

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

GOD SAVE THE KING!

The heart of every loyal subject of King George rejoices that the Coronation of His Majesty and his gracious Queen is taking place under such happy auspices: when the Empire is at peace with the world and all its people prosperous. The British Crown is the emblem, and the King the representative, of the free self-governing British people throughout the world, and in being loyal to our King we are loyal to ourselves and to the whole British people. The people of Western Canada wish King George a long and happy reign.

JUNE 21, 1911

EQUITY

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



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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

PROVINCIAL PLOWING MATCH

The provincial plowing match held under the auspices of the Carrol Grain Growers' Association at Carrol June 13 proved an unqualified success. Farmers were present to the number of 1,500, and spacious marquees and tents gave the prairie a holiday aspect. The event was under the supervision of President T. J. McGill and F. H. Carroll, secretary, assisted by the following directors, George Eamer, Peter Dawley, W. B. Anderson, Andrew Turner and John Chalmers. The number of entries was above the average, 35 plows being on the field, and of those 24 were gangs.

The contests took place on the farm of J. Turner, which is situated about a mile and a half from Carrol station.

A regrettable incident was the failure of P. Hoddinott, who won the highest honors at the Bird's Hill event a few days previously, to compete. Hoddinott was among the entrants, lost after his arrival on the ground his plow, through a mishap, proved unworkable and he had to remain out of the contests.

The outstanding event on the program was the 14-inch walking plow provincial championship contest.

Roseland, Man., Wins

The premier honors were secured by J. Sutherland, of Roseland, with 97½ points. He was closely followed by the Portage la Prairie expert, W. Roger, with 97.

The judges were: Messrs. Jones, Carman; Vicker, Portage la Prairie; Mayshew, Wawanesa; and Elder, of Rounthwaite.

The winners and scores in the respective classes were as follows: 14-inch walking plow provincial championship (seven extras), cup donated by Lieut.-Governor McMillan and \$30 cash, won by J. Sutherland, Roseland, 97½ points; 2, W. Roger, Portage la Prairie, 97; 3, T. J. McCallum. 14-inch plow for men who never won a prize (4 entries): 1, J. Croy, 86 (also given the special prize for crown and finish); 2, A. Bain, 79; 3, J. Wilcox, 73.

Fourteen inch gangs, men's class, open: 1, Turner, 76; 2, G. V. Taylor, 73; 3, N. Turner, 66½; 4, A. Lovarr, 66½.

Fourteen inch gangs, open to those who never won a prize with a gang plow: 1, C. S. Sharp, 71½; and crown and finish; 2, W. Wakefield, 68½; 3, Gray, 66½; 4, S. Rooney, 65; 5, G. Donaldson, 64.

Fourteen inch gangs, under 21 years: 1, C. Dawley, 86; 2, A. Eamer, 85; 3, H. Dawley, 76.

Boys under 18: 1, C. Eamer, 75 and special; 2, M. Rose, 74; 3, N. Rooney, 66.

Fourteen inch gangs, boys under 15 years: 1, G. Udell, 66; 2, Cathcart, 65; 3, F. Fenwick, 64.

Sweepstakes prize for sixth and seventh events: A. Eamer.

Sweepstakes prize for best plow event field: D. Dawley.

Sweepstakes for best plowed land by gang: C. Dawley.

CANADA'S REVENUE

Ottawa, June 16.—The finance statement of the Dominion for the fiscal year, which closed on March 31, shows a total revenue of \$117,780,409, as compared with \$101,503,710 for 1910. Total expenditure on consolidated fund was \$87,773,948, as compared with \$79,411,747 the previous year, while capital expenditure was \$35,696,222, as against \$34,258,621 in 1910. The chief sources of revenue were customs \$72,965,394; excise \$16,969,837 and post office \$10,818,834. The chief expenditure was \$30,852,963 on railways, including the National Transcontinental. At the close of the year the total net debt was \$350,641,852, as against \$336,773,305 in 1910.

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. MCKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief G. F. CHIFMAN, Managing Editor

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

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

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

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Grain Growers Meet Borden

As this issue of The Guide goes to press, Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, is at Brandon, where he has arranged to receive a delegation of representatives of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association prior to his public meeting on Tuesday evening. The delegation is representative of all the branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and it was expected that about 150 accredited delegates, in addition to a large number of local Grain Growers, would be present.

Papers were read to Mr. Borden on reciprocity by Mr. J. W. Scallion, on the tariff by Mr. J. S. Wood, on the chilled meat trade and amendments to the railway act by Mr. R. M. Wilson, on terminal elevators by Mr. Peter Wright, and on the Hudson's Bay Railway by Mr. R. J. Avison.

THE TARIFF

The following paper on the tariff was read to Mr. Borden by Mr. J. S. Wood, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:

In expressing our views on the burdens imposed by customs duties on the farming industry, let us first point out the revolt among consumers generally against the high cost of living largely the result of the protective system. Not only in Canada, but in other countries this revolt is quite apparent. The remarkable progress made by the United States under the protective system is invariably being pointed to us as an illustration of the advantages of protection. That this progress was due to protection altogether, is regarded as a delusion. That country made rapid progress due to a large influx population and the exploiting of its many of and varied natural resources. While the exploitation of its natural resources was going on the evil effect of protection was not apparent. Now that they have reached a stage where these natural resources will have to be conserved and husbanded, and that source of wealth reached its limit, the burden of protection is beginning to be felt in the excessive cost of living.

Its Own Destruction

Some fifty years ago the United States inaugurated a system of protection which was maintained by each successive government and increased from time to time until the tariff wall was made so high that it is now crumbling of its own weight. What is true of the United States is true of Canada in a lesser degree. In 1878 Canada inaugurated a system of protection for the expressed purpose of encouraging manufacture and with the expressed intention of continuing that protection only until such time as manufactures were established on a firm basis and business connections made. As in the United States, the manufacturers of Canada continually pressed upon the government for an increase in their protection, and, notwithstanding the protests of the farm population, and consuming classes, there was a disposition on the part of the government to accede to their demands.

Of recent years the organized farmers have been making a study of the effect of protection and, having reached a definite conclusion as to its economic fallacy, have become fixed in their determination to persist in their demands for relief from the burden imposed by customs duties. Advocates of protection base their advocacy of customs duty on the ground that it is the most economic method of securing revenue for the conduct of government, and that in thus securing revenue it incidentally affords protection to home manufacturers as against foreign imports.

Of the many arguments the Western farmers have to hear none are more oppressive than the customs duty. Of that portion of their burden which goes to provide revenue for the support of governments they have no objection, but they do seriously object to being compelled to pay a tribute to manufacturers of Canadian products under the guise of customs duty for revenue purposes. It can be easily demonstrated that consumers of domestic manufactured products in Canada today pay \$3 to the manufacturer for every \$1 that goes to the government for revenue through the imposition of the customs duty. It may be accepted as a business proposition that the manufacturer adds to the selling price of his commodity the full amount of the protection he receives and that the cost to the consumer for domestic manufactures is as high as for the imported goods.

Cotton and Cement

In 1905 manufactured cotton, to the extent of upwards of \$22,000,000 was consumed in Canada, made up of \$14,000,000 domestic manufacture and \$8,000,000 imported, on which the government collected duty to the amount of \$2,088,196 or equal to 9 per cent. of the total consumption. But the people, by virtue of the customs duty, had to pay \$2 per cent. on the total consumption. Fourteen million dollars' worth of leather was used, of which \$900,000 was imported. Duty collected by the government was \$157,799, or about 1 per cent. on the total consumption while the consumer had to pay 17½ per cent. The people of Canada used \$21,000,000 worth of boots and shoes. The revenue collected by the government was \$353,600, or about 1½ per cent. on the total consumption, while the people had to pay 30 per cent. In 1909 we used cement to the value of \$5,500,000, on which the government collected a duty of \$159,007, or about 3 per cent., while the consumers paid 33 per cent. It is needless giving further illustrations. These instances clearly go to point out that collecting revenue for the needs of government by customs duties resolves itself into nothing more or less than a system which permits a few manufacturers to levy a tribute on the rest of the people. It might further be pointed out that in each of the industries above enumerated there is a merger in Canada which absolutely prevents competition in the sale of the manufactured product.

An investigation in 1907 by a Royal Commission brought out the fact that in the cotton merger the dividends paid for the year were fifty per cent. of the actual money invested. The methods of the Canada Cement Company have been brought into the limelight quite recently. It was announced a few months ago that a merger of the manufacturers of boots and shoes with a capitalization of \$20,000,000 had been consummated, one of the chief promoters being Mr. Ames, M.P., Montreal, who had been very prominent in his opposition to the reciprocity trade arrangement with the United States. There are very few, if any, manufacturing industries in Canada today which have not an amalgamation of some kind, having for their purpose the elimination of competition. It can thus be seen that the method, which has in the past been adopted in Canada of collecting revenue through customs duties, by virtue of which a group of individuals are placed in a position to levy a toll upon their neighbors, is inherently and economically unsound. Neither can it be defended on the ground that it provides labor for working men for the reason that it results in the wealth produced by the earnings of the people, and the development of our natural resources being centralized into the control of a few individuals who conjointly direct our industrial and financial institutions, paralyzing individual effort and enterprise; it renders labor mechanical, subservient and dependent on the whims and caprices of a comparatively few wealthy men, retards progress and development to the best that is in man, reduces the standard of living by lessening the purchasing power of a day's work.

Manufactures and Development

It is a fallacy to assume that cities, towns and villages will not grow if the principle of protection is eliminated from a system of taxation necessary for the maintenance of government, or that legitimate manufacturing establishments cannot thrive without protection. Only a comparatively small proportion of the urban population earn their daily bread from manufacture. The census of 1901 points out that there were 2,021,799 dwellers in towns and cities in Canada, of which only 300,000 were employed by manufacturing establishments, the remaining portions of the population being engaged in distributing, transporting, financial and other interests, all of which had their cost of living enhanced by reason of protection, it consequently being an injury rather than a gain.

The protective policy inaugurated in 1878 has been the means of stimulating the establishing of manufactures in Canada may well be admitted, but at the same time it can be taken for granted that manufacturing establishments which are indigenous to Canada would continue to prosper without protection, and manufacturing under free trade conditions would place them in a better position to develop an export business and make them better able to compete with manufacturers who operate under a protective system.

Agriculture is the basic industry of Canada and has to compete in the sale of its products in the food consuming markets of Europe, with the surplus food products of all other countries. The enhanced cost of production by reason of protection on all commodities used on the farm is a severe handicap and a huge barrier to progress and development of our agricultural industry. Much has been said by apologists for protection as to the benefits to the farmer of the home market created by manufacturing industries. The protective system does not attempt to bolster up a greater fallacy than this one. In all our staple products we produce a surplus. The distributors of food products do not pay the farmer any more for that portion of it than goes into manufacturing towns than that portion of it that goes for export.

The average duty on dutiable goods coming into the country is 27 per cent., and it is generally conceded that the manufacturer adds practically the full amount of his protection to the selling price of his goods. The farmer pays duty on every commodity that he buys, either for home comfort or farm improvement, excepting binder twine, barbed wire and cream separators. It may be safely assumed that 75 per cent. of the proceeds of Western farms goes to farm improvements, supplying machinery and purchasing home comforts, all of which are enhanced in price at least one-quarter by reason of protection. That it is to say that the purchasing power of the products of the

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farm is reduced by one-quarter or 25 per cent. The average price of wheat in the Western Provinces the grower for the last crop was approximately 75 cents per bushel. It may safely be assumed that the purchasing power has been reduced at least one-fifth or fifteen cents. To put it in another form - if the wheat raised by the farmers of the West, one bushel out of every five goes to pay the tribute levied by the manufacturer, by virtue of the customs duty.

Grain Growers' Demands

In order to get relief from the customs duties the Grain Growers desire the Government to proceed along two distinct lines.

First, Reciprocal free trade arrangements between Canada and the United States in all natural products and manufactured goods not largely exported by Great Britain.

Second: By an increase of the British preference immediately to fifty per cent, and a gradual increase until free trade is established between Canada and Great Britain. While asking for a policy that would within reasonable time provide free trade between Canada and Great Britain, on all manufactured goods and natural products, we repudiate the adoption of any fiscal system that would have the effect of increasing the price of food stuffs to the people of Great Britain for our benefit, and resent the impatience that is made in certain quarters that the loyalty of the Western farmers to the Mother Land can be secured or maintained by any advantage that might accrue from any preference in trade relationship. We have hitherto successfully competed in the markets of the world in the sale of our commodities. If the burden imposed on us by protection is removed we are prepared to face open competition in the world markets without any hour of protection from the government. The farmers of Canada require no pampering and are prepared to stand on their own feet. Apparently ours is the only important industry in Canada that is prepared to do that. The fact that the small measure of relief from custom duties on manufactured goods provided for in the reciprocity agreement before Parliament has led to such strenuous opposition by financial institutions and beneficiaries of the protected system, indicates what a government that would attempt to materially reduce the burden of protection would have to face. We therefore confidently look to you and our representatives in Parliament to assist in changing Canada's fiscal system so as to reduce the burden now imposed on all the rural population of the Dominion by customs duties in the direction of the demands made by the organized farmers at Ottawa last December.

FARMERS WANT RECIPROCITY

The paper of Mr. J. W. Scallion on reciprocity was as follows:

This delegation representing the organized farmers of Manitoba, desires to thank you for affording us this opportunity of meeting you and presenting to you our views and desires regarding the enactment of certain measures of legislation which we consider of vital importance to the development and prosperity of the agricultural industry of this country, and to the great body of the common people. The farmers of Canada have been pressing for such legislation for some time. When the premier visited the West last summer the farmers placed their demands in that regard clearly and strongly before him. They followed up that action by sending a large delegation representing the agricultural interests of Canada to Ottawa to present those demands, which we regard as our Bill of Rights to the government and Parliament of this country. Today we present that Bill of Rights to you, Sir, the leader of the Opposition and prospective leader of the government, and strongly urge you to use your influence as a leader, and the weight of your following in Parliament, to have every one of the measures set forth in that Bill of Rights enacted into law.

An Unjust Burden

We demand a reduction in our protective tariff, which is felt to be an injustice and a burden on the agricultural industry of this country and the great body of consumers of protected commodities. We are willing to be taxed to meet the public expenditure of the Dominion, but strongly protest against being taxed for the special benefit of private interests.

Such a tariff is not only unjust and oppressive in its operations, but is dangerous and insidious in its tendency to corrupt public life and secure legislation in the interest of privileges as against the interests of the people. Our protective tariff has become a breeding ground for mergers and trusts, combinations or geared for the purpose of killing competition and fixing prices charged the consumers of protected commodities. Prices made for the purpose of paying dividends on capitalizations of industries that in many cases are half water. Such conditions can only exist under the shelter of the protective tariff, which is nothing short of a license to practice grand larceny on the people. We demand the enactment of a fiscal system that in the matter of taxation will give justice to every public and private interest in this country and that will entirely abolish special privileges.

Increase British Preference

The products of our farms, when exported, are sold in the markets of the world where prices are fixed by free competition and the export prices practically fix the prices for home consumption while the supplies for our farms are purchased in a restricted market where prices are fixed by methods already mentioned. That is not a square deal and we demand that such restrictions be removed. We strongly urge that the British Preference be increased to fifty per cent. of our general tariff, and gradually be increased from year to year until free-trade-with-Britain is established, at farthest, within ten years.

We are strongly in favor of, and will continue to press for, the widest possible measure of reciprocal trade with the United States. Such a measure was pressed for when the premier was in the West last summer and it was demanded by the delegation representing the farmers of Canada at Ottawa last December. We not only regret, but we wish to record our entire disapproval of the tactics resorted to in Parliament to try to prevent the passage of that measure and force a dissolution of Parliament upon it before a redistribution measure could be passed, which would give the West fair play in parliamentary representation. We have studied the question of reciprocity with the United States, more especially with regard to its bearing on the present and future agricultural interests of our country for in its present form it deals almost entirely with the natural products of both countries and is therefore largely a farmers' question. We have endeavored to inform ourselves as to its effect on present and prospective conditions, and capabilities of both Canada and the United States, with regard to production and consumption of foodstuffs and we find that while the lines of production and consumption of food stuffs are rapidly converging in the United States, these lines are rapidly widening in Canada.

Decrease in U.S. Exports

In the year 1898 the total acreage of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye sown in the United States was 151,784,501, and the exports of those crops were 598,715,000 bushels. In 1907, nine years later, the acreage under these grains was 182,323,000 or an increase in acreage of 22 per cent. But the exports in these grains that year were only 427,442,000 bushels, a decrease in nine years, notwithstanding the increased acreage under crop, of 69 per cent., showing how rapidly home consumption of these grains was overtaking their production. But it might be said that it's tremendous falling off in the export of grain was owing to its being fed to stock and exported in the form of beef or pork. However, the falling off in the export of these commodities was fully as remarkable as in grain for the period named. In 1900 the report of the United States department of agriculture shows 27,010,000 cattle on the farms of the nation. In 1908 the number had increased to 50,100,000, an increase of 81 per cent. The exports of cattle had decreased 14 per cent. In 1899 the number of swine on United States farms was 38,500,000. In 1908 the number had increased to 56,000,000, an increase of 45 per cent. But, notwithstanding the large increase in production, the exports of pork and its products showed a falling off of 441,000,000 pounds. During the same period the number of cows increased 34 per cent., while the exports of butter and cheese went down from 79,000,000 pounds to less than 15,000,000 pounds, and the imports of butter and cheese

increased from 10,000,000 to 33,500,000 pounds, an increase of 232 per cent., showing that the consumption of butter and cheese in the United States had outgrown the production of those commodities and that it was necessary to import, in order to meet home consumption. The United States bureau of statistics, 1909, shows a falling off as compared with the previous year in the exports of beef of 33 per cent., of pork and its products, 15 per cent., of grain, 49 per cent. - this falling off in one year.

Where is the Market?

During all these years, in which consumption of foodstuff has been overtaking production, the United States was bringing new land under cultivation. But she has practically reached her limit in that respect. This statement of facts taken from the records shows that in a short time the United States will be a large importer of foodstuffs and there is no country in the world more capable and in a better position to supply that demand than Canada. Canada is just beginning to develop her immense resources for the production of foodstuffs. In a few years our Great West will be raising for export hundreds of millions of bushels of grain, and hundreds of thousands of live stock and other produce. Where are markets to be found for all this? Britain can only take a limited quantity. Last year we exported 50,000,000 bushels. Britain took only a part of it. France and Belgium took some and the United States took 2,000,000 in flour and wheat in face of a tariff of 25 per cent. When Canada has, in the near future, as it is calculated she will have, 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides millions of bushels of other grains for export, where is she going to send it? Where is she going to send her large production of other commodities? Shall we refuse the market offered by 50,000,000 or 100,000,000 of people right at our doors? an open market which will, in a short time, be the best market in the world for our surplus products. Our trade with the United States is greater than our trade with all other countries combined. Last year it was greater by over \$100,000,000 than our trade with Britain, notwithstanding the preference given Britain in our tariff and that trade has been increasing from year to year, in face of a hostile tariff which makes it less profitable to all engaged in it. This trade with the United States, in view of conditions already stated, will expand immensely. Why should that great open market now offered us be refused? The whole range of history furnishes no example where the offer of such a market, under such conditions, was refused by any nation.

The By-Interests

But we are told by our financial interests, our protected manufacturers, our transportation companies and politicians standing in with those interests, that reciprocity with the United States would lead to annexation, would disrupt the Empire, would be a bad thing for our farmers. Those interests are afraid of losing their grip on the farmers of this country. They have controlled the markets in which these farmers purchase their supplies. Now they want to dictate to them the markets in which they must sell their products - control both ends of the farmers' business. Those interests now carry on operations in the United States with money obtained from the Canadian people but they would deny similar rights to the farmers of this country similar rights to the farmers of this country. We take no stock in the annexation or disruption of the Empire cry. Such arguments only show the weakness of the cause they are intended to support. Is it not strange that during those years when the United States was a large exporter of foodstuff every political party in Canada was in favor of reciprocity but now, when the country is about to become a large importer of such produce, and, consequently, our greatest customer, in these lines, we hear all sorts of arguments urged against it. The favored nation treaties, we are told, are going to flood us with the products of those countries with which such treaties are in existence. We meet their product now in the markets of the world, and generally our produce commands a higher price than theirs. It would be like sending coals to Newcastle for those nations to send their produce to Canada. But, if found necessary, these treaties could be

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denounced as was done in the case of Germany a few years ago when the treaty with that country was formed to operate against our interests.

The question of reciprocity is the most important one placed before the Canadian people since Confederation, and we demand that, in view of its importance to the agricultural interests of this country, as already set forth in this paper, it be dealt with in a broad, statesmanlike manner by our representatives in Parliament and not from the view-point of political advantage, a practice too often resorted to, in order to promote the interests of a party instead of the welfare of the people.

I beg to present this statement for consideration.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 21st, 1911

MR BORDEN'S PLATFORM

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party of Canada, and the man who will be Premier of Canada in the event of a change of government, has begun his tour of the West. His address at Winnipeg on the evening of June 19 was the opening shot of his campaign. In that address Mr. Borden dealt with the questions that are at present agitating the West. As will be seen by the report of his address in another column, Mr. Borden stands right with the Western farmers on the Hudson Bay Railway, terminal elevator and chilled meat questions. His statements upon these questions were clear and definite and are certainly gratifying to the Western people. But satisfactory as is Mr. Borden's attitude upon these matters, his attitude upon reciprocity and the tariff in general is equally unsatisfactory. He opposes reciprocity and gives no hope that the great obstacles to trade will be removed. Mr. Borden should be given to understand that he cannot expect the support of the West upon his trade policy any more than can Sir Wilfrid Laurier expect the support of the West upon the government policy towards the Hudson Bay Railway, terminal elevators and chilled meat industry. Sir Wilfrid was skeptical when he came West, but not so when he returned; so let it be with Mr. Borden. The people of the West know what they want and are willing to pay for it. Neither Borden nor Laurier are entitled to deny them their rights. The farmers should make it their duty to see that Mr. Borden is fully informed as to their views upon the tariff question. All emphasis should be laid upon this matter, as Mr. Borden is already converted upon most of the other questions. Let his education proceed. He is younger than Sir Wilfrid, yet even the Premier was not too old to learn.

REMEMBER HAULTAIN

The present campaign tour being made by Mr. R. L. Borden, together with his attitude towards reciprocity and the farmers' tariff platform, recalls the action of Mr. Haultain, the Conservative leader in Saskatchewan. Mr. Haultain is a Westerner, and knows Western conditions. On March 8, last, he supported, in one of the ablest speeches of his public career, the following resolution in the Saskatchewan legislature:

"That this House is of the opinion that the proposed reciprocal trade arrangement between Canada and the United States will be of benefit to the people of Saskatchewan;

"That while expressing this opinion, this House is nevertheless of the opinion that the proposed arrangement does not fully meet the desires of the people of Saskatchewan with regard to general tariff reduction;

"That this House also desires to express itself strongly in favor of a Canadian trade policy looking to an immediate increase of the British preference and the ultimate establishment of free trade within the Empire;

"Also that in the opinion of this House the said agreement, by its promotion of the prosperity and development of Canada will thereby greatly strengthen Canada's power for Imperial defence, and thus directly assist the British Empire;

"And further, that in the opinion of this House the duties on agricultural implements should at an early date be further reduced if not abrogated."

Mr. Haultain placed the good of his country above other considerations, and was supported by every Conservative and Liberal member of the legislature. In taking such action Mr. Haultain was not endorsing the

Ottawa Liberal party by any means. The reciprocity agreement is a business proposition, purely and simply, and, as such, is a good one for Canada. Mr. Haultain laid emphasis upon the advantage which would accrue to Canadian farmers by having a wider market in which to dispose of their products. In addition to realizing the needs of the country he also read aright the signs of the times. He saw that greater freedom of trade must come, and that the pact was but the entering edge of the wedge. In conclusion he said: "We, out here, are just as able as the magnates of the East to decide what is patriotic or unpatriotic. I am not prepared to sit at the feet of any of these Eastern Gamaliels and study loyalty." In those few words Mr. Haultain delivered a masterly and unanswerable rebuke to those who charge disloyalty upon the friends of reciprocity. Mr. Haultain knows the West and its needs better than does Mr. Borden and the Conservative party at Ottawa, and he is not tied to party.

All honor to Haultain!

BOOST THE GUIDE

We hope our friends throughout the West are taking advantage of the picnic season, when they are meeting their neighbors in a social way, to speak a word for The Guide. Those who believe in the principles for which The Guide stands, and the strengthening of the farmers' organization, should miss no opportunity of recommending The Guide to their friends, and by securing them as subscribers help to widen the sphere of influence, not only of The Guide but the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta. Some of our readers have already done good work in securing new subscribers for The Guide, and every mail brings new names for the subscription list. We wish to thank those of our readers who have helped us, and to ask them to continue the good work, for there are still many districts from which results are not coming. If YOUR neighbors do not read The Guide it is YOUR duty to bring it to their attention and ask them to subscribe. The Guide will be sent to new subscribers from now until the end of the year for 40 cents.

FARMERS FOR PARLIAMENT

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce an editorial from the Canadian Farm, advocating the election of a larger number of farmers to the Dominion Parliament. The same opinion is voiced by most journals which cater especially to the farming community and the sentiment is one with which we heartily agree. There are a number of Western farmers in the House of Commons at the present time, but it is difficult to see what they have accomplished for the class to which they belong, by which they have been elected and which they are supposed to represent. The trouble is that the farmer members who have gone to Ottawa so far are politicians primarily and farmers only incidentally. No members of parliament have been more steadfast in their loyalty to party than the farmer members. Those on the government side have always been most circumspect in their speeches, always being most careful to say nothing which they did not know beforehand that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would approve of, and they have always voted regularly with the government. The opposition farmers, on the other hand, have steadily opposed the government, impugning its motives when it has tried to do something in the interest of

the farmers, and adopting the most partizan arguments used by the opposition leaders on all matters of a controversial nature. While the political machine has control of the nominating conventions, farmer candidates will always be party men first and farmers afterwards, for no one can be nominated whether he be a farmer, a doctor or a lawyer, unless he is known to be a man who will support the party at all cost. If the Grain Growers are going to upset the old order of things and secure the nomination of real farmer candidates, it is time for them to get busy. An election may be called within a few days after the House reassembles on July 18, and even if the government is able to delay dissolution until after a redistribution bill is passed, the time between the announcement of the boundaries of the new constituencies and the holding of the elections will be very short, if an election is held this year. Those in the secrets of the government will, of course, be placed in possession of the details of redistribution some time before the general public become aware of them. The Conservatives also will get early information, and the machines of both parties will then be at an advantage over outsiders in the selection of candidates. The directors of the machine will have their men ready and will call upon the local bosses and heelers to secure their nomination. It behooves the independent men of both parties, and we believe the Grain Growers are such, to be ready also with their candidates for the nomination on both sides, and to make a determined effort to capture the conventions for men who can be relied upon to fight for the farmers' cause.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MERGERS

The recent disclosures as to the manner in which the Canada Cement Company was organized, coupled with the declaration of the defenders of the transaction that there was nothing unusual about it, and the admission of all parties that such transactions are legal and permissible under the laws of Canada, have attracted public attention to the question of mergers generally to such an extent that the government, if it is amenable to public opinion, will be forced to take action in the matter. One member of the government, at least, Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, is well seized of the situation. Speaking at Brandon, on June 10, Mr. Oliver stated that it was the men who were interested in mergers and other capitalistic combinations who were behind the agitation to defeat reciprocity, and said that according to The Monetary Times ten mergers were floated during 1909 and those ten combinations absorbed the business enterprises of fifty different companies. The capitalization of those ten mergers was arranged at \$135,000,000, divided into \$90,000,000 of common stock, \$35,000,000 of preferred stock and \$70,000,000 of bonds. The bond issue of \$70,000,000, Mr. Oliver added, sufficed to pay for the actual value of the different plants, the \$35,000,000 paid for the share capital that had been subscribed in the original fifty companies, and the \$90,000,000 of common stock formed what was technically known as a melon, and was divided among the people who had furnished the actual money to take up the preferred stocks and bonds. Thus, these mergers carried a load of two dollars for every one dollar of actual capital invested in them, and the efforts of the men who paid the one dollar, but held the two-dollar stock certificate, was to secure such an arrangement that would give them a profit on two dollars instead of one. Merger formation,

Mr. Oliver said, had continued in 1910 and 1911, and today Canada had to deal with men holding from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 of merger stock.

We do not think Mr. Oliver would have assisted in calling public attention to the merger question as he did in his Brandon speech, unless he, as a member of the government, was prepared to assist in curbing the dangerous activities of the mergers, and we therefore express a confident hope that at an early date the government will take action in the matter. As The Guide has said before, the simplest way to deal with mergers and all other combinations which have as their object the raising of prices on the commodities of life and the earning of inflated profits, is the removal of the import duties on those commodities. There can be no doubt that the merging of a number of companies doing the same business results in economy of production and distribution, and if this were the only effect no one would object to mergers. In Great Britain a number of mergers have been formed, but the markets of Great Britain being free and unrestricted by protective duties, it is impossible for a British merger to enhance prices. In Canada, however, protection enables mergers to raise the price of the product, and in almost every case has done so. The duty on cement, for instance, including the duty on the bags in which it is imported, amounts to 51 cents a barrel, and the price of cement has been raised by precisely this sum since the cement merger was formed in 1910. With the removal of the duty the price of cement in Canada would fall to the level of prices in Great Britain, the United States and the other countries where cement is produced, plus the cost of freight, and the only way in which the price could be raised above that fixed by the law of supply and demand, would be by a world-wide combination among producers and owners of the raw material. An international combination, though improbable, is quite possible, it must be admitted, and if such a thing should be accomplished, then it would be for the government to step in and institute public ownership.

FREIGHT RATES IN THE WEST

The Winnipeg Free Press is performing a very valuable public service in calling attention to the anomalies and injustices contained in the present freight tariffs of Canadian railways. In a lengthy series of articles entitled "This Country's Unjust Burden of Freight Rates," the Free Press has taken the freight tariff of the Canadian Pacific, Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, and has shown that on practically every class of freight the rate is higher for any given distance in Western Canada than for the same distance in either Eastern Canada or the United States. Taking a few typical examples we find that the rate in cents per 100 lbs. on the different classes of freight are as follows:

	Miles	First	Fifth	Tenth
Montreal to Mountain	100	20c	15c	10c
Winnipeg to Melbourne	99	46c	19c	9c
Montreal to Galt	396	50c	25c	17c
Winnipeg to Moose Jaw	490	99c	45c	25c
Quebec to London	626	64c	32c	21c
Port Arthur to Kirkella	628	1.42	63c	31c

The rates for the carriage of coal furnish a striking example of the excessive rates charged by the Canadian railways compared with the United States lines. The following are instances:

	Miles	Per Ton
Strathcona to Red Deer	97	\$1.65
Williston to Berthold, N.D.	99	.61
Edmonton to Waseca, Sask.	190	2.20
Williston to Knox, N.D.	197	.95
Edmonton to Kamsack, Sask.	549	3.80
Williston to Aberdeen, S.D.	577	2.40

The rates on building tile, drain tile, fine brick and fine clay are as follows:

	Miles	Per 100 lbs.
St. Paul to Grand Forks, N.D.	321	14c
Winnipeg to Indian Head	315	19c
Duluth to Both, N.D.	184	12c
Port Arthur to Bigot, Man.	484	25c
Winnipeg to Bush Lake, Sask.	479	15c
Duluth to Larson, N.D.	396	15c
Winnipeg to Maple Creek, Sask.	396	28c
Port Arthur to Rosidodge, Man.	397	28c

The following are the rates on coal oil and gasoline, in less than carload lots, the first figure given in each comparison being the Great Northern charge, and the second the C.P.R. charge:

	Miles	Rate per 100 lbs.
St. Paul to Albany, Minn.	97	14c
Winnipeg to Melbourne, Man.	99	28c
St. Paul to Crossland, Minn.	396	29 1/2c
Winnipeg to Wadley, Sask.	396	27c
St. Paul to Temple, N.D.	624	70c
Winnipeg to Maple Creek, Sask.	395	86c

It must not be forgotten that the C.P.R., on its mileage in the United States, charges the same rates as the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific.

These rates which are taken from the tariff of the railway companies are not isolated instances, specially selected to unfairly represent the true condition of affairs, but are in every case typical of the rates charged for other distances and other classes of freight. An examination of the express charges shows the same discrimination against Western Canada, which is, in fact, countenanced by the Board of Railway Commissioners, which on December last, while ordering the express companies to file a lower tariff laid down as the basis of those tariffs the principle that heavier express rates should be allowed in Western Canada than in the East.

The Free Press in the introduction to a pamphlet containing a number of the articles from which these figures are taken, suggests that instead of the beaver or buffalo, Western Canada should adopt as its emblem a milch cow with the marks of the railway branding irons burnt deeply all over her hide. This certainly would be appropriate. But what are we going to do about it? The question of freight rates was discussed in the House of Commons on January 7, last, on a motion by Mr. W. E. Maclean, declaring "that steps should be taken to ascertain the rights of the public using the C.P.R. to a reduced tariff, because of the provision in that regard contained in the act of parliament ratifying the agreement with that company or any act." The provision referred to by Mr. Maclean was one that all earnings of the C.P.R. in excess of 10 per cent. should be used to reduce the freight and passenger rates. It was contended by the minister of railways and other members of the house, however, that parliament had now no power to compel the C.P.R. to reduce its rates, having delegated that power to the railway commission, and the motion of Mr. Maclean was defeated by a large majority. Speaking of the control of rates in other countries, Hon. Geo. P. Graham said:

The control exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission (in United States) does not for a moment compare with the control exercised by the Canadian Commission. Our Commission can take anything they like as a basis for fixing the rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway; they can take the dividend paid on the stock, or the actual cost of the road, or they can have the company file a tariff, which will be as they see it, a fair tariff for the transportation of freight and passengers. I am not defending the Canadian Pacific Railway. But if you take the rates in the United States from Duluth eastward and take the rates for a corresponding distance in Canada, you will find that our rates are lower in every instance. A statement which I had compiled last summer showed that the people in the United States were paying higher freight rates on wheat and agricultural implements for the same distance than the people on our side. I have no hesitation in saying that, with all the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and with the great population in the United States, and the great strength of the western railways, the rates to and from the West are higher than those in this country for the same distance.

Now that it has been conclusively shown that freight rates are higher in Western Canada than in either Eastern Canada or Western States, there is a clear case for the reduction of rates by the railway commission. If the railway commission does not take action then it will be the duty of parliament, which has the right and power to supervise the commission to insist upon its doing so. The Western members should be the first to deal with the matter in the House of Commons, and every candidate for a seat in the House should pledge himself to give neither the railway commission nor the government any peace until freight rates in Western Canada are reduced to a reasonable basis.

Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., will not be included in the party accompanying Mr. Borden on his Western tour. This is most unfortunate. The colonel would have been warmly welcomed by the Grain Growers; to say nothing of the entertainment which would have been provided for him by some Roman Catholics who remember his assault upon the French priests. Considering the kind and extent of interest the colonel has taken in the West, and the quality and quantity of interest Western people have in the colonel, it is nothing short of cruel that he should be packed off across the Atlantic while his leader and a band of associates are coming out to tell us how and how much the Opposition have our welfare at heart. What has the West done to be deprived of the pleasure of entertaining the colonel?—Edmonton Bulletin.

Glen Campbell, M.P. for Dauphin, told the large crowd of enthusiastic Conservatives who gathered at Hon. Robert Rogers' residence on Saturday night to cheer the leader of the Opposition, that they had given Mr. Borden a welcome such as the Duke of York—now King of England—did not receive when he came to Winnipeg. Surely, the patriotic Conservatives of Winnipeg are not more loyal to Mr. Borden than to His Majesty, King George V!

In a recent issue of The Guide it was stated in error that the city of Halifax with a population of 40,000 people was represented by two members in the House of Commons. The fact is that the city and county of Halifax form one electoral district, represented by two members, and this constituency in 1901 had a population of 74,662. This error has been brought to our attention by several people from Eastern Canada and we gladly make the correction.

In the distribution of coronation honors, Senator Lyman Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Company, becomes Sir Melvin Jones, and Max Aitken, the man who took so many millions out of the people of Canada through the cement combine, becomes Sir Max Aitken. King George must have been ill advised as to the attitude of the Canadian people towards merger methods.

Reciprocity is but the beginning of a series of trade reforms that will give the common people of Canada a square deal. If the farmers are not willing to do away with the bogus protection upon their own products how can they object to the protection afforded to the manufacturers?

A protective tariff means that mergers, trusts and combines will control Canada. They are doing it now at a remarkable rate. Are the people satisfied to have such conditions continue?

The career of William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been such as to lend dignity to the title which has been bestowed upon him.

The Canadian House of Lords

By J. W. WARD

“The Senate is a mill stone around the neck of the Canadian people, which I pray that Providence will soon remove”.— Sir Richard Cartwright

The words quoted at the head of this article were said by Sir Richard Cartwright at a great and memorable meeting held in Mayor Hall, Toronto, in 1886, shortly before the Liberal party came into power in the Dominion parliament. Sir Richard proceeded to support his denunciation by a admirable description of the weakness and emptiness character of the Senate, and the striking and eloquent words were received with a great display of enthusiasm. Of course the Senate at that time was chiefly composed of Sir Richard's political opponents, and he was not a member of that body, so he is today, but his views are probably unchanging, although, as a member of the government, he may not feel called upon to express them so forcibly as he did when in opposition.

But whether or not the dogmatic old war horse of Liberalism still believes the Senate to be a mill stone around the neck of the Canadian people, and denunciation has not one of its usual effects, he is, happily agreed, by all people.

The Canadian Senate, if the truth must be told, is chiefly a respectable old Pops' House for aged and infirm political pensioners, who, having been so long in the game of politics that they cannot be content to watch the sport from the side lines, pass their leisure time as a sort of select debating society. There are a few young and energetic men in the Senate, but they always seem strangely out of place among the old fogies who form the great majority of the House, and their talents would be vastly better employed if they were members of the House of Commons.

The Senate's Powers

The Senate, of course, has a great deal of power. It has coordinate powers of legislation with the House of Commons except in the case of revenue taxation or money bills, which, though it cannot originate or amend, it may reject. Its work, therefore, is practically a duplication of that of the House of Commons, all measures having to pass through both houses of parliament before receiving the assent of the Governor-General and becoming law.

Why Canada should maintain at enormous expense a second chamber to perform the work of the House of Commons is, to the people, a matter of some difficulty to intelligible, but even if this were not so, the Canadian Senate as at present constituted, and as it always has been constituted, is not a proper body to perform this function. The great majority of its members are altogether out of touch with the sentiments of the people, and especially with the forces of progress. Appointed for life by the government of the day, usually as a reward for services to the party, and being responsible to no one for their actions, the members of the Senate cannot by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as representatives of the people. Many of them are representatives of the wealthy and capitalistic class to which they belong. About half the members of the present Senate are members of banks or other corporations, and many of them are actually directors of such firms except when some piece of legislation which would adversely affect their own interests is before the House, when they hasten down to the capital, and the dangerous bill or amendment is quietly killed in one of the Senate committees where half a dozen votes are often sufficient to prevent a measure going any farther.

A Senate committee is about the easiest place in the world to kill legislation without attracting public attention. While every newspaper in Canada is represented, either by its own

reporter or through a press agency, at every meeting of the most unimportant committee of the House of Commons, the reporters never attend even the sitting of the Senate itself, except on very special occasions, and the only way in which the Senate, and the only their opinions reported to, is through a reporter of their own (of the evening of the country) who supplies a page or two of the proceedings each day to the members of the Press gallery who occupy themselves with what goes on in the House of Commons. The urgent news of a newspaper man or a Senate committee is almost unheard of, and the presence of The Globe reporter at the meetings of the special committee

re-construction on the floor before the eye of the House. Apart from matters of interior economy and personal regard, the members of the Senate, even if they do not speak in the House of Commons, and it would be considered beneath the dignity of a member of the House of Commons to take the slightest interest in it. As it is, however, in the Senate, which is generally public, he fails, the Senate usually speaks in after changing a few words which do not suit the tastes of some fashionable Senator. As the Senators generally would not deign to take notice of the discussion that knowledge there is the

House may have spent several days in its consideration, but no word with the members of the House of Commons, who I feared to discuss its details on a subject if made as the Farmer takes there, just as they would if the Senate had never seen the Bill. And when it comes for a show down, the Commons always has the way.

The Diverse Court

It is difficult, indeed, to discover any function which the Senate performs which could not be equally well discharged by the House of Commons. The one duty which has been especially dignified to the Senate is the hearing and appointment for review. Except in the province of Prince Edward Island, which has its own law on the subject, the day may in which a marriage can be dissolved, and the grounds referred to for the serious denigration followed present a petition to the Senate, which then refers the matter to the diverse committee, consisting of nine of the members, for the purpose of hearing evidence in private and making a report and recommendation. A copy of the evidence is supplied to every member of both Houses, and if the committee is of the opinion that the diverse should be granted, a bill dissolving the marriage is introduced, and may either be passed or rejected in the same way as any other bill, passage by both Houses and assent by the Governor-General being necessary before the diverse is granted. Diverse bills may be introduced, and are not dissuade some is usually confined to the Senate. It is often said that the diverse court is the most efficient diverse court in the world, but there are many who hold that diverse are granted on the flimsiest of evidence.

It is interesting to note that the diverse recently the Senate reversed its own decision, and it was openly stated on the floor of the House that some of the Senators were influenced by the charms of the body in the case who hunched down on the members from the gallery until they lost their heads and cast votes for which they were sorry in their cooler moments.

Qualification of Senators

The qualifications for membership of the Senate are simple. Senators must be British subjects, thirty years of age, and worth £4,000 and up to the value of \$10,000 of real property. The grounds for which they are appointed are: The Senate when established by the British North America Act of 1867, consisted of 72 members, 24 for the Maritimes Provinces (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), Manitoba and British Columbia were given three seats each on entering confederation in 1871, and Prince Edward Island was awarded three Senators when it became part of the Dominion in 1873. The Northwest Territories got two Senators in 1888, and since 1905 the Senate has consisted of 57 members, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, three from Prince Edward Island, three from British Columbia, and one from the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Alberta. The salary or pensional indemnity of Senators is the same as that of the members of the House of Commons, an allowance of \$20 being made for each member for each day's attendance. If the session does not extend beyond thirty days, and if the session extends beyond that time, which it always does, an allowance of \$2,500 is made for each day on which a member does not attend a sitting of the House.

SIR WILFRED LAURENCE has been appointed 45 Liberals to the Senate since 1898. The Senate has 57 members.



on the grain bill a few weeks ago was such an unusual occurrence that certain members of the Senate, forgetting the precedents set under the provisions of the Senate act, did things which they did not like to see reported.

No Public Interest

The attitude of the newspaper reporters is typical of the way in which everybody at Ottawa regards the Senate. It is very rarely that anyone in the public galleries of the chamber, the few visitors who drop in during the debates always finding plenty of room on the two balconies which are provided for their

House of Commons, it sometimes happens that the attention of a private citizen is attracted to an important proposition in the measure under consideration after the House of Commons has spent many hours in thrashing it out and coming to a decision upon it. In any event, when the Senate amends a bill the amendments must go back to the Commons for consideration, and when they are of any consequence they are almost invariably rejected by the Commons and the bill finally concerned is by the Senate in the form in which the House of Commons desires.

On the other hand when a bill originates in the Senate, the fact that that

An Arbitrary House

The debates and proceedings of the Senate are governed by rules and orders continued on Page 10

Control of Noxious Weeds

Weeds

It is impossible to estimate the loss that Western farmers yearly sustain through the noxious weed scourge. Yearly hundreds of acres of standing grain are plowed under by the action of the seed inseparables of the Western Provinces, while there is scarcely a farmer who has not had his fields not down a certain percentage because of the presence of weeds in his fields. Weeds rob the land of plant food and moisture, thus increasing



COMMON OR ANNUAL SOW THISTLE. It has one large leaf in its rosette. The leaves are deeply notched with soft wavy teeth. The flowers are yellow and are borne on a single stem. The seeds are very small and are blown away by the wind. The weeds are very common in the West and are very troublesome. They are always found in the fields of the farmer who has not taken the proper precautions.

the effect of drought by taking up water from the soil and wasting it by evaporation. Weeds crowd out more useful plants, being harder and, as a rule, more prolific. Weeds are a heavy expense to the farmer, for it is necessary to prepare these lands for every operation of plowing, harrowing, sowing, cultivating, cutting, haying, carrying and threshing, as well as in cleaning, freighting and marketing the produce. Direct losses are the larger consumption of binder twine necessary when weedy crops are harvested, the extra wear and tear on machinery due to coarse growing weeds, and the depreciation in the market value of the crop because of the presence of weeds in hay or of weed seeds in grain. The loss to the farmer from the presence of weeds on farm lands is roughly: that the value of the land is depreciated to a certain degree. Not only are weeds harmful to growing crops but many varieties are injurious to stock, being poisonous, as water hemlock, others are injurious to stock products, as burrs in wool, or wild garlic and stink weed, which taint milk. Weeds also attract injurious insects and harbor fungus diseases.

How Weeds Spread

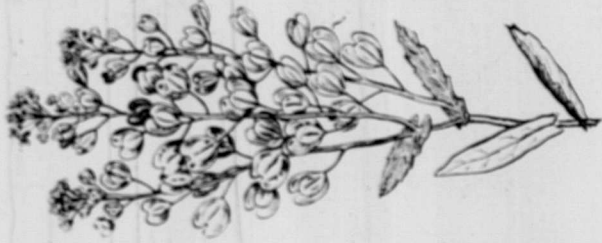
Weeds spread like an epidemic, but the mode in which they spread is such that the farmer can do little to prevent a field from becoming infested with weeds of the worst kind if it is almost impossible for the farmer to get rid of them and he has to resort to a means of control rather than eradication. Many instances might be cited where farms have been abandoned through the weed scourge, the owner finding it impossible to raise enough grain to realize a frugal living. However, had as these lands were infested with noxious weeds, they have been reclaimed by practical farmers and employed productive to the new owner's knowing how to control the weeds that infested the land.

The first farmers to break up the virgin prairies of the West were not troubled with weeds up to that time. It is true that weeds spring up but they were seldom of the noxious character. It was easy enough for any farmer, no matter how unscientific, to control these weeds. The majority of the noxious weeds are foreign. There are some native weeds of course, that rank among those of a noxious character, but the worst varieties came originally from Europe, and the same is true of the weeds which have gained admittance to the western prairies of the West in various ways and after their introduction, they have spread in

many sections of the country. There are many ways that weeds spread after they gain admittance to a section of the country that it is almost impossible to get rid of them.

Many of the best weeds of a noxious character came to the West through importations of impure seed grains, in the packets of careless individuals, importations of live stock and various other ways. There are many ways that weeds spread through the soil of the prairie, but a few of the most common are:

When a new weed appeared in the fields it may be that it may not have been noticed by the farmer, thus it only took a couple of seasons for the infested fields to become polluted and the farmer woke up just a



STINKWEED OR FRESH WEED. This is a very common weed in the West and is very troublesome. It is always found in the fields of the farmer who has not taken the proper precautions. It is a very common weed in the West and is very troublesome. It is always found in the fields of the farmer who has not taken the proper precautions.

little too late to the fact that he had a terrible enemy of his crops in his fields. Thus the start was made and the farmer has continued to fight the scourge for years. In a few cases he has gained the upper hand but, on the whole, the victory has been won by the weed and the farmer has been forced to turn his knowledge and skill to a means of control of the pest rather than eradication.

Nearly Fields Contaminated

Over a field, because polluted it was very natural that adjoining lands should soon receive the contagion and thus the noxious weeds gained territory year by year. In the earlier days weeds spread with much greater rapidity than they do at the present day. This was commonly through the agency of unclean threshing machines, the interchange of bags at threshing time and through stock roaming the fields at large during the fall, carrying the weeds from farm to farm. There are scores of similar ways that might be cited that have been common in the spreading of weeds in the West. Weeds have become one of the worst of these was due to the fact that many careless farmers sowed dirty seed. In this respect the farmers were not the chief offenders that many seed companies sold seed that contained noxious weeds. Rigid laws, however, of the present day have eliminated the spreading of weed seeds through dirty seed to almost nil, as heavy fines are imposed on the offending party.

Although the presence of weeds in the fields is due to a great extent to careless practices of the owners of farms, it cannot be denied that a field will get polluted even though every precaution is

taken to prevent it. It is a common occurrence for noxious weeds to be carried to farms through the agency of water ways. The writer is familiar with a case in which a farmer along the banks of the Assiniboine had his lands sown to French weed in the spring time when the high waters covered the low lands. The weeds were carried by the water a long distance for French weed was unknown in the district for a wide radius. This French weed, of course, came directly from the west coast of the continent, but he got his seed with a will and by not allowing a boat to open eventually got rid of the pest, though it took some ten years to do it.

Sometimes Not Farmers' Fault

Thus it is not always the fault of the farmer that his fields become polluted with noxious weeds. Sometimes a great deal to do with the presence of noxious weeds in many farms lying alongside of public highways, railways and waterways run a great risk of being infested with noxious weeds.

It may be too long that there are over one hundred different varieties of noxious weeds in the Province of Manitoba. Of course few of these are of a very bad

prevent day, that the control of noxious weeds is not merely a matter of legislation but that it is a question of education; that the education of the people in the matter of dealing with noxious weeds amounts to more than the familiar laws of the State. It is a matter of the will and knowledge of the farmer who is to be responsible for the control of noxious weeds in his fields, resolutions passed will do little to solve the problems of their control.

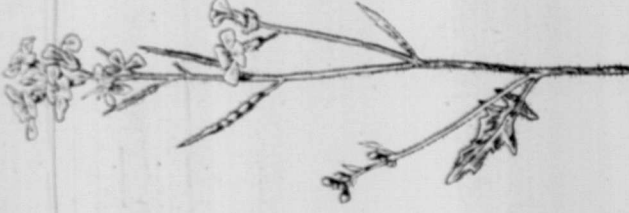
There are many noxious weeds in districts of Manitoba—weeds that are dangerous and that ought to be wiped out—that could not be identified by the weed inspectors of other parts of the province where the weeds were not known. The wild radish is a weed that is giving a great deal of trouble in certain parts of North Dakota. This weed has already spread to Manitoba and yet, at the weed consultation held last year at the Manitoba Agricultural college, out of seventy-two weed inspectors, gathered together from all parts of the province, not one of them were able to identify the wild radish. The same was true, to a certain extent, of the Russian thistle and the sun thistle, two very bad weeds that have already gotten a foothold in Southern Manitoba.

Thus it can be seen how important the matter of education is as to the control of noxious weeds. When the weed inspectors themselves are not acquainted with troublesome weeds in various districts it can readily be seen how these weeds can get a strong foothold in a new district. In fact, they are recognized as a dangerous weed.

Work at M. A. C.

During the past five years the Manitoba Agricultural college has done much to aid the control of noxious weeds by teaching students to identify weeds and eradicate them. The college has also, on a course during the middle of June, at a time when it was thought that most men could get away from the farm to come to the institution and study noxious weeds. It was put on at a time to get hold of men who were sincerely interested in noxious weeds and who were beginning to think of the battle-before-them. Last year there were seventy-two gentlemen at that convention and this year there were a great many more.

That these men might receive a general knowledge of weeds common to the West, seeds of over one hundred noxious weeds, common to the Province of Manitoba, were collected and the plants were coming to the fore in the greenhouse when the inspectors gathered there that specimens that were not common to the districts of the province were produced for the



WILD RADISH. This plant, recently introduced to Ontario from Europe, is now common in the Province of Manitoba, and is growing in many places. It grows from one to two feet high, with a few long branches starting from the garden radish. The leaves are yellowish green, deeply lobed, and like the stem, bearing a few small white flowers. The seeds are small but are composed of two joints.

nature. Saskatchewan and Alberta, being newer agricultural provinces, have not so high a percentage of noxious weeds, but in these provinces are yearly varieties of noxious weeds are greatly multiplied through the farmers not being able to identify many of the worst varieties.

Noxious weeds include common wild mustard, hare's ear mustard, tumbling thistle, Russian thistle, wild oats, sow thistle, Canadian thistle, perennial ragweed or stink weed, false flax, giant ragweed, dwarf ragweed, blue burr, blue lettuce, prickly lettuce, quack grass and others too numerous to mention. However, a number of the worst varieties will be noticed in these given.

Education


The legislatures of the various provinces have formulated rigid laws to prevent the spreading of noxious weeds, but it is believed by many of the leading agricultural authorities in the West, at the



RUSSIAN THISTLE. This large, succulent weed thrives where the land is too dry for other plants. It is one of the most common weeds known in the West, although at present it is not very common. It is a very common weed in the West and is very troublesome. It is always found in the fields of the farmer who has not taken the proper precautions.

The Manitoba Agricultural college has done a great deal of work in the matter of weed control, yet there are thousands of farmers in the province who never get the benefit of the college and for these farmers the next best thing is to procure the best literature available on weeds common to the West. "Farm Weeds" is one of the best books

Continued on Page 21



This Tag

on a ball of binder twine guarantees length, strength, smoothness, freedom from knots, and from all the troubles and delays which poor twine causes. This is the tag we put on every ball of genuine

Plymouth Binder Twine

Look for it. Insist on it. Plymouth Twine is made of the most carefully selected material, in the oldest yet most modern cordage mill in the United States. Eighty-five years of experience and square dealing stand back of every ball that bears the wheat-head trade mark. Plymouth Twine is cheaper in the long run because it is better—works better and goes farther.

W. G. McMAHON
Sales Agent
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GILLESPIE ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION CO.

BRANDON - MANITOBA
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1100 FOR PRICES
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True Free Trade

By HENRY GEORGE
Continued from Last Issue

Thus the adoption of true free trade involves the abolition of all indirect taxation of whatever kind, and the resort to direct taxation for all public revenues.

But this is not all. Trade, as we have seen, is a mode of production, and freeing of trade is beneficial because it is a freeing of production. For the same reason, therefore, that we ought not to tax anyone for adding to the wealth of a country by bringing things into it, we ought not to tax any one for adding to the wealth of a country by producing within that country valuable things. Thus the principle of free trade requires that we should not only abolish all indirect taxes, but that we should abolish as well all direct taxes on things that are the produce of labor; that we should, in short, give full play to the natural stimulus to production—the possession and enjoyment of things produced—by imposing no tax whatever upon the production, accumulation or possession of wealth (i.e., things produced by labor) leaving every one free to make, exchange, give, spend or bequeath.

There are thus left as the only taxes by which in accordance with the free trade principle revenue can be raised, these two classes:

1. Taxes on ostentation.

Since the motive of ostentation in the use of wealth is simply to show the ability to expend wealth, and since this can be shown as well in the ability to pay a tax, taxes on ostentations pure and simple, while not checking the production of wealth, do not even restrain the enjoyment of wealth. But such taxes, while they have a place in the theory of taxation, are of no practical importance. Some trivial amount is raised in England from taxes on footmen wearing powdered wigs, taxes on armorial bearings, etc., but such taxes are not resorted to in this country and are incapable anywhere of yielding any considerable revenue.

Land Values

2. Taxes on the value of land.

Taxes on the value of land must not be confounded with taxes on land, from which they differ essentially. Taxes on land—that is to say, taxes levied on land by quantity of area—apply equally to all land and hence fall ultimately on production since they constitute a check to the use of land, a tax that must be paid as the condition of engaging in production. Taxes on land values, however, do not fall upon all lands but only upon valuable land and that in proportion to its value. Hence they do not in any degree check the ability of labor to avail itself of land, and are merely an appropriation by the taxing power of a portion of the premium which the owner of valuable land can charge labor for its use. In other words, a tax on land, according to quantity, could ultimately be transferred by owners of land to users of land and become a tax upon production. But a tax on land values must, as is recognized by all economists, fall on the owner of land and cannot be by him in any way transferred to the user. The land-owner can no more compel those to whom he may sell or let his land to pay a tax levied on its value than he could compel them to pay a mortgage.

The Perfect Tax

A tax on land values is of all taxes that which best fulfills every requirement of a perfect tax. As land cannot be hidden or carried off, a tax on land values can be assessed with more certainty and can be collected with greater ease and less expense than any other tax, while it does not in the slightest degree check production or lessen its incentive. It is, in fact, a tax only in form, being in nature a rent—a taking for the use of the community of a value that arises not from individual exertion but from the growth of the community. For it is not anything that the individual owner or user does that gives value to land. The value that he creates is a value that attaches to improvements. This, being the result of individual exertion, properly belongs to the individual and cannot be taxed without lessening the incentive to production. But the value that attaches to land itself is a value arising from the growth of the community and increasing with social growth. It, therefore, properly belongs to the community and can be taken to

the last penny without in the slightest degree lessening the incentive to production.

Taxes on land values are thus the only taxes from which, in accordance with the principle of free trade, any considerable amount of revenue can be raised, and it is evident that to carry out the free trade principle to the point of abolishing all taxes that hamper or lessen production would of itself involve very nearly the same measures which we have seen are required to assert the common right to land and place all citizens upon an equal footing.

To make these measures identically the same it is only necessary that the taxation of land values, to which true free trade compels us to resort for public revenues, should be carried far enough to take, as near as might practically be, the whole of the income arising from the value given to land by the growth of the community.

But we have only to go one step further to see that free trade does indeed require this, and that the two reforms are thus deliberately identical.

Free Production

Free trade means free production. Now, fully to free production, it is necessary not only to remove all taxes on production but also to remove all other restrictions on production. True free trade, in short, requires that the active factor of production, labor, shall have free access to the passive factor of production, land. To secure this all monopoly of land must be broken up and the equal right to all to the use of the natural elements must be secured by the treatment of the land as the common property in usufruct of the whole people.

Thus it is that free trade brings us the same simple measure as that which we have seen is necessary to emancipate labor from its thralldom and to secure that justice in the distribution of wealth which will make every improvement or reform beneficial to all classes.

The partial reform mis-called free trade, which consists in the mere abolition of protection—the mere substitution of a revenue tariff for a protective tariff—cannot help the laboring classes, because it does not touch the fundamental cause of that unjust and unequal distribution which as we see today makes "labor a drug and population a nuisance" in the midst of such a plethora of wealth that we talk of overproduction. True free trade, on the contrary, leads not only to the largest production of wealth but to the fairest distribution. It is the easy and obvious way of bringing about that change by which alone justice in distribution can be secured, and the great inventions and discoveries which the human mind is now grasping can be converted into agencies for the elevation of society from its very foundations.

Queensy, Turgot and Mirabeau

This was seen with the utmost clearness by that knight of great Frenchmen who, in the last century, first raised the standard of free trade. What they proposed was not the mere substitution of a revenue tariff for a protective tariff, but the total abolition of all taxes, direct and indirect, save a single tax upon the value of land—the "impôt unique." They realized that this unification of taxation meant not merely the removal from commerce and industry of the burdens placed upon them but that it also meant the complete reconstruction of society—the restoration to all men of their natural and equal rights to the use of the earth. It was because they realized this that they spoke of it in terms that applied to any mere fiscal change, however beneficial, would seem wildly extravagant, likening it, in its importance to mankind, to those primary inventions which made the first advances in civilization possible—the use of money and the adoption of written characters.

And whoever will consider how far-reaching are the benefits that would result to mankind from a measure which, removing all restrictions from the production of wealth, would also secure equitable distribution, will see that these great Frenchmen were not extravagant. True free trade would emancipate labor.

NO SUCH THING

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SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

The cheap machine will more than lose the price of a tubular the first year. Many thousands of cheap separators are discarded from the tubulars. The cheap machines lasted one year on the average—costed ten to thirty dollars to repair, and lost more in cream than the original cost.

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Manufactured by
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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS
This department of the Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of presenting a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and discuss the various subjects...

PREFERENCE TO UNITED STATES

Editor, Guide.—We are considerably puzzled by the word of the petition in favour of the grain which Canadian protectionists bring down to the preference which they are doing to Great Britain. It is perhaps worth while to examine how far that proposition goes.

It is true that the average rate of duty on Canadian goods is not as high as that on British goods, but it is true that the average rate of duty on Canadian goods is not as high as that on British goods...

LAND VALUE TAXATION

Editor, Guide.—In yours of June 7 is a letter from J. H. Symons, of Penryn, Sask., one of the directors of the Sax Landholders, in which he is addressing the members of the Guide, and in which he is pointing out that the taxation of land value is not a new thing...

IMPERIALIST

Dear Mr. Ross.—I have been reading in several issues of The West I am pleased to see that you have written an article on the grain growers' gettide...

MIND HOW YOU VOTE

Editor, Guide.—I have been reading in several issues of The West I am pleased to see that you have written an article on the grain growers' gettide...

THE LABOR PARTY

Dear Mr. Ross.—The London, S.W. of the locality of the Labor members is that they are recruited from the ranks of the people whom they represent.

It will no longer be held by monopolists but will fall into the hands of the workers. This year will open the door to the new era of progress, and a group of about any thing may be the result of the labor movement...

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CALGARY, ALBERTA
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Freight paid on all exhibits originating in Alberta.
The best special features ever seen in Canada: west of Toronto, including Nisshof's Aeroplane, Brennan's Motor-Car, Moving Pictures of the Cavendish.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS Made by the 10th Rifle Regimental Band, and other high-class features.
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E. J. Dewey, Cal. Jas. Walker, Vice-Pres.
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E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager, Victoria Park, Calgary.

mit your cause to young doctors and lawyers; you ought to send farmers—men of your own class and calling, to Parliament. We have found in working class questions in England it made simply all the difference. The most democratically-minded Liberals did not succeed in pushing the cause of the workers with anything like the success that has attended the efforts of the Labor party. Forty Labor men have done far more than a hundred radicals for the redress of the grievances of Labor.

If one title of the stories that reach us concerning the wealth that is being made by farmers in the far-west of Canada are true, they ought to have no difficulty in subscribing to an election fund to secure the return of farmers. I fancy it would be to the best interests of the Canadian Dominion and of the British Empire as a whole, that farmers should actually secure seats in your Parliament.

I know that the cry will be that farmers are too busy to go to Parliament, but the farmers are sufficiently welcome to make it worth a man's while, in constituency after constituency, to leave his farm and go into Parliament.

We have been cursed too long in all our Parliaments with leaving things to young lawyers and gentlemen who have not either the first-hand knowledge or the first-hand interest that makes them satisfactory representatives.

F. HERBERT STEAD.

AN INSURGENT CONSERVATIVE
Editor, Guide:—Have just finished reading your "Ottawa Letter" in last issue (May 3), containing the report of R. L. Borden's official statement that the Conservatives had determined to continue the fight against reciprocity until the government either abandons the proposal or dissolves Parliament. I sincerely hope neither event takes place, for obvious reasons.

Now, what are the feelings of the farmers of the Conservative persuasion who at the last election helped to elect these blustering sheep-headed party politicians? I have always voted Conservative and if my feelings are shared by other farmers then it is with disgust and shame they peruse the afore-mentioned report. Just fancy, our accredited representatives, who by our votes were enabled to take a place in Parliament, are now opposing, tooth and nail, a measure which has received practically the whole support of the West (anyway the support of those who count for anything—the farmers). Yet now we have to stand by and watch these men using every means in their power to destroy this measure, simply because it was not the Tory party that introduced it—and we haven't the power to raise a finger to stop it. There's the rub! One can hardly call it a comedy that is now being enacted at Ottawa, rather say a tragic-comedy—tragic because the issues at stake are of such vital importance to the West. Rather like a person holding out a loaf of bread to a starving man and another coming along and snatching it away before the starving one gets it. Humorous because of the blind stupidity of these party hacks, who (with few exceptions) follow their chief's lead in everything so faithfully, possessing no initiative or will of their own.

And again it is humorous to think of the opposition leader dictating terms to the premier as to what they will do on certain

conditions. What a magnanimous outburst on their part to consent to the passage of an interim supply bill to meet current expenses in the event of the House adjourning! Now, can any right-minded, level-headed, self-respecting man, after reading of how our legislators legislate in the farmers' interests? still go on voting in the same old way? Are we going to have pledged representatives or are we not? Would not the Referendum and Recall be the greatest boon just now? I think so.

Farmers of the West, now is the accepted time. Stand firm and hold your ground. Any little concessions that have been made let us be thankful for, but keep pounding away for more until our just demands have been granted. Keep the politicians and manufacturers on the qui-vive, wondering what will happen next, but never for a moment let them suppose we are slacking in our resolves. Support our champion, The Guide. "Boast" it for all you are worth, put in a good word for it whenever and wherever the opportunity arises and so increase its circulation. The old slogan, "To succeed you must advertise," holds good here. Let us advertise by airing our grievances through its columns and showing that the West is in earnest, and we shall succeed. Remembering the reforms for which we are now agitating, and which we hope to get, will not only benefit those of the present generation, but it is paving the way for a happier and a brighter day for the generations to come.

When the present day history of the West comes to be written, and in it the record is made of the brave fight the farmers put up for their rights, and when those who come after us are participating in the benefits to be derived from that struggle, assuredly our successors will bless the memory of those now engaged and will think with consternation and surprise of the political bondage and commercial slavery to which we are now subjected, but from which we hope soon to free ourselves and them.

JOHN A. WEBB.

Fairmount, Sask.

NO FEAR OF ANNEXTION

Editor, Guide:—Kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to express my views re the annexation question. I thought that all doubts with regard to this subject had been set aside, but have lately learnt that there are still some people who are opposed to the reciprocity pact on account of the fear that if Canada makes a treaty of reciprocity with the States it will eventually lead us into annexation by that country. It is surprising to me that any intelligent farmer could be misled with this cry of annexation. Just pause for a moment, men, and consider who is raising the cry—capitalists and manufacturers who have exploited this country for years and who look upon it as their own special preserve, and who look upon this treaty as being the thin edge of the wedge which will eventually burst asunder and tear down the tariff walls between the two countries if allowed to become law. We have no more loyal citizens than the American farmers who are coming here and purchasing land and settling down to make homes for themselves in Canada. I have discussed this question with several and they laugh at the idea and say if annexation depends on their vote it will be a long time before Uncle Sam rules here.

You have taken as the motto of your paper, "Organize, Co-operate and Educate," and of the three "Educate" must stand out the most prominent. We have been so used to sitting down and allowing the party press to mold our opinions on the questions of the day that the majority of people have almost forgotten that God gave them brains to think for themselves. Let us cut out the old party papers. They are all subsidized by politicians and manufacturers. We should remember that these papers merely express the views of men whose interests are entirely opposed to those of the farmers. Let us use our own brains, do our own thinking, study facts and figures, read the papers that are really devoted to the interests of the people such as The Montreal Witness and The Guide and we shall soon arrive at the conclusion that the annexation bogey exists only in the imagination of a few excitable individuals like Col. Sam Hughes—the man who describes the farmers of the West as a handful of paid agitators.

CLEMENT J. BANISTER

Wawota.



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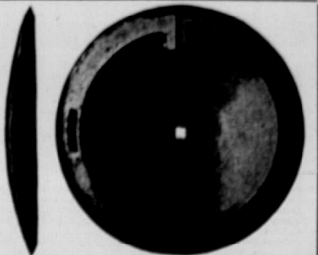
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MANITOBA SECTION +

The Section of The Guide is published monthly for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenna, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

What the Farmers Get and Pay

In response to a circular issued from the central office, the secretaries at the following places give the following information as to prices, to which we add for comparison, prices quoted for the same articles at Winnipeg, Toronto and Ottawa.

PRICES PAID FARMERS ON MAY 19th, 1911

PRICES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY DEALERS

	Bear Cattle (Live Weight)	Horn (Live Weight)	Cattle (For Year) (Live Weight)	Sheep (Live Weight)	Butter	Eggs	Potatoes	Oats	Barley	Wheat (No. 1)	Flour—Best Patent For Baking	Flour—Strong Baker's For Baking	Oatmeal 40 lb. Sack	Oatmeal 40 lb. Sack	Beans Per 100 lbs.	Beans Per Ton	Starch Per 100 lbs.	Starch Per Ton	Ham Per lb.	Bacon (per lb.)	Side Bacon (per lb.)	Bread (per lb.)	Bread (per lb.)	Bread (per lb.)	Veal (per lb.)	Mutton (per lb.)
Standard	6	6	6	7 1/2	17	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Winnipeg	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	7	16 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Toronto	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	7	16 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Ottawa	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	7	16 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	

Note—A 7 lb. sack of flour is 30 cents in Winnipeg and 25 cents in Ottawa and Toronto.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

- Honorary President: J. W. Ross
- Past President: R. C. Heald
- President: J. W. Ross
- Vice President: J. R. Wood
- Secretary: R. McKenna
- Treasurer: J. W. Ross
- Committee: J. W. Ross, R. McKenna, J. R. Wood, J. W. Ross, J. W. Ross

Price Comparisons

The table of prices paid farmers for their produce at different points in Manitoba should present a very accurate picture of the situation as we have it in Manitoba. The information was given by the secretaries of the Grain Growers' Associations at the points named, and may be relied upon as being fairly accurate, making due allowance for the variations that usually occur in handling. A careful study of this table clearly points out what the farmer has to pay for his own produce when he has to purchase it as a secondary food product, after it undergoes the process of manufacture. The hog that the farmer sells at 5% to 6 cents per pound he buys back at from 18 to 25 cents, and it is generally estimated that hams weigh about 25 per cent. in the dressing. The difference between what the butcher pays for cattle and what he charges for his meat appears excessive, but it is small in comparison to the profit made by packing establishments out of hogs.

We had hoped to make this comparison more complete by having the retail prices of the same commodities on the local country market, but the information has not reached us in time. We shall, however, make the prices in Laramie, Wyo., and the prices in Laramie, Wyo., at least than they are in Winnipeg. Post Canadian patent flour for instance, is quoted there at the present time for \$2.50, while the farmers of Manitoba pay from \$2.75 to \$3. The people of the prairie get it for \$2.75 to \$3. The farmers get it from the Manitoba mills; the cheaper it gets. Of course the explanation is that when they go on the British market they have to compete on equal terms with millers from all other countries.

GRAIN GROWERS' PICKNICS

Grain Growers' picknics seem to be the order of the day. Some of the associations are joining and having a union outing in the Starn River Valley they are making the preparations for July 5, when all the grain growers in the district are to meet at Wadena. The picnic commences at 9:30, and a splendid program of sports has been arranged to take place during the day. A number of the Grain Growers' Associations will take place on the grounds at 1:30 p.m., and speeches on organization, the aims and objects of the Grain Growers' Association will be given. Prominent speakers from the central association will be present, including R. McKenna, provincial secretary. The organizers of this picnic trust that it will receive the hearty support of all the farmers in the Starn River Valley and that it will bring about a closer relationship between the several associations situated therein.

GOODLANDS MEETING

R. P. Bartholmeier, of Goodlands, writes us that they had a very successful meeting there on June 9. Mr. Dixon was present and delivered an address that was well appreciated and was just what had been expected. J. J. McArthur, of Lander, also addressed the meeting on association work generally.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY LEASING OF LANDS

The Company is leasing the land for the purpose of erecting a power station. The lands are situated in the Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

Grain Growers Meet Borden

Continued from Page 4
TERMINAL ELEVATORS

The terminal elevator question was dealt with in a paper by Mr. Peter Wright, of Myrtle, as follows:
Terminal elevators form a link in the chain which carries the grain of the Western Provinces of Canada to the markets of the world. We believe that their functions are to provide accommodation for storing grain until such quantities have accumulated as will provide cargoes for lake boats or ocean steamers, and to transfer, said grain to such boats and steamers, preserving according to grade, as exactly as possible, the identity of each parcel of grain entrusted to them. The government has undertaken to classify grain into different grades according to its quality and to deliver the same at its ultimate destination in accordance with its primary classification. In the first part the Inspection Act has been strictly adhered to but the same standard has not been maintained all through to the ultimate market, and we believe that it is in its passage through the terminal elevators that this discrepancy originates.

The New Grain Bill

As this matter has been fully discussed on previous occasions by representatives of the farmers as producers of grain, and of the millers as consumers, and as it is the subject of a bill known as the Canada Grain Act which has been before the Senate where evidence was taken before a special committee, and as the bill has been presented to Parliament and now awaits the re-assembling of the House for consideration, and as we believe that you are fully seized of the whole situation and circumstances surrounding same, we do not propose to advance any arguments in support of our belief. But we would respectfully urge that you, Sir, as leader of the Opposition should use your influence to facilitate the passing of this bill at as early a date as possible, so that we may benefit by its being in operation for this year's crop. We would also ask your support in the matter of making financial provision for the commission to acquire those elevators either by purchase or lease, as we believe that absolute control cannot be secured otherwise than by government operation.

We notice in the evidence given before the special committee of the Senate that the principle argument against this bill is that it would be a confiscation of property or of vested interests, to debar, as the bill provides, those who own and operate terminal elevators from the operation of terminal elevators. Now we have always believed that there is a regulation to this effect in the existing act, and if this is so there can be no confiscation, but those who are engaged in both branches of the business are guilty of a contravention of the act.

Charges to Cover Cost

It has been said in criticism of the Western farmers by some members of your party, that while we are objecting to certain taxation imposed upon us, we ask that the government should take over and operate the terminal elevators at the expense of the general revenue. Now, Sir, this is a misapprehension. At each presentation of our case on behalf of Manitoba we have never failed to express our willingness to bear all costs in this connection, and we wish now to emphatically re-assert, that we wish such charges placed on our grain in passing through the terminal elevators as shall be found necessary to pay off initial cost with interest thereon, within a reasonable time.

Now, Sir, we are encouraged in asking these favors by the belief that your sympathy is with the Western farmers in this matter, and we hope that with your assistance the government will see their way clear to pass this bill with these provisions, as soon after Parliament re-assembles as possible.

CHILLED MEAT TRADE

The following paper on the chilled meat industry and the amendment of the railway act to compel railways to pay for cattle killed on the track through the fault of the company, was prepared by Mr. R. M. Wilson, Marrinhurst.

Next in importance to grain production in the western provinces, is the raising of food animals. Due to the fertility of its soil and its salubrious climate, Western Canada is specially adapted to the raising of stock, but on account of an unstable market largely due to the handling of

cattle and hogs being centralized within a few concerns, there are fewer animals raised in Manitoba today, and we believe in the three provinces, than there were ten years ago, notwithstanding the large increase in population and land brought under cultivation. Farmers will not go into stock raising unless there is a steady market which will give them a fair return for their labor. As long as a farmer can make more money out of selling his coarse grains than by feeding to stock, he is not going to undergo the toil necessary for raising stock. The problem confronting Canada is to provide a system of transportation and marketing that will place our products on markets that will be remunerative.

Western farmers expect that free trade in natural products between Canada and the United States will provide an alternative outlet to that which they now have, and to that extent will relieve the situation. That does not, however, lessen our desire that the government of Canada should inaugurate a refrigerated system whereby an export trade in dressed meat could be carried on with Great Britain. Apart from the economy in transportation that such a system would provide it would guard against the danger that we are continually exposed to, of the appearance within our borders of one or the other of the diseases scheduled by the British Board of Agriculture. As matters now stand, should such a thing occur, even for a short period at certain seasons of the year, the result would be disastrous.

Other Industries Bonused

We have already made representations to the government as to the advisability of making inquiries into the possibility of providing the necessary equipment for the carrying on of a chilled meat trade with the British market, and as we have pointed out to the government we will repeat to you, that the farmers can, with assurance, make such a request due to the fact that it is the fixed policy of the government of Canada since 1896, to grant bonuses for the development and encouragement of new industries in the different provinces of the Dominion. All the provinces of the Dominion, with the exception of the Prairie Provinces, have participated directly in these bonuses, but the government on no occasion has granted a bonus toward the development of the agricultural industry. In view of these facts it does not seem unreasonable that the Western farmers should request the government to render aid in creating conditions that would enable the farmers to market their produce to the best advantage. Besides, in our case, we only request the government to make an investment that would be an addition to the capital account of the Dominion, and would be made to pay interest on the investment directly, whereas bonuses granted to other industries have been a free gift.

Killing of Stock

Another matter to which we earnestly wish to draw your attention is the loss farmers have been continually suffering through animals being killed and injured on railways, and which, through the laxity or otherwise of the Railway Act, the railway companies almost invariably succeed in resisting payment for when claims are made. To such an extent is that the case that it is a rare thing now for a farmer living in the Prairie Provinces to endeavor to collect damages for stock killed, by process of law.

The farmers' association has repeatedly brought the matter to the attention of the railway commission without any result. At the suggestion of the chairman of the board of railway commissioners we made representation to the minister of railways for an amendment to the Railway Act, with the result that the minister of railways introduced an amendment suggested by the chairman of the board and approved of by the committee of the farmers' organization which was entrusted to look after that legislation. But on account of opposition arising from the Opposition members of the House of Commons, the minister was compelled to have the clause struck out.

We believe, however, that it is the intention of the minister to re-introduce that clause after the House re-assembles in July. As the proposed amendment has been drafted by the chairman of the board of railway commissioners, who from his knowledge of what is needed to prevent railways from killing stock, on the Western prairies, should be in a position to advise as to the kind of legis-

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lation necessary to adequately protect the farmers' interests, we would therefore urge, if the amendment is introduced, that you, as leader of the Opposition, would

exercise your influence to have it become law, and if possible suppress the factious opposition to the measure by some of your supporters.

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NOXIOUS WEEDS — LITERATURE H. J. Quill Lake.—Where can literature be obtained dealing with the noxious weeds of Western Canada? Ans.—Write to the stationary department Agricultural Bureau, Ottawa, for book entitled "Noxious Weeds of Canada." The price is one dollar.

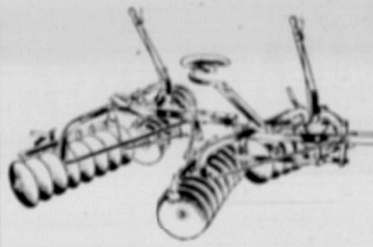
H.C.J., Quill Lake.—Can you tell me a good way to locate underground water? Ans.—Take into consideration the contour of the ground and trees, if there are any. Water is usually found where there are willows. The only way to be certain is to bore or dig. Boring can easily be done in hard or soft ground, and in sandy land a sand pump can be easily driven down for water to a reasonable depth. However, if you are not sure of water, it would not be wise to drive down a sand pit.

Veterinary

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail. If desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

OBSTRUCTED TEAT A L. Sask.—Would you kindly give us some information as to what to do for a cow that had her udder full about three weeks ago, that is not going as much milk as the dot with her first calf. The one back teat is out of order; it seems as though she can't let her milk down in it, only real drops so that one has to strip a long time after he is through with the rest.

LUMPY JAW — TUBERCULOSIS H. A. Sask.—I have several Jersey cows with



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Lump Jaw Is there any cure for this disease? What is the cause? It is an indication of tuberculosis.

Ans.—Lump Jaw (actinomycosis) is due to invasion of the affected parts by the ray fungus (actinomyces) and is curable if treated at once by cutting out the affected parts, using caustic freely and giving drain drops of iodine of potassium iodide. The best method of treatment is by the use of the Bissell Double Action Disk Harrow. At that stage the medicine is discontinued for some time but repeated several times at intervals until complete recovery of animal. There is no association between lump jaw and tuberculosis.

An owner can test his own cattle if properly instructed by an expert, but it is best to employ a qualified veterinarian or other skilled tender.

NEEPAWA SUMMER FAIR

The Northwestern Agricultural and Arts Association is planning to make this year's summer fair at Neepawa the best that has ever taken place in that district. Already promises of large entries have been made and the competition should be very keen. The total amount of cash prizes is a little over \$4,000.00, a fact which speaks well for the prosperity of the district. The fair dates are June 29, 30 and July 1.

NORTH BATTLEFORD'S INDUSTRIAL

North Battleford is preparing for an exhibition on a large scale this year. The directors, realizing the importance of holding a fair that would meet the requirements of the rapidly growing part of Saskatchewan known as the "Park" district, decided to place the North Battleford Exhibition in the same class as those being held in other commercial centres. Accordingly, a block of one hundred and thirty-six acres was purchased and debentures were sold for the purchase of the land, the making of a new track and the erection of up-to-date buildings. Although the time was short, the fair being in June, no time has been lost, and the buildings are well under way and will be completed in ample time for the fair. The turf club were fortunate in the selection of the land for track purposes, and the track, when completed, will be one of the fastest in the West.

Special attention is being given to matters of educational interest to farmers and their wives. A gasoline plowing match has been arranged. A tent from the Agricultural college of Saskatchewan will be on the grounds with samples of noxious weeds and will be in charge of a competent lecturer. The "Romance of the Peaper," a stereopticon view lecture, will be in attendance at the fair. In addition to this there will be a large tent for the ladies in charge of Miss K. Bayon, who will meet the ladies and discuss with them the organization of "Home Makers' Clubs."

The premium list is a large one and compares favorably with those of other centres. There is an unusual enthusiasm being displayed over the exhibition, and present indications point to an exceptionally large attendance. The dates of the fair are June 26 to 28.

FARMERS IN PARLIAMENT

Elections are in the air, and both of

the big parties are getting into harness in preparation for the conflict. In this preliminary stage it is important to bear in mind that there is room for more farmers in parliament. In fact, we might put it stronger and say that there is need for more farmers in parliament. If we were to judge of the extent of the farming population in Canada by the number of farmers in parliament, it would be reduced to a very small compass indeed. The number of farmers in parliament and the number of farmers in this country is entirely out of proportion. Tredde the number of farmers in the House of Commons, and the proportion would then be below what it ought to be. That the number is not larger, the farmers themselves, in our opinion, are largely to blame. They have hung back and allowed people in other vocations to get the "call" in service their country. While there is no doubt a larger proportion of men in other callings who are public speakers, this fact must not be lost sight of, that it is not necessary for a member to be an eloquent public speaker in order to effectively represent his constituency in parliament. Most of the real work is done in committee, where public speaking does not count for as much as good common sense and reliable knowledge of the question being discussed. This is an agricultural country, and most of the business transacted in parliament must have some bearing upon agriculture, and the level-headed farmer is the one best qualified to advise upon legislation affecting it. —Canadian Farm.

GOOD FARMS THESE

Among the representative American "farmers" who opposed the reciprocity agreement were the general manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, several persons interested in pulp and paper, and the president of the American Woollen Company. Big interests on both sides are opposed to freer trade. —Toronto Star.

GATES at Factory Prices

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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. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

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

BUYING TRACTOR

E. F. Boisvert.—I would like to purchase a gas tractor, but do not know whether they are a safe proposition for farmers with small means. Are tractors always in need of repair? Have section of land to work.

Ans.—Gas tractors have apparently been giving good satisfaction where tried under outside conditions. This is a difficult subject to give a reply to, as it depends a good deal on the farmer who gets such machinery whether or not he can make a success of the enterprise. In regard to a farmer with limited means it is safer not to run into debt, especially with costly machinery. A farmer, with limited means, who is doing fairly well with horse power may be wise to continue thus, for a time at least, till he can see his way clear to invest in a new enterprise.

CAPACITY OF BIN

Farmer, Quill Lake.—Please state the number of bushels of oats contained in a bin, 5 in. 16 ft. 2 inches by 7 feet 5 inches by 16 feet.

Ans.—This bin will contain 954,105 bushels of oats by measure. By weight there would be considerably more according to character of oats.

BUYING SCRIP

W. V. Sask.—Can a young girl coming from the Old Country buy a South African scrip? Ans.—Yes.

ERADICATING SWEET GRASS

H.C.J., Quill Lake.—What is the best way to get rid of sweet grass? Land was broken seven years ago and there is a lot of this grass in it.

Ans.—Sweet grass seeds about the first of June. It is usually troublesome on light land or land that is covered with drift. To eradicate, plow, then cross plow and pull the roots out with a spring tooth cultivator and burn. Do not attempt to kill the grass in wet weather. The drier the weather the better, as the roots will wilt when exposed

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new and active unions in that district at an early date.

The last meeting of Prairie Centre Union was a well attended one and a large amount of business was transacted. The bulk of the resolutions in Circular No. 4 were considered and we are in favor of same. We do not like the idea of the change in constitution suggestion by Three Hills Union as we consider that when a farmer goes from one neighborhood to another he should be willing to help his new neighbor, and a dollar is a small amount for the farmers' cause, for of every dollar received by the local one half goes into the central where everyone will receive a benefit from it. We are in favor of the herd law in this district. In regard to the scheme for calendars, would it not be a good idea to have them made on the certificate plan so that they could act as a receipt instead of a card?
FRED S. ARNOLD, Sec'y.
Erskine, Alta.

The last regular meeting of Saltaux Union was held in the Scotstown school house, and five new members joined the Union. The cooperative pork packing plant was discussed and the members were of the opinion that before they could guarantee any hogs the price would have to be taken into consideration. There are very few hogs in this district and several who gave up this business a few years ago are now very loath to return to it again. At our next meeting we intend to take up the subject of cooperative buying of binder twine and of rural telephones. We are situated about twenty miles south of Mannville and feel the need of a telephone system very much indeed.

FRANK HINTON, Sec'y
Saltaux, Alta.

There was a good attendance at the last meeting of Hathwell Union and two new names were added to the roll. A committee was appointed to meet representatives from other locals in the district and make all arrangements for the annual picnic. Delegates were also named to represent this union at the District convention. Steps were taken to try and secure the extension of the rural telephone line into this neighborhood in the immediate future, the residents having signed contracts over a year ago. The secretary received instructions to prepare a petition asking for a loading platform at the new siding five miles west of Macleod. A committee was appointed to ascertain prices and secure information as to what the members could do in a cooperative method of purchasing supplies. The hog contracts were discussed and, while the members expressed sympathy with their brother farmers, as the hogs raised in this district are practically all nothing could be done along this line.

W. H. SHIELD, Sec'y.
Macleod, Alta.

Junio Valley Union has passed a resolution endorsing the action of the Edmonton Board of Trade on the negro problem. Five delegates were appointed to attend the district convention at Macleod. The prospects for a bumper crop encouraged the Union to make arrangements to order a carload of twine at a price which was considered the best ever secured in this district. It was decided to take no action on the hail insurance resolution from Strathmore.

D. CAMERON, Sec'y.
Granum, Alta.

Carlton Union is young, but is mighty vigorous and the members are taking hold in a way which means business. At present our nearest station is sixty-five miles away, but in spite of this we are making arrangements for a pile of work to be done at an early date. We are planning, at the present time, for a monster picnic to be held some time this summer and we hope the result will be a visit from the officers of the association and the country from Carter to away the other side of English fully organized. There is plenty of room for work and we are willing to do our share. Our meetings have been very successful and a lively discussion ensued at one of the last meetings on the question of the fencing of stock. Owing to the law on the subject and the unsettled state of the district at the present time this plan was not approved. A discussion then followed on the gopher question, some good advice being given on the method of extermination. It has been decided to erect a hall for the holding of meetings and for other purposes incidental to the U. F. A. The Strathmore plan of hail insurance received the unanimous support of our members.

J. J. PRICE, Sec'y.
Ensligh, Alta.

Kasimir Union met on May 20 with 16 members in attendance. Official circular No. 4 was the business for consideration and was only partly disposed of when the time for adjournment arrived. This union is in favor of the U.F.A. calendar scheme and will order sixty for next year. We are also in favor of membership cards and will take 60 of these. The resolution from Three Hills Union relating to the transfer of members was supported as was the resolution from Endiang barring business men from membership and a resolution to that effect was adopted. The resolutions relating to the sale of Blackfoot lands, veterans' scrip and the C.P.R. tax case were all supported by this union.
L. L. CUTLER, Sec'y.
Sundial, Alta.



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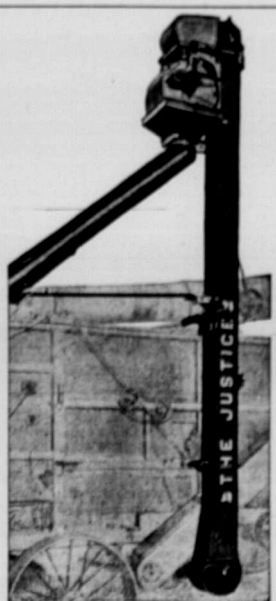
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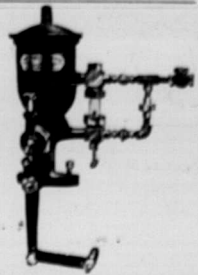
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SOME HENRY GEORGE NUTS

"This is a world of sword, not peace."
"A fundamental law." "Men will seek to satisfy their desires with the least exertion." "Wealth is that which tends to gratify men's desires." "All wealth is the product of labor applied to land or its products." "The demand for wealth cannot be satisfied, and it is bound to increase the price of land." "The mass of men want more wealth and are willing to give the base of all wealth, namely, labor for it."

Now, we fail to understand Mr. George, perhaps, but it seems to us, that if men will seek to gratify their desires, with the least exertion, it is they are unwilling to give the base of all wealth for it, which might mean the reversal of many of Mr. George's conclusions, the fact being that more men are trying to escape honest toil than there are looking for it and cannot get it. If those who hate manual labor but love its products are able by any kind of extraction, scheming, secure all or part of other men's labor product without rendering a good pro quo in labor, does it not follow that some poor unfortunate will be compelled to labor harder, while all the time he hates the work as much as the schemer, and will not this work galling him just as hard as it would to work for someone who wanted to work and was unable? Would not this schemer be a plunderer whether he called the spoil rent, interest, or higher calling? Does it make any difference morally whether his acquisition is skill, cunning or force, if he takes it? If he compels me to accept in exchange for my product, something I cannot afford to use, or which I do not need, is he any the less a Dick Turpin, though he calls himself a Barnabas? Do you think a single tax will catch these cunning highwaymen, whose methods of evasion and extraction are legion, or a land tax, a wolf bound whose every thought is how not to produce wealth and still secure what others produce. So long as competition is the rule of life, will not men combine to evade the effects of it? And so long as some men combine to evade the law of competition, will not the unorganized mass be at their mercy? Do they not in this country where land is given away succeed in putting any kind of tax they see fit on the farmers' produce, by holding up money, boats, railway facilities, a gamble on the exchange, or an implement trust, and think you, will any kind of tax change the desire and methods of gratifying them? If men will gratify their desires by the least exertion and organize themselves into associations, companies, or armies to prey on others, will they not prey on the unorganized mass? At present it appears that the necessity remains for Western farmers to organize, educate, and cooperate, or you may be sure there will be a single tax, a farmers' tax.

"Rent, interest and wages are factors in production." "There are three things necessary to production, labor, capital and land." "Only three parties can share in product, labor, capitalist and land owner." "The land owner will claim as rent all produce which exceeds what a man could get for some investment of labor and capital in any other land." "With increase of production, labor and capital gets no more than before, the land owner must get it." "Rent and increase of land values are one and the same thing." "If rent or land values increase, the laborer or capitalist cannot get it." "Increase of land value is always at the expense of the laborer." "The conflict is, therefore, not between labor and capital, but the real struggle is labor and the land owner." "For to whomsoever the soil belongs at any time, to him belongs the fruits of it."

Now, if this is all true, what are Western farmers kicking about? Here, whosoever will come may come and take 160 acres of land freely. Is it not clear as mud that Western farmers must do a little of their own thinking? Shall we not organize to cooperate, to emancipate?
FRED W. GREEN,
Sec'y Saskatchewan G. G. Assn.

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR

In addition to speaking at Yorkton on the morning of July 1, the leader of the opposition will hold a meeting at Melville on the evening of the same day. The following officers of our association have been asked to cooperate in the way of sending delegates and placing their views before Mr. Borden—Yorkton, R. D. Kirkham and officers of Saltreave Association; J. F. Reid, Oryedia, Melville; H. R. Waite and officers of Waldron Association; J. F. Reid, Oryedia, Waldron, in addition to Messrs. Elatoh, of Cliffwood, and Matthews, of Silver Grove, we have asked Mr. John Wieler, of Laird Association to meet the Conservative leader at this point.

CO-OPERATION

If our farmers would press on the principles of co-operation and self help, they would secure the indispensable means of improving agriculture in presence of organized competition. In the Old Country there are two co-operative wholesale societies which bring together some 1,000 units and cater to two and one-half million members. In all, eight million people—men, women and children—are united through the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale societies. This immense number of people eat, drink and wear things that are bought at the retail co-operative stores, and participate in the profits at the end of each term. These

ventures in the production, storing and marketing of grain. This, in a broad sense, means that they can sell or purchase co-operatively, practically everything that a farmer requires in every day life. There is no question but that the powers vested in the company are far-reaching and a great future is in store for its shareholders. The farmers of the province have everything in their favor to co-operate in the way of reducing their cost of living and generally speaking, to materially swell their banking accounts.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

There is no question but that the Hudson's Bay Railway will prove a great boon to the farmers of Western Canada; it will carry our farm products, grain, and all perishable goods to the Old Country and European markets much quicker than if they were transported by any other route. Transportation is a heartburning question with our members and is of vital importance to the Western community at large. Not only will the Hudson's Bay route prove beneficial in the way of a quicker mode of transit, but we shall be more prosperous, have more money to our credit through reduced freight charges, and be able to place our goods in a far better condition before the consumer. The Dominion government has, we admit, recognized the need of this railway, but they are not making progress consistent with the demands of the West. The

of wheat should not be carried as cheaply from Churchill to Liverpool as from Montreal to Liverpool. Regarding the shipping of wheat, suppose we commenced shipping in September; this would give us two clear months to rush the traffic. There is also no reason why wheat will deteriorate in an elevator at Fort Churchill any more than Port Arthur. Before the scheme can become a success from a Westerner's standpoint, however, we must have government ownership and operation, otherwise the purpose for which the road is advocated will be defeated. "Competition is the life of trade." The oppressive character of our present system in regard to freight rates is too well known to those who have to face the music, hence the reason for a remedy on this score. In conclusion, I will give the resolution passed at Regina in this connection: "Whereas, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, both at Regina and when addressing the delegation at Ottawa, definitely declared that it was not the policy of his party to operate the Hudson's Bay Railway and, whereas, nothing short of government ownership and operation will render the road the factor in making the rates as required by the West, and, whereas, by the sale of Western lands, \$21,000,000 has already been acquired toward building and equipping the said Hudson's Bay Railway, therefore be it resolved, that we re-affirm our former position and demand government operation of said railway and all elevator facilities. Further, that we instruct every Western member to work with this end in view."

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

NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Convention Reports.—Secretaries please call for your mail this week. One dozen reports have been sent to each local.
Greenfield is very much interested in the elevator proposition.
Bredenburg sends us membership fees. They are to send a delegate, their president, S. J. W. Taylor, to meet Mr. Borden at Yorkton.
Dubuc.—This association is entirely composed of Scandinavians. They have sent us a donation towards our coronation fund. This shows their patriotic spirit.
Tugaske have arranged a picnic on a large scale to be held on July 12. We have arranged for F. C. Tate, of Wascana, one of our directors, to attend to discuss association matters. We hope they will have a great time and capture many more members.
Newberry has thirty-six members. These are made up of Canadians, English, Scotch and Americans. They have also sent us a donation towards our coronation fund.
Invermay held their regular meeting on the 3rd inst., when the members who turned up had a good time. Another meeting has been called to appoint a delegate to meet Mr. Borden at Yorkton. They are after buttons also. Wouldn't it be great if all our members would turn up at those meetings decorated with buttons? Secretary Loucks also informs us that the president and himself are to help Rama to organize a branch of our association. This is indeed good news.
Laura sends us a contribution towards our coronation scheme and wishes us every success.
Sequin Grain Growers are arranging a picnic to be held at Gooseberry Lake, when six associations are expected to

Continued on Page 26

First General Meeting

A meeting of the provincial board of directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was held at Moose Jaw on June 12. The twenty-five locals required by the Act have been formed, and the board decided to allot the stock at those points. There are, up to date, about 1,500 shareholders, holding amongst them about 4,000 shares. The first general meeting of the company, under sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Act will be held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, Moose Jaw, on Thursday, July 6. Business will commence at one o'clock p.m., to enable delegates from the East to arrive at Moose Jaw on the morning train and be in time for the opening of the meeting. The office staff is busily engaged, at present, mailing registered letters to each shareholder; the Act providing that twenty days' notice be given of the general meeting. The provisional directors are gratified at the response from all parts of the province approving of the scheme, also the number of requests for organization which have been received. The organization of twenty-five locals in a period of six weeks, and that during the season when farmers are unable to attend meetings owing to seeding operations, is also an indication of the desire of the people to take part in the enterprise. Organization will proceed as usual up to the time of the general meeting and will probably continue after that date, although organization with a view to building for operation this year must soon cease, owing to the short period between now and the time the elevators would be required to take grain. It is impossible for the company's organizers to reach half the points who desire to build for this season's operation. It is not expected, however, that this fact will have any effect on the demand for organization as many communities desire to be organized with a view to being first on the list for next season's building.
CHAS. A. DUNNING, Provisional Sec'y-Treas.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

are the organized consumers of Britain who have the intelligence, integrity and solidarity to carry on business without the aid of capitalists. They buy immense quantities of produce, sell at the ordinary retail rate, and, out of the surplus which arises, pay dividends according to the purchases of each member. This is the principle on which these two large organizations work. The capital consists of five dollar shares upon which a fixed rate of interest is paid, and each member is limited to a certain number of shares and has one vote. The majority of the units declare dividends of from 10 to 15 per cent. These dividends are declared not on capital but on purchases. The sheer immensity of these exceedingly large institutions makes it very difficult for an ordinary person to grasp their magnitude. One thousand one hundred and sixty-three units are federated in the English section and 276 in the Scottish.
While studying the principles of the foregoing societies brought to my mind the undoubtedly great possibilities of our new co-operatively company in this province, namely, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company. This institution has very great powers indeed, being authorized by an act of the Saskatchewan legislature to buy and sell grain and generally to do all things in-

estimated cost is in the vicinity of \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, which will include elevators, wharfs, etc. The railway itself is a comparatively small undertaking, but when one takes into consideration that a steamship service will be run in conjunction, and that the distance from, say, Regina to Liverpool is lessened by over 1,000 miles, the necessity for such a service is too obvious to require much comment. This railway will not only enable us to have our produce shipped by a quick and safe route but will ensure our getting the highest prices for our goods. The building of the road will not constitute a burden on the public treasury, provision having been made by the government whereby funds are in hand, provided for by the sale of Western lands. In addition to materially benefitting the farming community, the road to the bay will benefit the coal areas in the eastern part of the Dominion, enabling vessels sailing from the old land to make Sydney a port of call, where they could take on a cargo of coal and proceed to Hudson's Bay, thus giving the people of the West the advantage of the splendid quality of coal that is produced in Eastern Canada and developing inter-provincial trade. Another good feature in favor of the road is that there is no reason why a bush-

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The Canadian House of Lords

Continued from Page 7

differing very considerably from those of the House of Commons, and modelled to a great extent after those of the British House of Lords. Senators rising to speak, for instance, address themselves to the "Honorable Gentlemen" and not to "Mr. Speaker," and when a motion is put, instead of voting "aye" or "nay" the Senators vote "content" or "not content."

In other ways, too, the Senate is more aristocratic than the Commons. The Senate side of the parliament buildings is usually referred to by jealous Commons as the "garden of ease." While ordinary linoleum and stone mosaic is good enough for members of the House of Commons to walk upon, the corridors of the Senate are all paved with soft carpet of crimson hue decorated with numerous highly polished expletives.

Compared with members of the House of Commons, the Senators take things easily. They sit on only four afternoons a week, meeting at three o'clock and rising at any time before six on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and sitting on Fridays from 2.30 until four, when the House adjourns until the following Tuesday. Then when the Commons takes a recess for a few days, or a few weeks, the Senate usually has another week or so of holidays before returning to its labors, being able to keep pace with the Commons in those short hours by refusing to spend time in the discussion of want of confidence motions which are so prolific of talk in the other house.

Dignified and Solemn

A debate in the Senate is a solemn thing. There is little of the party feeling which often adds zest to a debate in the Commons, and Senators never use that ugly little word which begins with an "I" and ends with an "r." A speaker in the Senate goes calmly along with his speech, uninterrupted and unapplauded, if humor in such an atmosphere is at a discount. Jokes are

scarcely attempted and more seldom noticed, and the only time when any life is introduced into the debate is when some personal quarrel is ventilated. Then the epithets are bitter and the members who are not concerned frown with disapproval at the danger to the dignity of the House. One venerable gentleman was described not long ago, by a colleague whose ire he had aroused, as a "toothless old viper," and another found it necessary to declare in forcible language that he was a descendant of Irish kings, and that to say his ancestors ever carried game bags for the forebears of one of his brother Senators was a libel which the said brother Senator did not dare repeat to his face.

Senate Reform

The reform of the Senate is one of the most frequent subjects of the debate in both Houses of parliament. It was one of the planks of the Liberal platform of 1893, and was recently referred to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the one remaining plank in that platform which had not been carried out. Practically everyone believes that the Senate needs reforming, but the trouble is that the members of neither House can agree on how it should be done. Some members of the House of Commons advocate the abolition of the Senate, but the last time a division was taken on a resolution in favor of this step it was defeated by 111 votes to 22, the abolitionists including Glen Campbell, Dauphin; A. Haggart, Winnipeg; M. S. McCarthy, Calgary; C. A. Magrath, Medicine Hat; A. Meighen, Portage la Prairie; W. H. Sharpe, Lacombe, and W. D. Staples, Macdonald.

A change in the method of appointment and a limitation of the period of office are the chief directions in which the reform of the Senate is advocated in the Commons, while in the Senate itself the suggestion has been made that the reform should be accomplished by appointing some of its members to cabinet offices so that more government bills may be introduced in the Senate and more work done. At present Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, is the only member of

the government having a seat in the Senate.

Sir Wilfrid's Opinion

Direct election of Senators for a fixed term of years and by large constituencies is advocated by some members of both houses, while election by the provincial legislatures also has its supporters. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has several times expressed his belief that the Senate should be reformed so as to make it a more democratic institution, but confesses that he has not yet evolved a definite plan. Speaking on the question in the House of Commons during the present session, the Premier intimated that at one time he was in favor of the election of the Senators by the provincial legislatures, but said that recent disclosures as to the corruption which had occurred in the United States, where that system is in practice, had made him doubt the wisdom of such a plan.

The reluctance of the government to disturb the existing conditions of things can be readily understood. The Sen-

ate is a great convenience in playing the game of politics. Senators, like other people, sometimes die, and a seat in the Senate, with its pension of \$2,500 a year, its social prestige and its opportunity to advance one's personal or business interests, is a plum which the government can always dispose of to advantage. If a cabinet minister should be defeated or a prominent provincial politician is wanted in the federal House, a safe seat can always be found for him by elevating (if) a member of the Commons from a reliable government riding to a seat in the Senate. A good party worker, or a generous contributor to the campaign fund who can not get elected to the House of Commons can be suitably rewarded with a Senatorship, or a member of the Commons, who threatens to make trouble in the party, and who might be dangerous in the representative House, can always be translated to the other chamber where he will be cured of his pronounced views, or at least will not be able to do much harm.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Conducted by "ISOBEL."

Homesteads for Women

The Winnipeg Board of Trade on June 12 passed a resolution favoring giving women the right to homestead. They endorsed the petition now being circulated.

Dear Isobel: Please send a "Homesteads for Women" petition to me and I will do all I can to help this good cause. Surely a white woman is as desirable a settler as a black man or a yellow man? JAMES C. HUNTER, Sutherland, June 4.

Dear Isobel: I just noticed the draft of your petition on page 23 of May 24th issue of The Grain Growers' Guide re homesteads for women. If you will send me a copy of this petition I will get as many signatures as possible. This is an act that would do more good in the West than any other that I know of if passed. I have never been able to ascertain why women were not allowed to homestead though allowed to do the duties on veteran scrips, which is a far more expensive proposition.

HENRY BENNER, Moynnton, Alta.

Dear Isobel: I would be pleased to receive one of these petitions, "Homesteads for Women," and will do all I can to get signatures.

MRS. E. SHIRLEY, Sr., Sweet Valley, Alta., June 2.

Dear Isobel: I take a deep interest in the question, "Homesteads for Women." I think most people are in favor of having women homestead. I do not think that women are thought of very highly in this country or else we would be allowed to homestead.

It is the cry of the bachelors the live-long time that they are tired of living alone and would like a help-mate, but girls are so scarce here that they are only seen once in a great while. I am of the opinion that nothing would give me more pleasure now than to have a home-stead of my very own and be lord and master over same. Lo and behold! When I read your petition in Fireside all my fondest hopes were crushed for the petition reads that women of British and Canadian birth be allowed the privilege of homesteading and I first beheld the light of day under the Stars and Stripes. But, pray tell me, would you not vouchsafe for American girls to homestead as well? I hope we will get some consideration, too, and not be cast in the shade, else we shall have to go back to Uncle Sam, where we get justice. Do not frown at this, Isobel, for I am really an

EX-AMERICAN.

Note.—Who will reply to Ex-American?—Isobel.

Dear Isobel:—Will you kindly send me three printed "Homesteads for Women" petitions? Will try to get our Women's Institute to circulate them at our union picnic, Lea Park, Alta., July 1. We should be able to secure two or three hundred signatures (voters). Last December we requested our Ottawa delegate to bring this matter before the minister of the interior and gave him a lengthy list of reasons as to "why," but, through a series of delays, our paper which was sent out to be typewritten, did not reach our delegate until his return from Ottawa. However, he told the minister of the interior of our request and was informed that he, the minister, would not favor such an addition to the Homestead Act, stating that they were not giving away land, and that it was settlers who were wanted not merely to get rid of the lands. Our delegate spoke favorably of the Western woman as being the very best

settlers. However, his reception on this topic convinced us that an agitation which would bring the weight of voters to the side of homesteads for women was the only power that would count. Personally, at the present time it would not be an advantage to me, but four years ago it would have been a decided help. How many places there are where the farmer's wife might have, yes, should have, had the adjoining quarter section when instead it is merely held down by some scrub settler whose only aim is to prove up, sell out and get on. Think, too, of all the S.A. half sections of scrip, the original owners of which would agree with me that thousands of the Western pioneer women have been equally heroic and deserving of scrip. The Hon. Frank Oliver may know all about the department of the interior, but he knows very little of the Western woman and her influence even if she is neither "a settler nor a citizen."

M. E. GRAHAM

Kitscoty, Alta.

Note.—Mrs. M. E. Graham is always in the right place at the right time. What could be more timely than her suggestion to work these petitions at the picnics that will be held all over the season throughout the West?

THE SHOPPER'S PHILOSOPHY

Maidens three, so debonaire, Can you tell me where, O where You are lusting with such speed, Whether 'tis your pathway lead?

Is it to a club or tea You are tripping merrily, Dressed up in your gowns so tight, Fluffs and feathers that are "right"?

'Tis to neither place we go, Curious sir, if you must know, But the daily papers say This will be bargain day.

'Waists are now four ninety-eight That were five up to this date, Lingerie is all marked down, And the dearest brodered gown

Will be sold at a sacrifice; Silken hose at reduced price; Velvet bags a dollar ten, That are worth so much again.

No one can resist a sale, Spite of all dangers they entail; Our fine clothes won't mount to much After such a bargain rush.

'We'll be mauled and pushed and stashed, Puffs all torn and feathers grabbed, Tho' we're battered in the strife, Glad are we to 'scape with life.

'Course we're not in dire distress For these articles of dress, Still 'twould be a heinous sin Not to take these bargains in."

WOMEN AS HOUSEWIVES

A German woman advises compulsory domestic service for girls and women as an equivalent to the universal military service incumbent on men. High dignitaries in the Roman Catholic church are advising their women parishioners and school girls to perfect themselves in the art of house-wifery. The German Emperor emphasizes the same demand for skilled labor in the home. At the same time Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, president of the American Home Economics, tells the students of Teacher's College that the woman who has been trained in domestic science will take her talents out into the world and run hotels, delicatessen shops and laundries. Her domestic science, in fact, will be domestic no longer. It is

vain, she argues, to tell women to stay at home and attend to their household duties, for there is little work left in the modern home which it is worth while for an intelligent woman to do.

Women as housewives! Surely women will always be housewives. Who else indeed is there to fill this place? Who else so foolish as to labor from end to end of life without money and without price? Without even so many, many inexpensive little trifles: a favorite pot of flowers, a set of fine table linen, a yearly magazine, a musical instrument, a fine picture, a set of china or any one of the pretty possessions that cost so little yet mean so much to her, who has so little of the outside world within her reach.

Why should every woman die of heart-lunger? Is it best that this should be her fate? Wouldn't she do better work and more of it were some of her reasonable desires gratified? Will she ever revolt and refuse to tread the beaten paths worn into such ragged ruts by generations of her kind? What will the result be? Will the time ever come when housewives will receive a modicum of return for their labor?

A LITTLE KNIGHT'S SHIELD

FRANCIS MARGARET FOX

He was only a little fellow, trudging along the dusty road bearing a pasteboard shield, but he knew a great deal about old-time knights.

Miss Ethelyn was home from college. Every Saturday afternoon through the summer she told stories in the schoolhouse to a dozen little country children, her nearest neighbors. That was how Richard learned about King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table. He knew that when a knight first went out to seek adventure, he was given a "blank shield." That means, nothing was inscribed upon the shield in the beginning. As the knight rode through the world, defending the weak and fighting the wrong, his brave deeds appeared in shining characters upon his shield.

On this particular Saturday Miss Ethelyn had given every child of the story circle a shield of pasteboard.

"Be my brave knights for one week," said she, "and return next Saturday bearing shields covered with the record of brave deeds. To the one whose shield tells the noblest story shall be given this tiny shield-shaped pin of gold."

Richard not only meant to fight many a battle in defence of the weak, and to win great victories, but he felt himself every inch a knight of long ago. Although his bare feet certainly touched the earth at every step, he fancied himself riding a pure white horse; he even looked behind to see its long tail floating on the breeze.

From time to time he drew his shining sword and lunged to lashed an enemy charging upon him at full speed.

It happened that day that not even the old "hooking cow" appeared at the fence to test his courage. During the homeward journey there was nothing



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occurred worthy of record upon the little knight's blank shield.

Richard was not in the least discouraged as he planned to set out after supper, like Sir Galahad or Sir Lancelot in quest of adventure.

"Why, there's company!" the child exclaimed, as his white horse galloped around the house to the back door.

"Oh, here's my little boy!" exclaimed his mother, and the way she said it was a joy to Sir Richard, who, strange to say, forgot that he was a knight when he sprang from his noble charger to kiss his mother.

"Who's come?" he inquired. "The Gleasons, dearie, and their destructive baby," was mother's whispered reply. "Don't look alarmed. I have put your books and toys out of reach."

"Where'll I keep my shield so the baby can't break it?" continued Sir Richard, with anxiety in his tones. "Suppose we tuck it away in a drawer

JAEGER UNDERWEAR FOR JUNE AND JULY

Jaeger Pure Wool light-weight Underwear gives perfect comfort in the hottest weather yet prevents a chill when cooler days or cold, damp nights come around. Jaeger Pure Wool is guaranteed against shrinkage.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Co. Ltd.



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316 St. Catherine St. West, MONTREAL
231 Yonge Street, TORONTO

of the china chest?" suggested Mother, when the child explained to her that the lot of pastebread was a previous possession. "And now, dear, please take this pan and pick strawberries enough for supper. I don't know what I should do without your help, with all this unexpected company on Saturday afternoon."

After supper Richard was busy until bed-time, keeping the Gleasons busy out of mischief. It was no wonder that he forgot that he was a knight with a black shield. You may be sure it was a trying occasion when Richard's mother told Uncle John that she couldn't tell half the time whether she was a fool or a horse-lack.

Tuesday the Gleasons went to visit other acquaintances in the country and that very day Aunt Elizabeth and Richard's favorite cousins arrived from New York.

Except when he was helping his mother, Richard played through long, happy days with John and Billy in the barn, by the brook, in the fields, or wherever they chose to wander on the farm. They quickly passed the time until it was again Saturday afternoon, and mother-words of the delightful surprise the story hour would prove for John and Billy.

"Oh, Mamma, Mamma! I can't go!" exclaimed Sir Richard. "There's nothing on my shield. Nothing! I forgot to be a knight!"

For the first time since her arrival, Aunt Elizabeth saw the little nephew cry. He didn't shed a tear when he fell off the fence and skinned his knees. That time he bumped his head against the beam in the barn he shut his teeth together and pretended it didn't hurt much, although his face was pale and it took a whole dipperful of water from the windmill to bring back the red in his cheeks.

"Dear me!" sympathized Aunt Elizabeth, "what's the trouble?"

Richard's mother explained as well as she knew how that her little boy had been too lazy to go in quest of adventures.

"But don't cry, dear," she said consolingly, "you've been mother's brave-knight, anyway. I don't know how I should have managed without you when the Gleasons were here. Why, Elizabeth, there were four of them beside the baby!"

"And that baby was a regular cyclone," declared Richard, laughing through his tears.

"Bring me the shield, Richard," suggested Aunt Elizabeth, "and you, Billy, bring my gold paint. It's in the top tray of our trunk."

Much wondering, the boys obeyed. Taking the shield, Aunt Elizabeth wrote upon it in golden words:

"HE HELPED HIS MOTHER"



8943. A Charming Becoming Frock for the Growing Girl. Girl's Dress with Tuckers. The front closing of this model is not its only commendable feature. The gored skirt has graceful plaits, forming a panel at the back, the waist has a shaped front and plaits over the shoulder that may be stitched as illustrated, or to yoke depth only. The tuckers may be omitted. Ging-ham, galatea, perale, linen, chambray, cashmere or foulard are all appropriate for this design. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 44 inch material for the 14 year size.

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MADE IN MOOSE JAW



Even then Richard begged to be allowed to stay at home. He thought one sentence a slight inscription for a brave knight's shield.

"Forget about your shield," advised Mother, "and think only what a pleasure it will be for John and Billy to hear the stories."

Richard went to the grove with his cousins, but to forget his failure was another matter, as the conquering knights came dashing in with deeds of glory emblazoned on both sides of their shields. How they boasted of their courage!

Why, Sammy Mason, all alone, stopped a runaway horse! If you didn't believe it you could ask anyone on Main Street, down town. Ella James saved her baby sister from falling into the cistern--got

there just in time. Ted Estabrook climbed a tree and rescued Mrs. Ashton's kitten; it had been driven into the tree by a dog and was afraid to come down. Every one who watched Ted said he did a brave deed. Ted told this, and said if you didn't believe it you could ask Mrs. Ashton.

Miss Ethelyn read carefully the inscriptions on all the shields. In most cases she might have saved herself the trouble, as the brave knights were more than willing to give minute accounts of their own adventures.

There was silence at last, when the young lady piled all shields on the grass and folded her hands. Then, if you will believe it, to Sir Richard, the little knight with one sentence traced upon his shield, was awarded the golden pin.

"It seems to me," concluded Miss Ethelyn, "that a little boy knight can have no lovelier inscription upon his shield than this: 'He helped his mother.'"

The Congregationalist.

A SLEEPY BOY
"Up! Up! my boy, it's time to dress," Calls father in the morning, And then, a second afterwards, There comes another warning, "What! not up yet, you lazy boy," Says father quite severely, "It's fifteen minutes since I called, And breakfast's ready nearly."

Now what I really want to know, Is where those fifteen minutes go.

A man reaches the ecstasy of happiness when he wins a woman's hand, but the woman is contented when she has him twisted 'round her little finger.

No man is so dull that he cannot be utilized as a tool by a bright woman.



8927. A Graceful Becoming Model. Girl's Dress. For school or general wear the design will develop nicely in any of this season's fabrics. It may also be developed in choline, foulard, dimity, marquisette or cashmere. The waist is finished with a flat collar and is trimmed with a shaped panel over the centre. This may be omitted. The skirt is plaited. The Pattern is cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 yards of 44 inch material for the 8 year size.



8957. A Pleasing Suit for the Boy. Boy's Russian Suit with Knickerbockers. For comfort and good effect a suit of this kind is always to be recommended. The model here portrayed has the front and back arranged to simulate a robe plait. The sleeves are tucked at the wrist, the sailor collar may be omitted. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the 4 year size.



8967. A New and Effective Bathing Suit. Ladies' Bathing Suit with Bloomers. A good feature of this model is the underwaist to which the bloomers are attached. The side front closing is convenient and pleasing. The yoke facing may be omitted. Braided tuckers supply fullness over the bust and shoulders. The Skirt is a two-piece model. Brilliantine, fannel, saten, linen or silk may be used for this garment. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes, Small, Medium and Large. It requires 5 1/4 yards of 44 inch material for the Medium size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

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

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Borden at Winnipeg

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Dominion Opposition, opened his Western tour with a large public meeting at Winnipeg Monday evening, June 19. In the course of a speech which lasted an hour and three-quarters, Mr. Borden set forth the Conservative platform, spending most of his time on a discussion of the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States and reviewing at length his party's attitude on the question. The Conservative party's platform may be summed up by the following extracts from the leader's address:

"The day is not far distant when, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will receive from the Liberal-Conservative government at Ottawa the just recognition of their undoubted right to their public lands and natural resources. . . . Manitoba is entitled to the extension of her boundaries and upon just and reasonable terms."

"The Liberal-Conservative party has been committed to the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway since 1896. That road will be built by the next Liberal-Conservative administration without one day's unnecessary delay. It will be operated by an independent commission on behalf of and in the interests of the people with full control of rates. . . . We stand for the operation of the road by the government through an independent commission."

Terminal Elevators

"I have arrived at the conclusion that the desired result (in maintaining proper grades of wheat) could only be attained by state control and operation of the terminal elevators. We propose to carry out that policy without delay if returned to power."

"We stand also for such aid and encouragement by the state as will place the chilled meat industry of this country upon a sound and healthy basis."

"The Liberal-Conservative party, if returned to power will establish a permanent tariff commission of able, independent and representative men for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon all matters connected with the tariff. The tariff should be based upon business principles which would appeal to common sense, reason and fairness."

"Reciprocal trade preference within the Empire would give us the advantage of trade with countries which require our products and which can offer us commodities that this country does not produce. The proposals of the government are for reciprocal trade with a country which produces a surplus of nearly every commodity that we produce."

Objections to Reciprocity

"Our objections to this agreement are deep rooted and abiding. In one country the government goes into the negotiations fully prepared and furnishes complete classified statistical information as to the cost and prices of products in both countries and generally as to all conditions which require consideration. In the other country the government have rushed into the treaty with little information and less consideration and asks Parliament to follow its example."

"We oppose this treaty because it is a complete reversal, without mandate from the people, of that policy which has been pursued in this country for forty years. Reciprocity was definitely abandoned by the Liberal party in 1896. The young men of Canada have never pronounced upon it. No man in Canada forty years of age has ever had the opportunity of voting upon that question. We maintain the right of the people to pronounce upon this policy before the government shall put it into operation."

"We oppose this treaty because the identity of our products will be merged in those of the United States and the splendid reputation of many commodities produced in Canada will be lost."

"We oppose this treaty because it will increase the opportunities and powers of the United States trusts in Canada. We are opposed to this agreement for the further reason that we are paying a price which the United States are not prepared to pay."

"We oppose this agreement because it destroys the hope of reciprocal trade preferences within the Empire. We are opposed to this agreement because its tendency is to disintegrate the Dominion, to separate the provinces, to check intercourse and commerce between the prov-

inces and between the East and the West."

"And so we firmly oppose this agreement because we believe that if carried to its logical conclusion, it will lead to commercial union and commercial union will inevitably end in political absorption."

The Reciprocity Pact

"Speaking on the reciprocity pact, Mr. Borden said, in part:

It is said that these proposals open up wider markets for Canadian produce. Reciprocal trade preferences within the Empire would give us the advantage of trade with countries which require our products and which can offer us commodities that this country does not produce. But the proposals of the government are for reciprocal trade with a country which produces a surplus of nearly every commodity that we produce; a country that competes with us in the markets of

Subsequent events confirmed the truth of that prophecy. On the 14th day of February last, Hon. Champ Clark, leader of the Democratic party, announced an all around reduction in the tariff and this has been followed by a bill for that purpose which has been passed by the house of representatives and is now before the senate. If our government had been content to abide by the policy of the last thirty years every supposed advantage of this treaty would have come to us without concession.

Before the close of my tour I shall deal more fully with certain economic features of the agreement. Tonight it is sufficient to summarize our objections. Canada won the right to control her fiscal policy between 1840 and 1880. That right was first fully recognized in 1879, and since then it has never been effectively challenged. The prime minister has sometimes been concerned lest our autonomy should suffer by Canada's co-operation in trade or in defence with the rest of the British Empire. Certain of his followers have been seized with sudden

During the past six years Canada bought from the United States one billion and eighty-four million dollars' worth of commodities. Canada's exports to the United States during the same period were \$530,000,000. The purchases of Canada from the United States were nearly \$600,000,000 greater than the purchases of the United States from Canada during that period. Our average rate of duty and dutiable goods was 24.26 per cent, against the United States and 24.78 per cent against Great Britain. Our average rate of duty on total imports was 13 per cent, against the United States and 18.64 per cent against Great Britain. A few years ago Canada made a treaty with France under which, for certain concessions given by France to Canada, we gave certain concessions to that country. Under the British interpretation of favored nation treaties the concessions thus granted to France had to be extended to certain other countries. I have stated the facts briefly but fairly. The Congress of the United States passed a tariff act in 1909, under which the president of the United States felt constrained to hold that Canada under these conditions, was discriminating against the United States in trade matters. Could any suggestion be more unfounded or more unreasonable? The government of the United States for the past half century, at least, have held and declared repeatedly that concession for concession is not discrimination.

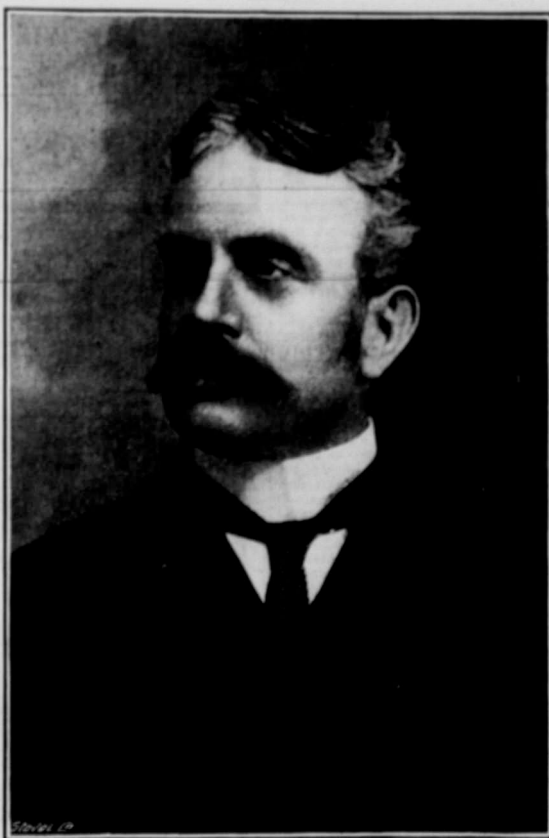
At this moment the United States, under that immemorial policy, declines for that very reason to extend favored treaty countries the concessions that it grants to Canada under this agreement. There was not the slightest pretense to justify the claim that Canada was discriminating against the United States in tariff matters. President Taft is a man for whom I entertain the highest respect and I believe that he was actuated by an unselfishly feeling towards this country. Yet even he was constrained by the action of congress and the advice of his tariff board to swing the big stick, and Canada yielded; yielded, I think, unwisely. In my judgment it would have been better to have the issue settled then and there. Many of our business interests supported the government in yielding and I believe some of them see their mistake today. They thought it better to yield than to risk the dislocation of more than 300 millions of trade, which meant so much relatively for us and so little relatively for the United States. If this treaty goes into effect trade will be diverted from east and west lines, commerce and intercourse will run along north and south lines; it may be a question of 500 millions instead of 300 millions trade. When the United States flourishes the big stick again what think you will be the outcome?

U. S. Trusts

"We can control our own trusts by means of appropriate legislation, as the powers of the federal Parliament are ample for such purposes. How can we control foreign trusts except by means of the tariff? We oppose this treaty because we believe that the economic advantage will be with the United States and not with Canada. The only official investigation of this subject has been made by the tariff board of the United States, whose experts have been employed for more than two years in investigating this question while our government have been contentedly slumbering. That report shows the average prices for agricultural and animal products in Canada to be higher than the average in the United States. Along the boundary line between the Great Lakes and the Rockies, the average price of some commodities, wheat for example, has been higher in the United States. That depends upon special conditions which would not continue after this treaty came into force. The United States exported into Canada during the past year \$29,704,319 of animal and agricultural products. Canada exported to the United States during the same period, \$17,236,149 of animal and agricultural products. Eight millions of Canadians have purchased far more agricultural and animal products from the United States than one hundred millions of Americans have purchased from Canada. Mr. Taft in addressing a gathering of American farmers in May last emphasized this fact and assured them that after the consummation of reciprocity the advantage would be still more with the American farmer."

CORONATION HONORS

London, June 19.—The coming coronation of King George is marked by a



R. L. BORDEN
Leader of the Opposition

the world in animal, agricultural and food products. The United States has a vast area of tillable land still to be brought under cultivation. They can raise enough food products to support a population of four hundred millions, at the lowest estimate. Reputable authorities place the number at 809 to 1,000 millions. It is a country in which according to the statistical information furnished by the United States board of tariff experts, prices of nearly all agricultural and food products are lower than in Canada.

It would have been impossible to select a more inopportune time for such proposals than that which the government chose. The Democratic party had come into power and command a large majority in the United States house of representatives. The president is a Republican and there is a small Republican majority in the senate. The Toronto Globe warned the government last autumn that the duties would be lowered by the United States on many articles without any concessions by Canada.

alarm on this point whenever reciprocity within the Empire has been mooted. Neither he nor they seem to dread the abandonment of our fiscal autonomy to the United States. If there is to be complete free trade between the two countries there must be one tariff for both countries against the rest of the world. That tariff must be made either at Ottawa or at Washington. Can any sane man believe that it will be made at Ottawa and not at Washington? If my views as to the result of this treaty are well founded we are conceding to the United States a practical control over our tariff which I would not willingly concede to Great Britain herself.

Benefits States

Clearly realize, if you will, the power which the conditions created by this treaty will confer upon the United States. Last year that country compelled us to modify our tariff upon the allegation that we were discriminating against her in trade matters. What were the facts?

distribution of honours. Premiers from the Dominion figure, and a number of Canadians are included in the list. The premiers who have been noticed are: Sir Joseph G. Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, promoted to a baronetcy; Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia, made a Privy Counsellor; Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, made a Privy Counsellor.

The honours have been awarded to Canadians as follows: Sir F. W. Borden—Honorary Surgeon General; Robert A. Falconer—Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; C. C. James—Companion of St. Michael and St. George; Prof. Adam Shortt—Companion of St. Michael and St. George; A. F. Sladen—Companion of St. Michael and St. George; Senator Melvin Jones—Knight Bachelor; A. B. Roath—Knight Bachelor; William Whyte—Knight Bachelor; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick—Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; Mac Atkew—Knighthood; Dr. W. Oler—Knighthood.

Other honours of special interest are: Earl of Crewe has been made a Marquis; Lord Howbery, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and Lord Brassey have been made Marquis—Lord Howbery will be known as the Marquis of Midlothian.

MR. BORDEN WELCOMED

H. L. Borden, leader in the Dominion opposition, arrived in Winnipeg Saturday evening, June 17, by special train. After his meeting at Winnipeg, Monday evening, he proceeded on his tour of the West in the interests of the Conservative party. Mr. Borden was enthusiastically welcomed at Winnipeg by a large procession conveying him through the streets of the city. Accompanying Mr. Borden on his tour are George H. Perley, M.P., Argenteuil; Andrew Broder, M.P., Dundas; Col. Hugh Clark, M.P.P. Centre Brant; Ont.; J. G. H. Bergeron, ex M.P., and T. W. Guntberg, M.P.—West Flg.; Joseph Boyce, Mr. Borden's secretary; and representatives of the leading news papers.

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR

A number of changes have been made in the itinerary of Mr. Borden's tour of the West and the following is a complete list of the meetings to be held:

June 19, Monday	Winnipeg	8 p.m.
" 20, Tuesday	Carleton	2 p.m.
" 20, Tuesday	Brandon	8 p.m.
" 21, Wednesday	Estevan	10 a.m.
" 21, Wednesday	Weyburn	2 p.m.
" 21, Wednesday	Moose Jaw	8 p.m.
" 22, Thursday	Qu'Appelle	10:30 a.m.
" 22, Thursday	Indian Head	3 p.m.
" 22, Thursday	Regina	8 p.m.
" 23, Friday	Maple Creek	2 p.m.
" 23, Friday	Medicine Hat	8 p.m.
" 24, Saturday	Maclod	2 p.m.
" 24, Saturday	Lethbridge	8 p.m.
" 26, Monday	High River	2 p.m.
" 26, Monday	Calgary	8 p.m.
" 27, Tuesday	Lacombe	2 p.m.
" 27, Tuesday	Red Deer	8 p.m.
" 28, Wednesday	Waskinaw	2 p.m.
" 28, Wednesday	Edmonton	8 p.m.
" 29, Thursday	Vegreville	1:30 p.m.
" 29, Thursday	Lloydminster	8 p.m.
" 30, Friday	N. Battleford	2 p.m.
" 30, Friday	S. Battleford	8 p.m.
July 1, Saturday	Nokomis	10 a.m.
" 1, Saturday	Pr. Albert	8 p.m.
" 3, Monday	Rosethorn	2 p.m.
" 3, Monday	Saskatoon	8 p.m.
" 4, Tuesday	Melville	2 p.m.
" 4, Tuesday	Yorkton	8 p.m.
" 5, Wednesday	Binscarth	10 a.m.
" 5, Wednesday	Birtle	2 p.m.
" 5, Wednesday	Minnetosa	8 p.m.
" 6, Thursday	Grandview	2 p.m.
" 6, Thursday	Ganphin	8 p.m.
" 7, Friday	Gladstone	10 a.m.
" 7, Friday	P. la Prairie	2 p.m.
" 7, Friday	St. Pierre	8 p.m.
" 8, Saturday	Morden	2 p.m.
" 8, Saturday	Somersel	7 p.m.

Control of Noxious Weeds

Continued from Page 8

of the present day that deals with weeds common to the West. This book was prepared by Geo. Clark, B.S.A., and James Fletcher, L.L.D., F.R.S.C., F.L.S., two of the leading authorities on weeds in

THE LOW COST of a "Want" Ad in The Guide is one of its most attractive features. Only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks.

Canada. The first edition of this book was distributed free to the farmers, but realizing that a more complete book was necessary to deal with such a subject, a second edition was prepared containing seventy-six illustrated plates prepared by Norman C. Riddle. This edition was issued to meet the urgent requests from individuals who desired the book for their personal use. The information presented in the text is useful because the illustrations of weeds and weed seeds make it intelligible to farmers and others who are not expert in the nomenclature of plants.

The expense entailed in the preparation, printing and binding of seventy-six colored plates, as contained in the volume, precludes it from the list of those publications of the department of agriculture that are distributed generally and free of charge. The nominal price of one dollar fixed for its sale, restricts its distribution to those who will preserve and make proper use of it and will meet a part of the expense incurred in its issue. The book can be obtained at the office of the superintendent of stationery, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

MULCHING TRANSPANTED TREES

Transplanting is wholly artificial. Nature does not transplant, but in cultivation much of such work has to be done; and to do it well requires a good deal of labor, which should not be lost by the trees failing to grow.

In planting, the main point to be observed is to place the young tree as nearly as possible in the same condition as that in which it was before removal. Before removal, the soil was in close and solid contact with every root and rootlet. But in transplanting—in digging up—many of the roots are unavoidably broken at the ends and elsewhere. And when the tree is planted, it takes time for the roots to become accustomed to their new home, and get to work in supplying the indispensable moisture to the growing shoots and the leaves.

In order to favor these conditions, it has been found to be an excellent plan to mulch the transplanted trees. In fact Nature mulches, constantly; as may be seen by going into the woods and examining the thick covering of the partially-decayed leaves, etc., that is on the ground.

In mulching, any old straw—or new—will do. Corn stalks will answer but are less convenient and hardly so good. The depth of the covering should be eight or ten inches, and the material should extend for at least three feet on each side of the tree. If chickens can reach the trees, they will scratch the mulch away, and it must be protected with stones, brush or something of the kind.

In the fall the mulch is to be drawn back from the tree, to prevent the ground mice from gathering there and ruining the young tree by eating the bark. A complete preventative of this is a small mound of earth, about a foot high and eighteen inches in diameter at the base, raised around each tree in the fall. In fall planting, mulching should not be done but the mound of earth should never be omitted. It not only keeps the mice from their bad work but it holds the young tree steady in the storms of winter.

The mulching should be applied as early in the spring as possible, to receive the benefit of the spring rains. Many transplanted trees that are lost would have been saved by mulching. If the season turns out to be wet it will do no injury; if dry, it will be the life of the trees.

HABITS OF THE CHICK

A chick, like a baby, will get good or bad habits according to the way it is started in this world. Put a number of chicks in a brooder lacking sufficient heat, and they will form the crowding habit, which seems impossible to break up, even when the heat is sufficient, when they will pile up and smother.

Feed them on cottage cheese for a few days, and they will think they can eat nothing but cottage cheese. Change their ration and they refuse to eat.

Let a brooder of chicks have their range for a few days, and the day they are not let out at the usual hour their shrill cries are enough to deafen one.

Get the chicks into good habits; start them off with a variety of food to accustom them to eat anything. Keep them comfortable, warm and dry. Give them a runway out-of-doors when "brooder broke," no matter what the temperature. Keep them busy; and they will be a pleasure and profit.

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Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts (Week Ending June 17) Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and rows for C.P.R., C.S.R., G.T.P.

Disposition Table with columns for Stockers West, Butchers East, Consumed locally, Sheep West

Cattle Cattle prices show a reduction as quoted of twenty-five cents per cwt. This does not mean that the situation as regards really high grade stuff is any weaker, but it does mean that shippers are flooding the market with a very poor grade of unfinished grassers.

Cattle prices quoted are: Choice butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 lbs. up \$6.00 to \$6.50

Hogs Hogs are still selling at the \$7.25 level. The run last week was a large one, in fact the largest for some time, but packers took them all in a hurry.

Sheep and Lambs Prices are even with last week, as follows: Choice lambs \$5.25 to \$5.75

Country Produce

Butter Butter prices are the same as last week. Dealers report only fair sized shipments from the country, and too little fancy quality stock.

Eggs Shipments of eggs are a trifle freer than a week ago, but there is still a scarcity of "new laid" stock.

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

ing the summer when it is possible. Dealers offer 18 cents per dozen, each, Winnipeg.

Potatoes Prices offered for old potatoes still hold at the 15 cent mark. There is a scarcity of new potatoes and this is holding up the price of old ones.

Cream Prices offered for cream are even with last week as follows: Sweet cream, per lb. of butter fat 25c

Live Poultry Prices are unchanged from last week, the shippers offering the following: Chickens 15c-18c

Hay There has been a reduction of a dollar per ton on wild hay prices again this week. Dealers offer the following prices, on track, Winnipeg:

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire) Table listing prices for Hay, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Poultry

Live Stock Butcher cattle \$4.00 to \$6.75, Bulls 3.00 to 5.40, Hogs 5.00 to 6.25

GUIDE ENDORSED IN JAPAN

The Japan Weekly Chronicle, published at Kobe, in its issues of March 23 and 30 devotes six columns to a highly favorable review of Edward Porritt's latest book, "The Revolt in Canada Against the New Feudalism," and in referring to the "young giant" speech of Mr. G. M. Murray, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in which he said that the Association could if it chose bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation, quotes the following editorial note from The Guide, which was reproduced in Mr. Porritt's book:

"We wish that every one of the 300,000 farmers in Canada could have this statement made by the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association to consider. It will be well to have it printed in flaming letters and hung in every farm house in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It would be an interesting thing for the farmer and his family to read whenever they purchased a binder or a carriage or other manufactured articles, the price of which was enhanced by the high tariff. The tariff on these manufactured articles which the farmer is compelled to buy is kept there mainly by the influence of and for the benefit of those 3,500 men represented by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association."

On this the Japan Weekly Chronicle comments as follows:

"Not only in Canadian farmhouses but in the city homes of industrial workers and in Japan as well as in Canada," it continues, "the statement made by the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association should be prominently displayed. If the Association could if it chose bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation," No wonder there is revolt in Canada against a tariff system under which it is possible to make such statements. John Stuart Mill, forty years ago, wrote that every form of protection was an employment of the powers

School of Mining A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE Affiliated to Queen's University KINGSTON, ONT. For Chancellor of the School and further information apply to the Secretary School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

of government to tax the many with the intention of promoting the pecuniary gains of a few. Whatever gains there are, it is made by the few and then also, for the laboring people employed in the protected branches of industry are not benefited. The gain by protection, when there is gain, is for the employers alone," but Mill, though he recognized the danger of protection, may not have thought it possible that any single organization protected by a high tariff would have been able to limit its power to bringing millions of people to the verge of starvation.

HOGS ON PASTURE

There is no better place to carry on the hog-raising business than in the pasture field. Grass makes the cheapest kind of food for him. Everybody admits that much. Grass makes muscle and bone, which the hog needs when he is growing, and we have been told all about the fact that it supplies the essential constituents for promoting healthy growth and proper development in the youthful hog. But valuable as nature's fresh grass is, and healthful as fresh air, plenty of exercise and all the rest of that sort of thing may be, hogs need something beside bone and muscle building elements in their business. To feed him on bone and muscle elements alone is a waste of good grass, and it is wasting the hog's time as well, and the hog is himself, after all, the real pork maker. When grass alone is fed, or even when supplemented with sour whey, which is a popular supplemental diet, the system is apt to get rather short of heat and fat making elements, and the albumen in his vegetarian diet is diverted to that purpose, and it fills the bill very insufficiently and at considerable loss.

If the hog has had grass for luncheon, give him an evening dinner of meal. It will supply the fat and heat which continuous and active residence in the open air calls for, and will pay the outlay well in helping to make him a good hog.

Do not give him meal for his breakfast, for he is only a hog after all, and he is apt to show it by eating all he can get or all he can hold, and then lie down and neglect his opportunities for exercise, and to overlook his luncheon of the grass. Let him work and eat grass all day, then give him some meal to go to bed on. This is what scientific men call balanced ration, which after all is only common sense as applied to feeding live stock.

Newsy Brieflets

Continued from Page 18

be represented. They have also ordered buttons to be worn on the auspicious occasion.

Still they come. H. H. van Norman, of Lynthorpe, writes us that the farmers in his district are interested in our movement and wish to organize. We have forwarded the necessary particulars and trust to see a real live branch in evidence. Bangor is after elevator information. We have handed their letter to Secretary Dunning, of the Saskatchewan Elevator Co.

Cory Grain Growers held a very successful meeting which was largely attended, and appointed delegates to meet Mr. Borden. They also decided to purchase a carload of binder twine for the coming harvest. They also sent us membership fees for 1911 and a donation towards our coronation fund.

Unity Grain Growers in this district seem to be very much alive. A notice appeared in the local paper stating that every member should attend a meeting to be held on Saturday, the 3rd inst., at seven o'clock, as several important matters were on the table for discussion. We shall be glad to hear from them.

The increase in the acreage sown in Saskatchewan is said to be a million acres, and in the other Western Provinces half a million, making altogether one and a half million acres more under spring wheat than last year. Good Saskatchewan.

Duck Creek sends us membership fees for 1911. They are also co-operating with Nul Mountain association with a view to meeting Mr. Borden. We are sorry to learn that they have had four bad years in their district but trust things will now take a turn for the better.

An omission. We are sorry we inadvertently omitted to state that J. F. Reid, of Oradieu, one of our directors, was named to meet Mr. Borden at Yorkton and Melville respectively, to co-operate with the secretaries of locals in the vicinity.

St. Meinrad now has thirty-two members and has subscribed to our coronation fund. We hope their membership will increase. Mr. Reding, the secretary, appears to be very enthusiastic.

Grano wishes to express thanks to the central executive for bringing the coronation scheme up. They have thirty-two members and have sent us a donation towards our coronation fund, membership fees for 1911, and a request for constitutions. This looks like more business; at least it shows that they are very much alive.

Woodlawn and Juanita are interested in the elevator company and are thinking about forming a local at their point.

Poplar Point sends us membership fees, a donation, towards our coronation fund, and a request for buttons. They also wish us every success. We reciprocate their good wishes.

Waldron is very much alive; at least their letter indicates this when they say they have been discussing the elevator question, binder twine and the Borden meeting. We trust Secretary White and his officers will be in a position to co-operate with Mr. Reid, of Oradieu, in regard to meeting Mr. Borden at Melville.

Mount Hope heartily agrees with our coronation scheme and the members are unanimous in their support of giving a testimonial to our king. Who said Canadians were not patriotic?

Guernsey sends us membership fees for the ensuing year.

Star City is also to the front with yearly dues. They have now fifty-two paid-up members. This is going some.

Walpole local, which is composed of Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, Americans, Germans and Danes, has sent us a donation to our coronation fund. This shows an appreciation of British ideals and no mistake.

Bozlee heartily endorses the coronation scheme and sends us a contribution. This is one of our recently formed branches.

Battle Valley sends us membership fees and an acknowledgement of cards sent.

Newwin is also on the job with fees for 1911.

Raddisson sends us membership fees for this year. They also wish to express their appreciation to Mr. Geo. Langley for the able manner in which he explained the principles of the new elevator company.

East Cut Knife G.G.A. has taken this name in place of Overstow. They are also after membership cards, constitutions, by-laws and further instruction. They also hope to double their membership this year. Secretary Barley states that they propose joining with West Eagle Hills Association in the matter of sending delegates to meet Mr. Borden. This is the way to do business.

Lizard Lake sends us membership fees for 1911.

Sunny Hill—Mr. Glen, of Drinkwater, called this afternoon and informed us that his association had appointed a delegate to meet Mr. Borden at Moose Jaw on the 21st. He mentioned that their delegate's instructions were to give Mr. Borden exactly what Sir Wilfrid got last year. This branch of our association is very much alive, and well posted up in all matters. "Co-operation" is their watchword.

June 2 Six tariff, month Porritt Unive 1905-6 a gre follow study in a n tion c made. Porritt learn the t Mr. P end index BOOK with th steam p are tak chors y wants u found i under- care at Engines printed sent by BOOK DI The as it is selected. Engine farm at says: "Camp this wor more hu handling may be prepared and is return

40 CENTS

THE
Grain Growers' Guide

from

June 15th

Till the End of the present year

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

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

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

Warning to the Politicians

On December 16 last the organized farmers of Canada went to Ottawa 800 strong. They were intelligent men and knew what they wanted. They were tired of the bickerings of political parties and of the reign of Special Privilege. In the House of Commons chamber on that beautiful winter morning those farmers told the politicians what they wanted; what they were going to have. The whole story of the trip and of what the farmers did and said is published in the book entitled "The Siege of Ottawa." It cannot be obtained anywhere else. Every farmer should have a copy and should see that his friends have a copy. They will be sent to any address by return mail postpaid for 25 cents each. Five copies for \$1.00. Lower prices for orders of twenty-five or more copies.

BOOK DEPT. . . GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

AUDEL'S GAS ENGINE MANUAL

With the gas tractor the sod is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor, and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for sawing chow work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easily understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams and printed in large, clear type on good paper. This book is kept in stock and will be sent by return mail to any address. Postpaid, \$2.00.

BOOK DEPARTMENT . . . GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



AUTOMOBILE TROUBLES AND HOW TO REMEDY THEM

A number of Guide readers have asked for a book that will tell them all about automobiles. After a great deal of trouble we have at last found the best book on the subject. It describes every trouble that the automobile meets with, and tells how to remedy it. It is guaranteed by experts, and our readers in ordering it can be assured they are getting the best book on the subject. It has 220 pages and is illustrated. It will be sent by return mail for \$1.00 post paid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WPG.

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

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

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

Direct Legislation: or The Initiation and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

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

BOOK DEPARTMENT . . GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

500 Folios of Music Given Away ABSOLUTELY FREE

WE have a limited number of dandy Music Folios we are going to give away to out-of-town people **POSITIVELY FREE**. You don't need to send us a cent either now or later on; and you can have your choice of a Song, Instrumental or Instruction Folio, which includes our most popular books and best sellers, picked right from our big and up-to-date stock.

The Song Folio—135 Songs

Contains one hundred and thirty-five of the old, familiar and favorite songs which seem to be in themselves a part of the old home life. The varied contents including songs of sacred, sentimental, humorous, plantation, pathetic and patriotic character, include every really "popular" home song, and the folio is one which cannot be spared in any home.

All You Have to Do to Get Either Book

Listen! Send us the names of three homes you know are thinking of purchasing a Piano or Player-Piano now or in the near future. Or, the homes who would like a brand new Piano in exchange for their old one. Let us have these names as soon as you find out the right information and we will send you your choice of either of the folios mentioned above. Of course you must not send us more than one name from one home. After we receive the names we will tell them how they can secure the most perfect Piano or Player-Piano made the world over—the celebrated Heintzman & Co. instrument and on easy payments. Write us the names to-day or just as soon as you can find the right parties. We will expect to hear from you soon. Address Dept. G.

J. J. H. McLEAN & CO. LTD.
329 Portage Avenue - - WINNIPEG, Man.

Instruction and Instrumental Folio

It has been the aim of the author of this book to produce something that will interest the pupil, since it is recognized nowadays by competent educators everywhere that good work can best be secured from the learner by causing him to like the task set before him. Exercises, studies and pieces make this a dandy book. Eighty-eight interesting pages of music.

CUT OUT AND MAIL EARLY

J. J. H. McLEAN & CO., LIMITED,

Dept. G, 329 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen.—Below I have written the names of three people whom I believe are considering the purchase of a piano in the near future.

1. Name
- Address
2. Name
- Address
3. Name
- Address

Kindly send me as agreed
My name is
My address is

Song or Instrumental Folio

Write Names and Addresses plainly

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the Three Months ending 31st of May, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to the 31st of May, 1911, both days inclusive.

Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Home Bank of Canada will be held at the Head Office, 8 King St. W., Toronto, on Tuesday, the 27th of June, 1911, at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MASON,

General Manager.

NOTICE

Pursuant to the resolution of the Directors of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited (at a meeting held at Winnipeg, March 28, 1911), notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the Trades Hall, Corner of James and Louise Streets, in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, on Friday, July 14th, A.D. 1911, at the hour of 10 A.M.

D. K. MILLS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Winnipeg, June 7th, 1911.



A Prize Contest open to the Farmers of Canada

\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

READ the conditions of the Prize Contest we are conducting for the farmers of Canada. \$400.00 in prizes will be awarded to each Province. These prizes will be divided into four groups, consisting of:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of barrels of "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement for the greatest number of purposes. PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with the photograph showing the best of any kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work (shown by photograph sent in) was done.

Every farmer in Canada is eligible. Therefore, do not be deterred from entering by any feeling that

you would have little chance against your neighbor. For remember, Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever upon the quantity of cement used.

As a matter of fact, your success in this contest will depend to a great extent on your careful reading of our 160-page book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." In this book—sent free on request to any farmer, full instructions are given as to the uses of concrete, and plans for every kind of farm buildings and farm utility. You'll see the need of this book, whether you are going to try for a prize or not. If you have not got your copy yet, write for it to-night. Simply cut off the attached coupon—or a postcard will do—sign your name and address thereto and mail it to-night.





Canada Cement Company, Limited
MONTREAL

Please send Circular and Book.

Name

Address

