounds.

But what is perhaps more striking than

among them, and after an extensive trip to England, began to preach the innumerable advantages of such associations. But instead of taking up, as England did almost exclusively, the distributive or store feature of co-operation, the system was applied to agriculture. It was the farmers who did co-operate for the betterment of their industry and they soon realized how beneficial the regime was. No wonder then that today Denmark is almost covered by a network of co-operative societies of every imaginable kind, numbering more than 2,700. The Danes have succeeded in securing the best markets of the world for their products and to obtain the highest prices therein. They have also



A Western Farmer taking his Family on a Picnic. Nice, isn't it?

are not babies any longer that they should cry out for pap. It is their turn to become men; to stand on their own feet. I will go further, it is time for them to turn in and help the toilers to lay by a little store of their own.

To answer your request "What is the best plan to follow to secure results?": The privilege of the tariff was the gift of parliament, and, therefore, it can only be abrogated by a paramount party in parliament. Such a party can only be got by a determinat revolt of the farmers, assisted by honest Liberals and Conservatives all over Canada. The revolt must take the form of a new party with new leaders. The first steps towards this is to organize a league, to educate all classes of toilers in their true political duties; get the people interested in their duties to Canada; get them to see the evils of the protective tariff; show them how the manufacturers, trusts and mer-

anything else, is its export of eggs, the average having reached the enormous figure of one Million eggs per day.

Now, one would very pertinently ask how is it that such a small country, having but very ordinary soil, could have ever reached such a high degree of agricultural prosperity, being able to not only feed its own people, but export as well such a large amount of produce of various kinds. The answer is, and it is almost the only one, if due regard is taken of the educative influence of this form of association, Co-operation. All those who do visit Denmark and inquire, easily come to this conclusion.

The Danes are an intelligent, energetic and progressive people. Forty or more years ago, they were poor, almost helpless, being ruined by a terrible war with Prussia, who had taken the two finest provinces of the kingdom as the price of its victory. Happily an apostle of co-operation arose

shown what they could do in other ways, by breaking the combines and trusts that tried to exploit them. It can truly be said that Denmark gives the best object lesson possible on co-operative lines, and its worthy example deserves to be studied and closely followed, as far at least as circumstances and conditions permit to do so.

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ORGANIZATION AND PROTECTION.

Co-operation is the slogan of the 20th century among all progressive wide-awake people. It is the era of trusts and combines. To such an extent has organization been carried that the people must organize to protect their interests for the individual no longer stands any show as against the combine. The time has arrived when to combat the trust successfully it is necessary to form a colossal trust of the people, by the people and for the people.—High River Times.

Convention Address

The following Report of the Prince Albert Convention was given to the Ruddell, Sask., branch at a recent meeting
By E. MYLREA, President



"THIS" is the first time that it has been my privilege to submit to you the report of the Grain Growers' convention held at Prince Albert. I will suggest that it is quite unnecessary for me to make a verbatim report, as no doubt you have all read the very full report in THE GUIDE. I will, therefore, endeavor to give you some idea of the convention as a whole. Mr. Driscoll, Mr. Cameron and myself arrived at Prince Albert after dark. All the hotels were full to overflowing. Several Pullman cars were sidetracked to accommodate the delegates at a charge of \$5.00 for the four nights. Mr. Driscoll being well acquainted with the town, made for a restaurant he knew, but all beds had been taken up. Finally we found refuge in a cold storage and we found that, like our vegetable seed, it was true to name.

President E. N. Hopkins opened the convention with a review of the past, and many encouraging remarks for the future. He said: "When I announced to you three years ago that in 1906 we produced 37,000,000 bushels of wheat and that it represented 20.40 bushels per acre you cheered—and justly so. When it was announced last year that we reached 50,000,000 bushels mark in wheat production and that our total grain yield, 1908, was 100,000,000, you were equally pleased. You would scarcely have believed then, that in 1909 our grain production would be greater than that of the two previous years combined. Yet this year we raised 90,215,000 bushels of wheat—an average of 22.1 bushels to the acre—besides 105,465,000 bushels of oats and 12,630,616 bushels of other kinds of grain, making a total production of 218,310,616 bushels. Now, gentlemen, this is a record to be proud of. When we remember that only ten per cent. of our arable land is under cultivation, then we begin to realize the possibilities of our fair province from a grain producing standpoint."

But, gentlemen, what would it profit us, as farmers, enduring the heat and toil of the day to have an almost unlimited agricultural area and the ability to produce enough wheat to feed the world, if we fail to make adequate provision for ensuring to ourselves the due return for our labors? We must have a strong organization to battle against the multiplied organizations arrayed against us, especially when they throw down the gauntlet and challenge the 800,000 farmers of this Dominion as at their banquet in Winnipeg at the beginning of February. The most amazing statement made at that festive gathering was that voiced by G. M. Murray, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He spoke as follows: "The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant, ignorant of its own power. By the exercise of these powers it could, if it chose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation or paralyze the industry of the whole Dominion. From the half-hearted 132 who comprised the total membership in 1899 it has grown with such strides that now in 1910 the members number more than 2,500."

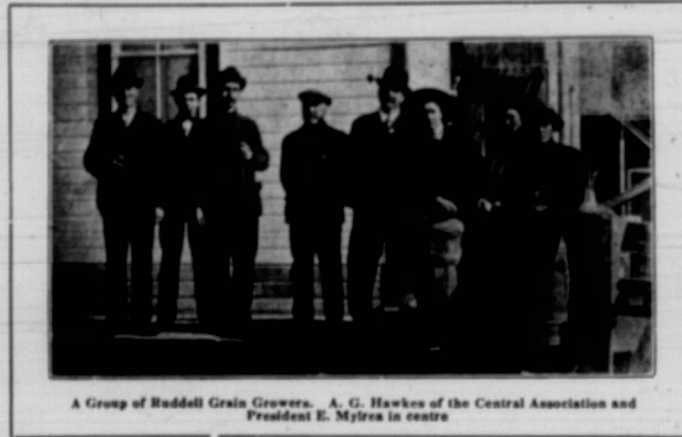
Perhaps his statement contains the most astounding challenge that has been hurled at the public in many years. Although I have strayed a little from my subject of reporting the convention, yet it gives the tone and feeling of the 600 delegates assembled.

To be up and doing. The mayor gave us the freedom of the city and arranged concerts at the town hall. The town band played for our entertainment. A horse race on the river, and a parade of the fire brigade, at which all the draft horses and drivers took part.

Thursday, from 7 to 8 p.m. an organ recital was given in the Presbyterian church before the evening session.

Mr. Motherwell, during his speech, left the vital part of elevator purchase

rather indefinite. Therefore a new resolution was put to the meeting that the government move in the matter at once, so that the 1910 crop would be handled to the satisfaction of the farmers. Mr. Motherwell also said that the government would appoint a commission of five members of which the Grain Growers would be asked to nominate two. The delegates requested that three Grain Growers be appointed on the commission; otherwise they would be in a minority. If Mr. Motherwell did not seem to share the confidence of the cabinet, the attorney-general did not hesitate to say at the banquet that the government were appointing a commission and they would be



A Group of Ruddell Grain Growers. A. G. Hawkes of the Central Association and President E. Mylrea in centre

known in a few days and that they would all be men in sympathy with the farmers. It was very noticeable that the thriving, pushing towns have the largest membership and the prominent men take the greatest interest in all the proceedings of their local branch of the Grain Growers' Association.

Mr. Dacey, vice-president, met Hon. Walter Scott re the terminal elevators. Mr. Scott said there was constitutional difficulties in the way, but Mr. Dacey gave the premier to understand that the farmers knew what they wanted and meant to have it. The coal supply was



Ruddell Grain Growers ready for masquerade ball. The President and Secretary are among the number

also mentioned. Mr. Scott said that the government had spent \$12,000 in opening up mines and did not think they could spend more.

Several spoke regarding too hurried legislation.

A point made by Mr. McKenzie, the appointed delegate from the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, to the Convention, was:—That the farmer placed his wheat in his car and it is received at the terminals. Your tickets are returned to you, your grain is lost sight of, and in the hands of speculators

All the terminals are in the hands of private individuals, except the C.P.R., and they receive only grain shipped by the farmers, the elevators sending theirs to the privately owned terminals.

The mayor had asked the people to treat the Grain Growers well, and do all they could to make our visit enjoyable.

The president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, T. A. Crerar, said: "The operation of the elevators will not be a charge upon the country, but their operation will pay for the cost of maintenance and provide a sinking fund to meet the original outlay. The government will guarantee the sample and the identity of the wheat sold, and this will ensure better prices to the farmer, as well as the milling value of the wheat to the purchaser. Old Country buyers will not buy wheat on present elevator samples, but under the new system all the millers of the world would compete on an even basis for our wheat. Grain would be weighed in car at the shipping point, and the railways would have to stand for the weight at the other end."

Mr. Motherwell said at a meeting held in Regina: "It was in 1901 that this

and thus save the farmers the middleman's profit, etc. They will hold their timber till prices are satisfactory. If ties are worth forty or fifty cents to the railway it is hardly fair to the farmer to pay him 25 to 30 cents. If piling is worth 12 to 14 cents a foot to the bridge contractor the farmer should not have to pay all alone 6 cents for loading it. Furthermore, if ties and poles are culled there should be some way for the farmer to claim those rejected and not have to stand and watch them loaded for shipment without either consent or compensation. So I'd say to the farmers all along the line, ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! and stand together for your rights.

J. CAREY SMITH.

Burris, Ont., Jan. 29, 1910.

—Morning Herald, Fort William.

TAXING THE INCREMENT

It is interesting to note that Germany is taxing the "unearned increment" of land values. In the past two months thirty-two German towns have either adopted an increment tax or have approved the principle. One state, the principality of Lippe, has declared for the tax for other than municipal purposes. The government proposed to give the municipalities power to levy such tax but the legislature changed the proposal into an obligatory state tax, and also gave the municipalities power to levy a similar tax. The state will do the assessing, but the amount payable will be divided between the state and the municipality, the state being one-fourth. This arrangement is similar to that embodied in the Lloyd-George budget. Berlin is among the cities which have decided to adopt the tax.—Edmonton Bulletin.

ONION GROWERS CO-OPERATE IN ONTARIO

Co-operation is nearly always born of distress. When, for instance, marketing conditions reach the deep mire of despair, those who are producing a certain line of farm products are liable to get their heads together and seek improvement through co-operation. It was conspicuously so with the apple growers of Southern Ontario, and the latest example is the Scotland Onion Growers' and Farmers' Co-operative Association, of Brant County. Last year, when, with a bumper crop in this leading onion producing district, the price was forced down below the cost of production, assisted possibly by manipulation of the trade, and the producers decided to unite for the disposal of their crop. The result was an organization representing a considerable proportion of the heaviest producers, with business arrangements for the shipping, selling and storing of onions. It is believed by the members that their association has already had the effect of raising net prices to the growers, both in and out of the organization, by ten or fifteen cents a bushel. Success to this latest Canadian line of co-operation.—Deloraine Times.

It is reported from Washington that the United States will demand an explanation from the Canadian government as to the action of the Quebec legislature in prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood.

WHY THE HEN?

I saw a hen go 'cross the street,
With slow and stately tread;
She seemed to have an end in view,
And never turned her head.
'Why goes that hen across the street?'
Inquired a passerby:
'I know she does it every day,
But not the reason why.'

"You speak the truth," I made reply
"She crosses ev'ry day,
And yet the garden over here
Is equal ev'ry way.
She will not stay where she belongs,
Though land she has to spare;
She must go on the other side
To see what's over there."

"Alas! My friend, it's just the same
With all the human race;
The hen won't stay where she belongs,
Though she's a better place.
'Tis naught for which she is to blame,
She's learned it from the men;
Tell me why men go 'cross the street
And I'll explain the hen."

THE OUTGROWTH OF TYRANNY

Dear Sir:—The farmers of Burris Township, having become tired of cut prices, lost poles, unmerciful culling of ties, etc., have organized a mutual protective association with Mr. Black as president and Hugh McDermid as secretary. They have rented a piece of ground at Devlin near the track and employed one of their number as yard master, to help unload, keep tally of every man's timber, and to negotiate directly with the railway and telephone companies

Wagon Loads of Mistakes

SINCE the inauguration by the De Laval Company of the plan under which anyone having an old machine of any make whatever may trade it on account of a new De Laval, there has been received every month at the Company's headquarters such a quantity of scrap-iron as would build an immense monument to the mistakes of manufacturers of inferior separators, and also to those of the people who bought them. All "would be" competitors have been forced to adopt an exchange policy but in order to mislead prospective customers, refrain from publishing a price list. Therefore the purchaser has no means of knowing how much has been added to the ordinary selling price of the new machine in order to permit what may appear to be a large allowance for the old one.

The De Laval Price List is open to everyone and will be gladly furnished on request, and a dollar of one man's money has no more purchasing value with the Company than the same amount of another's. It is advisable where an offer is made for an old machine on account of a new one to ask for the production of a price list over the manufacturer's signature and then to compare it with De Laval prices and capacities. By following this suggestion costly and humiliating mistakes may frequently be avoided.

Write for catalog and arrange with the nearest agent for a free trial of the New Improved De Laval Separator.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Vancouver

FARMERS ARE SUPREME

The changes that are taking place in this and other provinces of the Dominion all point to the supremacy of the men who till the land. These changes are numerous and are coming in rapid succession. The man who gathers the fruits from the soil, dealing at first hand with nature, is the only independent one, and all others adjust their measures and their business for his accommodation, and compete with each other for his patronage. The departmental store, the retailer and the wholesaler discuss the best and cheapest way of providing the farmer with luxuries; the railways regard his presence of the first necessity to their existence; manufacturers are exerting themselves to provide better and cheaper agricultural implements, and even governments have decided that if people are to be fed and clothed in the cities, the commands of those who dig the earth must be obeyed. Through organization and the discarding of party politics the farmers stand first; they are now the real governors, the only noblemen. The best thing that any young man can do is to get into a field of his own, with a hoe, if he cannot own a plow. The honors of creation are all in the earth, the air and the sunshine.—The Hartney Star, March 25, 1910.

WHY NOT JOIN?

The Lanigan association has made rapid strides in this, the second year of its growth, and new members are being enrolled at each meeting, but although a fair proportion of the farmers are members, there is no reason why every farmer of the district should not belong to the association when the value of such an organization is considered. It may be of interest to those who have not given the matter serious thought, to know just what the objects of the organization are. Subjoined are the articles of incorporation:

(a) To forward the interests of the Grain Growers in every honorable and legitimate way;

(b) To watch legislation relating to the Grain Growers interests, particularly that affecting the marketing, grading and transportation of their grain.

(c) To suggest to parliament from time to time as it is found necessary, through duly appointed delegates, the passing of any new legislation to meet changing conditions and requirements.

The above articles are the whole thing in a nut-shell. Not very many words, but they mean much to the farmers and others, if conscientiously acted upon.

The accomplishments of the united farmers for their common good in the past

have been many, and much effort is being expended at the present time to improve conditions. There is much yet to be done. Why not join the association and help in the good work, and help at the same time to try and make the Lanigan branch of the association the strongest and most influential sub-association in the province. The membership fee is only one dollar per year.—Lanigan Mail

THE FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

Interest in the above named union is awakening in southern Alberta. Aside from individual benefits from the union, matters of public interest meeting the approval or disapproval of such an organization can be fostered or held in abeyance by a united and organized effort.

Some of the farmers of Okotoks district have become interested and for their

relating to the farmers' interests and equitable rates of transportation.

To open new markets and enlarge old ones.

To report crops in this and foreign countries so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.

To educate young men of the nation on their rights, duties and responsibilities so that they may understand the evil effects of vicious legislation affecting public questions, and discuss the effect upon the wealth producer.

To hold meetings for the discussion of subjects pertaining to the production, varieties of grain and live stock and the best means of marketing the same.

To obtain by united effort profitable and equitable prices for farm produce.

To suggest to parliament from time to time as it is found necessary, through duly appointed delegates, the passing

no doubt but what Canada will follow, and the Canucks may lead the way to the Promised Land.—Portland, Ore., Labor Press.

AS VIEWED BY OTHERS

A farmer of Manitoba, and a member of the directorate of the Grain Growers' Association, has broken out against the association, and in favor of the government's scheme of elevator management. This is not the way to better conditions, but is just the sort of thing that makes it hard to keep farmers' organizations together. Just as soon as a man finds he is not in accord with an association of which he is an officer, the thing for him to do is to resign. The man who changes his opinion loses no respect, but a traitor and dissembler is a discredit to himself.—Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.

TROUBLES IN NEBRASKA

Elevators be it known, are storage and loading places for grain. If for railroad shipments they may be placed nowhere but upon railroad lands, the railroad may connect them with switches and maroon them, as it pleases. It was to check this monopolising power of the railroads, by putting all Nebraska elevators upon an even footing that the Nebraska law, compelling railroads upon demand to connect any grain elevator with a switch, was enacted. Its nullification by the supreme court restores the whip hand to the railroads over the farmers.—The Public.

Little Laughs

She—"Yes, indeed! My father is a self-made man. Why, he went in the Takeall Hardware Store as an office boy at \$12 per month, and in less than eight years he owned the store." He—"That's good! But I couldn't do that in the store I'm working in now." She—"How's that?" He—"Oh! we have cash registers."

A little Swede boy presented himself before the schoolm'am, who asked his name. "Young Olsen," he replied. "How old are you, asked the teacher. "Ay not know how old ay bane." "Well, when were you born?" continued the teacher, who nearly fainted at the reply. "Ay not born at all; ay got step-mutter."

Teacher—"Johnny, can you inform the class as to how the age of a chicken is determined?" Johnny—"Yes'm, by the teeth." Teacher—"Why, Johnny, chickens have no teeth." Johnny—"No'm, but we have."



Seeding on April 5, 1910, on Farm of D. A. Brown, Fairview Farm, Tessier, Sask.

benefit and others, the following concisely expressed purposes of the Farmers' Union of Alberta are appended:

To forward the interest of the producers of grain and live stock and to obtain profitable prices for all products of the farm and orchard.

To put forth our utmost efforts to secure the building and maintenance of granaries, elevators, warehouses, and cold storage warehouses in principal market cities and in all localities where practicable, so that farm produce may be held and controlled for an advantageous price instead of passing on to the hands of speculators and combines.

To endeavor to secure legislation

of any new legislation to meet changing conditions and requirements.—Okotoks Advance.

CANADA WILL FOLLOW

In Ontario, Canada, some 270 towns and cities have petitioned the legislature to allow them to levy taxes especially on land values, and to levy less or none on improvements. To get the councils to do this petitioning has required considerable effort on the part of many earnest workers. If Ontario had the referendum and initiative this step would be very speedily taken. The people want improvements taxed lightly or not at all. If England makes this advance there is

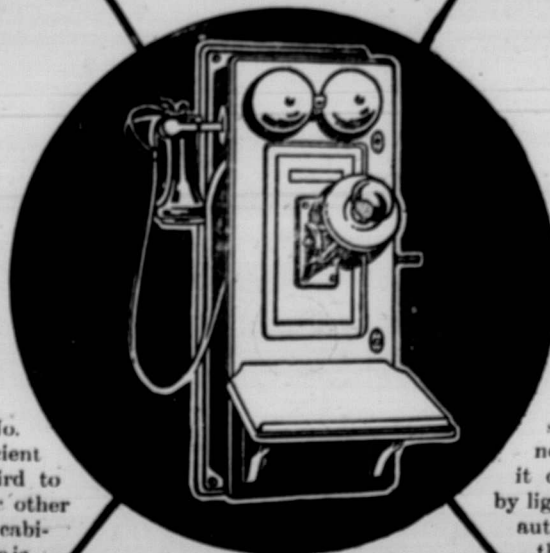
"At your service Sir-Anywhere"

YOU must analyze the parts of our No. 1317 Telephone Set to fully appreciate its superiority. For example, a farm 'phone demands an extra loud gong—you're liable to be quite a piece away when it rings and it's of little use unless you always hear it. The gong we use is made of brass—a big one—and produces fully 50% more noise than any other gong for farm use. The gong posts are mounted directly on the ringer frame so that even the warping of the instrument cannot change the adjustment.

THAT'S what a telephone says to every man on whose wall it hangs. It's a good servant—is a telephone—a mighty good servant and always ready and waiting for you the moment you want it. And not only is it there for business, but it stands for pleasure as well. Think what a convenience,—what a deal of comfort,—it would be for you in the long, lonesome winter evenings, when the snow is piled mountain-high in every path and road. Or suppose you needed a doctor on one of those evenings—just suppose. Well, if you have a telephone—but you know the story. There's only one way for a story like that to end if your telephone's a good instrument—if it doesn't get out of order—if it doesn't fail you at the critical moment—in short, if it's a "Northern Electric." You save a trip to town—a long wait—a never-ending journey back—and—perhaps—a life. Who knows!

NO. 1317 is equipped with our new No. 48-A generator whose efficiency is greater, and which will ring a greater number of telephones on a longer line than any generator on the market. Thousands of these generators are operating on lines more than 30 miles long with as many as 40 telephones on the same line. Indeed, in one case, on a line approximately 75 miles long, there are 75 sets. While this is, of course, really too great a load, it is of interest as indicating the wonderful strength of this generator. Consider this

Our Newly Designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set



And Some Of Its Principal Exclusive Features

is also equipped with our new type No. 38 ringer, a very sensitive and efficient ringer operating with only one-third to one-fourth the current required for other ringers in use on farm 'phones. The cabinet, or wooden part of this telephone is the very finest quality and finish of quarter-sawed oak—in point of mere appearance this instrument is an ornament to any wall. Of course, this means nothing, unless the service it gives is of the very best; but, consistent with satisfactory service, good appearance is always desirable.

Write for our Free Book

THE whole story of rural telephones is yours for the asking. Simply tell us that you want it.

Ask us to send you Bulletin No. 2716, and let it tell you not only all about our telephones for farm use, but also of the steps it is necessary to take in the formation of a rural 'phone company. This book tells how simple it is—how very little money is required and places you in a position where you can go right ahead yourself in your own community



and organize among your own neighbors. After you get the book, if there is other information you want, all you have to do is to ask for it—tell us what you want, and we will supply you with every detail. Why should you not be the man to promote a telephone company in your own neighborhood? Write us to-day—remember, the story is yours for the asking.

such as the fact that the armature is normally short circuited so as to give it complete protection against damage by lightning. The act of turning the crank, automatically connects the generator to the line—and this circuit is again broken as soon as the crank is released. All magnets are made of a special steel so as to insure their retaining their strength indefinitely. Remember this is a five bar generator and fully fifteen per cent. more efficient than any other generator on the market—specially adapted for use on long, heavily loaded rural lines.

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

FARMERS IN POLITICS

Editor, GUIDE:—When one sees a big grizzly bear confined in his iron railed den in a park, he has before him a fine figure, illustrative of labor and a fine figure. The bear is labor—uneasy, confined, tramping forth and back, back and forth, conscious of a restraint, irksome and unjust, but unable to free itself. Like the bear, labor beats the bars of its restraining environment, bruising itself in the effort; then tries to climb over; then subsides and rests awhile; then renews the effort in much the same way, only to fail as before. Capital is the park commissioner, whose brains master the mighty grizzly, and, conscious of their power, back in the shade of the park pavilion, while their children play about the big bear, in the utmost security, tantalizing him with peanuts and crumbs of cake and crusts of pie.

History records many instances of this great human grizzly's efforts, some quite successful, some quite frenzied, convulsions of unintelligent anger in trying to free itself. "Magna Charter," "The French Revolution," "The Declaration of Independence," which culminated in the founding of the United States of America, are among the most noted of the successful efforts, and what glorious progress has been made in these intelligent and united movements!

Interspersed with these, and trailing their wreckage all along the path of social progress, are the ill-timed and frenzied outbreaks of unrest, quite often precipitated by some fanatic but master mind, which have left the great bear badly bruised and bleeding, and caused him to lay quiet for a season, and, though the ends gained may not have been quite commensurate with the sacrifice made, they have had a bearing for good in the onward march of freedom. Like the smoke issuing through the chinks in the house roof, they show to outsiders that there is something wrong within, and this leads up to the thought in my mind. This unrest of the farmers is notice to the world that there is something wrong in the social construction in our edifice. It is specific notice to our general and local governments that there is great injustice being done and that a remedy must, and will, be found. But can we look to the governments as at present constituted, dominated by the bread-and-butter politicians, to give us relief? For answer, go to Manitoba. The farmers asked for bread and got a stone. The elevator bill is but a makeshift which takes the place of an effective and workable one, and has the shadow of failure hovering over it at its birth. If the interpretation of the sixty per cent. petition as a prerequisite to the requiring or building of government elevators, is placed upon the law and it bears this construction on its face, I very seriously doubt if a community can be found to initiate the system. The government is thus very adroitly, but nevertheless playing our interests into the hands of our enemies—the Elevator Combine. With the way blocked by this cripple, it will be quite a while before we can get another opportunity to re-adjust the matter in hand. It has always been the way with this class of politician law makers. Whenever a sufficient pressure is brought to bear upon them for a given piece of legislation they submit to that demand, taking care that while it occupies the place of the thing demanded it does not do the interests any harm for these political statesmen are always in the service

of others than their constituents. What, then, is our remedy? Help yourselves. How? By laying aside all partisan bias and uniting and co-operating to get control of your legislature and your government and then make your own elevator bill. F. W. Green, that two-pointed tack from Moose Jaw, has pointed the way repeatedly in his well timed and far-seeing articles. He says: "No need of much noise about it. The franchise is the little machine that will do the business," and to all of which I say, "Amen." But we must have some plan of action. "Non-partisanship" does not mean that the farmers are to be a "nonentity," but rather that he become an entity of a very decided character—courageous, intelligent and very active. This butter-milk, balder-dash, that farmers must keep out of politics, is an aphorism that has served our enemies already far too long. As an organization, we must get into politics and get into them deep and strong. Not along party lines, as Grit and Tory, not into a third party, as farmers. Then how? Simply by laying aside all our party affiliations and voting for the man, whether Grit or Tory, who gives the best promise—not

voters of Canada are farmers. In these western provinces, the ratio is four-fifths. Now, under all fair circumstances, we are the government. But the circumstances are unfair and where are we? Get your answer from Manitoba. There is claimed for Saskatchewan 100,000 farmers. Suppose we get seventy-five per cent. of these into our association, voting non-partisan as outlined above, under the directions of a committee competent to scrutinize their qualifications what would hinder us from controlling the legislature and the government? If this is a country of majority rule, this is our due.

"For forms of government let fools contest;
What's best administered is best."
Maymont, Sask. F. GIFFARD.

TO GRAIN GROWERS

Editor GUIDE:—I would like to draw the attention of farmers to the fact that if we would do what was right with the Grain Growers' Grain Company, it would not be long before we would control the market. A great many farmers who are members of the Grain Growers' Association sell their wheat to the elevator combine. We have heard of a man joining one army and then fighting for the other side. He was called a traitor. If the Grain Growers were not organized we would not get the price we now do for our wheat. We would be getting from 60 cents to 75 cents, instead of as now, from 90 cents to \$1 per bushel. I sold wheat to the Grain Growers last year, and at the time the elevators offered one-half cent more than the Grain Growers' Grain Company. "Well," I said, "if it wasn't for the Grain Growers you would be giving me from 15 cents to 20 cents less. You are just offering that one-half cent more to try and put the Grain Growers out of business." If the farmers club together in the right way that will never be. The Grain Growers are becoming stronger day by day and it won't be long before all farmers are Grain Growers.
Arden, Man. A. W. MASON, JR.



Threshing Outfit of Wm. Sheppard & Sons, Letellier, Man.

by word of mouth, but by his antecedents—of a fitness and willingness to serve the interests we entrust to him. In one district the man nominated as a Liberal—George Langley, for instance—may be a man whose every interest is with us and whose every public act has committed him to our cause, and who, though a politician, has executed sacred trusts and not found wanting. Such a man gives promise by his antecedents of a fitness we need, and should be supported by every farmer without question. In another district the Conservative nominee may give the same promise and may be entitled to the farmers' votes. Such a course will be an intelligent non-partisanship. Such a course will free us from the thrall of the bread-and-butter politicians. Into such politics the Grain Growers' Association should go up to their eyes, and this is my plan. Let us attend the nominating conventions en masse, and see that good men are nominated. Very often our conventions are mere ratification meetings, carrying out a star-chamber slate arrangement with a candidate bound hand and foot to some pet scheme in which the average voter has little or no interest or information. All such ready prepared candidates should be unceremoniously rejected. Then let a committee be appointed from the executive of the Grain Growers' Association to pass on the fitness of candidates as per the specification set forth above, and I'll guarantee the political pot will go a-boiling to the "Queen's taste." See how this would work out. Statistics show that about four-sevenths of the

COST OF LIVING

Editor GUIDE:—An old English song tells us how "A bushel of the best wheat was sold for fourteenpence, and forty eggs a penny that were both good and new." Prices have certainly advanced since those days; the cost of living has increased. Many and varied are the causes to which this is attributed, and yet methinks the main cause is seldom touched upon.

We can sometimes best solve a problem by approaching it through unfamiliar channels of thought. When the Indians roamed these prairies the cost of living largely depended upon the natural supply of food. If food was plentiful living was cheap; when the chase was long and futile and the search for fruit fruitless, the cost of living was high, sometimes so high that the Indians starved to death. Then, as now, before a hare (or jackrabbit) could be cooked it first had to be caught. The Indian applied his labor to the natural resources of the earth, and enjoyed the full product of his toil. He paid no tariff upon the food he took home; except perhaps to the wolves. He paid no toll for the use of the trail. He paid no rent for the land on which his wigwam stood. In times of plenty he was unemployed—and happy. He did not spend his time and energy digging gold out of a hole in the ground in the Yukon to put into another hole in the ground in New York. He did not live to work but, originally, he had to work to live. Then, as now hares had to be caught before they could be cooked. Had the Indians allowed some members of the tribe to monopolize

the hunting ground, the site of the camp and the trail, the hunter would have had to give up to them a part of his catch for the use of the hunting ground, the wigwam site and the trail. If, in addition, they had imposed a tariff upon all food coming into camp, his load of provisions would have been again lightened; but we can easily imagine that his mind would have been burdened and his heart heavy because of the increased cost of living. The high cost of living among the hare-catchers of today, i.e., all those who perform useful work, is due to the fact that some people eat a great many hares and catch none. These hare-eaters, clad in costly legal robes which are daily growing more and more transparent and can no longer conceal an ever-increasing multitude of sins, levy tribute upon the hare-catchers.

Normally the price of a commodity would be governed by its cost of production. Tariffs, trusts and combines undoubtedly raise prices. Augustus P. Gardiner notwithstanding. But it seems clear to me that the principle cause of the high price of living is the high price of land. We rend the air with our cries against those who corner wheat, sugar, cotton, etc., the necessities of life; but what of those who corner the land, the source of all the necessities of life? Is not the rent of land a factor in the cost of production? Do not high rents mean high prices? Truly as Henry George says "The reason why, in spite of the increase in productive power, wages constantly tend to a minimum which will give but a bare living, thus producing a constant tendency to the forcing down of wages." The remedy for the high cost of living is to abolish all taxes upon commodities which artificially increase prices, and to raise all public revenues by the taxation of land values.

This would break the corner in land and bring about a social condition in which the hare eaters would also be hare catchers.

Yours for justice,
F. J. DIXON.

Winnipeg.

A DAVID TO THE FRONT

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed find \$1 for THE GUIDE, which you will please mail to J. B. Root, Omaha, Neb., for one year. After reading your excellent resume of the paper, its fearless attitude and broad-gauged policy, I can fancy I see a David coming to the fore front of the battle to do valiant service for the Grain Growers, and I feel like helping all I can.

Maymont, Sask.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY

Editor, GUIDE:—Before the last Dominion election our members promised to help the farmers by getting a reduction in the tariff. The chance came. Uncle Sam knocked at the door of the Dominion house, but the members were dumb. The chance went by and they never said one word in favor of a reduction in the tariff. They were held back by the party. While I am a Liberal, I cannot swallow them any longer.

Saskatoon, Sask.

TAX THE IDLE LAND

Editor, GUIDE:—Is it not time for some form of land value taxation to be introduced into this country. Here we see people going out 20, 50 and in some cases 200 miles from railways and civilization to get land to cultivate and make homes on. The majority of these people would sooner be where they could have the advantage of schools, churches, post offices, railways and the rural telephone line. We have enough vacant land close to existing railways for all the immigration we shall have for some years to come, but much of it is held at a prohibitive figure. The settlement of these lands would benefit both existing settlers and newcomers.

Why not follow the example of Australia and penalise the holding of land idle? British Columbia has given us the lead by taxing wild land four per cent. as against three-fifths of one per cent. on improved property. There is wild land 2½ miles from Drinkwater, Sask., worth, in 1902, \$4 per acre, now held at \$35. If we had a four per cent. tax here this absentee landowner would get such a reminder from the tax collector every

year that I think very possibly he might be more disposed to let someone have this land on which to make a home, at a more reasonable figure, instead of their having to go to the edge of things.

CHAS. E. YOCKNEY.

Edmonton, Alta.

EXCEEDED EXPECTATIONS

The following letter was received by the Grain Growers' Grain Company: "Received particulars of my car of wheat from you today and am very pleased with the result. You sold at a price above my expectations. Your transactions have been prompt, neat and business-like. I gained \$110 net by shipping this one car to you. It is my duty, as a farmer, and deeper duty as a man, to appreciate your assistance and thank you sincerely.

A. W. HURST-BORAM.

Young, Sask.

ANOTHER CO-OPERATIVE REPORT

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed is a rather comprehensive report of another co-operative society doing business not very far from my old home. A careful study of this report will show how much good co-operation really does. In the district in which this society is doing business, the miners have been on strike since the New Year came in, on account of the Eight Hour Day Act coming into force at that time.

While the dividend is rather low in comparison with some others that I know of, it is very satisfactory, taking into consideration that they have paid the expenses of three members who have been in a convalescent home, and, further, have opened up a soup-kitchen for both members and non-members. Knowing that you are interested in co-operation, I take the liberty of sending this to you for your information.

FRANK WALKER.

Hanson, Sask.

MURTON COLLIERY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

[Note.—The following is the report sent by Mr. Walker.

"The annual meeting of the above co-operative society was held in the Miner's Hall on Saturday night, Mr. Roger Chicken presiding, supported by the treasurer, manager, secretary, committee, and about 80 members being present. The chairman commented on the results of the half-year, and said that he thought the results were very gratifying when the present state of affairs in the locality was considered. The decrease shown was only £231, and even after taking into account the trade done at the Essington branch, which was mostly new trade, the total turnover was very satisfactory. The secretary read the balance sheet, which showed the total membership at 1,415, an increase of 120 on the year and 88 on the six months. The total sales were £40,889, and £2,501 of this had been returned from the Essington branch; £1,188 gallons of milk had been sold. The average purchases per member was £2s. 2d. per week, butchering 3s. 9d. Eight claims had been paid out of the collective life assurance department, and three members had been sent free to the Gilsland Home. Purchases at the C.W.S. had been £27,190; butchering £5,242; from Co-Operative Productive Societies' members and other sources, £1,950. The working expenses were: Interest on capital, 11½d., depreciation, 1½d., total expenses 1s. 4½d. Buildings and fixtures, costing £13,014, had been written down to £4,410. The total investments reached £20,106; reserve fund, £1,800; contingency fund, £504. The investments were of such a character that practically the whole of the members could have their shares withdrawn if necessary. There was a cash balance of £3,678. The committee proposed to dispose of the net profit by paying the usual dividend on purchases at 2s. 6d. in the £, depreciation £220, and carrying the balance of £189 forward. After questions had been put, the whole of the report and disposal was argued to. Mr. J. Shield gave a report of the C.W.S. meeting which was received as satisfactory. The secretary read the result of the ballot, which declared the following elections: President, Mr. Frank Blackwell; treasurer, Mr. Ben Porter; committee, Messrs. Joseph Blackwell and Michael Watson; delegate, Mr. D. H. Robinson; auditor, Mr. James Curry. Nominations were received for three seats on the committee vacant next

quarter. The chairman brought to the notice of the members the fact the committee had during the quarter opened out a soup kitchen at which needy cases were helped of both non-members and members. He stated that up to the present a very large percentage of the applicants had been non-members. The kitchen had been open every day, and besides this, the school children at all the schools were receiving soup and bread daily. This had been going on for 21 days, and altogether 4,150 gallons of soup and 12,600 loaves of bread had been distributed. Besides this, they had sent grants to the local distress committee, and also to Horden distress committee. The committee desired the decision of the members as to whether this should be continued, and further grants made from the contingency fund for this object. The members unanimously supported the action of the committee, and authorized the committee to continue the same.

SOCIALISM

Editor, GUIDE:—To be the editor of a paper is not always to be in a bed of roses. Once in a while someone wants you to write more about socialism, while others want you to expunge it altogether from your paper. Of the latter class belongs the local association of the Grain Growers of Denholm. They protest against the admission of letters on socialism because they claim they are not of public interest, but I would advise these good people to do as I did. I started to write against it, and in order to do it more intelligently I studied it with the result that I became converted to it. In this struggle for emancipation (I mean with us G.G.s.) we should be able to distinguish a friend from a foe. God knows we have enough of the latter to fight against. Let the people of Denholm get books written by Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Lasalle, Blatchford and John Spargo, and then let them condemn socialism if they can without violating their convictions.

Proof that socialism is not such a bug-bear is that a year ago last winter, when the Methodists were in convention at Saskatoon, one of their prominent ministers (Mr. Chown) said they should include sociology in the curriculum of their theological colleges as the Presbyterians had already introduced it into their own. He also pointed out that they should study, too, the very books that we socialists prize the most, such as John Spargo's book, "The Socialists; who they are and what they stand for." It may be said that sociology is only a disguised name for socialism.

The dictionary says, "the ethics of socialism and Christianity are identical."

Miss Frances Willard, who was president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of America, in an address in Buffalo in 1897, said that if she was to live her life over again, "she would devote it to the spread of socialism. That it was the very marrow of Christ's gospel. That it was Christianity applied."

Whether we acknowledge it or not, the work of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention at Prince-Albert was socialistic in the main. Socialists are trying to establish a universal commonwealth—a universal brotherhood—and put a stop to fratricidal wars by educating the masses into seeing that we cannot hurt one person or country without hurting ourselves. For what hurts the bee hurts the hive.

The time will soon be here when a candidate for the legislature or the House of Commons will have to be well versed in political economy, and I find that those best equipped in that line are to be found among the socialists.

Socialism is a world wide movement and it is just as easy to stop the water of Niagara Falls as to try to stop it. It prospers best where it is most opposed. Nowhere else has it been more opposed than in the cities of Berlin and Rome, and both cities have a majority of socialist members in their municipal councils.

Socialists stand for equal justice, equal opportunities, and privileges to none, and everything that tends towards improving humanity as a whole. He who stands in its way is no friend of his fellow beings.

C. S. DIT BLONDIN

THE HOUSE OF STEELE, BRIGGS

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

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

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

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

"Hardy" Alfalfa
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These grades have the biggest sales in Canada and win their way by intrinsic worth.

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Size: 18 x 30, 5 rooms, \$486.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Built in all sizes and ready to occupy in a few hours after delivery at station. There is nothing like it on the market, and you couldn't buy the material for the money. Wind proof, cold proof, simple, substantial and economical. BUILT ABSOLUTELY WARM. Saves distinct thickness of material in the construction. We make all size cottages. Send for Catalogue showing 18 different designs and our Prairie Special.

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A Crop Well Sown is the Best Possible Assurance of a Good Harvest.

AN EVENLY PLANTED CROP OF UNIFORM GROWTH
FOLLOWS THE TRAIL OF AN
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The Single Discs Cover the Seed

at a uniform depth resulting in healthy regular germination. There is no waste ground with this drill; no patchy fields. Every available inch of ground is made to produce crop. The seed rows are always evenly spaced. The construction of discs is such that extra wide clearance is obtained; this means good work even on trashy ground; discs and bearings always kept clean even in the worst soil.

The construction of the Drill is such that the frame cannot sag. Frame is made of extra stiff angle steel reinforced by heavy truss rods and cross-bars built strong as a bridge. The seed box, too, is strongly trussed to prevent sagging. The axle is one piece high grade steel; bearings of the most approved type.

The Draft is Light

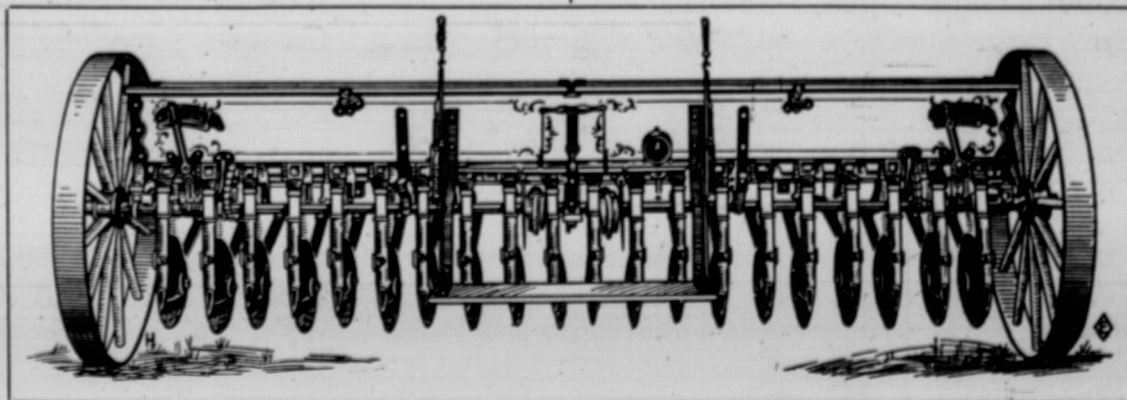
This counts for much in the long day's work. Men who use the Advance Drill will tell you that an 18 disc size pulls no heavier than a disc Harrow. The Drill is so balanced that there is no neck weight on the horses.

The Horse Lift a Great Advantage

A boy can handle this Drill as well as a man. No strength required to raise the drag bars. Simply operate the horse lift levers and the bars are raised by horse power, using the leverage of the wheels. Once up the drag bars lock automatically and stay up until the lever is moved again to lower them. The horse lift is a time saver too; no need to stop your horses at the end of the run.

Foot-board is used in place of seat permitting the driver to hop on and off to look after his horses without stopping.

Grain box is low and grain is in full view of the operator as he stands on the footboard. The wheels are of wood, 46 inches high; tires 3 or 4 inches depending on size of Drill.



Prompt Shipment of Drills

Drills will be shipped promptly on receipt of your order; shipments made from either Winnipeg, Saskatoon, or Calgary.

We give you the benefit of through carload freight rates to warehouse points and by shipping from the warehouse nearest to your station, the local freight is reduced to lowest amount. Prices given herewith are for drills complete; full instructions for operating sent with each machine.

Eaton Prices on Advance Single Disc Drills

SIZE	WEIGHT	AT WINNIPEG	AT SASKATOON	AT CALGARY
16 Disc Drill, 4-Horse Hitch -	1200	\$ 82.00	\$ 87.00	\$ 89.65
18 Disc Drill, 4-Horse Hitch -	1350	\$ 90.00	\$ 95.35	\$ 97.60
22 Disc Drill, 4-Horse Hitch -	1450	\$105.00	\$111.30	\$113.95

Drills shipped complete with poles, neck-yokes and whiffletrees.

Have You Ordered Your Binder Twine?

Place your order now and make sure of Eaton prices and Eaton quality. You do not need to pay for the twine until you receive it. Order now and if you want to change your order or cancel it later you can do so without forfeit or obligation. We take all chances on your crop but we want your order as early as possible so we can reserve the twine and thus guarantee prompt delivery in time for harvest.

Eaton Prices on Guaranteed Twine

PRICES PER HUNDRED POUNDS	WINNIPEG	BRANFON	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON
⬢ GOLDEN MANILLA (550 feet, per pound)	\$8.59	\$8.70	\$8.92	\$9.02	\$9.23	\$9.23
⬢ EATON STANDARD - - (500 feet, per pound)	\$8.09	\$8.20	\$8.42	\$8.52	\$8.73	\$8.73

No matter how large your order, or how small, we guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

If the Twine fails, or if your crop fails, we refund all your money and all charges.



ALBERTA SECTION

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

The Hail Question

ACCORDING to all reports the hail insurance proposition is certainly a hard problem to solve. It looks like it cannot materialize under the present conditions, as there are too many different ideas about it. I think it should be left to the executive committee altogether, which should frame up a scheme under which all land owners would be compelled to pay a tax on their arable lands sufficient to raise a fund to pay all damages done by hail up to \$5.00 per acre.

There should be no exceptions make like some of the resolutions include, this would

as they draw as much benefit from such protection as the grain grower, if not directly, they will indirectly. So let us all join hands and let us do some good for the country.

I noted that there is a different feeling among the farmers as to whether we should have a land tax or compulsory hail insurance. I discussed this matter with a member of parliament a short time ago, and he was certainly in favor of the land tax, which he would support.

I am quite positive that the majority of farmers would support a proposition of this kind if laid out in good form by

in Alberta, to constitute a hail insurance fund. All grain crops sown would be automatically insured and the indemnity paid for hail losses would not be to exceed five dollars per acre. Local improvement or school district secretaries to assess and collect the tax along with the other land taxes. Homestead lands to be exempt for two years after entry. We would also recommend that none but thorough, practical men be appointed as adjusters, men who have had large experience in grain growing in the province.

The meeting then adjourned till the last Saturday in April.

RICE SHEPPARD, Secretary.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT

Valley District Union No. 133 arranged and carried through a very successful entertainment on March 24, the school house being crowded to the door, with standing room only for quite a large number. The program included songs, recitations, gramophone selections, bagpipe and banjo solos. The ladies provided refreshments, and I think all enjoyed themselves. Mr. Duncan McDonald was chairman.

During the evening our president, Mr. A. R. Routledge, explained the objects of the union, and appealed for new members. Several responded at once and we have promises to join from others. A collection among the bachelors present to defray expenses of the evening resulted in a surplus of \$2.13 going towards the funds of the union.

We held our regular meeting on Saturday, March 26, when there was a good attendance. The formaldehyde which the members bought co-operatively was distributed. Local prices were 50 per cent. more than we obtained it for by buying together.

The last Saturday in each month was fixed as the regular day for meeting.

The secretary received instructions to write the Central office with regard to the lack of fire guards along the Grand Trunk Pacific which runs only a few miles north of us. It is understood that this section of the road, from Wainwright to Edmonton, is still in the hands of the construction department and we are desirous of knowing whether the company can be compelled to provide fire-

WILL INCORPORATE UNION

A brand new development in the organization of western farmers is about to occur at Barons, Alberta, where the local union has decided to become an incorporated body. A letter from the secretary, Henry Lloyd has been received, as follows:

"Our U. F. A. Union at Barons have voted to incorporate, thinking to serve their purpose best by doing so. It is our intention to take steps to secure all the necessary information at once, including all details for carrying out the organization."

HENRY LLOYD

only make an immense lot of work and expenses every year for the government, as land and cattle are changing hands all the time, therefore it could not be approved to exclude land from such taxes owned by anyone who should have a certain number of live stock for each quarter section or only pay taxes if more than one quarter is owned. Let us all pay a tax towards the upholding of the province, then the amount to each quarter section will only be a trifle, even should it come to five cents per acre it wouldn't be worth to speak about.

This proposition should be put on solid, sound, self-supporting basis. The land is holding up all kinds of other business, so it certainly should hold up a proposition of this kind. Where would business stand without the land? What good does the land without the farmers? What were the revenues of the land before it was settled by the farmers? All this great prosperity of our province has got to be recruited to the farmers, who are producing this great wealth and are keeping up all kinds of business. Why, then, should not the farm be protected in case of accident like hail? A good many will say that anyone who wishes to insure against hail can do so, if they don't it is their own fault if they lose. This is all very true, but the people who do not insure generally never think that there are thousands of poor settlers with families, living all over this great country who have not the price to pay insurance on their crop at the present rates. Many have to buy their seed and machinery and even provisions on time, and work like slaves in order to make enough to pay off their debts in the fall. In case a hail storm comes along and destroys the crop, what are the consequences? Another year of suffering and a little more hard work and less to eat.

Better Than Relief Fund

All this hardship would be lifted from the poor families in the country if the government would levy a tax on all arable lands, as mentioned above, and collected like any other tax. A tax of this kind would not create any hardships but would do more good than any society or relief fund ever did in this country.

That our province is subject to hail nobody can deny. If a hail tax is paid on all lands everybody is protected. This raises the value of every farm in the province and immigrants will not hesitate to come to our province to take up and buy land. We know we have the land and if protected against hail, we know we can succeed. Progress is at our hand if we have protection. Farmers, ranchers and speculators ought to most willingly help to keep up such a protection,

the executive committee and sent to all branches to vote on.

A. SHEASER.

STILL ANOTHER HAIL INSURANCE SCHEME

The regular meeting of Strathcona Union No. 1 was held on March 26, in the Badlam block. In the absence of the president and vice-president J. Fletcher was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted on motion of Messrs. Briggs and Weir.

The secretary read letters from Senator Talbot and J. M. Douglas, M.P., in regard to the co-operative bill. Mr. Douglas stated he supported the bill in committee but it was defeated.

A letter from President Bell was also read. He regretted he could not be present and hoped that all the members



Bush Farm, Coppice Hill, Alta.

would give careful consideration to the resolutions on hail insurance that would be up for discussion and stated that he favored resolution No. 5.

On account of seeding having commenced in the district the meeting was small, but the hail question was taken up and a lively discussion followed. Resolution No. 5 was most favored, but it was thought that the first quarter sections should not be exempt, and almost all members present thought the tax should be the same on whatever land a person owned. At a later hour the meeting voted that the following resolution, read by Mr. Herbert, be forwarded to the Central for consideration:—

That the Strathcona Union is in favor of a land tax, not to exceed two cents per acre, to be placed on all taxable land

guards before the road is taken over by the operating department. A great deal of damage was caused last fall by fires starting from the G. T. P., and at present it is a continual menace. Something certainly ought to be done to prevent the country from being burnt all over.

A. E. BUMPUS, Secretary.

TWINE BIDS OPENED

The regular monthly meeting of Stettler Union was held on Saturday, April 2. The attendance was not so large as usual, but this is no doubt attributed to the fact that many are taking advantage of the early spring and making headway with the spring work. The chair was taken by President Adair and the minutes of the

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:
JAMES BOWER - - - Red Deer
VICE-PRESIDENT:
W. J. TREGILLUS - - - CALGARY
SECRETARY-TREASURER:
E. J. FREAM - - - Innisfail
DIRECTORS AT LARGE:
James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jellie, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:
T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nainoa; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Greisbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mielecki, Calgary.

previous meeting read and approved. The secretary then read a letter from the House of Commons acknowledging receipt of the resolution passed by this union at its last meeting, re the amending of the act concerning hours of labor on public works. A letter from the secretary of the central organization was also read, acknowledging the union's vote on the hail insurance question and following this a circular from the general secretary dealing with several matters.

It was decided to dispose of the question of the U.F.A.'s supply of binder twine for the present year. Tenders had been called in the local paper but only two bids were received—one from G. R. Farmer and the other from the Skinner Hardware Co. The president read a communication from the T. Eaton Co., who stated that they were not yet in a position to quote. In face of this fact the president requested the members to say whether the local bids should be opened or held over until Eaton's tender was received. On motion of Messrs. Firadi and Leuch it was unanimously decided to proceed with the business at once. After some discussion, on motion of Messrs. Ward and McIntosh, it was decided that in view of the general satisfaction given to all members last year, both as to quality of twine supplied and the courtesy and generous treatment accorded to the members, that the tender of the Skinner Hardware Co. be accepted. This firm quoted \$9.75 for 550 foot Plymouth Manilla and \$10.25 for 600 foot Plymouth Manilla, all monies to be refunded in case of hail, frost or any other failure of crop.

Offer Extended to Other Locals

On the suggestion of the president, it was unanimously decided that this twine offer be extended to any other local union in the district that might wish to take advantage of same. It was agreed that such unions should supply, through their own secretaries, to the secretary of the Stettler Union, a complete list of the twine required by each of their members, such members to be fully paid up and in good standing to participate. These lists should be in the hands of the secretary not later than Friday, May 6, and all members of the Stettler Union should see that their orders are in the secretary's hands not later than the next meeting, Saturday, May 7.

The formaldehyde question was touched upon and for the benefit of absentees who had ordered from the Eaton supply, it was mentioned that the barrel had arrived and was being distributed by Messrs. Thorson & Hargreave at their store. Reference was made to some remarks made at the previous meeting which it was alleged cast reflections upon the honesty and integrity of the officials. However the air was speedily cleared and goodwill and tranquility restored by a vote of confidence being moved by Messrs. Cochran and McKinnon, and unanimously carried.

The matter of the pork packing contracts was brought up by the president, but after some discussion it was decided to await the promised visit of the live stock commissioner before doing anything.

Considerable discussion was given to the hail insurance question and on motion of Messrs. Buckingham and Jackson, the secretary was instructed to forward a resolution suggesting that the whole matter be left in the hands of the central executive, to the general secretary at

... This resolution appeared in last week's issue of THE GUIDE.

The president proposed the holding of a monster picnic in June and as the idea met with the approval of the members present the secretary was instructed to write President Bower to see if that gentleman could set a date to be present to give the Stettler Union his views and experience on the co-operative scheme. This matter will be brought up at the next meeting, when it is hoped that a reply will be presented from Mr. Bower and the date will be arranged.

It is proposed at the next meeting to appoint a committee to investigate the prices of lumber and see whether it would not be possible and profitable for members by combining to have their own lumber shipped to Stettler in carload lots.

The next meeting will be held in the town hall, Stettler, on Saturday, May 7, at two o'clock.

H. A. STEELE, Sec.

HOW IS THE POTATO MARKET?

The last meeting of Chailey Union was a very enthusiastic one, and six subscriptions were received for THE GUIDE. I am instructed to ask how the demand for potatoes is? In our nearest town prices are very low. We would like to know how last year's crop compared with the one previous and whether it would be well to hold or not. We can easily make up a car load of good potatoes.

Information is also required in regard to barb wire and flour, so as to secure the best reduction for the members.

Each member has been formed into a canvassing committee and we hope to double our membership at the next meeting.

W. LITSON, Secretary.

SAVED MONEY

The regular meeting of Argyle Union was held on March 26, when after a long discussion the members voted in favor of the Valley District resolution on the hail insurance question.

A feature of the meeting was the distribution of formaldehyde. By clubbing the orders together a saving of nine cents per pound was made.

It is expected that at the next meeting Mr. D. W. Warner will deliver an address on the pork packing plant.

W. MELVIN FLEMING, Secretary.

THORDENSJOLD IS GROWING

Mr. W. D. Warner addressed our meeting on March 24, and gave us a very interesting lecture on pork packing. Pledges were signed to furnish something over 100 hogs to the plant from members of this local, and a strong committee was appointed to secure further signatures.

We have 25 members now and we will see the 30 mark in a few days.

We have been talking of starting a co-operative store in our neighborhood and several hundred dollars' worth of shares have already been subscribed. We hope to have our store complete and in good running order by next fall. We have to help pay the bills and pay the biggest part at that to stores owned by private parties. Why not have one of our own and divide the profits ourselves?

The people here are in favor of the co-operative pork packing plant but the trouble is they have no hogs to sell yet, and they knew nothing about this proposition till last winter, and some know very little about it yet. They seem to think that if they go into hog-raising by the time they have any to sell the price will be down to three or four cents per pound as it was not so very long ago.

I see in an article of THE GUIDE of March 16, from the Denholm branch of the G. G. G. A. on too much socialism. Now, I would like to say that if it is too much for them it is not too much for the members of this union. I am not a socialist but what little I have read on the subject seems good and the more I study it the better it looks, as it seems practical. Another thing is there are many farmers who cannot afford more than one paper and in that paper they like to have a little of everything discussed, socialism included, as that is as interesting as the rest.

A socialist paper would be too one-sided for us and if Denholm Union could have things their way THE GUIDE would probably be another one-sided magazine that a farmer could not afford to take. THE GUIDE is a good paper

and we wish it would continue along the lines it has already laid down. Our hope is that in the near future every farmer in Canada will have a copy of it coming to his home every week.

JACOB WELDA, Secretary.

FORM DAIRYMAN'S EXCHANGE

A meeting of the members of the Alberta Dairyman's Association and representatives of several wholesale produce firms in Calgary was held in Didsbury on March 30, for the purpose of trying to form a dairy exchange, in Calgary, on which to sell the products of the private creameries to the highest bidder.

T. B. Millar, president of the dairymen's association called the meeting to order and explained the object of the meeting, also outlined the working of the dairy exchanges in Ontario. From a practical experience in buying and selling on the exchange for eight years, Mr. Millar said the system worked out to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

After the question had been fully discussed it was decided that a system that had stood the test for a quarter of a century or more in eastern Canada should work satisfactorily in Alberta, and on a motion being made to form an exchange it was carried unanimously, and a committee was appointed to draft rules and regulations for the working of the exchange, and other details in connection with the business.

MAKE CALGARY AN ORDER POINT

The regular meeting of Big Hill Union was held on March 25, there being a good attendance.

The elevator question came up for considerable discussion and terminated with a resolution requesting the committee appointed by the Edmonton convention to draft a plan for a government controlled elevator system, to prepare one along the lines of the bill which the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association presented to the Manitoba government, as conditions in Alberta will permit, and also that influence be brought to bear to make Calgary an order point.

With reference to government hail insurance it was the sense of the meeting that plan No. 3 was the most feasible and equitable proposition and therefore adopted.

In a discussion of the pork packing contract the meeting finally decided that the members treat the matter individually and further that we arrange with the live stock commissioner to meet with us as soon as convenient for all.

A motion was unanimously adopted endorsing L. M. Roberts, M.P.P., in his stand on the deal between the Alberta government and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, and the secretary was instructed to forward Mr. Roberts a copy of this resolution.

The co-operative spirit is growing in our vicinity and the meetings this year have been marked with keen interest in matters pertaining to the U. F. A. and its workings.

EVAN REESE, Secretary.

WILL ADVERTISE FOR PRICES

The regular monthly meeting of Lloydminster Union was held in the Masonic Hall on March 26, with the president, A. J. Blackwell, J.P., in the chair, and a good number of members present.

The subject for discussion was the elevator question and after some lengthy speeches by several members it was decided to let the matter stand over till the next meeting and in 'he meantime that the secretary be instructed to try and secure information on the subject from the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associations.

The secretary was instructed to advertise in THE GUIDE for prices and terms for binder twine in car load lots, delivered at Lloydminster.

Applications from several districts round Lloydminster having been received asking for information re organizing and for assistance from members of this union, the secretary and Mr. O'Ranige have arranged to attend a meeting in the Oxville district on April 9, for the purpose of getting the union there in good working order before spring sets in.

The balance sheet of the Farmers' supper was produced and although we were not able to carry any funds over on this occasion it was considered very

Foresight!

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IS IT FORESIGHT to waste money on a flimsy Cream Separator because it is a little lower in price? It may skin for a short time, soon get out of repair and is ready for the scrap heap in a year or two. "CARE FOR THE FUTURE" means--select the strong built "Magnet" made by the Cream Separator Specialists, The Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd., Hamilton, whose Great Success has been attained by building this Cream Separator, Superior In Every Way To All Other Separators. DO NOT TAKE our word for it, but Compare It, point by point with any or all cream separators, and you will find each part in the "Magnet" stronger and better adapted for doing the work for years than the parts of any in the others.

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- 1st--The square gear construction.
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Our Guarantee Covers Each and Every Point. Send for Catalogue; Free to every dairymen. Department E, under the management of a Graduate, will answer all enquiries in regard to dairying. Free. Our 12 years' experience as Dairy Specialists is at your disposal. We can and will help you.

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satisfactory owing to the shortness of time in which arrangements had to be carried out, everyone present considering it one of the best farmers' reunions held in the Lloydminster district and deciding it would not be the last. W. LINTON, Secretary.

KEEP INDIANS FROM FAIRS

At the annual convention of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League held in Edmonton in February the following resolution was adopted:

"Having heard the representations of those interested in Christianizing the Indians of our province, this convention expresses sympathy with the efforts being put forth to stop the pernicious practices of Indian parades, and recommends that a special committee be appointed to interview the Department of Agriculture, Boards of Agricultural Societies, the press and churches in this matter."

This committee is now getting busy and has forwarded a copy of this resolution to all the members of the executive of the Alberta Fair's Association requesting that the matter be taken up at the next business meeting and some action be taken on same.

SUPPORTS THE PORK PACKING PLANT

At the last meeting of Lewisville Union we endorsed the resolution of Lakeland Union on the flour mill question.

Mr. Henty Jamieson was in attendance and addressed the meeting on the pork packing proposition, which was endorsed, and several members signed up contracts for same.

PETER L. GRENIER, Secretary.

WILL BE IN THE FRONT RANK

At a recent meeting of the Provost Union to discuss hail insurance, resolution No. 3, as moved by Beaumont Union was settled on as coming nearest to meeting our views, after striking out of same the provision that the councillor for each township was to be the appraiser. However, from the sentiments expressed at our meetings I think that the resolution of Valley District Union, as given in the circular letter of March 1st, would be acceptable to this union.

The union sentiment is growing here and before the next convention we shall

probably have a membership of at least 75. We hope to have every progressive farmer in this section reading THE GUIDE before fall. GUY W. JOHNSON, Sec.

FALL WHEAT LOOKS GOOD

A report received from the Innisfree district states that the fall wheat is looking fine, the rows being quite green from end to end and there is no appearance of any of it having winter killed.

There is also quite a lot of potatoes for sale and there does not seem to be much prospect of a market, as the local market has been flooded with poor potatoes and the price quoted is now only 40c. per bushel.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

At the last meeting of Prairie Dell Union a committee was appointed to investigate the elevator question and report at the next meeting the report to be then sent to the elevator committee appointed by the annual convention for consideration.

Resolutions were passed strongly endorsing the pork packing proposition and the consolidation of rural schools.

The hail insurance question was also fully discussed, and the members decided that they could not endorse the Saskatchewan resolution.

A STRONG PROTEST

At the meeting of Dewberry Union, held on April 16, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that this union hereby protests in the strongest possible manner against any insurance companies being allowed to solicit hail insurance in the province of Alberta."

W. H. ANDERSON, Sec.

COULD WE ENFORCE IT

At the last meeting of Erskine Union, held on April 16, resolutions were passed against granting subsidies to any railway companies, requesting the government to retain the hail insurance business, and suggesting an amendment to the by-laws of the association, compelling members to attend a certain percentage of meetings of the local unions in every year.

The secretary was also instructed to secure a further supply of pork packing agreements for signature.

S. S. JUDD, Sec.

WHAT ABOUT THE RAILWAY ACT?

The regular meeting of the Cowley Union was held on 16th April, and the attendance showed marked interest in the U. F. A. Twenty-five members were present and the membership roll was augmented by eight new members bringing us up to fifty-four. A number of members having stock, produce, etc., for sale made the union realize that some better method must be devised to bring buyer and seller in touch. The president pointed out that everyone of these things could be sold easily if we had some method of letting people know how and where they could get them, and it was decided that the board appointed last meeting should go into the matter and report next month.

Circular letter No. 3 was read, and Rose View Union resolution, re land grants and subsidies was discussed and it was resolved unanimously, "That this union endorse the principle expressed in the first part of the Rose View resolution, that we are opposed to land grants or cash subsidies to corporations or individuals."

The union ordered the secretary to accept the offer made by THE GUIDE and send in a list of the members for trial subscriptions.

The copy of the letter from the Claims Agent of the C. P. R. to the Central secretary was read, and several members expressed themselves strongly on the statements made therein. They would much like to know how such a regulation came to be made law and how it was that none has raised any objections to it since. The regulation quoted by Mr. D'Arcy is, "That stock running at large without a competent caretaker within half a mile of a railway is at the owner's risk, and furthermore, he intimates that persons allowing their stock to run at large without a herder are liable for damages resulting to the railway's property and the travelling public. It appears to this union that if such a regulation exists it should be repealed at once; that few farmers can be aware of such regulation; that the railway under this law need not fence or do anything to keep stock off their tracks; and that the council of agriculture should move immediately in the matter."

The president and several members then spoke about the Prairie Fires Ordinance. It was represented that the time had come for amending this ordinance and a resolution was ordered to be sent to the Central secretary for insertion in his next circular letter after being drafted by the board of general purposes covering the amendments proposed.

Several members spoke of the advisability of getting Mr. Tregillus to visit us on his trip south, and also mentioned that the neighboring district of Mountain Mill wished to organize. The secretary was directed to write Mr. Tregillus and if he could give us a day, if possible, our regular meeting day, we would arrange for a public meeting and send an invitation to Mountain Mill farmers to come and meet the vice-president. We will have a record gathering if it can be arranged.

J. KEMMIS, Sec.

OXVILLE PROGRESSING

The second regular meeting of Oxville Union was held on Saturday, April 9th, there being a good attendance of members.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year by acclamation, Messrs. Kenneth Gunn, Frank E. Henton and C. S. Holmstrom.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. W. Linton, of Lloydminster Union, and Mr. O'Range, of Blackfoot Union, both gentlemen giving very interesting and instructive addresses on the work of the U. F. A., and taking up in detail circular No. 2 of 1910. The addresses were greatly appreciated by the members present and gave us a splendid idea of the work being carried on by the association.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers, and the meeting then adjourned. At the next meeting the topic for discussion will be "How can we best advance the interests of the union."

Six new members joined at this meeting.

WALTER S. MURRAY, Sec.

CAMROSE ORGANIZED

On April 18th Mr. F. L. Langston was in Camrose and there met Mr. D. W.

Warner, who was that day addressing a meeting of farmers on the pork packing proposition. About 40 farmers were present, some being from nearby unions, including three members from Heather Brae Union, who had driven 24 miles to have an opportunity of hearing this discussion, the secretary of Thorndensfold Union, and several others.

Mr. Smith, of Heather Brae, was appointed chairman, and as a result of Mr. Warner's address 150 hogs per annum were pledged and two strong committees of eight members each appointed to secure further signatures to contracts.

After Mr. Warner's meeting was over several left, among them being the chairman, on account of the long drive home, and Mr. J. K. Van Patten was appointed in his place. Mr. Langston then explained the work of the U. F. A. and the need of securing members and also the assistance the Central Association could be to the local members.

Mr. Warner then spoke upon the selection of officers and the work the locals could take up, pointing out the necessity

of government inspection of hay should be taken up as well as some system for governing the weights. The inspection of hay can be handled just as fairly as the inspection of grain by reliable hay experts in the employ of the government.

"We would be glad of your opinion on this point, and, if possible, to enlist your sympathies in the movement. The matter has already been taken up by the Calgary Grain Exchange, but of course, on the first application of the act the government did not see eye to eye with us. We have no doubt that by enlisting the sympathy of our representative at Ottawa we can succeed, and with that end in view a number of the firms interested in hay have written to our local member.

"If you concur with us we would like you to enlist the sympathy and aid of the different dealers in your district along the line to co-operate and we believe it can be pushed through. The business would then be on a business basis and could be handled satisfactorily, and without any of the incidental losses we are now com-

are practically only raising enough hogs for their own use, therefore, we cannot at the present time see our way clear to signing the agreement submitted by the minister of agriculture."

"That we heartily endorse the wise action of the executive in their protest to the government against passing legislation allowing private hail insurance companies to do business in the province of Alberta."

"That, whereas, none of the plans in regard to the hail tax have a clear majority and we think it of the utmost importance that this question be settled as early as possible so that something may be done this year, we would, therefore, ask the executive to consider all plans submitted and then say what further steps should be taken in the matter."

WESLEY A. HUCK, Sec.

BUSY AT QUEENSTOWN

The Queenstown Union held a meeting on Saturday, April 9, at the Pioneer school house, but owing to the fact that



G. T. P. Terminal Elevator at Fort William. The Largest Single Grain Elevator in the World. Capacity 3,500,000 bushels. This is the first unit of this elevator, which when complete will hold 40,000,000.

of always having something for discussion at every meeting.

Mr. Langston then called for members and twelve out of the thirteen present responded. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, J. K. Van Patten; vice-president, N. Monson; secretary-treasurer, H. E. Teeple.

OUR LEAD AGAIN FOLLOWED

For some time back the statement has been made that there is need of a system for inspecting hay shipped out of the country, but the statement has generally been received with an answer that the difficulties were too great and it was impossible to arrange such a scheme of inspection. In fact, when the matter was first broached it was laughed at, but, like the western shipment of grain movement, time has again shown that we were a little bit in advance of the general opinion, as the following letter, which has been sent out by a large dealer in hay, will show:

"There has been a great deal of trouble regarding hay shipped out of the country during the last couple of years and we do not feel that the matter of quality should rest entirely with the British Columbia buyers, nor do we feel that it should rest entirely with the shippers. The time has now arrived when the hay business of Alberta is assuming large dimensions, and it is our opinion that the matter

should be put under the microscope and should undergo. An expression of your opinion will be greatly appreciated by us."

The answer this firm is receiving is that we are already working on this matter, which will be one of the main subjects for discussion at the forthcoming convention to be held in Vancouver at an early date.

VISITORS PRESENT

Stainsleigh Local Union held its second meeting on April 2, the weather being unfavorable for a large attendance of members.

Three members of the Provost Union, Messrs. Johnson, McKay and West, were kind enough to attend the meeting, and gave us much instruction and excellent advice. Mr. McKay pointed out the necessity of more co-operation among the farmers. After a hearty vote of thanks to the Provost members for their assistance the meeting was brought to a close.

EVERARD H. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

ENDORSE THE EXECUTIVE

At a meeting of the Kebo Union held on April 9th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That, while in sympathy with the government pork packing plant the members of this union at the present time

farmers around here are all very busy seeding, the meeting was not very well attended. However, we added four new members, making our total now 20.

The circular referring to the pork packing plant was discussed, but action deferred until later. There are very few hogs in this district as yet for home consumption. The members expressed themselves as in favor of Plan No. 2 of the hail insurance schemes.

Our next meeting will be well advertised and we look for a good attendance.

JOHN GLAINBECK, Sec.

WILL COMBINE WITH OTHER UNIONS

At the last meeting of Hastings Coulee Union, it was decided to try and get Montrose, Spring Lake and Grainland unions to join with us in ordering a carload of twine, to be shipped to Daysland.

It is our intention to keep things interesting in this district and we will hold a plowing match here this summer.

We had a very good attendance at our last meeting, but only one new member was added. That is not as good as the first report, but the farmers are busy at present and we will do better as soon as seeding is over. We got three contracts for the pork packing plant, aggregating 60 hogs, and secured four new subscriptions to THE GUIDE.

ALMER H. JACKSON, Sec.

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Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged at the rate of 5¢ per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

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

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

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE, LADY'S "CLEVELAND" BICYCLE. In perfect order, need one year. For particulars write Mrs. Jack Johnson, Starbuck, Man. 37-3

NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE—AVERAGE size, 12 inches, \$1 per dozen, or \$7 per hundred, prepaid. Theo. Fry, Canora, Sask. 35-6

WANTED, ONE YEARLING HALSTEIN BULL (and best prices).—D. M. Cotaford, Maudslow, Sask. 39-1

POULTRY AND EGGS

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND BUFF WYANDOTTES; 14 years a breeder; eggs for setting \$1.50 for 15. A liberal discount for quantities. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 33-2

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM pure bred S.C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per setting. William Demons, Burnie, Man. 34-4

THOROUGHBRED BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock Eggs, \$1.50 for thirteen or \$3.00 for hundred. Henry Woodcock, Glenwilliam, Man. 34-9

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—\$1.50 per setting; Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 per setting. E. Anderson, Fleming Sask. 33-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM GOOD laying strains; choice birds; nothing but the best colors kept; \$1.50 per 15. Ned Wilson, Healdsp, Man.; F.O. Orders payable at Minto. 39-4

PURE BRED S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS, PEN selected females (excellent layers) hatched to set cockers, Sask. Prov., Regina, 1909; 3rd Winnipeg; 3rd Portage; headed 1st pen Brandon, 1910. Eggs \$2 per 15. J. Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask. 39-4

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged \$2.00 a cwt. L.O.B. Girvin, Hazelton B.C., Girvin, Sask. 34-4

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF BROME GRASS Seed, 10c. per lb. J. T. McCallum, Melita, Man. 34-6

FALL WHEAT FOR SALE, 500 BUSHELS, Kansas Turkey Red, for seed, absolutely clean. Price \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra. A. L. Ashdown, Swan River, Man. 34-4

A QUANTITY OF MENSURY BARLEY FOR Seed, free from foul weeds; price, in cotton bags, 75c. per bushel, L.O.B. Keyes, J. Stewart, Gladstone. 37-4

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS FOR SALE. Close prices, prompt delivery. T. D. Thompson & Co., 48 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 36-6

I HAVE A NUMBER OF SOUTH AFRICAN Veterans' Scrip for Sale cheap; write or send orders. I pay highest prices, spot cash. W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. 36-6

FARMS FOR SALE AND WANTED

120 ACRES, WELL-IMPROVED, ONLY 28 miles from Winnipeg; one mile and a half from railway station; electric car will soon pass the door; 110 acres under crop; price \$24,500 per acre, upon reasonable terms. We have a number of first-class whole or half sections for sale in Southern Alberta and the Eagle Lake district in Saskatchewan, ranging in price from \$11.00 to \$15.00 per acre.—Dangerfield & Doolittle, 504 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. 39-2

FOR SALE—TWO SECTIONS OF THE Sweet wheat land in Canada, located near Halbitie, in the famous Weyburn district. Harry Pinks, Halbitie, Sask. 36-6

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LAND SURVEYING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Farm work a specialty. Allan Findlay, B.Sc., M. and D.L.S., 215 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 33-6

TENDERS WANTED

WANTED, TENDERS FOR BINDER TWINE in car lots, by Zelma Grain Growers' Association. Address, A. H. Cline, Sec.-Treas., Zelma, Sask. 34-6

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES OF J. W. Corneil, P.O. Wawca, Sask. 18, T. 18, R. 21, on April 2nd, 1910, Two Grey Geldings, one light grey, weight about 1550 lbs., the other a dark iron grey, weight about 1550 lbs., brand C 7 on right shoulder. Both low set, had halter on when they left. Anyone giving information leading to their recovery shall be suitably rewarded. J. W. Corneil, Wawca, Sask. 39-4



Getting the Sailor Voted

It was a clever lawyer in a Boston court recently who took advantage of the nautical knowledge he possessed to work upon the mind of a jurymen who did not seem to show much comprehension of a case of suing a street railway for damages.

The dull member was an old sailor, who, though doubtless very keen of perception along some lines, was nevertheless rather slow in his understanding of the points involved in the case being tried. The lawyer noticed this and made his strike with this particular man. Approaching the jury box, he addressed himself to this one jurymen and said:

"Mr. Jurymen, I will tell you how it happened. The plaintiff was in command of the outward-bound open car and stood in her starboard channel. Along came the inward-bound closed car, and just as their bows met she jumped the tracks, sheered to port, and knocked the plaintiff off and ran over him."

The sailor was all attention after this version of the affair and joined in a \$5,000 verdict for the injured man.

"Isn't your hat rather curious in shape?" asked the uninformed man. "Certainly," answered the wife. "It has to be. Any hat that wasn't curious in shape would look queer."

Pat: "Could yer give a man a job, yer honor?" Barber: "Well, can you repaint this pole for me?" Pat: "Bejabbers, I can, so, if you'll tell me where to buy the striped paint."

Something He Could Pronounce

A Polish couple came before a justice of the peace to be married. The young man handed him the marriage license, and the pair stood up before him.

"Join hands," said the justice of the peace.

They did so, and the justice looked at the document which authorized him to unite in matrimony Zacharewicz Perczynski and Leokowarda Jedlinski.

"Ahem!" he said. "Zacha—h'm—h'm—ski, do you take this woman"—etc.

"Yes, sir," responded the young man.

"Leo—h'm—ah—ski, do you take this man to be"—etc.

"Yes, sir," replied the woman.

"Then I pronounce you man and wife," said the justice, glad to find something he could pronounce; "and I heartily congratulate you both on having reduced those two names to one."

Most Southerners are gallant. An exception is the Georgian who gave his son this advice:

"My boy, never run after a woman or a street car—there will be another one along in a minute or two."

Sister: Well, Harry, how are you getting along with arithmetic?

Harry: Oh, pretty well. We're in dismal fractions now.—Illustrated Bits.

Maudie—"O Marie, I'm so glad to see you. I haven't seen you for ever so long. Where are you boarding?" Marie (loftily)—"I don't board. I am married, and have taken a flat." Maudie—"You don't say so? What is his name?"

Farmers' Special Salesman

THERE are probably 1,000 farmers in the West who want to sell their farms. They may be retiring from active work, or may be looking for a farm nearer to town, or may be going into other business. Now, when you have anything to sell the most important thing is to find a good market. When you have something to sell you must find someone to buy. The only man who will buy a farm to keep is a farmer; but when you want to sell your farm you can't go around and visit several hundred men to see if they want to buy. It would cost too much. The very best possible way is to send a special representative to these farmers. This sounds extravagant; but it is not. Here is where we can help you. Every advertisement in THE GUIDE is a special salesman sent to visit 20,000 farmers every week. They sell their goods, too. The way to sell your farm is to put a small ad. in THE GUIDE under the heading, "Farms for Sale." Write out an ad. like this one in the present issue:

FOR SALE TWO SECTIONS OF THE finest wheat land in Canada, located near Halbitie in the famous Weyburn district.—Harry Pinks, Halbitie, Sask.

This man sees the value of advertising. He sends out this special salesman. This special salesman costs him 2 cents per word per week, or 46 cents per week. We send any similar salesman out to our farm readers, 6 trips for the regular price of 5 trips. Thus 6 trips for this salesman would cost 5 x 46 = \$2.30. When you have a farm to sell, or anything else, don't you think it is worth \$2.30 to have a special salesman call upon 20,000 individual farmers with your goods six times. Can you think of as good and cheap a way to sell your farm or other goods. Send in your ad. with Express Order, Post Office Order, or cash, at the rate of 2 cents per word per week, or six weeks for the price of five.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Manitoba

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSDALE FARM BERRKSHIRE — YOUNG

Stock for Sale. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED

Yorkshires and pure-bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napiaka, Man.

McKIRDY BROS., MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK

Farm, Napiaka, Man. breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, stock for Sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES—

J. E. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

PURE BRED STOCK

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS— Shorthorn dairy cows at \$10 to \$12 each; young bulls at \$35 to \$75; grade cows and steers supplied remarkably cheap. J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18-4

FOR SALE, TWO YOUNG PURE BRED

Shorthorn Bulls, cheap; good pedigree. Apply to James A. Mitchell, Hudson, Sask. 34-6

JAS. CARWELL—SASKATOON—SHORT-

horns. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50. Rye Grass Seed no noxious weeds. 33-4

CO-OPERATION IN SELLING

Proper marketing of farm products has quite as much to do with the profits of the farm as the proper growing of crops and live stock. During the past year, most farm products have been very good, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that many have taken less for their products than they rightly should, considering the prices paid for them by the consumer. It is true also that some large farmers are getting more for their products than the average. It is to make plain some of the reasons for this that this article is written.

A farmer in the Red River Valley who raises several hundred acres of potatoes each year has been able to develop a market for them largely for seed purposes, and he consequently gets a better price. He does not raise a superior quality of potatoes, but he has a great many carloads of the same variety. Any group of small farmers who will get together and agree on some one, or at most, two or three varieties of potatoes to grow, and then leave it to some one man to sell the whole product so that carloads of one variety may be sold can get as good prices for their potatoes as does this large farmer. If it costs 25 cents per bushel to grow potatoes, and they are selling at 30 cents per bushel, there is a net profit of 5 cents per bushel. If small lots of mixed potatoes are selling at 30 cents, car lots of a straight and standard variety will easily bring 35 cents. This will double the net profit, and the second 5 cent profit is much more easily earned than the first. There are large possibilities for increased profit on our farms by paying closer attention to the business side.—Mankato, Minn., Free Press.

GIVE THEM GRAIN GROWERS NEWS

Every newspaper wants to publish the news, because the better and the more interesting it is, the more prosperous it will be. Local news items are hard to gather. How many times, dear reader, has the local scribe approached you for items of news and you have told him that you know nothing of interest? Probably at the time your family were away on a visit, or someone from out of town was visiting at your home, or other little happenings may have occurred. Of course you didn't mean to deceive the editor, it just slipped your memory yet when you received your paper you probably wondered why your family or friends, or whatever it was, were not mentioned.

A good way to avoid all of this is to kindly inform us of the facts, or drop a note in the post office to the paper. The one item may not amount to much; but several columns of such news is the life of a local paper, and for this reason we would ask our readers to remember that we are anxious to get in touch with any or all of the happenings of our community.—Elstow Times.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

Saskatchewan's Interest in the High Cost of Living

IN THE April 4th issue of a British paper entitled "The Miller," are several editorial notes on the increased cost of living, in which it is said that in spite of co-operative stores, bakeries, cold storage systems and large provision shops in every English town, the cost of living is much dearer than it was a few years ago, that the law of supply and demand must regulate the price of all commodities. Consequently they suppose the increased cost of living is because the food supplies are hardly equal to the demand. That food production is not increasing as fast as the population, and add their belief that there are too many dealers and too few farmers. Commercial development has outstripped the agricultural world and undue proportion is in the world's workshop, and not enough in the fields. And, further, that these artisans are living too high, using an undue proportion of those things that cost skilled labor to produce, viz., butter, cheese, beef, pork, and points out that twelve cents' worth of flour contains as much nutriment as one hundred and eighty cents' worth of beef, and that the average household butter bill is twice as large as the bread bill. Consequently wheat is being sold altogether too cheap and its relative value would warrant a very much larger price being charged for it.

True, oh King!

Now, "The Miller" might have gone a little further and pointed out that what they eat is a very small proportion of what they spend on themselves. In the cities the ordinary tradesmen spends much more for what he sees, what he hears, what he wears, and his luxuries than on the necessities of life. Fifty per cent. of the men in the city spend more on non-essentials than they do on bread, and many a great deal more on entertainment than they do for bread. Many spend very much more for tobacco than in bread for the whole family. Very few eat more than five cents' worth of bread per day; but spend five times that for things that are unnecessary. Yet all this is now being charged up to the high cost of living, with a particular loud cry in reference to the bread basket.

Where the Farmer Comes In

I noticed another note in this paper, "The Miller," that at a farmers' meeting in England the question of profitable hog production was under discussion, the statement being made that farmers could not compete on their own market because of the scarcity of hog foods. It was then brought out that 3,890,506 cwt. of bran and shorts were exported from England to the continent annually. That the Danish farmer was buying offals from British mills, taking it to Denmark and with it producing pork, butter and cheese and kindred commodities and shipping the product back to England; and still the British farmer could not meet him in competition.

Now, take note, you Saskatchewan farmers, the wheat which you grow, you deliver to a set of grain dealers who sell it to another set of dealers, who in turn sell it to British millers, and this paper, "The Miller," says that the British millers will also make all they can out of it. Then the Denmark farmer comes along with his co-operative agency and buys large quantities of this offal from your wheat (after all these corporations have skinned it and got fat on it) and takes it to Denmark, and with his co-operative creameries, cheese factories and abattoirs, with his co-operative purchasing and selling agency, and his co-operative banks, and farmer-run government, these farmers of Denmark return this offal to England in the shape of pork, butter and cheese, and are getting along rapidly; while we, in Saskatchewan, have not yet

developed sufficiently to cut out this army of middlemen who are trimming us in such a high-handed manner. Not only on our wheat product, but without question just as bad at every point that exists between the producer and the consumer. Time will certainly compel a change.

But whose fault is it? Who delivered the people of Denmark? Whose fault is it that the people in our own towns and cities are buying pork and poultry fed on small wheat which we farmers have delivered absolutely free to an army of middlemen, who have sent it all the way to Ontario, from whence it has been returned to us with freights added, which the city people charge back to us on goods? The greater part of the supplies we farmers use have been produced by labor fed on bi-product, our middlemen have shipped all the way to England, thence over to Denmark and back to England, and the product re-shipped from England to us with all this concomitant high living attached, which must eventually be a charge on the un-organized body of food producers, for food producers have always to sell on a free trade market, while all our supplies are purchased from organized corporate bodies, who are able to control the price of their output, to which has been added the demands of organized labor charges and all this increased cost of living.

These Men of Denmark

The success of the men of Denmark is attributed to their ownership of the land. They had a big struggle to get possession of the land. We have our land. Do you not think we ought like them to develop the co-operative principles? Cut out at least those middlemen we do not



Barn on the Farm of O. McPherson, Gainsboro, Sask.

require. Is "The Miller" right when it declares there are too many dealers? Have we not too large a drain on our resources? Have the dealers got things fixed so that they can enjoy a high old time in the city at the expense of the producers? If supply and demand regulates the price, are we allowing the dealer to get too large a slice from our product, as well as from our supplies? What does the Denmark farmer save by his co-operative selling and purchasing agency? Why does the Saskatchewan farmer require about a dozen different corporate agencies in between him and the people with whom he exchanges products? Shall we ever be able to overcome this hair-splitting individualism in marketing our wheat and get down to thinking and develop a system that will put all our farmers on an equal footing and put a stop to this eternal scheming of one farmer trying to get a car or a bin or some

other special premium which the others did not get? Shall we send for men from Denmark or can we ourselves learn that an individual farmer is no match for a corporation in this business? Can we not make a corporate co-operative body of farmers which shall be more than a match for all comers?

Saskatchewan grain growers, get together. Get into our association. Carry on the educational work and emancipation will surely follow.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mr. P. B. McLaren, of Clearwater, Man., and D. A. Ross, of Glenora, Man., called into our office the other day, giving us much information re association and elevator matters in Manitoba. They both have several sons, and are prospecting with a view to transplanting their whole colony on the broader lands of Saskatchewan. We welcome them and expect to make the whole broad life members of our association shortly.

F. W. GREEN.

NOTICE TO OUR MEMBERS

The Central Association is about to establish a legal department, with a view to making several test cases in connection with losses through fires started by railway engines, also damage claims for stock; in order that we may find just where the law is defective, and intelligently set about to secure a remedy. Railways very often bluff out the individual farmer. Sometimes they could be made to pay claims if they were only followed up. In other cases they evade because the law is in their favor, though all principles of fair play are in favor of the claimant. Once we discover just where we are at, we can press for legislative enactments for our protection, and we propose to get after them. To make this more effective, we want members. Get all your neighbors as members. More members—more power.

F. W. GREEN, Sec.

SASKATCHEWAN'S LATEST BORN

A branch of the G. G. A. was formed at Waldron, Sask., April 2. Eighteen members paid in their subscription, and the following officers were elected:—President, J. Babcock; vice-president, R. Mayoh; secretary-treasurer, H. R.

and the general opinion appeared to be in favor of some form or arrangement of a sample market or by weight.

I am pleased to say the local merchants of Waldron have all joined (or nearly all), and are in sympathy with the farmers in making a success of the Waldron branch. I understand from Mr. C. Luss that you have a card of membership which I would like to have as soon as possible.

H. R. WAITE, Secretary.

STILL ACTIVE AT THE GLEN

A meeting of the Fern Glen G.G.A. was held on the School House on Monday, April 4th. Membership fees were received from James Stanley, James Hull and Harry Stanley. Moved by Wm. McGowan, Sr., and seconded by Albert Fenton, "that the resolution from Prince Albert Board of Trade be not entertained by this Association."—Carried.

Moved by Wm. McGowan, Sr., and seconded by Richard Daniels, "that the secretary be authorized to write F. W. Green, secretary-treasurer of the Sask. G.G.A. endorsing his action at the Prince Albert Convention, with the correspondence re the elevator commission."—Carried.

On motion of Albert Fenton and Harry Stanley, President Nelson, Richard Daniels and the secretary were appointed delegates to attend the meeting at Tisdale. (Sgd.) MOOT FRITSHAW, Secretary-Treasurer.

LADIES ARE JOINING IN THE FIGHT

A good turn out was present at the first concert and box social held by the Arlee G.G.A. on the 28th of March. A pleasing feature was the number of visitors from Sonningdale and Eagle Creek, who contributed many items of the long program.

An amusing dialogue by the Misses Currie and Miss King, with Messrs Scottie, Miraw and W. Currie, was a pleasant surprise, and deserved the applause it gained. Miss E. Currie with the leading part certainly was "a stunner."

The usual monthly meeting was held on the following Saturday, when a number of subjects were discussed, principal among which were Binder Twine and Railway Facilities of the District.

A number of new members, including

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

E. N. HOPKINS - - - MOOSE JAW

PRESIDENT:

F. M. GATES - - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY - - - WAPELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN - - MOOSE JAW

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oakton.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochran, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

sion I did not read out, as I thought it too late to start any fresh subject at the organizing meeting, and I am holding it over for the next meeting. The grading of wheat was brought up and discussed.

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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. This is making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

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

CABINET AND CAUCUS

H.M.—What are we to understand by the caucus in parliamentary affairs? How are they selected, and who are they composed of? It is said that the caucus rules the cabinet, the cabinet rules and makes the laws for the people. Then what influence do the balance of the members have on the affairs of the country?

Ans.—A caucus is a parliamentary term which means a private or secret meeting of the members of a political party. At this meeting all the important matters connected with the political party are discussed and every member is pledged to secrecy. At this meeting it is decided what action the party will take regarding matters of politics in the country or in the legislature. Every member of a legislature that is faithful to his political party is a member of a caucus and has a vote at the caucus meetings. Members of the cabinet are members of the caucus. When a big question comes up, it is first considered by the cabinet ministers, and cabinet meetings are also secret meetings. A premier of a province appoints every member of the cabinet and can discharge every member. He is, therefore, the ruling power in the cabinet. When the cabinet decides upon a certain line of action it is then taken up at a meeting of the caucus of this party. All the members of the cabinet thus become a unit upon a certain matter. Each of these members of the cabinet can usually control a vote of one or more of ordinary members of the legislature. If there are members in the caucus who do not agree with the policy of the cabinet, they are over-ruled by the majority vote. The members must abide by the majority vote, or they are expected to withdraw from the party. If they withdraw from the party, they have no further influence and have

nothing to say in the distribution of patronage. In this way the members of the cabinet control their party in the legislature, and thus make a farce of so-called representative government.

BADEN POWELL'S SCOUTS

Subscriber, Man.—Where can I get full information about the organization of Major-General Baden-Powell's boy scouts, about which there was an article in THE GUIDE on April 13?

Ans.—Full information upon this subject can be secured from the district commanding officer, military district No. 10, Fort Osborne barracks, Winnipeg.

LIFE OF GRASSES

J.A., Alta.—What are the comparative lives of bromo grass, timothy and red top? That is, how many years could they be cut as a paying crop?

Ans.—Timothy two years; bromo grass, two years; red top, considerably longer, depending upon soil.

RURAL POPULATION

R.R.—What per cent. of the population of the Dominion is rural or agricultural?

Ans.—In Canada by the 1901 census, 62½ per cent. of the population was rural. It is not so great now; probably not over 56 or 58 per cent. is rural now and the prevailing tendency is towards the cities and towns.

TEN GOOD MEN ENOUGH

Subscriber.—If the farmers' association elect candidates who are pledged to the hilt to bring in needed reforms, how many would have to be elected to have force enough to carry our request.

Ans.—Ten good honest farmer candidates, with backbone enough to stand up for their own convictions and are not bound to any political party, can control the vote of any of the prairie legislatures.

VETERINARY BOOK

J. W. A., Moose Jaw, Sask.—Where can I obtain "Gleason's Veterinary Hand Book" or another equally good publication?

Ans.—J. A. Hart, Winnipeg. Price \$1.25 postpaid.

Back to the Farm

The above is the title of the following editorial article in Judge, the great New York humorous weekly:

Editor of Judge:—Today there is a wide movement among a very large circle of thinking people, who voice the cry of "Back to the Farm!" You know only too well what a keen weapon the shaft of humor and satire is, and I wish to ask you if you would co-operate with this movement, either now or when you can conveniently do so, by refraining from holding up to your readers the ridiculous as seen in the life or words of the farmer.

In my parish I see my boys leaving the farms and going to the city to earn a mere pittance, because they feel the reproach which attaches to the life of the farmer. Many farms about here are lying idle, when nothing in God's world prevents their occupation but this same reproach of the "Rube." The temptation to be a cheap sport on twelve dollars per week is great, and in some cases seems almost inevitable; yet I believe these boys could do very well on the farms, if they would do it in a scientific manner. I ask your valuable co-operation as described above.

Yours truly,

HOWARD KEY BARTOW.

The Rectory, Cobasset, Mass.

We would most respectfully call the attention of the Rev. Mr. Bartow to the cartoon, "Back to the Farm," in this issue. To him and to many other ministers it should suggest a new version—without the riotous living—of "The Prodigal Son." There are too many farmboys living—to be more exact, existing—in New York. What is true of America's largest city is doubtless

true of other cities. Fortunately most such youths, after a few months in the city, come to that "hoss sense" of which the Otsego Farmer speaks, and "arise and go unto their father, where there is bread enough and to spare." Only false pride prevents others.

We don't mind telling the Rev. Mr. Bartow that the man who tells in Judge about a nice crock of homespun butter and six dozen newmown eggs is himself a "Rube." The most tempting offers of metropolitan papers could never lure him away from the old home amid the hills.

The farmer plowing a straight furrow is never ridiculous. It is only when he gets out of his home surroundings that he becomes amusing. For example, when he goes to the city and rides up and down several times in an elevator in a tall office building, and then goes back to the farm and brags how he did not pay a single fare for all the trips. But the farmer in the city is not half so ridiculous as the city man in the country, when the latter asks at milking time how much it costs to keep the cows in chewing gum. Of course, these are extreme types. The humorists, however, must always take the extreme rather than the average.

Judge never holds farmers as a class up to ridicule; it is only the individual farmer who is sometimes amusing, not for what he is, but for what he does. As a matter of fact, "His Honor" has found much more fun in the city flat and the suburban homes than he has on the farm.

Beyond the permissibility of a doubt, the abandoned farms which the Rev. Mr. Bartow mentions offer much greater advantages to the country boy than do the crowded factories of the city.

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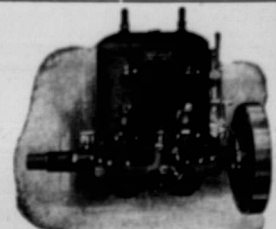
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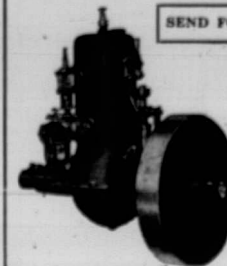
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NORTHWESTERN Motor as above in 2, 4 and 6 h.p.

Coal Rates

The investigation of freight rates on coal by the governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan is a step which legislative authority has been slow to take, but now that a decision in this matter has been reached it is hoped that there will be no delays, and that a finding will result before the close of the present year.

We believe that in considering the coal question the investigation should not stop at probing the railway freight rates, but that the cost of mining coal in the two provinces; the general agency commissions, and the retail agency profits should all be gone into and a schedule

respecting the out-put of each mine published for the benefit of the public.

There seems to be good reason for investigation into the following case: Banff briquettes are retailed at Swift Current for \$9.00 per ton by local agencies, while the general agency at Regina retails the same coal at \$8.50 per ton in that city, after paying freight rates from Swift Current to Regina, a distance of 159 miles. We believe that there is more than the question of freight rates involved in this instance, and we urge upon the government that the Banff mine operators and Whitmore Bros. Agency should make an explanation—Swift Current Sun.

Cost of Living

Some Thoughts by Herbert Quick, *Editor of "Farm and Fireside"*

WHEN I was a boy in central Iowa, we used to have just two guesses as to the identity of the man seen scooting across the prairies in a top-buggy—or, as we always called it, a "covered carriage."

The first guess was that it was the sheriff—and we watched the equipage as far as we could so as to know what unfortunate farmer was sued for his store-bill or on a note for machinery or was having notice for the foreclosure of a mortgage served upon him.

If the first guess was wrong, the second was almost sure to be right—it was the doctor. And we could reckon with a good deal of accuracy how many visits from the doctor would cause one from the sheriff. Nobody but the doctor and the sheriff could afford a top-buggy—and they had to have them!

What was our great crop. From the time when the shocks were off the stubble-field until the earth froze, it was my job to plow for the next year's sowing. And when the year's work was done, and the grain hauled to market and sold for fifty cents to seventy cents a bushel, there was mighty little in the way of reward. As for corn, we sometimes burned that for fuel. It was contended by some of the neighbors that it was wicked to burn corn, but my father was unable to see why he should haul the corn fourteen miles to market and get so little for it, that the coal it bought had less heat in it than the corn.

It was a time of debt and deprivation. There were few Sunday suits, few pleasure carriages of any sort, few books, few papers, few comfortable houses, few bank accounts and few of what the political economists call the "luxuries and conveniences of life." Very few farmers' beds were anything but box-like affairs with posts at the corners and a rope cord to hold the bedding up. Many large families lived in houses with but two or three rooms—and lived not altogether unhappy and quite self-respecting lives. And the clothes we wore—men, women, girls and boys—would make fine pictures of us for the Sunday papers if they could be reproduced, as evidences of poverty.

And all this time, we were producing the grain and the produce generally that crushed the Eastern farmer to the very earth. And not only the eastern farmer, but the European farmer, too. The more we raised, the more we broke the market, both for ourselves and for the older states. We had nothing to do but work, and we established new records of the capacity of a man to till the soil. It was originally supposed that five men were required to keep up with a Buckeye dropper or a McCormick or Champion reaper "binding stations"—but the pressure of need forced the boys of the middle west to run from sheaf to sheaf, with the blood almost bursting from their temples with the heat, that each might bind a third of what a team would cut, in spite of heat waves and brash straw. It was in the middle west that the farmer began the plowing of the row of corn on both sides at once, of tying two harrows together at the corners and sweeping forty acres a day like a young tornado, of running gangs of plows, of husking a hundred bushels of corn a day, of driving a seeder and leading a team with a drag. The old adage ran to the effect that a man to get rich must live like a hermit and work like a horse. The mid-western farmer in those days lived like a beggar and worked like a fiend. And the more fiendishly he expended his life in producing wheat and corn and beef and hogs, the lower the market went.

If times are a little better for him now, isn't he entitled to the change?

According to Bradstreet's editor, bread-stuffs are a hundred per cent. higher now than on July 1, 1896, and I have been referring to a time much earlier than that—a time of even lower prices. Live stock is one hundred and sixteen per cent. higher. Provisions have gone up seventy-three per cent. and we produce most of the provisions. Fruits are forty per cent. higher, leather fifty-five per cent., wheat a hundred per cent., corn one hundred and six per cent., potatoes one hundred per

cent., eggs two hundred and sixteen per cent., milk sixty-six per cent., cotton one hundred and eighteen per cent., live hives seventy-two per cent., live sheep fifty per cent., live hogs one hundred and fifty-two per cent., (this comparison was worked out before the recent sensational rise in hogs). That the things the farmer sells are higher than in 1896, by from fifty to one hundred per cent., must be quite true. It isn't all clear gain, for while the living expenses of the rest of the world have gone up, the farmer's have risen with them. But while living expenses have increased, the margin above them has done so, too, and it is with this margin that he pays debts.

And what do debt-free farms mean to the farmers of east, west, north and south? They mean that for the first time in half a century it looks as if they would be able to live easily and breathe freely, consuming the fruits of their own labor. It means a different standard of living. It should mean more time devoted to clubs and institutes, and the study on the part of both men and women of the things that make people modern and up-to-date. It means modern houses and less typhoid, scarlet fever and diphtheria. It means—or it should mean—a better kind of rural schools, in which the pride of occupation that makes all workers successful shall be instilled into the farm children: they are about the last to receive it. It means a new life based on farm conditions and not slavishly modeled on city life.

Farmers will have pleasanter rooms in which to live, and more and better furniture in them. There will be more buying of automobiles by farmers. They will not buy them until they are able to, if they are wise; but those able to support them will have them, and will run them more cheaply and efficiently than will most city men—for the farmer is always more or less of a mechanic. There will be many more engines and windmills and water-wheels doing work on the farm in the future than in the past. The farming population, to a great extent emancipated from debt, will become the heaviest buyers of "the elegancies and conveniences" of life in all the country.

What does all this signify? It signifies that the farmer will no longer go without the things which progress has brought to the race. For fifty years he has seen others reap where he has sown, he has seen other men eat bread in the sweat of his brow? Will he continue to do so? He is still mostly blind to the benefits of farmers' organizations, and of co-operative marketing: will he continue to be so? No, the broader view is coming, and with it will come still better conditions.

The farmer is not responsible for the high cost of living. This has resulted from the scarcity of farmers and their products, rather than from any control over prices possessed by farmers. That control they have not now, nor did they ever have it. But along with the high cost of living which has been felt by farmers as by others—have come conditions which promise better times for the farmer who owns his land than we have ever seen in the memory of man. And if there is anything in justice, the farmers are entitled to the good time coming, no matter how good it may be. The low prices from which the Bradstreet's editor counts these rises in prices meant industrial slavery for the farmers. If they are now higher, they ought to be. Why do they stay up? Merely because the rewards of farm life have not been sufficient to tempt into the business men enough to glut the market. The nation as a whole will be better off, even with high cost of living, if it is never again glutted.

It does Squire Hake Baldwin, of Cedar Grove, N.J., no good to say, "Giddap!" or "Whoa!" to his horse, for it is deaf and dumb, so he uses railroad signals.

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MANITOBA SECTION

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

NEELIN RESOLUTION

The Grain Growers of the Neelin branch held their monthly meeting on April 3. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, and a few small matters were dealt with, the secretary was instructed to send the following resolution to THE GUIDE for publication:

"That we, the local branch of the Grain Growers, at Neelin, put ourselves on record as being opposed to the elevator bill that has been passed by the Manitoba government in view of the fact that it was not what we asked for. We disown all responsibility regarding it, believing, as we do, that the present system is better than the new bill."

A resolution was passed condemning Mr. Kerr's attitude towards the Grain Growers' Association and THE GUIDE, especially in view of his recent address at this branch a month ago, which was in direct opposition to his statements at Neelitt.

W. A. COOPER, Sec.

ASHVILLE TAKES ACTION

The Ashville branch, at their last meeting, after considering the action of Mr. Kerr, passed the following resolution: "In consideration of the fact that Mr. F. W. Kerr, a director of the central association of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has openly and maliciously denounced the action of the Grain Growers' committee while they were drafting their memorandum concerning the elevator proposition which they presented to the government, and also denounced THE GUIDE as being a partisan organ, therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Ashville branch of the M. G. G. A. do hereby denounce the action of Mr. Kerr."

W. E. KEEFER,
Secretary Ashville G. G. A.

DELTA BRANCH

At our meeting, held on March 24th, I was instructed to forward to you the following resolution:

"Resolved, that THE GUIDE be asked to publish the names of members in the Dominion house who voted against the co-operative bill and in the local house who voted against the independent elevator commission, so that when the time comes, we farmers will know who are our friends." Carried unanimously.

F. A. SELWYN WEBB, Sec.
Belmont.

[Note.—There is no record of the vote on the co-operative bill in the House of Commons as it was killed in committee and committee votes are not recorded. In the local house the division on the independent commission clause was on straight party lines.

R. McKENZIE.

EDUCATIVE WORK

Minitonas branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held its monthly meeting on April 16th, A. Smith, vice-president, in the chair. When W. A. Osborne gave his address on United States politics he was listened to with great interest and undoubtedly gave us something to think about as he touched upon some very important points relating to politics in our own country. He dealt for a time on the crooked voter and made it very clear to us that so long as the voter acted crooked so long would we have the crooked legislator. He mentioned direct legislation and thought it might go a good part of the way in remedying matters, but the real remedy was, he thought, an honest, conscientious voter would secure an honest, conscientious legislator.

Our veteran, W. Sifton, next took the floor and took up his high protective tariff system. He pointed out its ruin to the farmers and working classes of Canada, the enormous high cost of living and the high prices of all kinds of implements and machinery. He also dealt with the idle land question,

the crying shame it was for speculators and land grabbers holding large tracts of land and hindering the country from going ahead. He touched upon several other important questions which would entail too much space to report them, but I think you will see from what I have written that we are educating ourselves along the right lines. We are fast becoming very intelligent. The branch meets on May 21st, when R. R. Dannard is to give us his advice as to how to get at the bottom of the graft system—quite an important question.

D. REID, Sec.-Treas.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE RESULTS

The results of the year's work at the Manitoba Agricultural College have been announced. Forty-three students passed their second year's examinations and have completed their course. Seventy-four first year students were successful.

The second year men who are entitled to the college diploma are:

Standing over 80 per cent.—K. W. Gordon, Bagot, Man.; Peter Abel, Earl Grey, Sask.; J. E. Muir, Margaret, Man.

Standing 65 to 80 per cent.—James Spence, Winnipeg; R. Salkeld, Tantallon, Sask.; J. C. Dryden, Ste. Agathe, Man.; E. Park, Fleming, Sask.; Len Hepburn,

Bredt, Balgonie, Sask.; E. J. Trott, Indian Head, Sask.; A. Green, Boharm, Sask.; W. P. Noble, Winnipeg, Man.; B. Milne, Meksawin, Man.; G. E. Roy, Windthorst, Sask.; L. Lewis, Knoxville, Ill.; H. Hudson, Brookdale, Man.; G. A. Evert, Sinaluta, Sask.; C. D. Richardson, Grenfell, Sask.; S. J. Cifussan, Clarkleigh, Man.; N. S. Smith, Minto, Man.; E. Korman, Pettapiece, Man.; L. Brown, Winlam, Sask.; D. M. Harold, Caron, Sask.; J. B. Serette, Neepawa, Man.; L. Worrall, Sinaluta, Sask.; H. Hicks, Lauder, Man.; O. Johnson, Boissevain, Man.; A. T. Webster, Rocanville, Sask.; H. F. Danieson, Otto, Man.; T. C. McKee, Minto, Man.; S. Tomicko, Lipton, Sask.; T. Crossland, Burnside, Man.; R. Bewell, Rosser, Man.; F. Boyd, Regina, Sask.; H. Kirstjanson, Tantallon, Sask.; C. McClean, Ellishoro, Sask.; A. M. McPherson, Brandon, Man.; T. L. Guild, Kenway, Man.; P. B. Logan, Winnipeg, Man.; E. Fairbairn, Manitou, Man.; A. O. Olson, Churchbridge, Sask.; J. F. Irwin, Neepawa, Man.; C. L. Spellman, Milestone, Sask.; D. Campbell, Ellishoro, Sask.; H. Lebbourne, Forest, Man.; G. Prefontaine, St. Pierre, Man.; J. A. McDonald, Tantallon, Sask.; M. H. Kerr, Regina, Sask.; L. A. DeMontbell, Flee Island, Man.; C. Worrall, Sinaluta, Sask.

Standing under 65 per cent.—F. Mc-

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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general proficiency in the graduating class on completion of the two-year course, wins a scholarship of two hundred dollars given by the province of Saskatchewan, and as well a scholarship of fifty dollars given to all students taking first-class honors in agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying or horticulture. By taking first class honors in the subjects mentioned, the following students from Saskatchewan have succeeded in winning a fifty dollar scholarship offered by that province: R. Salkeld, E. Park, J. C. Dufton, J. Walstenholm, W. H. Lees, J. Bryce, G. R. Pratt, H. A. Skene.

Messrs. Salkeld, Park, Dufton, Walstenholm, Lees and Pratt obtained scholarships of one hundred dollars from the province of Saskatchewan offered to all students who graduate in the regular two-year course.



Farm Home of Alex. Rankin, Killarney, Man.

Virden, Man.; W. H. Dyer, Minnedosa, Man.; J. A. Rayner, Elm Valley, Man.; J. F. McIntosh, Stora, Man.; J. C. Dufton, Wapella, Sask.; J. Woolstonholme, Raymore, Sask.; J. McWilliam, Mt. Royal, Man.; J. E. Blakman, Elkhorn, Man.; E. H. Hawthorne, Waskada, Man.; A. B. Ferguson, Plympton, Man.; A. F. Willett, Treherne, Man.; J. D. McErvell, Ideal P.O., Man.

Standing below 65 per cent.—G. W. McLachlin, Bagot, Man.; R. Sutter, Russel, Man.; H. W. Lees, Kisbey, Sask.; R. B. Wimsatt, Winnipeg, Man.; F. E. Robertson, MacDonald, Man.; A. Dobbyn, Melita, Man.; L. Campbell, Minto, Man.; A. K. Brown, Sperling, Man.; L. McKenzie, Brandon, Man.; C. H. McGorman, Arden, Man.; L. R. Ramsay, Dominion City, Man.; R. W. Wood, Oakville, Man.; J. P. Scott, Atwell, Man.; G. H. Jones, Carman, Man.; Jno. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.; T. H. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man.; G. R. Pratt, Rouleau, Sask.; C. L. Stuart, Pilot Mound, Man.; H. A. Shine, Grand Coulee, Sask.; E. R. Robison, Carman, Man.; R. T. Connell, Neepawa, Man.; C. James, Rosser, Man.; Mark Guerniere, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.

First Year Students

Those who successfully completed their first year's work at the college are: Standing over 80 per cent.—P. M.

Donald, Oak River, Man.; T. F. Hamre, Hanley, Sask.; R. H. Scott, Winnipeg, Man.; L. Hanson, Etna, Alta.; F. Stevens, Russell, Man.; A. Charters, Holland, Man.; A. T. H. Robson, Deleau, Man.; J. Stinson, Hargrave, Man.; S. Sigmar, Glenboro, Man.; D. H. Evert, Sinaluta, Sask.; W. B. Cowan, Pilot Mound, Man.; L. Blair, Ochre River, Man.; J. R. Allison, Burnaby, Man.; A. Cox, Union Point, Man.; H. A. Dugard, Beausejour, Man.; F. S. Ross, Windthorst, Sask.; R. Northey, Holland, Man.; J. Anderson, Forrest, Man.; E. Crerar, Russell, Man.; E. McAuley, McAuley, Sask.; A. Forrest, Oak Lake, Man.; J. F. Hartley, Mountain View, Alta.; C. Watkins, Holland, Man.; A. Muir, Deloraine, Man.; G. W. Poole, Neepawa, Man.; F. Mordy, Morris, Man.; M. Anderson, Morris, Man.; J. Bowman, Miami, Man.; B. Evans, Bethany, Man.; F. Henlay, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Have Won Scholarships

K. W. Gordon, of Bagot, Man., wins the governor-general's silver medal for the student standing highest in general proficiency in the graduating class of the regular two-year course. P. M. Abel, of Earl Grey, Sask., and J. H. Bridge, of Battleford, Sask., were very close competitors for this coveted honor.

P. M. Abel standing highest among the students from Saskatchewan in

P. M. Bredt, of Balgonie, Sask., standing first in the first year, captures the Winnipeg exhibition gold medal, the scholarship of seventy-five dollars from the province of Saskatchewan for the student from Saskatchewan standing highest in his class in general proficiency, in his first year, and, in addition, a scholarship of fifty dollars offered by the same province to all students obtaining first-class honors in either agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying or horticulture.

The following students from Saskatchewan have also won scholarships of fifty dollars by obtaining first-class honors in agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying or horticulture: A. Green, G. E. Roy, G. A. Ewart, D. H. Ewart, C. D. Richardson, L. Brown, D. N. Harrold, L. Worrall, F. Boyd, E. Kristjanson, C. McLean, A. O. Olson, C. L. Spellman, D. Campbell, J. A. McDonald, M. H. Kerr, S. Tomecko, E. McAuley, W. M. Tait, Jas. Lawrence, T. J. Nelson.

The students from Saskatchewan who have won scholarships must furnish satisfactory proof to the commissioner that they have been bona fide students of the province for at least two years immediately preceding matriculation and that during that time they have spent at least two summers in practical work on a farm.

The following students who were unable to write on the final examinations were given pass standings on their term work:

- Second-year men:—A. R. Ferguson, Plympton, Man.; J. G. Findlay, Wolsley, Sask.; J. E. Langrill, Woodlands, Man.; W. C. Netterfield, Kisbey, Sask.
- First-year men:—W. R. Barker, Okotoks, Alta.; A. V. Friercliffe, Richland, Man.; A. Brown, Deloraine, Man.; H. Claire, Arden, Man.; F. Clement, Lenore, Man.; M. C. Helgason, Glenboro, Man.; H. J. Helgason, Foam Lake, Man.; J. Hepworth, Shoal Lake, Man.; Sask.; J. Weirhill, Sask.; G. B. Jas. Lawrence, Mitchell, Roblin, Man.; H. J. Nelson, Lipton, Sask.; W. H. Reid, Nanton, Alta.; W. M. Tait, Wolsley, Sask.
- Part 1, first year:—R. P. R. Ager, Rose Isle, Man.; T. S. Thorsteinson, Winyard, Sask.

LAND VALUE TAXATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Mr. A. E. Frapp's bill provided for an amendment to the assessment act to permit municipalities, if a majority of the property owners so decided to tax improvement values at a lower rate than land values. It did not ask for total exemption of improvement values, such as is now practiced so largely in New Zealand, Australia, Switzerland and some parts of Germany—as well as in our own western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. It was to be effective only, if the property owners sanctioned it. And yet because it was a slight application of the principles of taxation advocated by Henry George, and many other economists, it was opposed by the premier of the province (Sir James Whitney) as a "nostrum and cure-all." In Mr. Frapp's strong and logical presentation of the facts of the case, he pointed out the new provinces of Canada, having had the good points of the assessment act of the older provinces, as well as the taxation experiences of the United States, Europe and Asia to assist them, had chosen as a matter of public policy and public right to raise practically all their revenues from land taxes alone. He showed that New Zealand, New South Wales and other Australian states; had been for nearly nineteen years extending the system, until now practically all state and municipal taxes were raised by the taxation of land values only. He showed that the British government after most exhaustive enquiry into taxation systems of other countries had adopted land values taxation in a much more arbitrary form than would be possible under his proposed bill. All this information and more could have been obtained by Sir James Whitney from the imperial government blue books, which were doubtless in the library of the legislature. But Sir James was not looking for information. This was Henry Georgeism. That damned it as far as he was concerned, and his verbal brickbats were hurled right and left. The Citizen has always been an admirer of James Whitney, and because of his many admirable qualities and few faults, it is with much hesitation it has decided to play the part of a candid friend. But when the first minister of His Majesty's government in the leading province of Canada treats in such superficial and prejudiced manner the all important question of taxation of land values, a question that is vital to every member of the community—we must in the public interest raise our voice in protest.—Ottawa Evening Citizen.

ABOUT THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

A better general understanding of the character of the proposed Rockefeller foundation would be had, if the absurd notion did not prevail that Mr. Rockefeller intends turning over to it, money already obtained by him. Of course he cannot turn over anything of the kind. What he can turn over and will turn over if his plan goes through, is paper titles to special privileges of one kind and another—titles empowering the foundation thereafter, as they empower him now, to exact tribute from year to year of the future earnings of persons who do future work. The important question, therefore, is not whether Mr. Rockefeller has "got his money" for the endowment honestly or not. That question cuts no figure in the matter. The important

INTERNATIONAL TRACTORS IN PLOWING CONTESTS

Not for the prizes involved, but to establish beyond question in the agricultural world the superiority of International tractors, we entered the many important plowing competitions held in America and Europe during 1909. Victory after victory for the International was the result. At the exhibition at Amiens, France; at Winnipeg, Manitoba; at Brandon, Manitoba, and at Aurora, Illinois, International tractors left the field victorious in all instances.

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question is how its current income is to be got from year to year by the foundation in the future. If it is to be got from special privileges perpetuated through this foundation, the scheme is a bad one.

Neither does this scheme depend for its merits upon Mr. Rockefeller's good faith. No matter how genuine he may be in creating the endowment, its results if carried out, would be to vitalize special privilege in a most subtle and effective way. Given a federal corporation with perpetual existence and exemption from taxes, which is endowed with paper titles to special privileges through which for all time it can levy tribute upon workers as they work and dispense gratuities at the will of trustees financially interested in maintaining special privileges, and you create a social monster. This is what congress is asked to do.—The Public.

Smith (to a friend who applied for a position as letter-carrier) "Think yer got the pershion?" His friend: "Got it? No. The first question they axed me was how fur it was from London to Constantinople; an' I told 'em if that was goin' to be the round, I'd give it up."

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Over Capitalization and the Tariff

(From The Toronto Sun)

THE merger mania is not abating. Indeed, it is becoming more widespread, and obviously will soon include every important staple of industrial production. The "business interests" seem to be of the opinion that any concealment of their objects is unnecessary; they launch each new "combine" with a growing cynical audacity and they regard with manifest incredulity the impossibility of any interference from the statesmen, whose duty it is to protect the interests of the people. This attitude of indifference and contempt, which the financial exploiters assume towards the governing authorities, is the most singular and the most disquieting feature in the situation. If the ministers and legislators realized the effect on the public interest of these combines and financial conspiracies, and were prepared to do their duty they could quickly set matters right. Do they not understand the nature and effect of these deals, or is their inertness due to some other cause?

A Sample Merger

To obtain a realizing sense of the effect of the combine or merger on the public interests, let us consider the present position of the cotton industry in Canada. About five years ago a few gentlemen in Montreal, who were more or less familiar with the business of stock exchange manipulation, and who probably had some leisure time on their hands, were casting about for something to occupy that time. It seems to have occurred to them that an interesting, and also a profitable recreation, could be found in working for control of the cotton industry of Canada. There were not a great many cotton mills in Canada at the time, and there was no stress of competition and they were doing well. There was absolutely no reason for consolidating these mills, other than the desire of these men to "make money" without giving any economic equivalent. They obtained, by means well known to those familiar with stock exchange operations, control of the stock of several of the existing companies, and amalgamated them into one concern known as the Dominion Textile Company. So eager did these exploiters become, as the spoils loomed in sight that they recklessly ignored the objections of a powerful body of shareholders of one of the constituent companies (The Dominion Cotton Mills Co.) to being merged. These shareholders took action against the Dominion Textile promoters to compel recognition of their rights. They succeeded and the judge who decided in their favor described some of the performances of the Dominion Textile gentlemen as rather flagrant violations of that item of the Decalogue which says "Thou shalt not steal." As a matter of fact, if "high finance" is to be a permanent and reasonably comfortable business, something should be done in the way of amending the Decalogue. Some of its provisions impose embarrassing and annoying restrictions on those professors of the art of high finance who are also "Christians."

The Milk in the Coconut

The description of this unpleasant little fly in the ointment of our exploiting heroes, is merely a digression introduced to throw a sidelight on the ethics and the methods of the mergers. The contentious shareholders have evidently been settled with, as the Dominion Textile Company still does business. Now, when the promoters incorporated the Dominion Textile Company, they made a new issue of common stock to amount to \$5,000,000. What was the purpose or necessity of this issue? Nobody seems to know, except the promoters. In any case, the proceeds of the issue were not very much after all, for the promoters took up the stock amongst themselves and paid ten dollars for each hundred dollar share. That is, the company for receipts of five hundred thousand dollars became indebted to its promoters to the amount of about five millions. Four and a half millions, therefore, of the company's stock liability is pure "water." This is the preliminary charge made to the

public for the unasked and unneeded services of those captains of industry who floated the Dominion Textile Company, not one of whom, by the way, had any knowledge of the business of manufacturing cotton.

An Example of "Prosperity"

The Dominion Textile Company soon began to pay dividends on this five million dollars common stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. As it takes \$250,000 to pay 5 per cent. on five millions and as the promoters paid only \$500,000 for the whole issue, a 5 per cent. dividend on the stock really means 50 per cent. on the amount actually paid for it. Two years dividends, therefore, repaid all the cash actually invested in this five millions of common stock. But the whole five millions stands as a charge against the company and dividends at 5 per cent. were, and are still, paid on it.

The People Who Paid the Piper

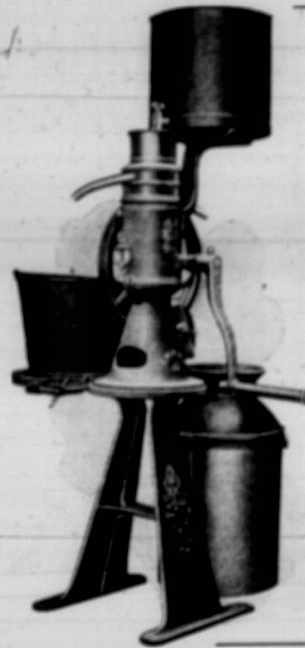
Now this is where the great public, which has no money to invest in stocks, but is compelled to use much cotton, becomes interested. The only possible source of these dividends is the earnings of the company. The earnings of the company are derived from the sale of cotton. Now, if the company can pay all its expenses, can close up several of the costly mills which it took over and paid for, and can keep them unproductive, can pay interest at high rates on its bonded indebtedness (representing the actual assets which it took over) and, over and above all this, can pay large dividends on millions of fictitious capital, the inevitable conclusion is that it can compel, and does compel, the Canadian cotton user to pay too much for his cotton.

Water Turned Into Gold

There is a regular method of stock exchange manipulation by which "securities" representing these floods of water and wind, are turned by their creators into solid cash. First the stock is "listed" on the stock exchange; that is, it is placed on the list of those securities in which dealings are permitted on the floor of the exchange. Then the press is "worked"; interesting bits of information about the earnings of the particular concern appear from time to time on the "financial page." Dark undefined rumors of big doings, great profits, and "melon-cutting" are put in circulation, an excitement is thus gotten up, and an interest created in the minds of the stock exchange "public"—that is, the comparatively small portion of the community which has money with which to gamble or operate in stocks. Then a broker will some day offer a modest figure for the stock under manipulation, based on its "fine earning record." As a rule his instructions come from some original holder of the stock, who does not want to buy at all, but who wants really to sell at a good figure the stock which cost him nothing, and who takes this measure of "getting the market going." The public begin to get interested, and as the "public" of the stock exchange is very largely imbued with the gambling spirit, it soon begins to buy. A hundred dollar stock which has been paying 5 per cent. for two or three years, looks like a bargain at \$40. It does not matter a rap to the stock exchange "public" that the stock may represent no actual investment. If it pays a good dividend it is likely to sell at an advance and that is all that the stock exchange public wants. By means of manipulation under such conditions the hundred dollar shares of the Dominion Textile Company, which cost originally ten dollars each and which have already drawn in dividends far more than the original investment and interest, are now selling between \$70 and \$80 each, and their "boosters" say will soon reach \$100. At the present moment, however, this stock represents a mortgage of nearly five millions on the Canadian cotton consumer.

Are The Statesmen Hypnotized?

It seems to the writer that these facts should have aroused some interest in the minds of the people's representatives at Ottawa. Several members of parliament, of both parties, are quite aware of the facts, but, although the consuming



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public is being obviously mulcted, nothing is done. Why? Are the politicians incapable of understanding the meaning of these facts, or are they so afraid of the influence of the "business interests," and so confident of the continued individual well-being, on the part of the mass of the people, that they think discretion and silence the wise course for them?

Tariff Shelters Exploiters

This cotton combine is merely one of a score of cases that might be cited to show how the earnings of the producers are being filched by this process of "over-capitalization." These combinations are all buttressed by a tariff, whose ostensible object is the "protection of Canadian industries," but which is being used by the parasitical fraternity as an instru-

ment for the transfer of the proceeds of our prosperity from the pockets of the people who (with the assistance of a kind Providence) produce it to those of the "financiers" themselves.

Rests With the People

This question of over-capitalization presents the largest and most portentous of the problems now up for consideration before the people of this continent. On its wise solution depends the very existence of free government. One of the first steps in that solution should be such adjustment of the tariff as shall prevent its being used as a weapon for "holding up" the people. And the people should see to it that this adjustment is speedily made.

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MOTTO: The Worth and Power of a Smile
When the skies of your life are a desolate grey, You can change them, I say, If you smile every day: For a smile can work wonders, and always does pay. —Benjamin Kech.

Dear Readers:—Headquarters are sadly in need of your "one kindness" this month, for never since the organization of the society have we had as many calls for help that we could not answer. I would prefer that you make your kindness a money donation, to meet the unexpected demands on the emergency fund. However, if you have no money, a report of a kindness done will keep your membership card O.K. Perhaps you can make something for the bazaar, which will be held during the next two months. (It has been suggested to hold it during exhibition and thus meet our many readers who will visit the city for that event. What do you think of this, dear friends? Perhaps you could give something for the fresh air home in St. Louis, or for the fresh air camp for the children—bed linen, curtains, table linen, children's summer clothing, overalls, etc. Money is also needed. A call came from two consumptives, now in great need of material sunshine. Harold Green, our blind boy, is in great need of clothing. Funds are also necessary for Mr. Carl England. I leave you to decide for yourself on your "one kindness" this month. Home must always come first, but help headquarters when you can. A dear child wrote from Alberta last week to say that she would send some flowers for our sick ones, and the thought came to me, what a pleasure flowers always are to the lonely and the sick, and even to the toil-hardened men and women one meets each day. I remember reading in a Sunshine bulletin (a clipping taken from the Sunday School Times) of a smile factory established just by a small flower garden, planted with slips given by a friend. Each day, the owner of the garden paid her "one kindness" by offering a flower to those who passed on their way from the day's toil, and the smile the flower always brought was her great reward. Does my smile factory pay? Indeed it does; it pays big dividends. Start one yourself, not much capital is necessary. And, judging from the sober, toil-hardened,

care-worn faces, there are not now nearly enough smiles to go around. Every day I pass a yard at a street crossing that is radiant with flowers, and none of them are ever cut. I wish I could establish in the corner where so many smileless people pass a free smile dispensary, and as long as the flowers lasted that should be the most smileful street corner in town. Several letters have been received asking for middle aged women to go out into the country; also children for adoption. These will be attended to as soon as possible. It is necessary to keep the children under supervision for a month or two so that we know exactly what their special needs are, and to prepare them for their new homes.

LET US SHARE There are many lives around us full of care, If our cup is overflowing, let us share: And their way with sunshine brighten, Till the heavy burdens lighten, And the sunshine finds expression everywhere.

My dear Children:—This is a special important letter because I want to tell you about the play box tea parties that we hope to hold this year. Please, my dears, I want cents, cents, cents, such a lot of cents, so that we may give fresh air tea parties to dozens and dozens of the poorest children we can find. Poor mites who won't have any sunshine unless we give them a party. You may think a cent not worth sending, but it is, because every cent just makes one more and helps to give tea to another poor mite. One cent, or cents by the dozens I shall have a hearty welcome for them all. Any contribution, however small or big, that any one (children or grown-ups) shall send along I shall be most grateful for. Don't forget the play box party.

SUNFLOWER BRANCH Dear Marie:—Thanks very much for the kind information, but in looking over the membership cards find two missing—those of Anna Woods and Ada Bradshaw. I see in the letter that you enclosed a badge for the president, but I failed to get it. Will you kindly send them and I will enclose a stamp for postage. Also please send me a collection card. We haven't had time yet to arrange anything to make money but will do so as soon as possible. We will be sure to send the handkerchiefs and perhaps a little further help. Hoping we may soon be able to give you a little help, I remain, ELSIE BRADSHAW, President, Sunflower Branch.

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AROUND THE FIRESIDE

Conducted by "ISOBEL"

The Possibilities of Culture in the Country



AMONG certain people there is often a tendency to sneer at, and belittle the efforts of those members of country society who endeavor to encourage the formation of women's clubs for purposes of companionship and the reasonable desire to help and be helped.

Because the woman in the country has so much work to do is the very reason why she, above all others, should have a few hours' each week, or fortnight at the longest, of absolute change; because some are not literary or have not the advantages of a liberal education, and are not, therefore, likely to discover for themselves literary gems in prose and verse is not to say that those very women will not most keenly enjoy those gems when brought to their notice by some club member whose opportunities and training for reading have been greater.

There is the widest scope for pleasure-giving and for a real as well as practical aid to good-living, to the members of a community who strive for and succeed in introducing a taste for good reading among their neighbors. The influence of good reading in the home is boundless and there is nothing surer than that, that influence should have its source through the mother.

One cannot go back to youth again when one has left school behind and taken up the cares of life, but everyone can try, at any age, to acquire a satisfaction and pleasure in good reading that nothing else can fill. And there does not seem a likelier plan to accomplish this desirable end than for the women of a neighborhood to form a club and arrange a line or course of regular reading, followed by discussion that is sure to indelibly impress the author's revealed sentiments upon the mature mind, and it is just here that the average woman is bound to underestimate her own ability to cope with literature. It is a strange new field to her, she thinks, and she fears to venture, feeling no affinity whatever for the treasures found therein. Yet what is literature? Merely a relation of deeds done by man, of sorrows borne, well or ill, of ideals achieved, of victories lost or won, hope deferred or hope realized, of passions controlled or passions in control. How narrow and small the pivot seems. Yet that is all of literature, if there is added a record of births and marriages and deaths, and beautiful sceneries and arid plains with man the centre always—nothing at all mysterious or incomprehensible, but human first and last. If any literateur came in person and told verbally the tale he commits to paper for the benefit of mankind, what a wide-awake, interested, comprehending audience would be found in the average country district—scarcely one so unintelligent as not to appreciate and assimilate the greater part, but let the same theme get on paper and at once it is disinteresting, impersonal and valueless as either guide, counsellor or friend. Undoubtedly we must admit that the woman with a family in the country has little time for literature, but just because she has so much to do it is her special duty to take the complete change from labor that a club afternoon occasionally will give her and note the direct benefits in the renewed cheerfulness, the brighter outlook, the prospective companionship, the exchange of ideas, the added knowledge and energy that a succession of such properly conducted club meetings will bring.

Every woman ought to want to be able to take an intelligent interest in current

events, with all their manifold bearing upon her own interests.

It is to be hoped that the west does not contain many women like her who was eager to contribute her "mite" to the general conversation of a few friends which turned upon incidents recorded in the day's paper. One had read of a man who "was crossing the continent, under a wager, walking on his knees." This woman said she "read that too." Another spoke of "an outbreak of diphtheria in Victoria." Immediately this



Crossing the Souris River, near Souris, Man.

woman thought perhaps that was what she read, and after a while she confessed she "didn't know whether she had been reading about the man walking on his knees, or about the diphtheria, but she knew she was reading something."

HARD WORK

Dear Editor:—I am a reader of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE and thought I would like to give a few words on threshing as "Farmer's Wife" would like to hear the views of some other farmer's wife.

I think the letter fine on the threshers in last week's paper. I have lived on a farm mostly all my life, coming from England to Manitoba 22 years ago. Of course threshing is very different over there, the men bringing their own meals. There the country is more thickly

settled, so men are easily got for threshing. I like this country well. In my opinion one has a better chance to get along, if they try and not be too particular what they do, so long as you are honest and straight. But, as "Farmer's Wife" says, threshing time is like slavery. I do think the men want too much. In fact, I believe in giving the men plain, wholesome food, but not a lot of delicacies. I know the men expect a feast. It is no joke having 25 men for a week—and some of them not very clean—and expect a first-class bedroom, especially when some only wash once a week.

Now, last year we did not have much crop, so the threshers were supposed to get through in two days. They hung on for four days. The last day they said they would be through by dinner time, but it took them until four o'clock. I gave them a good lunch at three o'clock. After they had finished some of them came and asked for pie. I told them I did not keep a restaurant, for I knew they had only a short distance to their next place.

Lavenham P.O.

HAMPSHIRE.

LET US ORGANIZE

Editor Fireside:—Here's an emphatic

yet looking over the world today and back as far as history enables us to see, it seems to me that there is something wrong in the standing accorded to women as a sex. And it seems to me that men like the farmers of the west with their eyes nearly opened to the injustice of many of the old established ways, should be the ones to aim at bringing in the "nobler modes of life, with sweeter manners, purer laws."

I am one of the thousand women that feed the little cook stove, and I can go one better yet, and get the kindling chopped ready to put into the stove. But my spirit rises to the call of one who says: "Women! Arise! Cease your trifling. Let us rise to our full stature of womanhood, mental, physical, spiritual. Let us be as free as God meant us to be, to choose our lives, and our occupations, and to inspire our dear ones all with a reverence for the sex whose fundamental office is to nourish the race. How can we nourish if we have not ourselves 'the abundant life'?"

This is Mrs. Langston's call as I hear it. Since you asked for ideas or hints as to acceptable subjects for your page I have been thinking along these lines, but did not think I could take time to write. However, some of the letters since published show that all the women are not unanimous, so perhaps it is right that you should know how some of those who are holding back feel when they are moved to express themselves.

Thanking you for leading the discussion and for the sympathy that I believe you feel for the "woman who is not satisfied with things as they are."

I am yours sincerely,

ONWARD.

Ferry Point, March 25, 1910.

NO LUNCH FOR THRESHERS

Dear Editor:—I was just reading a letter signed "Farmer's Wife" (Slave), and I must say I quite agree with her on the lunch question at threshing time. It seems that a woman has just all she can do to get the necessary meals at that time without any extra cooking. Of course when they are stook threshing the last of August or first part of September the days are a little long all right, but after that it is only a habit.

I have been pretty lucky so far, though. I have only had to send one lunch and it just seemed as if we had all we could do that day without that. The girl and myself were as tired then as we could be, and had sent word out there would be no lunch (it was late in October then) when the boss sent word that the pitcher had to have it even if he paid for it. Well, we had to make an extra effort and send out what we had cooked for supper (it was then about four o'clock) and then bake for supper all over again; but we never saw the pay.

I think they ought to have a little consideration for the women and think of them over the hot stove all day, early and late, and how tired their feet are. I think most married men do, but this boss of the gang I speak of was a young fellow. He is married now so maybe we can expect a little more sympathy next year if we engage him again.

We do not grudge what the men eat because they do have to work hard and long hours, but we grudge the time, and well we might because we have not got it to spare. But I want to say it while I have it in mind about the long afternoons that if the thresher boss would get his men out to work by daylight that his men would not need to work so late at night, I notice that there are very few mills going by daylight and we always have breakfast waiting half an hour at least, and often more, and we always call them in time, but of course when they are working till half past seven or eight at night they don't feel like getting out in the morning. It keeps us women going till ten or later at night, where if they would start at daylight in the morning and stop at dusk at night it would be better for all concerned. Grain wagons, too; often a neighbor has to start to town with a load (when he ought to be getting his team in for supper) so as to have wagons there in the morning.

I hope the thresher bosses will take a hint if they see this and remember the poor tired women who are willing to do their share but have to do unnecessary extras at threshing time.

FARMER'S WIFE, NO. 2.

Altamont, Man., March 28, 1910.

The Farmer's Wife

TWO opposing views of the status of a farmer's wife come out of the west. A vague statement in some "woman's column" by a sentimental writer "that it is a fond dream of mine to become a farmer's wife and meander down life's pathway," drew this comment: "Oh, yes, that is a nice thing, but when your husband meanders off and leaves you without wood and you have to meander up and down the lane pulling splinters off the fence to cook the dinner; and you meander round in the wet clover in search of the cows until your shoes are the color of the setting sun, and each stocking absorbs a pint of water, and when you meander out across twenty acres of plowed ground to drive the cows out of the buckwheat and tear your dress on a wire fence, and when you meander back to the house and find that the goat has butted your child until it resembles a pumpkin, and find the old hen and sixteen chickens in the parlor, the cat in the cupboard and the dog in the milk, you will realize, dear girl, that this meander business is not what it is cracked up to be." The other view—the optimistic one—can be set forth as follows: "A cheering person can picture farm life so idyllic—that the farmer, on rising in the morning, does not disturb his wife, but says good morning into the boudoir phonograph. He may add a hint as to what he would like to have for breakfast when he returns from his automobile ride about his farm. At eight o'clock the maid calls the farmer's wife, and by half-past nine she has a telephone call from her husband, over the north-west quarter, saying that he will join her in five minutes. At breakfast the morning papers are read, having come by rural delivery a few minutes before, and the wife announces the program for the day. It may be French, music, physical culture or clubs. A package of the latest novels, a ride across the country on a blooded mare, skating in winter, golf in summer, a lecture on art in the village hall—all these things are set forth as possibilities for the plutocratic farmer's wife in this state. And in the evening the pianola puts Beethoven or Handel at the lady's finger tips. The children are put to bed, the governess dismissed and a telephone conference with the neighbors over the day's gossip is begun. The farmer reads his favorite poet, and the night glides on.

EXPERIENCE

Editor Fireside:—I have been reading the woman's page of THE GUIDE for some time. I do not have much time to write, but since I see how "Farmer" expresses himself about women having anything to say about their husband's affairs, I will write.

"Farmer" must be a bachelor, and if he is I do not think that he will be likely to get a wife after they read his letter in THE GUIDE.

I do not think it right for a wife to boss her husband in everything but they should have a say in selling of a home. There are many homeless children and wives now that have worked and toiled to make a home which the husband in his cups, or in a fit of temper, has sold, while the wife could not object. I think the dower law would be a great blessing for the women now.

"Farmer," I am without a home now. My husband sold our home in a fit of temper. I asked him not to sell but he did it anyway and now he is sorry for his action. So you see, "Farmer," that some men need a "boss," and you may have one. You write so much against us now but you men will see what we will do when the dower law comes in force. I hope my letter is not too long.

VICTIM.

Kemnay, April 4.

◆◆◆
VINDICATED

Editor Fireside:—It was furthest from my mind when sending in my few innocent lines to the woman's page of the GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE to open up a discussion on "woman's rights." However, it was quite amusing to read other people's opinions about one's self, especially "Observer" (by the way, why afraid of signing one's own name, so one might have the pleasure to know who they were speaking to?) summed me up several times, first, as having my "share of this world's goods," second, as having "a good obedient husband," "having little or nothing to do," and then again as "being the boss."

Now, it is always difficult for people to know just when they have had their share of this world's goods. As to having little or nothing to do, perhaps so. I certainly have not "helped to clear two bush farms," as one of the women had done in "Observer's" letter; neither have I "cut and split all the wood." But perhaps I would have to that do if we got the vote. Husband would perhaps say, if we are equal in one thing why not in another?

"Observer" made a great mistake in summing me up as the "boss." Neither husband or I believe in any bossship; we always try to remember that the two are one.

I was not exactly as selfish as "A Manitoba woman pioneer" put it. It was not horror at the dower law I was trying to express, but at the idea of having such awful descriptions of marital troubles sample of. I fail to see what uplifting every week as "Observer" gave us a or instruction there is in such descriptions of family troubles, and as our writing about them won't help them any, let us try to cheer them up instead with cheerful, helpful letters, and this is how I was trying to look beyond my own hearthstone, as our editor put it, and try to save the farmers' wives from having to read all these harrowing descriptions of other people's troubles when they sit down for a few minutes quiet reading. Perhaps most of them have enough cares and troubles of their own.

"Paddy, from Dublin" expresses my ideas on woman's votes, in the Family Herald and Weekly Star: "Giving the girls equal rights with the boys in every respect would, I presume, include equality

in political, financial and social affairs. Now, what place or part could a woman take in the political life of today? If she could vote, she could hold office. If she could not hold office she were only half enfranchised, and who of us would care to see mother, sister or wife, if we had one, in any political position open today, with party and personal abuse, and with the new possibilities for such which her entrance would give scope for? Socially, I consider that woman would be lowering herself considerably by placing herself on an equality with man. She could no longer expect to occupy a just vacated seat on the street car, or have the hat doffed to her in the street; nor could she longer look forward to being safely escorted to and from the theatre, church or railway station. All men regard women as superior socially, or why should the roughest of them instinctively lower the loud tone, or smother the blasphemous or obscene word at her approach?"

Well, I have already taken up too much of your valuable space, dear editor, but leave out as much as you see fit.

I also wish to point out here, that the punch recipe I sent you should have had two cups of white sugar boiled with the water and lemon rind.

Yours very sincerely,

MRS. C. A. JOHNSON.

Water Glen, April 8, 1910.

[We are glad to have Mrs. Johnson back again. Her letter will certainly open up a wide avenue of unexpected thought.

◆◆◆
TIRED WOMAN'S EPITAPH

Here lies a poor woman who always was tired.

She lives in a house where help was not hired;

Her last words on earth were, "Dear friends, I am going

Where washing ain't done, nor sweeping, nor sewing;

But everything there is exact to my wishes.

For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.

I'll be where loud Anthems will always be ringing.

But having no voice, I'll be clear of the singing.

Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me ever.

I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever."

◆◆◆
MOTHER'S EYES

By MAY KELLY

You bet my mother's eyes are bright!

Just like the stars they twinkle.

But 'tween the twinkles she can see,

And always knows what's wrong with me—

She's on to every wrinkle.

And when they all make fun of Sis,

And say her hair is red,

My mother laughs and says it's gold,

And will be darker when she's old—

"Most brown is what she said.

And "Runtzy" 's what the kids call me,

Because I'm awful short;

But mother says I'm plenty tall—

She says the great men all were small,

And not to mind boys' sport.

She thinks we all are beautiful,

And each the nicest size.

Though some are large and some are small,

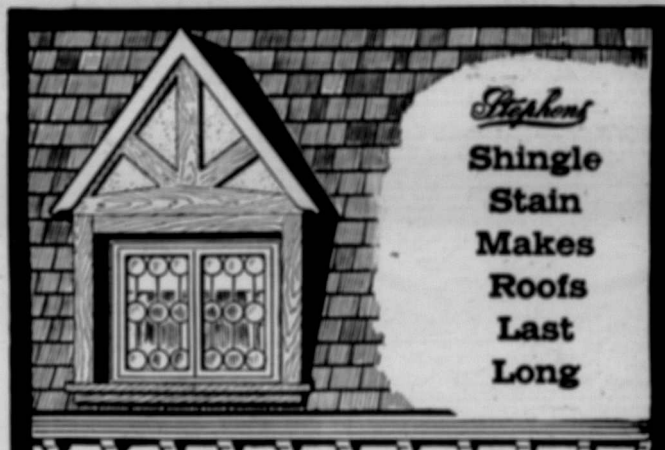
It makes no difference at all—

We're right in mother's eyes.

◆◆◆
A FATAL CURIOSITY

"Am I the only woman you have ever loved?"

"Yes; the rest were all girls."



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NOTICE

If our correspondent from Harrowby who signs himself "farmer's wife" will write again, using but one side of the paper, use less slang, and sign his own name (not necessarily for publication), but in accordance with universal newspaper law, he will have a chance to appear in the Fireside page.—Isobel

HOUSEHOLD

Extra Good Gingersnaps.—Scald one cup of molasses and pour while hot over one egg beaten with one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of ginger and one of soda. Then add one teaspoon of vinegar and flour enough to make a stiff batter. Kneaded quite hard and rolled thin these cookies will remain crisp for weeks.

Pineapple Lemons.—A most refreshing drink for convalescents is made as follows: Mix one-half cup of grated pineapple with the juice of one lemon, two tablespoons sugar, and half cup boiling water. When cool add one cup cold water. Strain and serve.

◆◆◆
GENUINE GRIEF

A stricken widower in Germany wrote as follows to an insurance company: "Greatly shocked I beg to inform you that my dear wife Anna Maria Louisa L., who was insured in your company for 3,000 marks is dead, leaving me in the deepest despair behind. That happened this morning about 7 o'clock. I entreat you to send me as soon as possible the amount of the insurance. She was a true wife and an admirable mother. In order that you may attend to the formalities as soon as possible I am sending you the certificate of death. She has suffered much which made my torture still more unbearable. I trust that you will grant me consolation by sending the money at once, in return for which I promise to insure my second wife for 6,000 marks. The conviction that you will grant me the above consolation makes it easier for me to bear the terrible trial which has afflicted me.—Good Housekeeping.

◆◆◆
A READY COMPLIMENT

She: "Some day I want to show you our family tree."
He (looking at her admiringly): "I should like to see it. I am sure it must be a peach."

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The Fourth Estate

Continued from Page 8

The entering of the Judge cuts short this interesting conversation.

The third act is concerned with the trapping of Judge Bartelmy. Brand has the telephone so fixed that all their conversation can be taken down by two trusted reporters stationed in another room while the film has been arranged that when Brand touches a button on his desk a flashlight photo will be taken. Then everyone but the editor disappears. Dupuy come to pay the money, but Brand feigns ignorance of the whole matter and Dupuy leaves. In a few minutes the Judge enters. After investigating the halls and room to see that no one is present he tenders the money and is trapped as the editor planned.

Act IV, is a trump of realism as far as stage effects are concerned. It shows the great printing office supplied with linotypes and presses in full operation. A daily paper is in the process of making before the very eyes of the audience. There is a tremendous excitement throughout the printing office, for a large picture has just been hastily made from the flashlight photograph revealing the Judge just in the act of tendering the ten thousand dollar bribe to the editor. It will occupy a large part of the first page, accompanied by a sensational exposure of the Judge's action. The fact that this will be the greatest sensation for years and that it will sell probably a million extra copies, has keyed everyone to the highest pitch, from the editor to the office boy.

But the Judge has not been idle. He has reached Nolan and even before this Dupuy has tried to stop the publication and has left declaring he will get an injunction. The Nolans come post haste, and the proprietor forbids the publication of the story. The scene between Nolan and Brand is strong and well sustained. After the proprietor leaves the editor further expresses the bitterness of his disappointment to McHenry.

"I've been working ten years for just this very thing. Something so plain that even the little children could see what the big thieves are doing."

He orders McHenry home and determines to run the story in spite of prohibition.

At this juncture the Judge and Judith enter and the Judge finds that in spite of the orders, the paper will soon be off the press. The make-up form is before his eyes with the incriminating picture.

Then comes the strongest scene in the play, during which Judith throws herself over the form and pleads with her lover to suppress the story.

JUDITH: It is the human thing to do. Oh, forget these ideals. Be just a man—a man who loves a woman and protects her. You do love me, I know in spite of everything you have done.

BRAND: Yes, I love you.

JUDITH: And, Wheeler, I've not changed. I can see how right you mean to be in what you're trying to do, but in this you're wrong. I belong to you, yes, I belong to you, and you should shield me. You must feel towards my father as if he were your own father. You'll not regret it—I'll make it up to you with all my love—all the rest of my life. Wheeler, say you'll do what I ask. (She breaks down completely and sobs bitterly). Oh, say you'll do what I ask.

BRAND: Judith, for God's sake, don't. Listen to me. I am not the man who loves you or is loved by you. I've no right to think of you or myself. I'm an instrument to an end in the history of a great God. Can't you see this thing as I do.

JUDITH: I can't reason. I can't argue. I can only feel.

JUDGE: Brand, are you human?

BRAND: Human, Judge Bartelmy? You are true to yourself to the end. You bring your daughter here so that torturing me by the sight of her suffering you may escape the penalty of your thievery. I was willing she should think me heartless, to spare her the greater pain of knowing you as you are. But now you bring her in her innocence to repeat to me your own lies. You're degrading her, dragging her down to your own level, just as you did her own mother before her. If she lets you go on using her, it will be with her eyes open.

JUDITH: What are you saying?

BRAND: Why, he's lied to you; just as he lied all his life. He told you he was trying to shield others. He lied. He never shielded anyone but himself. Judge Bartelmy, the power of men like you must be destroyed. When justice is corrupted, the nation rots. If I kept silence about you and your methods, I become your accomplice—I betray my trust just as you betrayed your trust. (To Judith back of screen) Judith, if at the cost of my life I could spare you this grief, I would do it gladly. But even that would do no good. You would always despise me for failing when my test came, and you would always despise yourself for having caused me to fail. Can't you see you and I are nothing in all this? The individual does not exist—only the cause. Judge Bartelmy, let the story go to press.

JUDGE: It's my obituary.

BRAND: Oh, no. Men like you don't finish that way. You'll have about an hour's Judge, before the story is read by the public.

JUDITH: Goodbye, Wheeler, I'm sorry it had to end like this.

JUDGE: He's right; he has told you the truth the absolute truth. (Looks at watch) Six hours, did you say, Mr. Brand?

BRAND: Six hours, Judge.

JUDGE: Thank you.

Such is the present ending of the drama—but it has been twice altered since it was first produced.

This outline is too brief to convey anything like its strength as an expose of the demoralizing methods of the present-day feudalism of privileged wealth and its henchman, in destroying the bulwarks of popular, just and free government, nor has it been possible to mention the bright parts of the play, the moment when the comedy element is present, and some fine things connected with the newspaper work. But enough has been given to show why the papers that are the mouthpieces of privileged wealth and reaction are so pronounced in their denunciation of this drama, which is as true as it is strong and vital in its content and its lesson.

WHY COME YE WEST?

Oh, therefore come ye west,
Arrayed in all your best
Or dressed in the garb of one that has to toil,
Do ye come with honest heart,
To play an honest part,
Or come ye to graft off the tillers of the soil?

The field is very great
And the time is getting late;
The harvest is large and the laborers are few,
Honest men who wish to stay
Will find good homes and pay,
But the grafters watch the comers who are new.

Let your heart then never fail,
Toiler with the dinner-pail,
For the wealth of all the west is due to thee,
And strive with all your might
In the unequal fight—
Keep honest and you'll win the victory.

For the mills of God grind slow
To the man who works for "dough,"
Quick rich the grafter and oppressor grew,
But Satan's tangling net
Will catch the grafters yet
And drag them in the dust, Gentile or Jew.

Then the Righteous Judge shall call them,
And His glory shall appall them;
They, who lied to and cheated the workers of the land;
Their hearts shall then torment them,
That greed to the devil sent them,
While honest workers shall in glory stand.

THE GOLDEN RULE OF TAXATION

Never tax anything that would be of value to your state and that could and would come to you.

If public grants of land for private profit, and special privileges in public utilities are to be considered as sacred and of divine origin, then are we of all men most miserable, since we face an eternity of rent and service in heaven and hell alike—"Eagles of Buzzards."

The best tax by which public revenues can be raised is that which will closest conform to the following conditions:

1. That it bear as lightly as possible upon production—so as to least check the increase of the general fund from which taxes must be paid and the community maintained.
2. That it be easily and cheaply collected, and fall as directly as may be upon the ultimate payers—so as to take from the people as little as possible in addition to what it yields to the government.
3. That it be certain—so as to give the least opportunity for tyranny or corruption on the part of the officials, and the least temptation to law-breaking and evasion on the part of the taxpayers.
4. That it bear equally—so as to give no citizen an advantage or put any at a disadvantage as compared with others.—In "The Single Tax," by Louis F. Post.

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Summary of The Week's News of The World

Mark Twain is Dead

Famous Author and Humorist Succumbs in Redding, Conn. End Comes Quietly after Period of Unconsciousness

Mark Twain, beloved the world over because he made it laugh, died at Redding, Conn., April 21.

He passed away without pain at 6:22 o'clock that evening in his country home, "Stormfield," back in the wild Tamarac Hills. For five hours he had been unconscious and the end was almost unnoticeable. It was simply a cessation of pulse and respiration.

At his bedside were his only living child, Clara, who is the wife of Osip Gabrilowitch, the Russian pianist; Albert Bigelow Paine, his secretary and literary executor, who was almost a son to him; Doctors Edward Quintard and Robert Halsey, the heart specialists who had kept him alive by stimulants for nearly 24 hours, and his servants, headed by "Old Kate," who for thirty years had been his housekeeper.

Last Words to Daughter

His last words were spoken at one o'clock to his daughter. What they were she only heard, for they were faint and almost inarticulate. Unable then to speak, he grasped a pad and pencil, the instinct to write seeming dominant even in the face of approaching senselessness.

He traced the words "Give me my glasses," and with the spectacles adjusted he gazed at the paper, placed his pencil to it as though to put down some farewell message, then his strength waned and the writing materials slipped from his grip.

He smiled wearily at his daughter, then his head sank back to the pillow and he lapsed into the coma which death finally ended.

Angina pectoris, the doctors have it, ended the life which everyone who has ever sailed with Samuel Langhorne Clemens hoped might be spared longer. That malady was coupled to some extent with asthma of the heart, brought about by excessive smoking.

A Broken Heart

But what laymen call a broken heart was more responsible than the world in general knows. When his chum, Harry J. Rogers, died last year those close to Mr. Clemens saw that his grief was intense. The odd companionship—humorist and multimillionaire—was a nearer and dearer thing than any save they two alone realized. When his only unmarried daughter, Jean, was drowned in her bath during an attack of epilepsy just before Christmas, his nearest remaining tie was severed. He was alone, sorrow-stricken man. After the passing of his friends, William Laffan of The Sun, and Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century, he said sadly: "How fortunate they are. No good fortune of that kind comes to me."

Yet the fun he so loved on occasions overpowered his grief. He joked with friends and neighbors within the last few days. Since his return from Bermuda last week he said at least one thing that made the whole Redding countryside laugh. Dan Beard, the artist, called to pay his respects. Among mutual friends they discussed was Maxim Gorky, the Russian author. Beard regretted that Gorky had brought to America a woman not his wife, and therefore should be ostracized.

A Last Joke

"You are right, Dan," said Mark Twain. "Men and women may violate the written laws of land without injury, but if they ignore customs they do so at their peril. Now just suppose"—this with that familiar drawl—"that Gorky had come over here in his shirt-tail. Wouldn't that have been awful?"

There was a bit of hope early on the day of his death that the veteran humorist might repeat his world-famous remark. "The report of my death is greatly exaggerated." Under the influence of the bright sunshine and the brisk hilltop air he rallied slightly and the doctors thought the end was postponed indefinitely. Mr. Clemens at ten o'clock called quite cheerfully for Mr. Paine, his secretary, and after writing hurriedly for several

minutes signed his manuscript and handed it over with the remark, "Put that away Albert, until it is time for it to be used." This presumably had to do with the Redding library which is to occupy a beautiful building made of rugged rocks from the Clemens estate, and is to be known as the Mark Twain memorial.

Rally Short-Lived

But the morning's rally did not last long. Towards noon Drs. Quintard and Halsey had to resort to heart stimulants as digitalis, strychnin and camphor. Then came the last flicker of consciousness when Mr. Clemens spoke to his daughter.

The beloved humorist was laid to rest in the family plot at Elmira, N. Y., where already have been buried his wife, his daughters Susan and Jean, and his infant son Langhorne.

"Mark Twain died well off, though by no means a rich man," said Mr. Paine. "He left a great number of manuscripts, mostly unfinished, some recent and others begun years ago. But he put all his affairs, literary or otherwise in perfect order."

Sketch of Life

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, America's foremost humorist, and known the world over as Mark Twain, was born in the little town of Hannibal, Mo., on November 30, 1835.

His father, John Marshall Clemens, came from an old Virginia family, and with his young wife, Elizabeth Lampton, a descendant of the early settlers of Kentucky, joined the sturdy band of pioneers, who pushed west over the Alleghanies in the early part of the last century and settled along the banks of the Mississippi River.

In the uncouth environment of the then little frontier town, Hannibal, the famous author spent his boyhood days. Here he fished, hunted and lounged along the river banks with his sturdy companions, living a healthy outdoor existence, which undoubtedly accounted for his life, in the face of his many afflictions.

Was Not Very Studious

He attended the little school, but not being of a very studious disposition, he learned far more from contact with the rough companions whom he immortalized in later years as "Huckleberry Finn," and "Tom Sawyer," and others of their type.

At the age of twelve his meagre school education was brought to a sudden close by the death of his father.

His older brother, Orion S. Clemens, was the proprietor of a printing shop in the village, and young Sam Clemens began his journalistic career as a "printer's devil." In the course of a few years he learned the trade as a compositor, and in 1853, he left his native town and began a wandering existence. He journeyed from place to place, working at his trade in New York and the principle cities of the middle west.

But while he gained a vast amount of experience during his travels, which proved of the greatest value in the preparation of some of his works in later years, this period was rather unprofitable, from a financial standpoint, and he was finally compelled to return to his home along the banks of the great river, in rather straitened circumstances.

Life as Steamboat Pilot

The life as a steamboat pilot has always appealed to his youthful imagination and now that he had grown to manhood, he resolved to realize his ambition. He was fortunate enough to become a pupil of Horace Bixby, and he was soon guiding the awkward river craft along the tortuous channel of the muddy stream.

The idea of his becoming an author had never entered his mind at that time, but he absorbed enough of the pilot life to enable him to describe the difficulties encountered in guiding a boat along the great river in his "Life Along the Mississippi River," which he wrote many years ago.

At the outbreak of the Civil War steamboating came to a standstill, and young Clemens enlisted in the Confederate army. A soldier's life, however, was not to his liking and after a few weeks' service he joined his brother Orion, who had received an appointment as secretary of the territory of Nevada. He acted as secretary to his brother, but as his duties were almost nothing and his salary even less, he spent most of his time in the mining camps. His experiences in this section are depicted in his "Roughing It" and "The Jumping Frog."

Begins Literary Career

In 1862 he began his first regular literary work on the staff of the Virginia City Enterprise. He wrote a column daily, dealing with the political situation in the state, that attracted wide attention. These articles he signed with the nom de plume "Mark Twain," which he had heard sung out on the Mississippi steamers to let the pilot know that the sounding showed two fathoms of waters.

He resigned his position at Virginia City and went to California, where he worked on the Sacramento Union, but after a brief period he left his desk and went to Hawaii to write up the sugar interests. His work was very successful and on his return to California he delivered a number of lectures, which netted him considerable money.

In March of 1867 Twain published his first book, "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County." The book made quite a stir in that part of the country, but only four thousand copies were sold. It attracted the attention, however, of the editor of the Atla Californian, who sent the author out as a newspaper correspondent on a steamship excursion to southern Europe and the Orient.

Book Had Record Sale

His letters were published from time to time, and in 1869 the author revised them and published them in book form under the title of "Innocents Abroad." This work made Mark Twain famous, and compelled his recognition as America's foremost humorist. In the first sixteen months 85,000 copies were sold and many more subsequently. His was a record sale for those days.

It was on this trip in the Mediterranean that Mark Twain met Olivia L. Langdon, of Elmira, N.Y. They fell in love with each other and in 1870 were married. Their married life was one of perfect harmony, and four children blessed their union.

Mr. Clemens resided in Buffalo for a year after his marriage and was nominally the editor of the Buffalo Express. In 1871 he joined the literary colony at Hartford, Conn., where he lived for a great many years and where he did the greater part of the work that has made his name immortal.

In 1872 "Roughing It" appeared, and in the same year "The Gilded Age," written in collaboration with Charles Dudley Warner, was published. "Tom Sawyer" came in 1876 and "Huckleberry Finn" nine years later. Of the stories with a historical setting, "The Prince and the Pauper," "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," and "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc" appeared in 1882, 1890 and 1894 respectively. In 1893 that curious philosopher, "Pudd'nhead Wilson," made his bow.

Was Unfortunate in Business

But while the great humorist was meeting with well-deserved success from a literary standpoint, the imps of misfortune seemed to dog his very footsteps.

In 1884 he conceived the idea of reaping the publisher's as well as the author's profits from some of his works. Accordingly, he organized a stock company known as C. L. Webster & Co., in which he was the largest stockholder, to publish his works. He had accumulated considerable wealth and was rated as a millionaire.

His financial ability, however, was none of the best, and in 1894 his entire fortune was swept away by the failure of the publishing house. Mr. Clemens was abroad at the time, and although sixty years of age, he started out on a

tour of the globe, delivering lectures and writing articles in order to pay the debts of the defunct firm.

He had scarcely begun his great task when fate struck him another hard blow. This was the death of his eldest and most accomplished daughter, Olivia S. Clemens, who died in August, 1896, at the age of 24. Broken in spirit, he continued his great task, and in two years he had paid off his debts.

Public Appeal for Aid

It was during this dark period that the veteran humorist was reported destitute and dying in London. A public appeal was sent out through a New York paper, and \$3,000 was raised for him. But although pressed for funds, he still retained his dignity and refused to accept the money.

As if in sympathy with her husband's misfortunes, his wife's health began to fail, and he moved to Florence, Italy, in the hope that the mild climate would restore her. But it proved of no avail, and on Nov. 6, 1904, she died in that far off land.

About this time the humorist met H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, and the men became fast friends. Rogers gave his literary friend the aid of his financial experience, and Clemens was soon in the possession of a comfortable income.

Although the future took on a brighter aspect, his evil spirit was only slumbering, and one day, without asking the advice of his shrewd friend, Twain was lured into another disastrous investment. He placed \$32,500 in a pure food organization and was elected president. But the company went to the wall in 1907, and with it the \$32,500 disappeared.

Were Withheld from Youths

And now misfortune selected another weapon with which to attack the white-haired author. Heretofore his books had escaped harsh criticism, but in November, 1907, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," his boy masterpieces, were withheld from youths by the Brooklyn public libraries as "unfit for young minds." Comptroller Joy, of Detroit, Mich., declared his work, "A Double Barrelled Detective Story," was "literary junk, unfit for a public library," and a Massachusetts public library refused to give shelf room to his "Eve's Diary," declaring that the book was shocking.

Worn out by his lectures, after dinner speeches and misfortunes, Twain purchased a farm in Redding, Conn., and erected a \$40,000 villa which he called "Stormfield." With his two daughters, Clara and Jean, he moved there in 1908 and settled down to a life of ease.

But a series of fresh misfortunes was in store for him. He had vigorously denounced the rule of the late King Leopold II. in the Congo Free State, and just when the reform movement was at its height, his ill-health compelled him to abandon his work.

The Children's Theatre, which was founded by Mark Twain in New York, and which represented one of his life-long ambitions, was forced to close through lack of funds.

Became Involved in Law Suit

Then the humorist and his daughter, Clara, became involved in a law suit over a farm which he had presented to his former secretary, Mrs. Ralph Ashcroft, on her wedding day, and which he later attached, on the advice of his daughter.

The facts regarding this disagreeable affair were aired in the press, much to the humiliation of the veteran humorist.

In the early part of 1909, his staunch friend and adviser, H. H. Rogers, died suddenly at his New York home. This great financier and the white-haired humorist had been inseparable companions for a number of years. They had made trips to Bermuda together, and when Rogers opened his railroad in Virginia, Twain was one of the guests of honor. The author was greatly affected by the financier's sudden death.

In the latter part of 1909, Twain made another trip to Bermuda, and on his return his feeble appearance attracted a great deal of attention. Then the last crushing blow came the day before Christmas when his youngest daughter, Jean, was found dead in the bathtub at his Redding home. The young woman

had been a victim of epileptic fits, and had been seized with one while in the bathtub, which resulted in her death.

Returned Broken in Health

A few weeks after the burial of his daughter, the aged humorist left, broken-hearted, for Bermuda. He returned home broken in health and spirits, and spent his last days at his Redding home.

During his last years, all of the humorist's writings were under the control of Harper and Brothers. His autobiography which appeared in serial form in a magazine, and several attacks on Christian Science, were his latest important works.

He also wrote a book questioning the authenticity of Shakespeare's works, which caused considerable comment.

As an after-dinner speaker, he was always in demand, and in his unique costume of white flannels he made a striking appearance.

He was always ready with a joke and his wonderful personality made him an attraction on every occasion.

The quaint philosophy of the characters he created in his works would never cause anyone to suspect the trials and tribulations he had undergone. He always faced the world with a smile, and may safely be said to have created more smiles than any other American.

Laid Away

Under a tent on the grassy slope of the Langdon plot in Woodlawn cemetery, with rain beating fiercely against the canvas top, a little group of mourners silently watched, April 24, as the body of Samuel L. Clemens was lowered into an ever green lined grave, beside the bodies of his wife and children.

From early morning the body had lain in the Langdon home, in the parlor where, forty years ago, he had claimed his bride. Some of those who were at the wedding attended the funeral. It was an assemblage of the family and of intimates, devoid wholly of the intrusion of the curious. The service was simple.

WHERE DID THIS IDEA EMANATE?

A dispatch from Regina was published in a Winnipeg daily newspaper as follows:

Here are two instances of government assistance extended to rural enterprises which does not go to the full length of government ownership and operation, and which yet involves none of the objectionable features feared by the Manitoba Grain Growers in connection with the operating commission responsible to the lieutenant-governor-in-council. It is quite within the range of possibility that another such scheme may be evolved whereby perhaps the existing isolated co-operative units known as farmers' elevators may be brought into a closer union and their number greatly increased as needed: government assistance in the form of a bonus, or a loan, or a guarantee of bonds, granted to those built in the newer districts where the local resources are insufficient to meet the cost of erecting a suitable elevator. General supervision of such a system of elevators, and the standardizing of their methods of operation, accounting, etc., could be exercised by the government and arrangements could be made for the establishment of connections at Winnipeg whereby the grain handled in these elevators could be operated co-operatively as well.

The fact that all the stock of such a system would be subscribed by the farmers and that all the profits would be returned as dividends to the stockholders would tend to make the patrons of such a system loyal to it, and would preclude much of the ill-advised criticism to which a government owned and operated system would inevitably be subjected.

RAILWAYS PLEADED HIGH COST OF LIVING

That the increased cost of living conditions, materials and rolling stock and the higher wages were the causes for the increased tariff on domestic lumber shipments, was put forward by G. F. Shepley, K.C., on behalf of the railway companies who argued justification for their tariff in opposition to an application by the Canadian Lumbermen's association for its disallowance before the railway commission at Ottawa, April 19.

Mr. Shepley produced extensive charts covering the year 1896 and 1898 to 1908 and 1910. A huge diagram gave the increases in the cost of living in regard to breadstuffs and meats. Hogs, beef,

wheat, sheep, flour, etc., had shown increases all the way from 75 to 140 per cent.

Mr. Orde submitted that conditions were vastly different. Cars were more substantially built now than ten years ago. The railways still continued to pay big dividends as in the earlier periods, so that their earnings must have increased just as rapidly as the ratio of operation.

F. Hawkins, secretary of the Lumbermen's Association, then took up the argument, and introduced statistics intended to show that the ratio has increased very little in the period covered by the railways' statement.

SEEDING ALMOST COMPLETED

The second of the season's crop reports issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway was issued April 22. In Saskatchewan and Alberta about 70 per cent. of the seed is in the ground. In Manitoba many districts report 75 per cent. of seeding done, showing that the older province is not a whit behind the generally credited as milder districts further west.

FLIGHT WAS A FAILURE

After flying 112 miles through the heart of England, Claude Graham White on April 23 failed to capture the \$50,000 prize offered by Lord Northcliffe for the aeroplane flight from London to Manchester, a distance of 186 miles. White was compelled by a heavy wind and broken plane, to descent after the 112th mile. He covered that distance in four hours and twenty minutes, an average speed of about 30 miles an hour.

NAVAL BILL GETS THIRD READING

By a vote of 111 to 71 on a straight party division the House of Commons, April 30, placed its final seal of endorsement on the naval bill and the government's policy of creating a Canadian navy under Canadian control in time of peace and at the disposal of the King in time of war, by consent of the King's advisors in Canada and the Canadian parliament according to regular constitutional procedure. The bill is now before the senate for its final stage through parliament. Comparatively little debate on the measure is expected in the upper house.

STORM CAUSED GREAT DAMAGE

A Chicago dispatch says: Twenty-four hours of blizzard sweeping over 15 states, the Great Lakes and part of Canada, has caused a probable loss to fruit, vegetables and grain crops of \$75,000,000; resulted in stranding of one steamer and imperiling of fifty others, two of which are reported missing; spread all territory north of Mason and Dixon's line with from 3 to 24 inches of snow; impeded steam railway, lake and electric transportation.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The second engineer to take the field on survey work for the Hudson Bay and Pacific railway company went out from Prince Albert on Saturday, when L. T. Grace started north with a party of men. As has been announced previously, Engineer Taylor began the survey work on Friday. All the work so far has been done on the north side of the Saskatchewan and the indications are that the parties will survey direct to Fort Churchill, and that the line will not go through The Pas, as has been reported formerly. Officials of the company have nothing to say in regard to the despatches from Ottawa to the effect that Hon. Mr. Graham knows nothing of negotiations between the government and the H. B. and P. They assert merely that the road will be proceeded with.

HANDLING GOURLAY PIANOS

Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, of Toronto, have completed arrangements with the Winnipeg Piano Company, 295 Portage Avenue, for the sale of the Gourlay Piano, and Gourlay-Angelus Piano in the city of Winnipeg and vicinity.

The immigration for March was the largest for one month on record. The total immigration for the month was 33,065, as compared with 16,464 for March last year. Of these 17,310 came from the United States and 15,755 by ocean ports.

HALF MILLION FOR HUDSON BAY LINE

Hon. W. S. Fielding, on April 20, tabled the supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year, totalling \$5,143,081. The main estimates were for \$190,468,173, making a grand total of \$195,611,254.

Of the supplementaries tabled today, \$3,673,781 will be chargeable to the consolidated fund and \$1,469,300 to capital account. They included the following items of proposed expenditure:

Construction of Hudson Bay railway, \$500,000; construction of Quebec bridge, \$500,000; Port Arthur and Fort William harbor improvements, \$100,000; to provide for the expenses of the conservation commission, \$35,000; Calgary immigration building, \$10,000; Calgary public building addition to fittings, \$7,000; Edmonton public building, revote, \$25,000; Indian Head forestry nursery station, improvement of foreman's residence, \$1,500; Lethbridge custom house and Dominion lands office, \$3,300; Lethbridge public buildings, \$20,000; Moose Jaw new public building, \$50,000; Maple Creek public building, revote, \$1,000; Melfort public building, \$5,000; Prince Albert Dominion lands registration office improvements, \$2,000; Saskatoon purchase of land for public buildings, \$35,000; Vegreville public building, \$5,000; Yorkton public building revote, \$13,500; Dauphin public building revote, \$5,000.

Winnipeg Expenditures

Winnipeg old post office building, fitting up ground and first floors for customs purposes (revote for \$10,000), \$13,000; Winnipeg old land office, alterations, improvements and repairs required for occupation of building as an armory, \$1,500.

Royal Northwest Mounted Police: To provide for the purchase of additional land required for Mounted Police rifle range at Regina, \$15,000; to provide for a gratuity to assist Surgeon W. E. Thompson, equal to one month's pay for each year of service, on retirement by the abolition of office to promote economy, \$1,400; to pay the widow of the late Inspector John Taylor, of the R.N.W.M. Police, a sum equal to three months' pay for every two year's service of her late husband, \$1,749.

The British Columbia items include, Cumberland public building, \$2,500; additions to the Kamloops drill hall, \$3,200; Revelstoke public building, \$10,000; wharf at Burton City, Arrowhead Lakes, \$6,000; Columbia and Kootenay River wharves, \$14,000; to provide for a settlement with the British Columbia government re fisheries licenses sold by federal government, 1901-1907, \$56,137.

GOVERNMENT RENEWS RAILWAY SUBSIDIES

Revotes for subsidies to Canadian railways tabled in the house of commons on April 24, show that the government has decided to renew subsidies previously granted for a total of 3,048 miles of railway. Estimated at \$6,400 per mile, this makes a total of \$19,507,200, only a portion of which is liable to be earned, however. There are no new subsidies provided for. The subsidies renewed in Western Canada are:

To Lac Seul, Rat Portage and Keewatin railway company for a line of railway from a point at or near Kenora to the National Transcontinental railway, not exceeding 22 miles.

To Pacific, Northern and Omineca railway company for a line of railway from Edmonton, northwesterly, to or towards Peace River, not exceeding 110 miles.

To Southern Central Pacific railway company for following lines of railway: (a) From a point two miles west of Pincher station on the Crows Nest Pass branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, northwesterly not exceeding 10 miles; (b) from a point two miles west of Pincher station on Crows Nest Pass branch of Canadian Pacific railway southwesterly, not exceeding 40 miles.

To Kettle River railway company for the following lines of railway: (a) From Midway to a junction near Merritt with Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen railway, not exceeding 250 miles; (b) from a point on the company's line of railway near Coldwater river to a point on the Fraser river, not exceeding 50 miles.

To Kootenay Central railway company for a line of railway from Golden towards the international boundary line via

Windermere and Fort Steele, thence crossing the Crows Nest Pass railway at or near Elka, not exceeding 186 miles.

To Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway company for a line of railway from a point on its main line of railway at or near Duncan's to Cowichan Lake, not exceeding 24 miles.

LAURIER FIELDING AND GRAHAM TO TOUR WEST

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised a deputation of the liberal members from Western Canada that he would spend two months on a political tour of the west during the coming summer. Since 1896 the premier has not visited the western half of the Dominion owing to the exigencies of constant demands on his time at the capital, coupled with three imperial conferences and other public missions during parliamentary recesses.

Sir Wilfrid will probably take with him during his forthcoming tour, two of his colleagues, Hon. Messrs. Graham and Fielding, and public meetings will be held at all the principal points in the west. The date has not yet been definitely fixed, but the tour will probably take place during July and August.

ONE MILLION FOR GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Hon. Hugh Armstrong, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, in reference to the placing on the market of Manitoba bonds stated as follows:

"This stock has been underwritten at 103, the business having been negotiated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce as agent of the provincial government. Negotiations were entered into several months ago for the flotation of this block of stock, and the Hon. R. Rogers, during his present visit to the old country, has had several interviews with the bank and with several brokers with regard thereto.

The net Result

"The net result of these negotiations is that the underwriting of the stock has been secured at 103, and taking into account that money is not as easy as it was several months ago, this may be regarded as a very profitable and satisfactory arrangement for the province.

"No portion of the proceeds of this loan will be applied for the redemption of bonds accruing due this year. About \$2,000,000 of the amount will be applied towards the extension of the telephone system of the province, and \$1,000,000 of the amount will be available for the public-owned elevator system of the province, having been borrowed for that purpose.

The Hindus of British Columbia will send a delegation to Ottawa in an effort to secure a modification of the immigration restrictions.

Peter Veregin, leader of the Doukhobors, has secured an additional tract of valuable land at Grand Forks, B. C.

It is believed that the agricultural societies in England will protest against Hon. J. A. Balfour's proposals to admit colonial wheat free.

President Taft is to be one of the speakers at the great farmers' convention at St. Louis during the first week in May.

The Canadian Northern railway has taken up its option on the Dunsmuir properties on Vancouver Island. The purchase price is said to be \$11,000,000.

Following the re-introduction of the budget in the imperial house efforts will be made to collect unpaid taxes. The arrears amount to \$115,000,000.

The annual revision of the Manitoba voter's list are announced to commence May 16 and close June 4. Some changes have been made in the hours for receiving registrations.

During the special service of a Jewish synagogue at Montreal, the floor of the building sagged a couple of feet and a panic was only averted by the cool actions of the Rabbi.

The real estate men of Winnipeg have approved enthusiastically of the Selkirk Centennial project and declared their willingness to subscribe for \$150,000 of the stock.

Wh to as lot price of about 6 have sold bulk of Exy continue Argentin has decl put in policy, a big fight remains will not export d level. 5 advance Sto with the which by they wt farmers i crop is a still adv four ce Out Fort Wi business if oats h Barl but what Fla The wards. Exp plenty of to justify time to c their pre The instead o qrs. in ex our buye keeping. Info Adv Who Paci Decembe Aus early Fe April, 1 81.14). Chili Russ at 39/9 (Rive 36/11 (ap (approx.) Cana demand s passing. No. 1 No No. 2 No No. 3 No No. 1 No No. 2 No No. 3 No India Choice W Choice W No. 2 Clu India Choice W No. 2 Clu WED: 15,470 qrs THUR 15,000 qrs



Further Decline in Wheat Prices.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, APRIL 25, 1910

Wheat.—Since our last report under date of April 18, the market has declined to as low as 99 cents for May, and advanced under "shorts" covering, until today the price of May wheat is \$1.00. The "bears" tell us that the advance has been brought about by the "shorts" covering, while the "bulls" use the argument that the "bears" have sold themselves into a hole on the market, and will probably have to cover the bulk of their wheat at higher prices.

Export demand during the past week has been slow as the United Kingdom and continental markets seem to be getting all the wheat they require from Russia, the Argentine and India, and seem quite indifferent as to our wheat. Since the market has declined farmers are not pressing their grain on the market. This action on their part will probably cause the market to steady up, and should they continue in this policy, eventually it will influence the market upwards. In the meantime there is a big fight on between the "bulls" and "bears" as to the future of our prices, and it remains to be seen which side will have the best of it. Our opinion is that the market will not go much lower, although as we stated previously, should we not have a fair export demand, prices might stiffen up two or three cents per bushel from their present level. Should we get any crop scares, as we are quite likely to do, the market might advance to as high as it was formerly.

Stocks in store Fort William and Port Arthur show a decrease from last year, with the total Canadian visible slightly in excess of last year. Of course, a big factor which bears looking at is that stocks in the farmers' hands are very much larger than they were at this date last year. We believe this to be true, but also think that the farmers in all probability will hold the bulk of the grain now in their hands until the new crop is assured. If they follow out this policy we think higher prices will result. We still advise not making sales except when the market has had an advance of two or three cents.

Oats have declined again and are now at the low point of the year. Stocks at Fort William are much heavier than last year although last year we had no export business at all while this year we had an export business continually. It seems to us as if oats have gone about as low as they will go.

Barley has been almost unsaleable. Of course there is not much barley offering, but what little there is is hard to sell at any price.

Flax still holds its own and prices have been fairly steady after our recent decline.

Liverpool Market Letter

By PROCTER & CO., LIVERPOOL, APRIL 12, 1910

There is little new to write about the market. The week has witnessed very little change in prices, but the tendency is downwards. The demand is very poor, both here and on the continent.

Exporting countries do not appear pressing sellers at the moment, but there is plenty of wheat in passage and contracted for, and there is no particular outlook to justify buyers further anticipating their needs; indeed, we think Europe for some time to come can afford to look on with complacency if exporting countries maintain their present firm attitude.

The world's shipments last week were slightly under those of the previous week instead of showing an increase, as had been expected, but they were still nearly 500,000 qrs. in excess of the corresponding week of last year. In view of this liberal movement, our buyers indifference is not surprising. The American news has been the means of keeping our market steady.

Information from all other countries is unchanged since last we wrote you.

Advice from Russia with regard to new crop are now almost universally favorable.

Liverpool General Market Report

LIVERPOOL CORN TRADE NEWS, APRIL 12, 1910

Wheat cargoes are dull and favor buyers. Pacific coast cargoes.—39/9 (approx. \$1.19 1/4) buys 12,000 qrs. White Walla, late December.

Australian wheat cargoes.—39/4 (approx. \$1.18 1/4) asked for 15,000 qrs. Victorian, early February. 39/1 (approx. \$1.17 1/4) buys 14,000 qrs. South Victorian expected April. Parcels to Liverpool from three ports for March-April are held at 38/1 1/4 (approx. \$1.14 1/4). 38/4 (approx. \$1.15 1/4) asked for May-June.

Chilian wheat cargoes.—40/- (approx. \$1.20) still asked for steamer of 5,000 tons. Russian wheat cargoes are quiet, unchanged. Azoff Black-Sea, April-May, offers at 39/9 (approx. \$1.19 1/4) to 41/9 (approx. \$1.25 1/4).

River Plate cargoes.—4,700 tons Rosafe, just sailed, offers at 37/7 1/2 (approx. \$1.12 1/2). 36/1 (approx. \$1.08 1/4) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool, March-April. 37/3 (approx. \$1.11 1/4) asked in London for parcels of Barusso.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet, with very little demand and occasionally 1 1/2d. lower. Parcels to London are easier with a fair business passing.

Table with 4 columns: No. of cargo, description, date, and price. Includes items like No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. L'p'l.) April 38/9 approx. \$1.16 1/4.

Table with 4 columns: Choice White Kurrachee, Choice White Kurrachee, No. 2 Club Calcutta, Indian parcels to London, Choice White Kurrachee, No. 2 Club Calcutta. Includes prices like 7/11 approx. \$1.14.

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

Table with 4 columns: Date, description, quantity, and price. Includes items like WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 15,470 qrs. South Australian B/L 10/12 39/9 approx. \$1.10 1/4.

SALES OF PARCELS TO ARRIVE (LIVERPOOL)

Table with 4 columns: Date, description, quantity, and price. Includes items like WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Afloat 38/10 approx. \$1.16 1/4.

(LONDON)

Table with 4 columns: Date, description, quantity, and price. Includes items like THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat 39/- approx. \$1.17.

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for May and July delivery.

Table with 4 columns: DATE DELIVERY, WHEAT, OATS, and FLAX. Includes items like April 20 May 100 34 214.

Liverpool Spot Cash

Table with 4 columns: CORN TRADE NEWS, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, description, quantity, and price. Includes items like Australian 8/3 approx. \$1.18 4-5.

Sample Market Prices

Table with 4 columns: Cash Sales Minneapolis Sample Market, description, quantity, and price. Includes items like No. 1 Hard wheat, part car \$1.11.

The Weeks Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending April 21:

Table with 4 columns: Spring Wheat, 1910, 1909, description, and quantity. Includes items like 1 Northern 404 171.

Rejected	22	16
No. 5	3	34
No. 6	3	18
Condemned		2
Total	1303	938
Winter Wheat		
No. 2 Alberta Red	1	
No. 3 Alberta Red	4	
No. 4 R.W.	1	
No. 5 R.W.	1	
Rejected	1	
Total	8	
Oats		
No. 1 C.W.	11	
No. 2 C.W.	133	
No. 3 C.W.	17	
Rejected	7	
No grade	1	
Extra No. 1 feed	21	
No. 1 Feed	1	
No. 2 Feed	6	
Total	197	
Barley		
No. 3 Extra	1	
No. 3	40	
No. 4	17	
Rejected	6	
Total	53	
Flax		
No. 1 N.W. Manitoba	39	
No. 1 Manitoba	4	
Rejected	2	
No Grade	1	
Total	46	
Grand total	1607	

Flour
During the past week there has been a decline of from ten to fifteen cents all round in flour prices.

The following are mill prices, per bag:

OILYVE FLOUR MILLS CO.—	
Royal Household	\$2.90
Mount Royal	2.75
Glenora Patents	2.60
Manitoba Strong Bakers	2.50
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.—	
Five Roses	\$3.00
Lakewood	2.85
Harvest Queen	2.65
Medora	2.10
XXXX	1.60
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.—	
Purity	\$2.95
Medallion	2.80
Three Stars	2.65
Battle Patent	2.60
Maitland Bakers	2.20
Huron	2.05
XXXX	1.50

Rolled Oats
Per 80 lbs. Prices net

In 80-lb. sacks	\$1.75
In 40-lb. sacks	1.80
In 20-lb. sacks	1.85
In 8-lb. sacks	2.30

Feed
The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:

Bran	\$15.00
Shorts	16.00
CHOPPED FEEDS	
Barley, per ton, in sacks	\$23.00
Oats	25.00
Barley and Oats	24.00

Stocks in Terminals
Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on April 22, was 5,690,048.50 bushels, as against 7,276,661.10 bushels last week, and 8,192,495.10 last year. Total shipments for the week were 2,555,515 bushels, last year 262,100. Shipments of oats 576,138; of barley 40,308; and of flax 115,689 bushels.

Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	30,530.50	5,873.10
No. 1 Nor.	1,651,211.40	1,243,709.50
No. 2 Nor.	1,936,996.00	2,043,675.00
No. 3 Nor.	823,085.10	1,842,039.40
No. 4	400,000.00	1,055,086.00
No. 5	70,187.30	573,839.50
Other grades	777,844.10	1,428,370.40

Stocks of Oats

No. 1 White	1,993.18
No. 2	560,507.05
No. 3 White	4,102,407.18
Mixed	6,268.04
Other grades	330,558.26
Total	5,523,780.30
Barley	579,593.00
Flax	459,216.00
Total	6,562,589.30

Canadian Visible
(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Pt. William	2,441,380	2,144,330	212,786
Pt. Arthur	3,248,668	3,230,873	366,807
Meaford	30,180	9,914	46,023
Mid. Tiffin	611,493	399,513	11,688
Coll'wood	10,754	1,249	97,212
Queen Sd.	600,000	172,000	260,000
Goderich	127,441	43,787	65,328
Sarnia			
Pt. Ed.	19,000	30,407	12,107
Pt. C'borne	25,000	61,000	23,000
Kingston	204,000	119,000	13,000
Prescott	67,81		
Montreal	82,804	246,362	50,206
Quebec	5,500	59,300	3,600
St. John			
N.B.	127,226		
Total visible	9,668,926	6,630,613	1,163,757
Last week	9,626,926	6,424,312	898,494
Last year	8,537,893	3,996,410	396,209

IN HOLD IN STORE

Buffalo and Duluth	2,066,918
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World's Shipments
Total shipments of wheat, 10,834,000 bushels; last week, 12,448,000 bushels; last year 8,240,000 bushels. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
America	1,952,000	1,728,000	1,956,000
Russia	4,344,000	5,696,000	2,552,000
Danube	320,000	504,000	416,000
India	978,000	440,000	200,000
Argentina	1,688,000	2,152,000	2,936,000
Australia	1,320,000	1,536,000	832,000
Chili	300,000	392,000	248,000
Corn	1,153,000	1,455,000	3,997,000

ON PASSAGE

Wheat	5,144,000	616,000	42,768,000
Decrease	880,000		
Corn	3,722,000	471,000	7,792,000
Increase	1,563,000		

Primary Receipts and Shipments

	TO	LAST
	DAY	YEAR
WHEAT—		
Receipts	348,000	359,000
Shipments	621,000	185,000
CORN—		
Receipts	363,000	323,000
Shipments	380,000	386,000
Total clearances of wheat and flour,		36,000 bushels.

Stockyard Receipts
The following gives the number of cattle, hogs and sheep received at the C. P. R. stockyards during the week ending April 23, and their disposition:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
From C.P.R. points	1,351	1,342	5
From C.N.R. points	226	490	
Total	1,577	1,832	5

Butchers east this week	276
Exporters east this week	192
Oxen west	40
Consumed locally	738
Butchers east last week	11
Feeders east this week	217
Exporters held over	114

Hides, Tallow and Wool
By McMILLAN FUR & WOOL COMPANY, APRIL 26, 1910.

Green salted hides	9c. to 10c.
Green hides	8c. to 9c.
Green salted calf	11c. to 13c.
Dry flint butcher hides	17c. to 18c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	13c.
Seneca root	40c.
Wool	8c. to 11c.

Dressed Poultry
Winnipeg retailers who purchase direct from the producer quote the following prices per pound, for dressed poultry, dry plucked, and with the head and feet off.

Chicken	20c.
Fowls	18c.
Turkeys	20c.
Geese	16c.
Ducks	16c.

Dressed Meat
Prices paid by butchers for dressed hogs has advanced slightly but other quotations are the same as last week. They are as follows.

Hind quarter beef	9c.
Forequarters	7c.
Dressed hogs, 125-150 lbs.	13c.
Dressed hogs, over 200 lbs.	11c.
Heavy veal	8 to 9c.
Small calf under 100 lbs.	8c.
Dressed lamb	13c.
Dressed mutton	10c.

Butter and Eggs
The lack of butter in Winnipeg at the present time is causing as great a flurry as Halley's comet. There has been something in the nature of a famine for the past month but it has reached the acute stage now and the citizens are paying as high as 45 cents a pound for it. Retail merchants are paying the country shippers at the rate of 35 cents a pound.

Last week the T. Eaton Co., being pushed to extremes purchased two tons of butter in Minneapolis. The duty on butter is 4c. per pound and the express rate from the southern city to Winnipeg is \$2.40 per hundred, so that the butter cost laid down here something like 36 1/2c. per pound. At the present time the company has a car on the way from Montreal for which a high price was paid. There is every probability that the high prices will hold firm for several days.

EGGS
Winnipeg retail merchants are paying farmers 17 cents a dozen for fresh eggs laid down in Winnipeg.

Potatoes
"The bottom has fallen clean out of the potato market," was the way one commission man sized up the situation when approached this week. "We are besieged with enquiries from producers wishing to sell," he said, "but we are stocked to the limit." Judging from reports received from Saskatchewan and Alberta the same conditions prevail in those provinces. The price is still quoted at 25 cents a bushel.

Hog Prices Decline
Cattle Prices Firm
In harmony with the slight decline of the hog market in the eastern and southern centres the Winnipeg market dropped back to \$10 this week, and this is the top price paid for prime porkers. In Chicago the top price at the present time is \$9.60 per cwt. and in Montreal the price is the same as Winnipeg. With from 80 to 90 per cent. of the seeding completed it is expected that farmers will now have time to ship their hogs, and for this reason another advance is not expected; on the contrary there may be a still further decline during the coming week.

Choice export steers are still bringing 6 cents on the Winnipeg market, freight assumed, which means an advance over the price of butcher steers for which from \$5.75 to \$6.00 is offered this week. This is an advance of 25 cents per hundred over ruling prices last week.

Messrs. Bator & McLean furnish the following prices, April 26:

Cattle

Choice export steers (ft. assumed)	85.75 to 86.00
Good butcher steers	5.75 " 6.00
Heifers	3.50 " 5.75
Good to choice bulls	4.25 " 5.00
Choice calves	4.25 " 4.75
Medium calves	3.75 " 4.75

Swine

Choice hogs	\$10.00
Rough hogs	7.00
Stags	4.84.50 to 5.00

Sheep

Choice lambs	87.50
Local sheep	6.50

British Live Stock
APRIL 25
John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, report by cable today that the demand in the Birkenhead market was slow but with salesmen holding firm. Saturday's quotations were well maintained, prices being:

States steers 15 to 15 1/2 cents per pound
Canadians 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 cents.

Toronto Live Stock
APRIL 25
Good cattle were not so expensive at the Union stockyards today. This condition was particularly true in the export trade. The highest price paid this morning was \$7.40, which was given for a load of steers weighing 1,200 pounds. The other best prices ranged on an average of \$6.50 to \$7, comparatively few transactions being made above the seven dollar mark. The price for choice export cattle was \$6.50 to \$7.40, and medium brought \$5.50 to \$6.25, and bulls \$5.00 to \$6.00. Choice stockers were \$4.00 to \$5.25 and light stockers \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Montreal Live Stock
APRIL 25
Prime beefs, 7c. to 7 1/2c. pound; pretty good animals, 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c. and common stock 4c. to 5 1/2c. pound. Good large bulls sold at 5c. to near 6c. pound; calves, \$3 to \$7; sheep, 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c. pound; spring lambs, \$4 to \$5.50; good lotshogs, about 10 cents pound.

How the Dealer Grades the Eggs
By John A. Gunn, Montreal
In grading eggs, we divide them into a number of grades as follows:
Selects, which consists of sound, good-sized, fresh, reasonably clean eggs. No. 1, sound, under-sized, shrunken, stained eggs. No. 2, shrunken, dirty, stained, washed or salted eggs. No. 3, cracked, gallon eggs. No. 4, rots, total loss.

Now the ideal egg is one that weighs about one and a half pounds to the dozen. This is the standard size of export, and generally speaking, meets all conditions.

The grades I have referred to are distinguished by candling. An expert takes an egg, and turning it can immediately take an egg, and, turning it, can immediately tell the exact condition. As absolutely fresh egg, when held before the candle, is clear and only the dull outline of the yolk is visible; there is little or no air cell visible at the large end. Any egg other than that which is not absolutely fresh, shows a clear space at the large end. The air cell grows larger as the egg grows older; this is caused by the evaporation of the water content of the egg. If a dark spot is noticed, it is either a rot or a developing germ. A red spot is caused by a dead germ. A white streak in the shell shows that the shell is cracked. Thus we grade our eggs, into the fresh, stale, cracked and rotten classes.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM APRIL 20—26, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT							OATS		BARLEY		FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 3 1	Rej. 4 1	Rej. 5 1	Rej. 6 1
APRIL 20	100	98	97	93				96	95	95	93	93	94
21	100	98	97	93				96	95	95	93	93	94
22	101	99	97	93				97	95	95	94	93	94
23	101	99	97	93				97	95	95	94	93	94
25	100	98	97	93		89		96	95	95	94	93	94
26	98	96	95	91				95	92	92	91	90	91

April 27th, 1910

GRAIN GROWERS



WHY TAKE CHANCES ON YOUR GRADE?



WE HAVE established a SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT OF OUR OWN, in order to check the Government grading of all cars CONSIGNED TO US and thus protect the interests of our shippers.

We have our own men in the railway yards to take a sample of your car as soon as it reaches Winnipeg. This sample is brought to our office and examined by our own expert, at the same time it is being examined by the Government Inspector. Should samples become mixed, or any mistake be made in the Government grading, we have a safe check, or should our expert consider that you do not receive the highest possible grade for your grain, he at once takes the matter up with the Chief Inspector, and, if it is not possible to have a satisfactory change made, we are in a position to order a reinspection at Fort William, before your car is unloaded.

THE SATISFACTION which we have given our shippers by protecting their interests in this and other ways is plainly shown in THE INCREASE OF OUR BUSINESS. We have handled up to the present time this business year about 15,500,000 BUSHELS. If you have not shipped your grain yet, we trust you will consign it to YOUR OWN COMPANY and help strengthen THE FARMERS' CAUSE.

THE FARMERS' COMPANY

FARMERS! This is YOUR COMPANY. YOU are the only men who can hold Stock in the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and the only men who have a say in its management.

IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS this Company has saved millions of dollars for the Grain Growers of the West, and is today the largest firm of its kind in Canada. Are you not proud of what you have achieved? Send us a post card with your name and address, and we will mail you booklets telling all about Your Company and the Grain Growers' Movement.

When you are in the City, don't fail to call at our new offices 7th floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Ave., East of Main Street.

BONDED

LICENSED

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

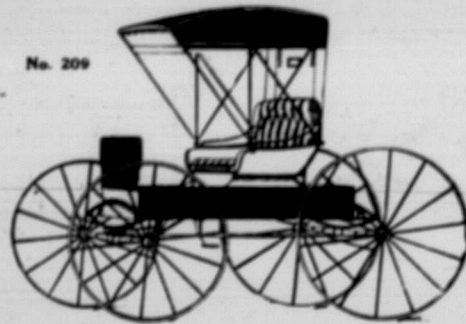
NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to Calgary

MANITOBA

BRANTFORD BUGGIES

ARE SUBSTANTIAL AND STYLISH

If the Buggy you buy is made by The Brantford Carriage Co., Limited, you can rest easy about the Quality. Their vehicles require no recommendation from us, you can see them on almost every country road, and you'll notice that they are owned by up-to-date farmers, doctors and merchants. Here are two styles that are becoming very popular in Western Canada. Write us direct or see the Cockshutt Dealer about them.



No. 209

The body of this particular Buggy is made from choice Whitewood, with matured Ash frames, and steel corners if desired. It is handsomely trimmed with No. 1 leather, has full spring back and cushion. Top is made of finest 26 ounce rubber in 3, 3½ or 4 bows as desired. Body hangs on Elliptic springs, which are the very latest and best springs made in America. The wheels run on steel axles. The best XXX Hickory is used for the shafts, which are trimmed with patent leather, quick shifter and anti-rattler attachment. The body is painted black, gear dark green or cor- mine, with double handsome stripes, and the finish is unexcelled—nothing to compare with this buggy for service, durability and appearance.



No. 303

The construction of this Buggy is practically the same as No. 209, but the decorations of the body, seat and top are different. The body is painted in various fancy colors and the seat is more elaborately trimmed and filled with fancy bellows back from the top of the seat panel to the arm rails. It has a spring cushion, strong nickel rail over seat back, nickel arm rails, fancy lining in the top and nickel knuckles on the joints. We are selling quite a large number of this style out West and our customers keep sending us excellent reports about it. You will be thoroughly satisfied with either of these buggies—they are both splendid vehicles to invest your money in.

See The Cockshutt Dealer

SAVE MONEY—BUY ADAMS WAGONS

Made Better—Saves Cost of Repairs

Last Longer—Therefore Cost Less

The farmer who invests his money in an Adams Wagon buys the best value in Canada. The materials are the finest that money can buy and they are substantially put together by experienced wagon builders in the most modern factory in this country. We are the sole agents for these goods in Western Canada and we can assure our many customers that it is impossible to secure better wagon value anywhere.



This illustrates the Adams Standard Farm Wagon—very popular for general farm use. Made with Hardwood or Southern Pine Bottoms. All wood parts are soaked in best Linseed Oil.

Bottom is reinforced with seven heavy cross Sills. The Grain Box and sides are also well braced. Extra heavy Anti-Spreader Chains run across centre of box; joints are covered with Steel Grain Strips. Equipped with Adams Patent Cast Truss Skein. This Wagon is thoroughly substantial and well painted and has a very high finish.



This is one of the 1910 Adams Special Wagons. Made with best Hardwood or Southern Pine Bottoms. Also equipped with Adams Patent Skein, the truss extending through skein and tightened on outside by nut on the point of skein, thus giving the axle double carrying capacity without extra weight.

Heavy Steel Plates run under the Axles with Truss—making them much stronger.

The gears are clipped and there are double braces on both hind and front gears. The box parts are well braced, fit tightly and are well put together.

See The Cockshutt Dealer

All Styles of Buggies, Carriages and Wagons.

COCKSHUTT

PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON