


# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



A BUSINESS PROPOSITION  
THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT  
STILL HOLDS FIRST PLACE IN THE  
CANADIAN MIND. EVERY EFFORT IS  
BEING MADE BY ITS OPPONENTS TO  
CONFUSE THE FARMERS AS TO ITS  
MERITS. THE AGREEMENT IS PURELY  
A BUSINESS PROPOSITION. THE  
FARMERS OF CANADA ARE ALMOST  
UNANIMOUSLY IN FAVOR OF IT. LET  
US HAVE THE AGREEMENT RATIFIED  
AND IT WILL BE AN IMMENSE STRIDE  
TOWARDS FREEDOM OF TRADE. IT  
WILL LEAD THE WAY TO THE ELIM-  
INATION OF THE PROTECTIVE  
ELEMENT IN THE CANADIAN TARIFF  
WITHIN FIVE YEARS.

APRIL 12, 1911

## EQUITY

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



\$1.00 PER YEAR

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE  
INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS



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## Grain Bill Disagreement

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)  
Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 7.

The special committee of the Senate, appointed to take evidence on the Grain Bill, presented its report to the House on Tuesday. As already reported in The Guide, the majority of the committee recommended that the provision prohibiting owners of terminal elevators from dealing in grain be struck out. They also recommended that provision be made for an appeal to the Governor-in-Council against the revocation by the Board of Grain Commissioners of the license of an elevator operator, that due provision be made for the operation of "hospital elevators," and that the Grain Commission be given power, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, to make such further rules and regulations as may be deemed expedient to ensure terminal elevators being managed and operated in the best interests of grain growers and of the country at large. The following minority report, signed by Senators J. M. Douglas, T. O. Davis and P. Talbot, was also presented:

"We, the undersigned members of the special committee appointed to consider Clauses 122, 123 and 242 of Bill Q, beg leave to recommend that these sections should stand.

"The manner in which the grain trade has been carried on in terminal elevators has not been in the interests of the public, and this is one of the particular grievances which this Bill is designed to remedy. It has been drafted after hearing the complaints and contentions of the aggrieved public, and is considered to be the minimum amount of legislation necessary to bring about the required reform.

"The only objection made before the committee to the above mentioned sections was made by a small section of elevator men whose interests were opposed to the public good and whose methods of operating the elevators are largely responsible for the proposed legislation. These men did not contend that these sections were not in the public interests, but that particular vested rights in terminal elevators would suffer under their operation. But, in our opinion, these men did not succeed in showing any such sacrifice of vested rights as would warrant the elimination of the said sections. Even under the existing law all terminal elevators were considered public elevators and subject to the strict government control, and subject to changes at any time that might be considered in the public interests. These men were not able to show that the proposed legislation would seriously interfere with their earning power, but, on the other hand, admitted that under the proposed legislation the increased production of grain annually would be more than sufficient to keep all the elevators going at a profit, and that the government having control of the rates to be charged, would be a guarantee that these rates would be sufficient to pay a fair dividend on investments.

"The evidence given before the committee went to show that the operators of the terminal elevators invariably operate a series of other elevators in connection therewith, and that such combinations tend to extinguish or drive out of business all elevators that are not connected with a terminal elevator. Under the proposed legislation all elevators would have an equal chance, so that even if the vested rights of a few should suffer, the vested rights of many would be saved. While, on the one hand, there are a few asking for the elimination of portions of these sections, there are, on the other hand, the representatives of 300,000 farmers and of 300 millers of Canada asking the government for this beneficial legislation, by means of which the high standard Canadian grain and its products will be maintained in the markets of the world, and by which the grain producers, rather than the grain manipulators, will receive the profits to be derived therefrom.

"Mr. Watts, secretary of the Millers' Association of Ontario, one of the best informed men that gave evidence before the committee, showed conclusively that it was absolutely necessary to retain those clauses in the interests of the grain trade of the Dominion, and that there was no danger of vested interests being affected. Mr. Hoag, of the Grain Section of the Toronto Board of Trade, gave evidence to the same effect, as did Mr. Flavell, who represents the great milling interests of the country. Mr. McKenzie, secretary of the Grain Growers

# The Grain Growers' Guide

R. MCKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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

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

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

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of Manitoba, Mr. Maharg, of Alberta, of Manitoba, Mr. Maharg, president of Saskatchewan Grain Growers and Mr. Bower, of the United Farmers of Alberta, and president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the farming interests of Canada, showed that it was absolutely necessary to retain those clauses in the interests of the farmers and country generally, with the object of keeping our grain at the present high standard.

"As the law now stands, the western

grain trade is being monopolized by a few magnates, and the situation is becoming worse from year to year. The sections under consideration strike at the foot of this trouble and will relieve the present undesirable condition of affairs. If these sections are eliminated the petitions of the people for relief will have been disregarded."

The reports will be considered on Thursday, April 20.

The Senate adjourned on Tuesday for Easter and will meet again on April 19.

## The Budget Speech

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 7.

The annual budget speech was delivered in the House of Commons on Tuesday, April 4, by Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance. The speech was the shortest on record, occupying only an hour, and the debate was concluded within a single afternoon. Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who was finance minister in the last Conservative government, being the only speaker to follow Mr. Fielding. The brevity of the debate, however, is due to the fact that tariff changes, which are usually announced in the budget speech and form one of the chief subjects of debate, have this year been brought before the House in the resolutions embodying the proposed reciprocity agreement. It only remained, therefore, for Mr. Fielding to present the financial statement for the year which closed on March 31 last, and to make some general observations on the financial condition of the country.

Mr. Fielding's statement showed that the revenue of the Dominion for the past fiscal year amounted to \$117,500,000, of which \$89,355,128 was raised by means of taxation (\$72,704,010 by customs duties and \$16,651,118 by excise) the balance being income derived from the post office, Dominion lands, railways and other sources of revenue. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$3,900,000 more than the revenue, but as capital expenditures had been made amounting to \$35,505,000, the surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditures, after allowing for \$1,100,000 paid into the sinking fund, amounted to \$30,500,000.

### Controversial Subjects Avoided

Mr. Fielding to a great extent avoided controversial subjects, but one statement to which many people, and especially the agricultural community, will take exception, was his declaration that the taxation which has been levied by means of the customs tariff and excise duties, although large, has not been a burden upon the people.

It was expected that Mr. Fielding would make some announcement with regard to the intentions of the government as to the increase of the British preference, but on this question he was disappointingly silent. Another point as to which there had been considerable speculation was that of the steel and iron bounties. The bounties on iron and steel,

except for steel produced by electric smelting, expired on December 31 last and those on iron rods for the manufacture of wire will run out on June 30 of this year, and all public statements of members of the government pointed to the fact that there would be no renewal of these bounties. Privately circulated information, however, had led many people to believe that the bounties would be renewed and a boom in the shares of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and other similar companies resulted. The finance minister in his speech, while referring to the expiration of the bounties, made no definite statement as to whether or not they were to be renewed, and later a question on this point was addressed to Mr. Fielding by A. C. Boyce, of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Fielding then stated definitely that there was no intention on the part of the government to renew the bounties and from the look of dismay with which Mr. Boyce received this news it might be thought that he had been investing in iron shares on the strength of the false report.

### Public Accounts

Mr. Fielding first referred to the public accounts for the year ending March 31, 1910, a complete statement of which was submitted to Parliament at the opening of the present session. The total revenue for that year was \$101,503,710.93, this being the first time the income of the Dominion had exceeded \$100,000,000. The ordinary expenditures chargeable to income were \$79,411,747, leaving a surplus for the year of \$22,091,963, which was a record for the Dominion. In addition to the ordinary expenditures, however, there was \$35,971,511.94 expended on what was called capital and special account, including \$19,968,000 expended on the Transcontinental railway. In spite of this large capital expenditure only \$12,338,267 was added to the national debt, which Mr. Fielding considered very satisfactory.

The revenue for the year closed on March 31, 1911, was shown by the incomplete returns at present available, to be \$114,666,225.30, and when the returns were complete he expected the total revenues of the Dominion would amount to \$117,500,000. The expenditures for the year chargeable to the consolidated revenue fund he estimated at

## A Safe Investment

### WATERFORD PARK

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

## J. W. SHERWIN

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\$87,000,000, which would leave a surplus of \$30,500,000. The estimated expenditures for the present year on consolidated fund were \$7,500,000 more than last year, but it was intended to meet some expenditures from this fund which had previously been charged to capital account, and the increase of expenditure was actually in round figures \$4,000,000.

"There might be circumstances," said Mr. Fielding, "under which a surplus of \$30,500,000 would be open to criticism. If it were the result of increased rates of taxation or of burdensome taxation, it would be. But when, as a matter of fact, our rates of taxation are lower than before, although, owing to the flourishing condition of the country, the amount collected is much larger, when, as a matter of fact, the rates of customs taxation are lower, and substantially lower, than they were in former years; and when this surplus comes to us from a system of taxation which is not open to the charge of being generally burdensome, I think we do well to take the surplus obtained in this way and use it in paying some portion of our capital and special charges which otherwise would have to be represented by additions to the public debt."

### Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for the year just commenced he estimated to be at \$30,500,000. On the Transcontinental railway the government expected to expend \$24,000,000; on public works, railways and canals chargeable to capital, railway subsidies, bounties and other minor charges of capital and special character, \$11,500,000. Payments into the sinking fund for the purpose of meeting loans at maturity would amount to \$1,100,000, and when this amount, added to the surplus of \$30,500,000 was set against the capital expenditures of \$35,500,000, they found that they were adding to the public debt only \$1,000,000.

Dealing with the public debt, Mr. Fielding said he estimated that at the end of the present year it would amount to \$346,168,546.33, which was equal to \$43.69 per capita of the estimated population of the country, which was placed at 7,785,000. Twenty years ago, with a population of 4,844,366 and a debt of \$237,809,030.51, it was equal to \$49.09 per capita, and ten years ago, when the population was 5,413,370 and the debt \$268,480,665.68, it was equal to \$49.59 per capita. During the past year a number

Continued on Page 31

## BUY YOUR OILS

and Greases from the Farmers' Oil Co. See Guide, April 5th, for full list of prices. For advice write to 406 Kennedy St., Winnipeg



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**APRIL 30<sup>TH</sup>**

The date on which the present offer for Grain  
Growers' Grain Company Stock Expires

You'll Have to Hurry

If you are going to get any of this Stock on the present terms

**IT CAN NOW BE BOUGHT AT PAR, \$25 PER SHARE**

\$7.50, \$17.50, or \$25.00 per share down, and the balance, if any, next fall, when you have the returns for your next crop. Where possible, we advise paying down the full amount at time of application.

All money paid on Stock before APRIL 30th  
will bear dividends since July 1st, 1910

This Offer Expires April 30th

Don't wait till to-morrow, send in your money today  
and secure your shares on the present terms. Help to build up this great Farmers' Company and be able to get the full value for your products. Every Farmer, Farmer's Wife, Son and Daughter is now allowed to hold four shares each.

Note—Send your money by Express, Post Office or Bank Money Order, payable to the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

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**GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd.**

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 12th, 1911

## WHERE THE FARMERS STAND

We are giving this issue over largely to the opponents of reciprocity. We desire that our readers, the farmers of Western Canada, shall be in full possession of all possible facts in relation to the reciprocity agreement. If, when they have studied these facts, they are convinced beyond any reasonable doubt that the agreement will not be in the interests of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces, then they can reasonably oppose it. Three out of the four correspondents in this issue who oppose reciprocity, it will be noted, base their arguments largely upon the claim that The Guide is supporting the Liberal party. Just how they arrived at that conclusion we cannot say. Last summer and until the reciprocity agreement was announced, The Guide was regarded as a bitter opponent of the Liberal government, because we denounced in unmistakable terms the government's tariff policy which was robbing the people of Canada for the benefit of the privileged few. We stand now exactly where we did then. The fight put up by the organized farmers, in which The Guide assisted in every possible way, compelled the government to make the reciprocity agreement with the United States. Mr. Glen Campbell, M.P., and Mr. W. D. Staples, M.P., were loudly in favor of the farmers' demands so long as the farmers were pounding away at the government. Just as soon as the reciprocity agreement is secured and the farmers are in favor of it, these two gentlemen proceed to oppose it. This gives a fair indication how much sincerity there is in their attitude.

**THE ONLY HOPE OF ANY RELIEF FROM TARIFF OPPRESSION, IN SIGHT TODAY, IS THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT. THE GOVERNMENT WAS FORCED INTO THE AGREEMENT BY THE FARMERS. IF THE FARMERS NOW REPUDIATE THE AGREEMENT WHAT POSSIBLE EXCUSE CAN THEY HAVE HENCEFORTH FOR DEMANDING TARIFF REDUCTION.** If, however, the farmers unanimously accept the agreement they are then in a much stronger position to demand general tariff reduction. There are a few farmers in Canada that honestly believe that protection of natural products helps them, and for this reason they endorse protection generally. Now, if all bogus protection is removed from these farmers by the ratification of the agreement then every one of them will join hands in demanding that protection be withdrawn from other industries. The government says there will be no further reduction in the tariff, but the people will have something to say about that. The farmers of Western Canada have studied the agreement in detail and know that it will be of great benefit. There is only one danger in sight and that danger is that a few party politicians will endeavor to induce the farmers to vote against themselves. That is what some of the Western members are trying to do today. These men oppose the agreement for no other reason than that it was brought forward by their opponents. How much bigger men they might have been had they acted as Mr. Haultain, the Conservative leader in Saskatchewan, acted. Mr. Haultain was big enough to place principle and the good of the country above party allegiance. Mr. Staples and Mr. Campbell place party always first. These two men could have supported the reciprocity agreement without endorsing any other single plank in the government platform, and by so doing they

would have made themselves big men in Western Canada. They have deliberately chosen to throw the interests of the Western farmers to one side, if their criticisms and charges and accusations against The Guide and the organized farmers amount to anything. The farmers of the Prairie Provinces today are capable of doing their own thinking. Day by day it is being driven home to them that they must make their own political policies and then elect men who are pledged to support them. By their very attitude Mr. Campbell and Mr. Staples are hindering the farmers in their fight to secure general tariff reduction.

## THE POLITICAL SALARY GRAB

The legislators of Manitoba got away with their \$500 salary grab without any trouble. We cannot cease expressing our admiration of the patriotic and statesmanlike way in which the Liberal and Conservative members acted in the deal. There was no petty quarrelling; no sparring for party advantage; no long-winded speeches for the benefit of their faithful followers. The fact that these men were simply "casting their pearls before swine" to give six weeks work for \$1,000 was apparent to the dullest one among them. Then of course there was the usual suit case grab that is pulled off at the first session of every new legislature. Our readers probably are not aware that each one of the members got away with a handsome suit case at the expense of the people. It's a wonder they don't provide themselves each with an automobile. Probably they will get to that soon. Ordinarily political parties in the legislature of Manitoba oppose each other. When they do occasionally agree it is upon some great crisis or upon some trivial matter. Now, the salary grab was a great question of national importance. It was the greatest effort of the session and no party bickerings could be allowed. Even the most rabid of party politicians can agree unanimously when the greatest of all questions—their personal pockets—are under discussion. But when any little question such as the welfare of the citizens of the whole province is at stake, of course the parties do their best to divide the people. It all depends upon who is to suffer. The legislators in all got away with \$20,500, and a fine suit case each, in addition to the regular salary of \$1,000 per year at which they were hired by the people. Not bad for forty-three days work. The people should be glad they stopped working when they did. If they continue to make this grab for the five years they are in power it will mean \$102,500. Yet we are told that the Initiative and Referendum are not workable because they are too expensive. If the Initiative and Referendum were on the statute books of Manitoba that \$102,500 would more than cover the cost for five years of people's legislation. If ever the people of Manitoba needed an object lesson of the value of Direct Legislation they have it now.

After Mr. Staples has misrepresented The Guide in the House of Commons and has made intentional and deliberate false statements about the efforts The Guide is making to secure relief for the common people from the exactions of Special Privilege, he then asks us to publish and send forth to our readers the abuse we publish in this issue. Will Mr. Staples still say that we dare not publish anything opposed to our views? Will he still declare that The Guide is one-sided and partizan? Or will he be man enough now to admit his mistake?

## MR. STAPLES IS PERPLEXED

We apologize to our readers this week for devoting two pages to a letter from W. D. Staples, M.P. It is one of the most abusive letters we have ever published, and contains very little argument of value. Were it not that Mr. Staples is a public man and a member of the House of Commons, we would have consigned his letter to the waste paper basket. He could have put his arguments into one-quarter of the space and given more room for others. The Guide stands upon its own record, and Mr. Staples must stand upon his. He has abused The Guide and misrepresented it in the House of Commons on different occasions during the present session. We merely publish his letter to show that we are not afraid of abuse no matter where it comes from. He says he is opposed to paying dividends on watered stock and wants a reduction on farm implements, cement and oils, but that he is a protectionist. It would be well for him to learn now that in future protectionists will not prosper very much in rural Canada. He is sure that the gospel preached by The Guide means ruination for Canada. The farmers of the West do not think so. He puts into the mouths of Fielding and Laurier, statements coined by himself. We are not dealing with Fielding and Laurier at the present time. We have dealt with them before; we are dealing with Mr. Staples just now. Mr. Staples is sure that reciprocity will not give the Western farmer any better price for his wheat, nor his oats, nor his barley. If this is so, does he think the Western farmers are fools enough to send their grain across the line and take a lower price for it? He need not worry about trade going south of the line. It will not go there unless it is profitable. Not only the grain growers but the live stock raisers are going to lose, according to Mr. Staples. Prices south of the line, he says, will be lower than in Canada; then what earthly harm can come from the agreement? The farmer will not ship to the American markets unless he wants to, and certainly the Canadian farmer can meet all comers at home. If all these evils he predicts would result from lowering the United States tariff, it would have been done long ago. Mr. Staples might look across the line and explain why the farmers of the Western States are frequently opposed to reciprocity. That might help him some in his arguments. Mr. Staples undoubtedly considers his argument in regard to Argentine wheat the strongest objection possible to be found against reciprocity. Let us examine it. Argentine is nearer to Liverpool than to Canada and has already an immense trade and a return freight from Liverpool. Argentine wheat on the average is 5 cents per bushel inferior in value to Canadian wheat. It costs from as low as 8½ cents on the all-water haul in certain parts of the summer to as high as 20 cents by all-rail in winter to take wheat, per bushel, from Fort William to Liverpool. The Liverpool market regulates the Fort William market as well as the markets of all other big exporting countries. The Liverpool market averages at least 10c per bushel over Fort William the year round, unless affected by speculation and unnatural causes. Thus, according to Mr. Staples, the Argentine shipper would sacrifice 15c per bushel on his wheat and would also lose by having no return freight for the sake of flooding the market of Eastern Canada when he could more easily and cheaply ship to Liverpool. The Canadian farmers could injure the wheat farmers of other countries

by selling their wheat at half the market price. They are as likely to do this as are the Argentine farmers to flood Canada. Again he is sure that beef will be shipped in from United States to our Eastern cities and ruin the stock raising industry. The Eastern stockmen favor reciprocity, and if they do not know as much about it as Mr. Staples then we are sorry for them. The dairymen of Eastern Canada are also in favor of reciprocity. Butter and cheese rules considerably higher on the average in the big Eastern American cities than in the Canadian cities. Other countries will hardly flood Canada's markets when Canada faces them all on an even footing in Britain. We will admit that the dairymen, and in fact all farmers, are handicapped by the enhanced price of everything we buy, due to the protective tariff, which Mr. Staples so strongly favors. If the Canadian farmer were able to buy all his commodities without paying tribute to Mr. Staples' friends, the manufacturers, he could then compete easily with any country in the world. Mr. Staples feels grieved over the suffering that will be endured by the fruit and vegetable growers in the event of reciprocity. Possibly the vegetable growers may suffer in some cases, but how many people suffer now under the tariff by which Mr. Staples says "we have prospered." In regard to that part he should read the memorial presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on December 16 last by J. E. Johnston, manager of the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association. Mr. Johnston knows the apple business from beginning to end, and declares that:

"Had there been free trade in apples we would have been able to sell our whole crop (last year) 50c per barrel better than we did."

That would have meant \$18,000 extra profit to the members of that association alone, yet Mr. Staples is sure that this would ruin the fruit growers. In this issue of The Guide we publish a statement from the Assistant Secretary of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association. If Mr. Staples will read that he will see how reciprocity will "ruin" the Nova Scotia fruit growers. In regard to British Columbia it is possible that the fruit industry of that province might suffer slightly, though we doubt it. At any rate the fruit growers of Washington and other states south of British Columbia are protesting against reciprocity for fear they will be flooded with British Columbia fruit. Mr. Staples affects to be greatly concerned over the interests of the farmers. Both political parties have been in favor of reciprocity for the last generation. Mr. Staples was delighted when the delegation went to Ottawa and told the government that changes must be made. The Western farmers have unanimously endorsed the reciprocity agreement. Now, according to Mr. Staples, both parties and the farmers did not know what they wanted when they favored reciprocity. Surely Mr. Staples is a perplexed philosopher. He says:

"I would like to go further ahead and inquire where the farmers and the country will be at when a change in Uncle Sam's attitude takes place later on. Who knows how soon?"

By this he meant that the United States may put a tariff wall up against us in the future, and we will lose their markets, but he says:

"You know how markets once obtained can be held. Will not then the United States have our commerce in their grip?"

Thus Mr. Staples thinks that the United States will put her tariff up again, but that Canada cannot possibly rearrange her own tariff. Canada under this agreement can do just whatever she likes with her tariff at any time, and the United States can do the same, so if the "ruin" that Mr. Staples predicts comes, then we can reimpose our tariff. In the second last paragraph of his letter Mr. Staples hints as to what his remedy would be. He would compel Britain

to change the policy under which for sixty years she has led the world. He would have the British workmen compelled by tariff to buy Canadian wheat and to pay a higher price for it than they are now paying, in order that the Canadian farmer might have a few cents more to put into his own pocket. This is Mr. Staples' "splendid prospect." He thinks the Canadian farmers would fend themselves to such a scheme to rob the British workmen. How much better then would the farmers there be than the manufacturers whose actions they protest against? Mr. Staples knows that "tariff reform" in Britain is dead, he knows that the manufacturers of Canada are opposed to Free Trade with Britain as much as they are opposed to Free Trade with the United States. In conclusion Mr. Staples says:

"Keep down duties to the lowest point, consistent with retaining our industries, our people, our workmen in a reasonable Canadian standard of living, continuing in the work of preserving all the life blood of nationhood in Canada."

Now, what does that mean? We confess that we do not know. It may mean anything. If this is Mr. Staples' tariff policy he can change his mind every day and still be consistent. After Mr. Staples has made out his case against reciprocity, does he believe it? Certainly he does not, because we have it in his own words in the House of Commons on April 3 (and we ask our readers to remember that he wrote this letter on March 27), when he said:

"They (the government) either did not have this information, or else they should have communicated it to us in order that we might be able to reason out whether or not reciprocity is in the best interests of Canada, especially the Canadian farmers. Since the question came before the House I have been trying to get at the facts, but have not been able to do so simply because I do not know where to procure them."

Now, what do our readers think of a statement like that coming from a man who has just written the letter that we have published? One day he knows all about the reciprocity agreement, in fact he knows more about it than any farmer in Canada. Two or three days later he does not know anything about it. The Western farmers know, if Mr. Staples does not.

### THE WITNESS IN TROUBLE

In another column in this issue we publish an announcement by the Montreal Witness, making a special offer to secure new subscribers. This great Democratic journal, published in the stronghold of protection and Special Privilege, has fought a good fight for democracy and a square deal for the last sixty years. It has been going behind every year and a deficit has been made up by the publishers from revenues secured from other sources. Advertising patronage is what all newspapers must depend upon, and this has been withdrawn from the Witness at the dictation of Special Privilege, and objectionable advertising has been refused. The Witness now frankly states to its readers that they must support it and help secure additional subscribers in order that they may secure a greater advertising revenue, or they must sell out their paper to interests that are opposed to democracy. The Witness has been making a strong fight in favor of the reciprocity agreement and for Free Trade, and is one of the very few influential journals in Canada today that is free to publish the truth and advocate a square deal. Like The Guide, the Witness must depend upon its readers to increase its circulation and in its hour of need, and throws itself upon the mercy of its friends. We ask for the Witness substantial support from our readers.

Some of the opponents of the reciprocity agreement have asked why the agreement was not made with an importing country such as Germany. It takes two parties to make a bargain.

### HARMONIOUS FOR PROGRESS

The provisional directors of Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and representatives of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. met in Regina on April 6 to discuss the possibilities of working together for mutual benefit and in the interests of the farmers of Saskatchewan. At the conclusion of the meeting the following statement was given to the public:

"The policies of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company are found after full discussion to be in complete harmony. Instead of competing with each other as some have prematurely feared, a basis of co-operation that will preclude the least suspicion of rivalry was suggested and will doubtless be agreed upon as soon as the new company is permanently organized." (Signed) T. A. Great, president; N. E. Baumann, director, for the Grain Growers' Grain Co.; J. A. Maharg, provisional president; Chas. A. Dunning, provisional secretary, for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company.

This statement will cause a feeling of satisfaction generally. These two organizations by working together can improve the grain marketing conditions in Saskatchewan. It would be unfortunate if two concerns working for the same end should enter into a rivalry.

In Paris on April 3 Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., gave an interview to the correspondent of the Toronto Globe, in which he said:

"It is very nice to hear all these purposes of avoidance of war, but one is inclined to question whether the suppression of war is good for the world. A war now and then acts after all as a sort of clearance of the surplus population."

This is a most remarkable statement from a man holding such a prominent position. He would have a war occasionally to reduce the population. Would it not be cheaper and more humane if every nation should shoot off a certain portion of their citizens every ten years and thus save the expense of a war? Or if the railways were not compelled to protect the travelling public would not the toll from accidents be sufficient to reduce the "surplus population?" Sir Thomas might have some difficulty in deciding just what portion of the population was "surplus." The peculiar brutality of the financial mind is amazing.

Glen Campbell, M.P., bases his opposition to the reciprocity agreement upon a statement, purely his own, that the president and secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association are Liberals. Now, how the political leanings of these two men (if they have any) can affect the price of grain to the Western farmer is a problem that only Mr. Campbell can solve.

Will our readers please be careful to address all letters to us, "The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg?" They frequently go astray if otherwise addressed. Do not consign cars of grain to The Guide. "The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg," is the correct address when shipping grain. If all our readers will follow this direction they will save us a lot of unnecessary correspondence.

The plea which Mr. Fielding made to the manufacturers at Montreal shows the grip that the protected interests have upon the country. It is most humiliating to see a handful of financiers and corporation magnates dictating the fiscal policy of Canada and compelling the common people to bend to the burden.

The Railway Commission has fined the Canadian Northern Railway \$200 a day for violating the Railway Act. That is a good start. There are some men on the Railway Commission who would improve our railway system considerably if they were given an opportunity.

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# Staples, M.P., Thinks!

By W. D. STAPLES, M.P.

**NOTE:**—Along with his other numerous duties in the House of Commons, Mr. Staples has constituted himself a committee of one to investigate Mr. Staples, The Guide and the Reciprocity agreement. He has discovered that The Guide is an arch conspirator, in fact a diabolical traitor, endeavoring to betray the Western farmers into the hands of unscrupulous and designing politicians; he has discovered that Mr. Staples is a statesman of exceptional ability who knows more about the effect of reciprocity than any man in Western Canada; he has discovered that one political party is always right and that the other is always wrong, and that the reciprocity agreement will prove the undoing of Canada. All these brilliant discoveries are set forth in the following article in Mr. Staples own inimitable style.—Editor.

House of Commons,  
Ottawa, March 27, 1911.

Editor, Guide:—I have just been handed a copy of your issue of 22nd inst., in which, under the heading of "Reciprocity: Then the Rest," you presume to read myself and others out of public life unless we follow your directions by voting with the Dominion government for its reciprocity pact. You seem especially determined that anyone who views the effects of this deal differently from yourselves, and acts on his belief, must be branded a "Betrayal," an ally of "Special Privilege" and all the rest, and you call on our people to vote us out. Have you always done thus, Mr. Editor.—Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Henders? Have you always called on the electors to destroy those members who fail to favor each and every plank or partial plank that your organization has asked for? Permit me a little space to enquire and ascertain whether you are what you claim to be or rather the worst form of that species you so loudly denounce—the political partisan.

## The Elevator Question

About a year ago the Conservative government of Manitoba adopted the principle of government operation of internal elevators in response to the demand of our farmers. They at once appointed the commission, installed the machinery and got at the business. But because they did not abdicate to your association the naming of and responsibility for said commission, you execrated the existence of that government and demanded that they be hurled from power. On the other hand, the Western Conservatives in this House have for years urged, by speech and resolution, for Dominion government operation of terminal elevators, without the slightest encouragement from the Liberal side. Did you call on the people to vote those Liberals out? Only this session the whole Conservative party here voted for, and the whole Liberal party voted against the following resolution of Dr. Schaffner's:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the present system of operating terminal and transfer elevators is detrimental to the interests of the Western grain producers, and that the government should take immediate steps to operate the terminal elevators at Port William and Port Arthur, and the transfer elevators between those terminals and the Atlantic seaboard."

Have you been straining your vocal anatomy, crying to the people to vote the Western Liberals out? Not that I have heard at this distance. And still the above resolution is a full and definite statement of not only a feature of the Grain Growers' demands, but of by far the most important feature as urged by your delegation of December last. The government are appointing a commission to enquire, etc., with power, but no direction to operate and no word or thought of having someone else appoint it. Please send me a marked copy of your issue calling on your readers to vote this government out.

## Chilled Meat Resolution

The organization that put you in charge of the "Guide" urged also the promotion by this parliament of a cold storage and chilled meat system—to encourage stock raising—a truly far-sighted policy from a farmers' viewpoint. On December 13 last Dr. Sproule (Conservative) moved the following resolution; the entire opposition supported it; the Liberals voted it down:

"That the agricultural, horticultural and animal industries of Canada would be greatly benefitted by the

establishment of abattoirs and a more efficient system of cold storage under government supervision, so as to secure the fullest development of those industries, a more perfect preparation and preservation of the products, and the transportation of those products to the markets in the best possible condition;

"That, in the opinion of this House, the government ought to give immediate and effective consideration and attention to this very important subject."

After the vote on this resolution where was your "betrayal," "Special Privilege" article? Out of print? Why did you not switch in some of the type you are so free with now and sentence Laurier and the Western Liberals? Personally I have known the "Guide" management long enough to know why, and a lot more are learning fast.

## Hudson Bay Railway

The Grain Growers' Association have also asked for government operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway—government ownership of course, but it is the operation that counts. The government refused to accede—the question is shelved by Sir Wilfrid. Mr. Borden

and supported himself so irresistibly that no one has yet attempted an answer, and Mr. Borden has referred to his argument with distinct approval. Two Western Conservatives followed in support and no adjournment was moved, so that the debate was in order to be taken up again the Monday following and pressed to a vote. Sir Wilfrid Laurier then, and twice since, even against his distinct promise, moved the adjournment of the House, notwithstanding Mr. Meighen's protests, in order that the subject might not be pressed. Your very obliging journal comes to Sir Wilfrid's rescue on March 8 by criticising Mr. Meighen, because you say there were eight days on which he might have spoken before he did on January 18. Well, Sir, the data presented in that speech is not collected in a day—Mr. Meighen was, however, ready to proceed before December 16, but at Mr. Borden's suggestion that probably the farmers would desire to present their own views on the question first, he deferred and could not get on until after Christmas recess, and then spoke on the first opportunity. Many other resolutions are standing yet. Mr. Henders and Mr. McKenzie on December 16 stated in my hearing that they would have resented Mr.

city treaties of this kind will pretend to do for him by driving those provinces apart. If you think there is health and healing in the cry of "Special Privilege," why not bark up this tree for a while?

## Likes to Be Watched

You keep imploring the farmers to watch us—watch us. That is what I, for one, desire. And being a farmer myself, I know they will watch us in fairness and broadness of spirit, and not with the whining, warped prejudice you have tried so hard to instill. We also, as you will observe, have been watching you.

## Don't Like The Guide

As respects the present reciprocity treaty, you run all over the garden to tell me that my constituents are for the government policy and that I really must be that way too, whether I like it or not. In the next column you say Mr. Staples should "do his own thinking" and not "allow others to do his thinking for him." Between these two contradictory principles I choose the latter—and will ask to be excused if I do not permit even Messrs. Henders and McKenzie to do my thinking for me. My constituents are for the most part farmers like myself. Many of them read your paper because it claims to be a farm journal. They have trusted you to present fairly both sides of all questions that affect them. In this you have betrayed their trust—betrayed it flagrantly and meanly. There must be an open, fair and full discussion of this pact—after that I will gladly leave myself and all to the people—but that duty, unfortunately, we cannot confide to you.

## Has Not Space for Views

It would be impracticable within the limits of a letter to argue out the various phases of this treaty. That must be done from the platform and face to face with the people. I, as yet, know of no one who, at first, opposed the deal and afterwards became convinced in its favor; but I can name hundreds, especially among the farmers of Ontario, who were favorably disposed a month ago, and are now its firm and earnest opponents. I will just refer to a few considerations that bring about this result.

## Some Tariff Arguments

Consider the treaty first as if the United States and Canada only were affected.

Farm products and natural products—just as grown—are free both ways. Not very long ago the members of the government said protection was a curse to everybody—manufacturers and farmers and all. The Conservative party said that moderate protection for both alike was necessary if we were to build up a nation, in competition with the great republic and the far advanced communities of the old world. By this doctrine the Conservative party still stands—and as the country advances, insists that each duty be lowered and adjusted as the industry gains in strength, but that no injustice be done to any class. The responsibilities of office forced the Liberal party, though, to alter their doctrine. They were forced by the necessities of our existence as a nation, by the stern face of facts to continue the national policy. We have prospered. In some cases we claim, I think rightly, that they have not reduced the duty on manufactured goods as the circumstances warranted, and I instance farm implements, cement and oils. I will never consent to a duty for the purpose of paying dividends on

## Warning to the Politicians

On Dec. 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

has absolutely committed the Conservative party in the following words, Hansard Page 3314, February 9, 1911:

"I think the government ought to have regard to the wishes of the West as to the operation of that road. It should not be placed under the absolute and sole control of any one transportation line, but it ought to be operated by means of a commission so as to give to every one of the great railways of the West equal rights over it, and to give the people of this country complete control of rates."

Had the Western Conservatives anything to do with bringing their party to this position? You, Mr. Editor, have been skillful to conceal the fact—to keep out of discussion the difference between the parties on this great question. I am tired asking why.

## The Tariff

Every move in the House since I have been a member (1904) looking toward a lowering of the duties on manufactured goods has been made by a Conservative. Dr. Schaffner in 1907 moved to reduce the larger farm implements to 10 per cent. This was supported by 80 per cent. of the Conservatives, and every Liberal present voted against it. Again, this session, Mr. Arthur Meighen moved for a substantial reduction on all farm implements,

Meighen presenting his argument before the farmers arrived to present theirs, and yet they, through you, Mr. Editor, now shield Sir Wilfrid by condemning in Mr. Meighen what they then so clearly approved.

## Railway Commission

Still again our Western agriculturalists have felt that they have not got full justice at the hands of the railway commission and have urged that they be represented in that body by a practical farmer. On March 15, 1909, I myself moved this very plank in the following words:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the vacancies on the board of railway commissioners caused by the death of the late Hon. Mr. Greenway, should be immediately filled by the appointment of an able and practical farmer of the West in order that the best interests of the agriculturalists may be protected."

This was supported on vote by the entire opposition and voted down by all the Liberal members. From that date on you seemed to quite forget this necessity. The vacancy still remains and no farmer on the board. In my judgment an effective exercise of control of railway rates and rules would do more to help the Western farmer by cementing our provinces together in cheap transportation than ten recipro-





## Starving Agriculture

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)  
Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 31.

The ridiculously small expenditures which have been made by the government of Canada for the advancement of agriculture, compared with the lavish outpouring of public money for other purposes, was brought to the attention of parliament on Wednesday by Arthur Gilbert, the nationalist member for Drummond and Athabasca. Mr. Gilbert, who had prepared for his speech by directing a number of questions to the government as to the expenditures made for different purposes since confederation in 1867, quoted the answers which had been given showing that the government had given 607 million dollars in subsidies to railways, had spent 83 million dollars on the militia, over 17 million dollars in bounties on iron and steel, and only \$14,454,935.48 in forty-four years for arts, agriculture, statistics, civil government and quarantine, which he considered most deplorable. Mr. Gilbert pointed out the great importance of agriculture being carried on under the most advanced methods, and moved a resolution expressing the opinion that at least one-tenth of the national revenues should be expended for the advancement of agriculture, advocating a more effective diffusion of agricultural science among the farming classes, the drainage of land which could be made profitable for cultivation, the foundation and aiding of co-operative agricultural societies, the assistance of abattoirs and cold storage depots established by such societies, and the publication of an agricultural journal for free distribution among the members of these societies. Mr. Gilbert received support from the conservative side of the house, Andrew Broder, Dundas; J. W. Edwards, Frontenac; J. D. Reid, Grenville; E. Paquet, L'Islet; J. E. Armstrong, East Lambton; Joseph Girard, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, and J. D. Monk, Jacques Cartier, speaking in favor of the motion.

**Agricultural Representation Small**  
Mr. Monk warmly complimented Mr. Gilbert on his speech, and remarked that while a fair sprinkling of lawyers was essential in the house he thought there was not a sufficient representation from among the agricultural classes. He referred to an address delivered at the recent convention of the conservation commission by Mr. James, deputy minister of agriculture for the province of Ontario, in which that gentleman presented the idea that while we had experimental farms and stations and agricultural colleges, yet the last word in agricultural science, as the experience of the most advanced countries in the world had proved, was to send to an agricultural district an expert who would live with the people, who would find out the crops most suitable to a particular locality, and who would then teach them how best to farm these crops. One of the principle means of reviving interest in agriculture was the foundation and encouragement of co-operative societies. For years he had endeavored to secure legislation which would permit of the incorporation of co-operative societies, and he asked why it was that during the five or six years this subject had been before the house they had not been able to secure the passage of a law such as was in force in almost every other country in the world, permitting the country people to meet together, work together and combine together, as all other classes of society did, to advance their interests. These attempts, as everyone knew, had failed through the action of the Retail Dealers' Association, a powerful association which had vowed and determined that the farmers and workmen of this country should not have the privilege granted everywhere else, and to all other classes, to organize their modest efforts together. While they themselves obtained legislation to organize and co-operate, they would not allow the agricultural and working classes to enjoy the same privilege. He hoped that as the result of this discussion the two bills in favor of co-operation now before the house would receive the encouragement of the government and be carried into law.

R. Lanctot, Laprairie-Napierville, J. P. Turcotte, Quebec County, and H. P. Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture, spoke against the motion. Mr. Turcotte finding fault with Mr. Gilbert's proposals on "constitutional grounds."

Hon. Sidney Fisher did not attempt to reply in detail to the speeches from the

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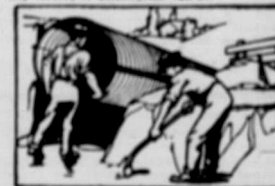
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opposition side, but following the usual practice with regard to motions coming from that quarter endeavored to lay the blame on the conservatives, quoting from the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper

and others to show that they were opposed to large expenditures on agriculture. He said, however, that he was always willing to receive suggestions from members of the house, and pointed

out that there were now thirteen experimental farms maintained by the Dominion government, of which eight had been established in the last five years. Mr. Gilbert's motion was lost without a division.

# Wants Reciprocity

The Fruit Growers of Nova Scotia are strongly in favor of the reciprocity agreement but regard it as only a step in the right direction

**Editor, Guide.**—How will the proposed reciprocity agreement affect the farming and fruit growing industries of Nova Scotia? Perhaps a word from a Nova Scotian fruit grower will not come amiss, as some fruit growers from other sections of the Dominion have taken considerable space in the protectionist press as opponents of the proposed agreement. Reciprocity will especially favor the apple growers of Canada and perhaps the apple growers of the Annapolis Valley most of all. The duty against American apples is only 40 cents a barrel or 13 cents a box, while Canadian apples pay 75 cents a barrel and 25 cents a box when going into the United States. This duty puts heavier on the eastern than on the western fruit grower, for anyone can see that 13 cents is a mere bagatelle on a \$2.25 box of Hood River apples, while 75 cents a barrel is almost prohibitive on a \$2.00 barrel of Nova Scotian Gravensteins, quoting prices to the grower in both instances. The old protectionist cry was, "Give us fair reciprocity," but as the duty is so much higher on our fruit going into the United States, let them come down to our level first. In this agreement they have done so, and in apples have taken

off 75 cents per barrel to our 48 cents. Could we ask more than that? Again, it is said that while fruit is free, barrel stock, fertilizers, poison and agricultural implements still pay a duty. Granted, but Rome was not built in a day. This is a good beginning and no matter what statements are made by politicians to the contrary, those that have this tariff business at heart can only regard the present agreement as a step in the right direction.

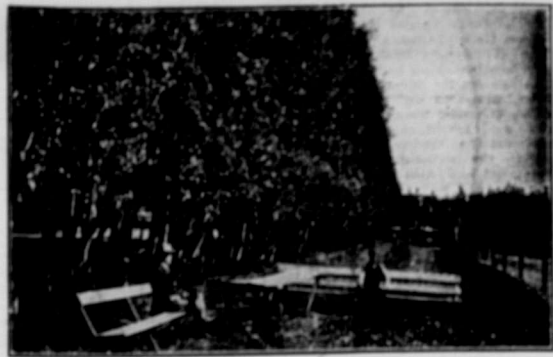
### Holds Its Own

American apples, strawberries, etc., come early on the Nova Scotia market before we have anything to offer in that line. As soon as Valley apples are ready, however, and the first shipments of home-grown strawberries are made, the foreign trade is done. On the question of quality there is no controversy. The best native strawberries retail at 45 cents a box when United States berries are offering at 15 cents with no takers. Duchess, Astrachan and Gravenstein are all that are asked for as soon as they are ready for sale. As is well known, the British market, and particularly the London market, is of necessity the great outlet for Nova Scotian apples. In this market we have sold in competition with the United States and on equal terms. We can beat them on quality alone from two to four shillings a barrel, and years that we have a larger crop in Nova Scotia, we have greatly reduced shipments from New York. Northern grown apples are always superior to those grown farther south in crispness, flavor and keeping qualities, and in this one item alone Canada as a whole has an immense advantage. Any judge of apples (and who is not?) who has been in the west knows that B.C. fruit is ahead of Washington (Washington or Oregon), with California still farther to the rear in the question of quality—not of looks. Indeed, apples of the famous Okanagan Valley approach most closely those raised in the Annapolis Valley. Apparently New York and New England growers do not try for the fancy dessert traded their great city markets. This trade is filled by western apples that look as tempting as the one that caused Eve's fall, but taste more like a pumpkin. With reciprocity a great opportunity is opened up for Nova Scotia. In their excellence Nova Scotia Gravensteins, Kings, Blenheim, Bishop Pippins, Wagners and Northern Spies cannot be approached in quality anywhere in the known world, and a trade of immense proportions should be developed with the wealthy cities on the Atlantic coast.

### Dairying

Besides fruit growing, Nova Scotia, with her acres of rich marsh lands reclaimed from the tides, her moist and equitable climate, so favorable to root-growing, is especially adapted to dairying, and still this great bulwark of advanced agriculture has not made much progress on account of the limited market. With a duty of 6 cents a pound on butter and cheese, the Ontario dairyman is shut out of natural markets to the south and some seasons of the year floods the larger towns of Nova Scotia with his surplus supply. With the duty removed, this dumping from Ontario will not continue. Prices will be more steady while an outlet for all Nova Scotia has to offer will be found in the cities of Boston and New York. To sum up the business, not an industry in Nova Scotia but will be benefited and stimulated by the reciprocity agreement. Our young men (and of course the girls will stay with them) will find employment at home. Our fishing fleet, manned by natives of Nova Scotia, will again be the pride of Lunenburg and Queen's. The Annapolis Valley need not fear the cry of over production and will become one immense orchard. In the years to come, Denmark must look to her laurels in dairying and pork raising. The products of all our natural resources—our forest, our mines, will show an increased value, and this little province besides providing a goodly share of brains for the rest of the Dominion, will furnish ample opportunity for those that are kept at home.

MANNING K. ELLIS,  
Secretary, Kings County  
Board of Trade, and Asst.-  
Sec., Nova Scotia Fruit  
Growers' Association.  
Port Williams, N.S.



This break of Russian Laurel Willows was planted by John Caldwell for the Virden Tree Park in 1906

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# International Institute of Agriculture

It is not probable that Bill Johnson raising wheat in Western Canada, Abdul Hamid raising cotton along the Nile, or Song Kee wading in the rice fields of China, have more than a cursory interest in the cultural methods used by each other.

But if the afore-mentioned trio of real progressive tillers of the soil—they have progressive farmers in Egypt and China just the same as in Canada—you can safely wager that Bill Johnson is vitally interested in the cultural methods of Michael Strowsky, who works nearly played out wheat lands in Russia; that Abdul Hamid wants to know all about the science of cotton raising as practised by George Washington Jones along the lower Mississippi; that Song Kee studies everything he can find on the system Miguel Sanchez, down in Mexico, uses in bringing to a successful culmination his efforts at raising a bumper crop of rice.

But until recent years those progressive farmers were greatly handicapped in their efforts to utilize the knowledge gained by experience of each other. Bill Johnson could easily learn what his brother Canadian grain grower was doing; Abdul Hamid could look over the fence and study the ways of his neighbor, and Song Kee could jabber across the boundary line with other Chinamen; but when the desire to study the methods of brother agriculturists came, they could not so easily find the means.

Agriculturists are agreed that it was David Lubin, prominent among agricultural scientists of the United States, who first saw the necessity of such inter-communication between farmers of different countries, and it was he who first conceived the idea of the establishment of an international body for the study of all the problems which confront the rural population of the world.

However, America was not destined to have the honor of establishing such a body. In 1905 His Majesty the King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III, called a conference at Rome of representatives of all the agricultural countries of the world. This conference worked out a plan of organization. Preliminary steps

occupied the period until 1908, when another conference was called at the Eternal City. Canada was represented by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, veterinary director general and live stock commissioner.

At this meeting there were representatives from Germany, Argentina, Austria, Hungary, Brazil, China, Spain, United States, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Japan, Roumania, Russia, Egypt, India, Mexico, Persia, Bulgaria, Servia, Belgium, Chili, Denmark, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Greece, Norway, Holland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Peru, Montenegro and Salvador; forty-two nations in all.

There they formed an organization destined to play no small part in the development of the world, viz. the International Institute of Agriculture. A full set of statutes were drawn up for the governing of the body. Article 9 of these statutes states the objects of the Institute as follows:

"The Institute, limiting itself to international questions, shall

"(a.) Collect, elaborate and publish with as little delay as possible, statistical, technical or economic information regarding the cultivation of the soil, its production, whether animal or vegetable, the trade in agricultural products, and the prices obtained on the various markets.

"(b.) Send to interested parties, in a similarly rapid manner full information of the nature above mentioned;

"(c.) Indicate the wages of rural labor;

"(d.) Notify of the new diseases of plants which may appear in any part of the world, indicating the districts affected, the spread of the disease, and, if possible, the efficacious means of resistance;

"(e.) Consider questions relating to agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit, in all their forms, collecting and publishing information which may be useful in the various countries for the organization of undertakings relating to agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit;

"(f.) Present, if expedient, to the governments, for their approval, measures for the protection of the interests common to agriculturists and for the improvement of their conditions, after having previously taken every means of obtaining the necessary information, e.g., resolutions passed by international congresses or other congresses relating to agriculture or sciences applied to agriculture, agricultural societies, academies, learned societies, etc.

"All questions relating to the economic interests, the legislation and administration of any state, must be excluded from the sphere of the Institute."

A perusal of these objects impresses one immediately with the magnitude of the task that the members of the Institute have set for themselves. It is probable that none of the functions will be more favorably received than that indicated by section (e.). The entire agricultural world is interested as never before in the subject of co-operation. Already the Institute has issued a report on co-operative practice in the various countries where such organizations are furthest advanced that will for some time stand as the last word on the subject. Also they have furnished invaluable data on crop conditions throughout the world and issue regularly a bulletin discussing various agricultural subjects.

Needless to say, it takes quite a lot of money to run the Institute. This is furnished by the nations concerned, each contributing according to population. During the year 1908 it took the sum of 406,594 francs (approximately \$81,300) to carry on the work. Salaries accounted for \$52,800 of this total. During the year 1909 the expenditure was approximately \$119,900, the increase being due to the enlarged activities of the organization. Canada's yearly contribution towards expenses is 3,000 francs (approximately \$600).

T. K. Doherty, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, is the Canadian corresponding secretary of the Institute and is leaving shortly to attend the annual meeting of the body in Rome.



## DE LAVAL

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Most Western farmers buy hail insurance to guard against total loss due to circumstances over which they have no control. That's business foresight.

If, however, the man who so carefully protects himself from loss in one quarter blindly wastes many times the cost of his protection through the use of an inferior cream separator, his business foresight can only be accepted at a discount.

Mistakes of this kind are generally due to a belief that there is no material difference in cream separators. This is a delusion which is fostered by dealers in inferior machines. Actually there is a more vital difference between the De Laval separator and any other kind than exists in the case of any class of implement manufactured. In many cases this difference represents a gain of 50 per cent. in the use of the De Laval, and it is never less than 10 per cent. This is in value of cream recovered alone and entirely aside from greater convenience in operation, greater capacity and infinitely longer life in service.

The De Laval separator is a dairy insurance policy with premiums all paid up for a life time. First and last it costs less than inferior machines.

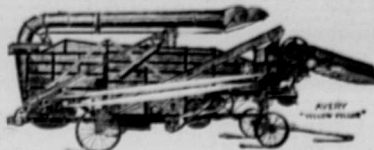
Write for Catalog No. 57 and name of nearest agent.

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An AVERY UNDERMOUNTED ENGINE



Or a YELLOW FELLOW SEPARATOR

### TESTIMONIAL

Willox, Sask., Dec. 12, 1910.

Haug Bros. & Nellermeo Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba:

Gentlemen:—We wish to say a few words in regard to the Avery 20 H.P. Double Undermounted Engine, and 32x50 Separator, purchased of you this season. We find the Yellow Fellow to be unexcelled as a grain saver and cleaner, and the engine is equally satisfactory, in the belt and with the plow; her power is wonderful, your locomotive reverse quadrant is a fuel saver, and your patent steering device makes engine driving a picnic. In short, we believe the AVERY the ONLY outfit on the market. Very truly, (Sgd), Rumble Bros.

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

Haug Bros. & Nellermeo Co. Ltd.

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## WALTHAM WATCH

WHEN it came to an argument between the accuracy of a Watch and the Time-ball of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich (which gives the world its standard time) the watch won—and it was a Waltham.

"It's Time You

Owned a Waltham"

See for Descriptive Booklet  
Waltham Watch Co., Montreal, Can.

## Mr. A. McLarty

who is successfully operating

### THE GAS ENGINE

and

### MOTOR SCHOOL

at Portage-la-Prairie

Has, upon the request of some of the largest users of gasoline engines, decided to open classes for instruction at some of the principal points in the west.

The following are the points decided upon with dates.

Brandon . . . June 1 to June 14

Regina . . . . June 19 to July 1

Moose Jaw . . July 4 to July 17

Saskatoon . . July 20 to Aug. 2

Yorkton . . . . Aug. 7 to Aug. 19

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LOOKS LIKE AN ORDINARY COAT. The inside wears top with our Reflex Edge (patented) absolutely smooth seam from collar down to the hem. Only two buttons. Ask for the Fish Brand REFLEX and get a better wearing, better looking, better looking slicker in every way.

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**M. MILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AMPS TO US

**The Brunswick**

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New fireproof Annex. Opened July 1st. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shoe stand and heater shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS service all trains. James Fawcett Prop.

**Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day**

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**BICYCLE Tyres, Bells, Lamps, Mud Guards, Spokes, Saddles, etc.**

Reliable Goods at Low Prices.

**THE PLANET**

807 Queen E., Toronto

**CATALOGUE**



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS**

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

**Duties—**Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

**Duties—**Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre.

**Duties—**Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

**W. W. CORY,**  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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

**Heart to Heart**

This is a department which is conducted for the benefit of our readers. The chief feature is the great variety of thought expressed. No contributions for this department are solicited, and none are paid for. They are all free will offerings from the hearts of the Guide readers. It does not seem right that readers should be denied the privilege of perusing some of the letters which the editor receives, so they are here presented.

**APPRECIATION**  
We appreciate The Guide very much and admire every stanza that it takes. Keep it going right along in the way it is going and it never will be wanting in support.—Richard Strangman, Ontario, Sask.

**A BRITISH VIEW**  
If, as it appears, your farmers are prepared to face the loss of revenue by free trade and to pay towards it by taxation of land values, you will indeed place Canada on a sound economic base which will lead to great and safe expansion of business, and check our reaction in politics. You have undoubtedly rendered the Old Country a great service by administering an over-dose of "Fair Dealism," which under various auspicious pretences would have put, say, about 100 million sterling per annum into the pockets of manufacturers here, Canada, at the expense of the working class consumers.—John Patten and A. Ross, Grain Importers, Liverpool.

**THE BEST PAPER**  
Enclosed find money for my renewal to The Guide, for it is the best paper, and every farmer should get it. I did not see a remark if some page was written in the French language it would help quite a lot to get more subscriptions.—T. H. Mack, Sask.

**HELPS THE FARMER**  
We are old readers of your book, and now we are going on a farm we should find it of great value.—R. Newman, Hingham, Man.

**OLD ONTARIO INTERESTED**  
I appreciate very much the stand you have taken and could not do without The Guide for 1911.—J. G. Lethbridge, Alliance, Ont.

**REAL INDEPENDENCE**  
I could not be without The Guide. I think every farmer should take this paper as it contains more useful information to the farmer than any other paper I know of. I notice that some of your subscribers let their feelings run away with them when you happen to print something that hits whatever political party they support, whereas if they stopped to consider they would see that The Guide would not be independent if it did not so. Wishing you every success.—J. W. Weyling, Glen Ewen, Sask.

**CONGRATULATIONS**  
I take this opportunity of congratulating you upon the splendid stand you take upon all matters affecting the farmer, and delight to read the opinions of Messrs. Rubin, Scott and other juggling politicians. You have them all going. Keep them on the run and we, the backbone of the country, will support you tooth and nail. Yours for the cause of the best for all.—Matthew H. Waldron, Lockwood, Sask.

**PLEASURED WITH GUIDE**  
I am very much pleased with your paper for I think it is a good farmer's paper, and I think all farmers should take it because it works for the farmers.—Chas. Sandy, Delta P.O., Sask.

**GOOD VALUE**  
I find The Guide a first class farmers' paper and well worth the price.—Alex. Chapman, Oak Lake, Man.

**MARKS A NEW ERA**  
I would not like to be without The Guide. The splendid work you are doing together with that of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., has marked a new era in the farming industry.—Stanley Clark, Howard, Sask.

**FARMERS APPRECIATIVE**  
I am requested by the farmers of Grass Lake to write to The Guide and tell that we are all in line and in support of the manner in which The Guide stands out clear for the betterment of all classes in trying to bring about better laws for the farmers and the community. We all believe now is the time to do before the riders get too fast in their saddles and get us so weak that we will not be able to throw off our burden.—Arthur E. Dowling, Grass Lake, Sask.

**MUST PAY IN ENGLISH FIRST**  
I am given to understand that you are thinking of printing some portion of your paper in the German language. If so, we would be pleased to hear, as I have been helping to organize two branches of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the above subscribers are all Germans and we should be able to get many more. Also it is necessary that they should read The Guide as it is the only source from which they can get the truth, looking at it from our point of view.—W. F. Golden, Yorkton, Sask.

**VOICE FROM ONTARIO**  
I desire to say that I was one of the fortunate ones who subscribed during the "Storming of Ottawa," and certainly consider the investment a "ten strike."—John W. Hyatt, Preston, Ont.

**WE ARE SORRY**  
Don't send me The Guide any more as I am a Socialist.—T. T. Syden, Kingman, Alta.

**WE DON'T KNOW WHY**  
I want to tell you that I won't have The Guide any more; don't like it very well.—Frank Ackerman, Belgoje, Sask.

**FREE TRADE IN IMPLEMENTS**  
I now enclose you one dollar for the renewal of The Guide, which is the best paper I take, and I think everyone should help The Guide, and as to the free trade agreement, as strongly in favor of it, but should like free trade in all farm machinery.—Robert H. Small, Beaver, Man.

**WORTH TWICE THE PRICE**  
I enclose one dollar for subscription to The Guide, and also let me know if I paid up for last year. I am sorry I overlooked this as I would not be without The Guide for twice the money.—Jacob Miller, Indian Head, Sask.

**CONGRATULATIONS**  
I want to congratulate you on the stand you have taken re tariff and other reforms. Many of us work for you.—G. H. Edwards, Kerfoot, Man.

**SPRAYS FOR ITSELF**  
I have been giving the extra copy to my neighbors as a sample of your valuable paper, which speaks better for itself than I could.—J. M. Robinson, Kinross, Sask.

**WE REALIZE IT**  
It is a pity that you do not issue a German edition. Thousands of German farmers would join your list if they could only read the English.—J. B. Schmidt, Gulesha, Sask.

**PROUD OF IT**  
I wish to compliment you on your labors for the farmer. I am proud of The Guide and look for it eagerly every week.—Andrew Smart, Manitoba.

**CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT**  
I cannot afford to be without this valuable publication.—Geo. Toomey, Mayfield, Sask.

**HE DOESN'T LIKE THE GUIDE**  
I do not see the point of the paper at all. It seems to me that it has attacked every one who ever gave a helping hand to the farmer of the North-West for some time. Roll him down, and what has The Guide ever done except give us a dose of socialism and socialism is "not." I have been a member of the U. G. A. since its inception. I think that the money it costs better than the U. G. Co., and The Guide the better it will be.—Geo. Shaw, Oak River, Man.

**A GRAND WORK**  
If every farmer had a chance to read your issue of October 2nd it would be worth more than a dollar to start him thinking. You are doing a grand work that will bring forth fruit for the farmer's good.—E. H. Sutherland, Valley Bank, Man.

**A FREE PAPER**  
Your paper is doing a great educational work for the farmers and the country, opening up the road whereby the farmers and laborers will in the near future escape from the clutch and the awful hold that the upper class have on them at the present time. A non-party paper such as The Guide is one free paper will win respect with intelligent farmers and men everywhere, but fools would oppose it.—J. M. Black, Strathclair, Alta.

**CONGRATULATIONS**  
I must congratulate you on your editorial on Main-Jones' letter. You have certainly done it splendidly. Just give him more of it, get and draw him into it. I was going to answer him myself, but I have not much time. I am glad, delighted with the way you answered him. His ground is altogether untenable now, but I could never have showed it to be so like you have.—John Evans, Nolasca, Sask.

**RIGHT WITH THE FARMERS**  
Pleased with your paper for you are right with the farmer.—Robert D. Smith, Rapid City, Man.

**FILLS THE GAP**  
I would not care to do without The Guide, now as I think it fills a gap that none of the other papers do.—Robert Strain, Minn, Man.

**THINKS THE GUIDE PARTISAN**  
At one time I was under the impression that the Guide was not non-partisan, but from your attitude toward the Manitoba government before and during the elections I have had my eyes opened. Had the Manitoba government been playing "fast and loose" with the farmers it would have been another matter. I shall get The Guide for another year if I believe in holding together if possible.—John Robertson, Bradwell, Sask.

**BOON TO FARMERS**  
Like every intelligent and sensible farmer I am decidedly interested in the questions you have been handling so thoroughly, viz., a greatly reduced tariff all round, the Hudson's Bay Railroad, tar-gets that effect us farmers as done mainly. I am convinced that your paper has done much for me. I am sure the marketing and market price of our grain. The agricultural department you have lately added is a further boon to us farmers. Go ahead.—W. Horden, Dunderburg, Sask.

**OWNERSHIP EXPLAINS MUCH**  
I like to take The Guide because I get information in it that I do not get in any other paper I take. I do not get against the Telegram in the stand they have taken against the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and The Guide, and that publication will cease to be run out. I want to know who interests it is published. I subscribe for and in whose interests it is published.—O. E. Jones, Stavelly, Alta.

**BINDER: TWINE**



**8,000 UNITED FARMERS**

If ever there was a time in the history of this country when loyalty to this mother Company and co-operation should be demonstrated, that time is now. For twenty years we have fought single-handed to prevent a corral in this country on binder twine, fibre and implements, as exists in the United States today. We offered you as farmers single shares (\$10 each) of stock in this Company and advised you not to take more in any other as a speculation and not in this unless you wanted it along truly co-operative lines. We now plead for your continued support. Hunt up our agents and patronize them. Send to Bradford and tell us if there is no agent in your district. Do it quickly and be loyal to your own hearthstones. We were the first to introduce twine from the Jenny to the binder, and we are the last that is left of all the family.

**FARMERS' BINDER TWINE**  
CO., LIMITED  
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**Improved Singer No. 4 Block Machine**

Made in Four Sizes.  
8 x 16 Inch Machine, \$44.25.

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ROSE (OPID ON SINGLE (OPID THE BEST FOR THE WEST

THE FARMERS' FRIEND  
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—EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON—  
OUR ONLY DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR  
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Sole Agents for Canada for DREADNAUGHT DISINFECTANT AND SHEEP DIP  
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**THE ACME OIL COMPANY**  
P.O. Box 124 W. Winnipeg, Man.

The Dominion House of should to the practical when erected up had to p and also company the follow been rep are to b position in a suit Section amended thereof, "When any real side of I either set shall not tain such unless t directs." In pla section "4 and 5, "I upon appany, to wise, fr such fe where th locality i board, s unnecessary "5.—W constructed be the effective other an closed la Section follows, "294— cattle sh upon an of the in any rails in charge persons stopping section "2.—A cattle I provision person v pounded where th keeper w ed shall care and of catt private p.—I other c large c section, at such not hav any com being so "4.— other c highway of the c by a tra so killoc cases of follow, the amo of the com compan, got at a wiful a his age animal "5.— was not person c was kil of the intersect the ow "295, or other any tra

# Railway Act Amendments

The proposed amendments to the Dominion Railway Act now before the House of Commons are such that they should afford a large measure of relief to the farmers of the west. Heretofore, practically the whole burden of proof, when cattle were killed on the tracks, rested upon the owner of the stock; he had to prove that he had not been negligent in allowing his stock upon the track and also had to prove that the railroad company was negligent. A perusal of the following sections of the act that have been repealed and the amendments which are to be substituted show the changed positions of the farmer and the company in a suit over stock killed.

Section 234 of the Railway Act is amended by repealing sub-section 4 thereof, which reads as follows:

"Whenever the railway passes through any locality in which the lands on either side of the railway are not inclosed and either settled or improved, the company shall not be required to erect and maintain such fences, gates and cattle-guards, unless the board otherwise orders or directs."

In place of the above quoted sub-section the following, as sub-sections 4 and 5, are substituted:

"4.—The board shall have power, upon application made to it by the company, to relieve it, temporarily or otherwise, from erecting and maintaining such fences, gates and cattle-guards, where the railway passes through any locality in which, in the opinion of the board, such works and structures are unnecessary.

"5.—Where the railway is being constructed through enclosed lands, it shall be the duty of the company to take effective measures to prevent cattle and other animals escaping from such enclosed lands."

### This Clause Struck Out

Sections 294 and 295, which read as follows, are also repealed:

"294.—No horses, sheep, swine or other cattle shall be permitted to be at large upon any highway within half a mile of the intersection of such highway with any railway at rail level, unless they are in charge of some competent person or persons to prevent their loitering or stopping on such highway at such intersection or straying upon the railway.

"2.—All horses, sheep, swine or other cattle found at large contrary to the provisions of this section, may, by any person who finds them at large, be impounded at the pound nearest to the place where they are so found, and the pound-keeper with whom the same are impounded shall detain them in like manner, and subject to like regulations as to the care and disposal thereof as in the case of cattle impounded for trespass on private property.

"3.—If the horses, sheep, swine or other cattle of any person, which are at large contrary to the provisions of this section, are killed or injured by any train, at such point of intersection, he shall not have any right of action against any company in respect of the same being so killed or injured.

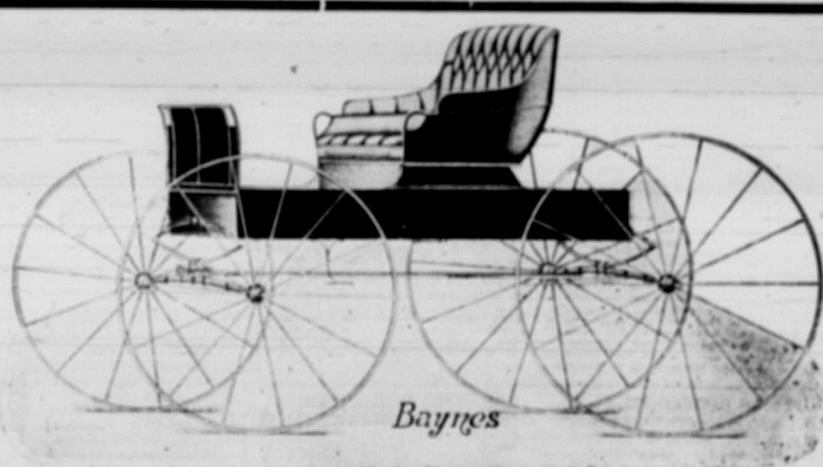
"4.—When any horses, sheep, swine or other cattle at large, whether upon the highway or not, get upon the property of a train, the owner of any such animal so killed or injured shall, except in the cases otherwise provided for by the next following section, be entitled to recover the amount of such loss or injury against the company in any action in any court of competent jurisdiction, unless the company establishes that such animal got at large through the negligence or wilful act or omission of the owner or his agent, or of the custodian of such animal or his agent.

"5.—The fact that any such animal was not in charge of some competent person or persons shall not, if the animal was killed or injured upon the property of the company, and not at the point of intersection with the highway, deprive the owner of his right to recover."

### When Railway is Exempted

"295.—No persons whose horses, cattle or other animals are killed or injured by any train shall have any right of action

Continued on Page 23



## No. 534—AUTO-ETTE Seat Road Wagon

Here's a Road Wagon of Quality—and it looks the part. Couldn't well be plainer, yet its very plainness, with every line just right, and the finish quite evidently the very best, makes it attractive to the man of taste. The new AUTO-ETTE Seat—roomy, comfortable, and different without being flashy—suits it to a nicety.

**BAYNES BUGGIES** are all fitted this year with our new "Twentieth Century" shafts—the shafts without a weak point. Call at the nearest Baynes dealers and see them. Have a look through the Baynes Catalogue too. You'll find in it just what you want, backed by the Baynes Unlimited Guarantee for one full year.

Some Good territory is still open in the West for Live Local Agents. Write at once for terms and particulars

### General Distributing Agents:

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M. C. DREW & SONS, Vancouver, B.C.

**The Baynes Carriage Co. Ltd.** Hamilton, Ont.

YOU WANT "STANDARD" BRAND

# Formaldehyde

IT DESTROYS SMUT

IT CURES POTATO SCAB

It is a General Disinfective for, and Preventative of, disease in Grains and Vegetables  
WRITE AT ONCE FOR BOOK ON SMUT

"STANDARD" Brand comes in either Bottles or Jugs. It is also sealed at the factory and is GUARANTEED FULL STRENGTH





NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions.

OPPOSES RECIPROCIITY

Editor, Guide.—In view of the several articles you have published in your paper on the question of reciprocity and the benefits farmers in general will have by adopting the principle, and also in view of the statements made by many supporters of the idea, that the price of wheat will advance in consequence, will you be kind enough to state the reasons for this belief and the actual gain to be made in selling wheat in the United States as compared with the price of a week ago or two or three weeks ago, or at the time of the delegation in Ottawa asking for this? So far you have been very careful not to commit your paper, but it would be well to know where we stand in regard to the price of wheat being affected one way or another, as this is the article Saskatchewan, at least, will probably succeed best with, under the conditions which are likely to be for a few years yet, and the rising or lowering of the price of wheat will be what will most affect the producers at all times.

G. D. FITZGERALD.

Grenfell, Sask.

Note.—Mr. Fitzgerald evidently does not understand that the reciprocity agreement must be accepted or rejected in its entirety. If a part is accepted and the balance rejected then that action rejects it all. The United States congress is now considering the question upon the same basis. Mr. Fitzgerald must also understand that the editor of The Guide had nothing to do with making the agreement. If he had there would have been no duty on agricultural implements, cement and several other articles as well as a decided decrease in the duties on manufactured articles. The reciprocity agreement is before the farmers of Canada. It is only a part of what they demanded. If they reject it how can they expect to get any relief from the tariff burden they now carry? If the agreement is ratified the government can then be compelled to lower other duties.—Ed.

THE GUIDE IS THUMPED

Editor, Guide.—In your issue of March 22, I notice an item headed "Medicine Hat Disfranchised," in which you quote a paragraph from the speech of C. A. Magrath, M.P., at Stratford, Ont. You follow the quotation by remarks that misconstrue the meaning and make it seem as though Mr. Magrath were not willing to abide by the wishes of his constituents. This is false. The Revell is not necessary with such men as Mr. Magrath. If the majority of the electors in this constituency demand or simply request him to do as he could not honestly do, he would resign rather than injure the Dominion of Canada. As a matter of fact the people who have written him demanding his vote in favor of reciprocity are the men who are brought into line by Laurier's whips. The Conservative Association of Medicine Hat has just declared against reciprocity.

You only show great ignorance of facts when you print such items as above referred to. If your other items are as inaccurately written as this one, and if you do not know the prominent men at Ottawa any better than you know Mr. C. A. Magrath, the information you give in regard to them is most unreliable. I am a wheat farmer and I am engaged in no other business. Up to a few months ago I had great admiration for the fair-minded way in which The Guide treated political questions. Since you made the sudden change in your policy and came out so radically in favor of reciprocity and seemed to be working hand and glove with disgraced politicians to gain the support of the Western farmers for the Laurier government, my admiration changed to amazement and disgust. Why do you print none of the sound arguments against reciprocity as proposed at present? Why do you no longer inform us as to both sides of the question? Are you ignorant of the fact that this agreement if adopted would immediately throw down the duty on all farm product coming from all the principle agricultural countries of the world into Canada? The present proposed agreement gives practically no reduction in the duty on agricultural implements. The opening of the U. S. A. markets may or may not mean an increase in the price Western farmers receive for their grain. I believe, as do most of the people in this locality, that it will only reduce the price the U. S. farmer receives for his grain, for the U. S. is still a large exporter of its own grain. Why do you swallow whole this reciprocity agreement when the benefits to be derived by the farmer are so doubtful and when its evil effects may mean great consternation to many other lines of business? If adopted, undoubtedly the extension of the much needed east and west railways will stop for the present.

It means that the Hudson's Bay Road will not be pushed. It means that the manner in which our grain will be handled by the U. S. will be entirely out of Canadian control. When our present improvements for exporting grain to other countries are stopped, and present facilities are crippled, the United States may without a moment's warning shut off her markets from us and leave us unable to handle or even sell our grain for good prices for years. Hoping you are still fair-minded enough to publish this letter along with those from other subscribers, I am most sincerely yours,

GEO. F. WHITE.

Irving, Alta.

Note.—Mr. White's is a sample of several letters we have received opposed to reciprocity. He makes broad statements, but offers no facts to substantiate them. He had great admiration for the fair-minded way in which we thumped the Laurier government, but is "amazed and disgusted" when we criticize members of the opposition. Some men's ideas of an independent journal is one which always favors their own particular political views. As it is absolutely hopeless to convince such men that their political ideas might possibly in the slightest degree ever make even the faintest suspicion of an error in judgment, we will not attempt it. We allow Mr. White to have his say and to offer us the abuse he has and we hope he feels better. He knows the benefits of reciprocity as well as does any farmer in the West, but he can't see them through political spectacles. Reciprocity is a business proposition.—Ed.

RECIPROCIITY NO GOOD NOW

Editor, Guide.—I don't think reciprocity will do the farmers of Manitoba any good now, not like it would say fifteen or twenty years ago, when our prices were poor. I claim we will not get any more for our wheat as the United States will not need all our hard wheat but only a part, and we will still only get export price as that is plain, as wheat was 15 cents higher on street at Sarnia, N. D., in January, and is now only 6 cents street or 5 cents by shipping through government elevators. We may gain on barley some few cents but not on oats, and what we gain on barley and flax we will lose three times over on horses, pork, butter and eggs. J. J. Hill claims that United States will get 70 per cent out of a hundred so there is not much left for Canada. I think if the government builds the Hudson's Bay Road and controls it that it will do more good for Manitoba than anything else. Some people think the members from Manitoba like Sharpe, Sifton and others should vote for reciprocity. If they were smart men when elected why not let them vote the way they think best for the country. I think The Guide should go more in for pieces on farming and all kinds of grain, roots, etc., and leave out politics altogether, for there are so many farmers think very little of it at present.

THOS. RICHARDSON  
Clearwater, Man.

RECIPROCIITY THE THING

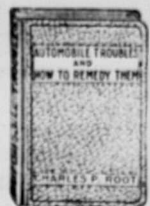
Editor, Guide.—I have just read the Hon. Clifford Sifton's speech against reciprocity and also John C. Eaton's, and seventeen other Toronto gentlemen's great arguments against reciprocity. Now those seventeen men are a very small fraction of the people of Toronto city and all the high protectionists of this nation are but a small fraction of the nation's population. In keeping track of those men's arguments, any person that is posted in the past and present history of Canada, will see that their aim is for personal gain and corporate greed. All through their arguments they

are against the principles of good government. The fundamental principle of good government is equal rights to all and special privileges to none. All the laws which the government enact should do the greatest good for the greatest number of people. I wish to draw the government's attention to Canadian history between the years 1843 and 1866. During that time we had a reciprocity deal with the United States and you will see that we had much better times and a much greater supply of money in circulation. I remember well the great change reciprocity made for the letter in Ontario. At that time Canada had a very small population compared with the present population. Now, it is an admitted fact which is undoubted that the farmers and the workingmen are the backbone and life of this nation. All classes of industry exist off the products of the farm. You have a tariff wall between Canada and the United States which cripples the business between two nations. The United States have agreed to meet our government half way and throw down a part of the tariff wall and admit all farm products free. This will give the Canadian farmers a close and much larger market for their products and a greater price, the greater chance there is to sell, the greater chance there is to get a good price for the products which you have to put on the market. I noticed in one of the debates in the House a few days ago, one of our members in upholding reciprocity quoted barley at sixty cents in Toronto and ninety cents in Buffalo. On barley alone reciprocity would give the farmers of Canada some help because a great portion of Canada will produce large crops of barley. For the want of reciprocity with the United States on wheat alone Canada as a nation has lost millions of dollars. If you look up the price of wheat in Manitoba and Saskatchewan since wheat was first sold there, up to the present time you will find that the Canadian wheat buyer and the Canadian miller did not give the Canadian farmer near the price per bushel their wheat was worth. It is a fact that the Minneapolis flour milling industries are the largest in the world and have been taking wheat in Minnesota and Dakota just alongside of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan line. They have been paying to the Minnesota and Dakota farmers all the way from five to ten cents per bushel more than the Canadian farmer could get in his own market and sometimes the margin is much greater. The Hon. Clifford Sifton's speech was for the benefit of the protected manufacturers and great corporations and against the farmers. For the benefit of this nation as a whole this government should use every fair means to enact the present reciprocity agreement into law as soon as possible. It will give the farmers a free and large market and better prices for the products which they have to ship to foreign countries. It will start the farmers on the road to prosperity. It will bring to Canada immigration from all parts of the world by the millions, more especially from the United States.

THOMAS LAWRENCE.  
Hanley, Sask.

WATCH MEMBERS' ACTIONS

Editor Guide.—I have watched with keen interest the efforts of The Guide and the united farmers to secure justice at the hands of the present government. The word "government" is defined in civics as "The organization of society, to establish justice, carry on public improvements and provide for the common defense." Inasmuch as the government has provided high tariffs for the benefit of the manufacturers of the East, upon the articles absolutely necessary for the carrying on of agricultural pursuits in the West, the present administration cannot be truthfully said to have established real justice, therefore is not government in the real sense of the word, but might better be termed favoritism, as it is for the benefit of the favored few. The robbing of the farmers for the benefit of the capitalists cannot be called justice and it is a national shame that the farmers have not publicly opposed these measures so detrimental to their welfare at an earlier date. But the good work is now on and let us push it forward to the desired end. Use your ballot to remove such members of parliament as may oppose the interests of the farmers and to support those who support our cause. I am heartily in favor of the idea proposed by Mr. F. W. G. in a recent issue of The Guide, that the manufacturers make public the actual cost of producing the imple-



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.

ments they make, and if the profits are not unreasonable they can be sure that the farmers are not wanting to deprive any of them of a fair and reasonable profit, as they themselves are only asking for real justice. I am positively sure that the wages paid for laborers in Canada are not so much higher than wages paid in U. S. as to make a high tariff necessary. If the manufacturers had a right to refuse to make their products clear to the public, let us take it for granted that they are receiving more than is justly reasonable. If the farmers would all go in for mixed farming instead of wheat raising, as Messrs. Foster and Angers advised them to do, what would the citizens do for bread? The manufacturers advised the farmers to stay at home and learn how to farm better instead of going to Ottawa. The fact of it is, that they are willing enough to give us advice of that kind but when we advise them to reduce the price of machinery, they set their heads at a different angle. The Ottawa delegation is the grand beginning of a campaign that started some time ago, and as the farmers of the East are unanimously in favor of those things desired by the farmers of the West, the grafters can no longer say that it is just the West that wants free trade.

It behooves us to be very careful who we choose to represent us in parliament, and furthermore to let him know what we want him to do, for there is where the farmers lose out, as the capitalists are very forward in presenting their desires and as a consequence measures are enacted favoring only the one class. Keep in touch with the member from your district and tell him plainly what you desire, and if he refuses your requests insist on his reasons and, if you are dissatisfied, use your ballot to unseat him at the first election. The Guide has done great work for us and we should all appreciate this, as no other journal has done so much to arouse the agriculturalists to a sense of the injustice practiced upon us and such a paper deserves a great future which I am sure is in store for it. Did you ever consider that the farmers are the main support of most of the newspapers of today, and did you notice that they, with a few exceptions, uphold the tariff? If the farmers would withdraw their support of the papers that favor the tariff it would be one more step toward the desired end. The farmers are the mainstay of the nation and it is high time that they realize it. The farmer should think for himself and not let some politician hoodwink him and do his thinking for him, as you may be certain that he thinks for his own interests and not yours.

WILLIAM HENNING.

Duxbury, Alta.

PARTY SYSTEM BEST

Editor, Guide:—In reading the letters in this week's Guide referring to our two political organizations, and the advisability of forming a new party, one is struck with the lack of thought in them. They rage at the parties. Russia is a fair sample of a country where party government has never intruded. Russia is to-day just about where our Anglo-Saxon fore-fathers were when they began to develop party government. Try to condemn the system, root and branch, is to ignore history, or else to have never known it. Goldwin Smith criticized the party system but admitted he knew of nothing to offer in its place. He was willing to trust evolution to produce the new form. Now, Mr. Kirkham proposes to remedy the evil by the formation of a new party. This new party would not materially differ from the present parties. Its rank and file would be composed of the same ordinary, erring, oftentimes passionate citizens. Its leaders would be subject to like passions even as our present leaders are. Some would be ambitious to serve their fellow men, others to serve themselves. Its organization and management would be subject to the same dangers. Above all, the party, being sectional, would be selfish, incohesive, and unserviceable. We would have grain farmers, stock farmers, dairy farmers, fruit farmers, and what-not. Then would the other classes of the community be content to be without representation? Would they form more parties? Where would it all end? No conceivable system possesses the unifying and nationalizing qualities of the present party system.

We cheer at the candidate pledged to a party. What of the man who goes to parliament as the mouthpiece of an organization representing only one section of his constituents, reserving no voice or discretionary power to himself. If any one class gets control of legislation then you have tyranny. In view of the legislation in Great Britain, at Ottawa, in Manitoba, and at Regina during the last twelve months, to say that any one class has control only displays one's hopeless ignorance. All classes have made concessions for the common good. Certainly under the present system many unworthy men get to parliament. That is only because many unworthy men send them there. The personnel of our legislatures, with very rare exceptions, is an exact criterion of popular morality. So far as least, as our virtues and failings are concerned, our members may represent us, and this will be true under any elective system. Until the rank and file of the people take an interest in legislation as it affects the whole country rather than as it affects their own little corner there will not be much improvement in our leaders. We force them to be wire-pullers, and tricksters. If our member can not get us an appropriation, "What is the good of him?" we say.

W. D. MOORE.

Gainsboro, Sask.

DEFENDS THE GUIDE

Editor, Guide:—I have noticed articles in the Winnipeg Telegram attacking The Guide in an unwarranted manner in regard to certain paragraphs contained in its columns. It mentions the article contained in The Guide, entitled, "Will You Stand the Test?" as "an amusing appeal." The Telegram says: "The organ of the Grain Growers' Grain Company knows the reciprocity part is not popular." As far as I know, The Guide never has said that it was popular and that it contains near all that the farmers wished for, but urged its support on the grounds that the principle it contains, namely, that any reduction of the tariff must soon be followed by other reductions, and in time free trade is at stake, and should receive the support of every farmer. The Telegram further says: "The Conservative members are not apt to look to a Liberal paper for advice." I am not aware that The Guide supports either of the parties but recognizes good wherever found and supports it wherever found without regard to party ties. "The fight which is now raging throughout Canada is not a political fight. It is a struggle between the common people and the privileged classes." Of this The Telegram says: "The idea which this paragraph seeks to convey is utterly false and misleading. It is deceptive, and intentionally deceptive. It seeks to impose on the farmers' minds the delusion that the privileged classes are granted full and absolute immunity under the terms of the agreement." The Telegram evidently wants to prejudice the people against The Guide. The above article in The Guide is not deceptive. It does not refer to the terms of the reciprocity pact alone, but as I said before, to the principle it will institute if ratified. It should be remembered that many who are subscribers to the Telegram are subscribers to The Guide and it is up to the farmers to say whether they will patronize a paper that seeks to turn them against our western journal that prints both sides of the question while the Telegram prints only the outbursts of capitalism. Let the Telegram come out of the woods and speak plainly for the interests of the farmers, and its action will be appreciated.

WILLIAM HENNING.

Duxbury, Alta.

QUEBEC BRIDGE CONTRACT

The contract for the superstructure of the Quebec bridge was signed on Wednesday, the St. Lawrence Bridge Co. being awarded the contract on a schedule which on the estimated quantities will amount to \$8,650,000. There will be no roadway for vehicular traffic, the plans providing for a railway bridge with two four foot sidewalks.

WHEN HE IS SATISFIED

"A man ain't never satisfied to kill his own time," said Uncle Eben. "He allus gits some funny stories an' goes 'roun' among his friends tryin' to stahst an epidemic."

When a small man is clothed with a little brief authority it's usually hard on those over whom it extends.

200 Free Prizes Given Away. See Catalog, Page 5



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**MCKENZIE'S PEDIGREED SEED CORN**

PRICE PER BUSHEL	Brandon	Calgary
Northwestern Dent	\$2.50	\$2.50
Longfellow (Yellow)	2.25	2.25
North Dakota (White)	2.25	2.25
Compton's Early (Yellow)	2.25	2.25
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Deduct 10c per bushel on orders of 5 bushels or more.

**RAPE**  
The great forage plant for cattle, hogs and sheep. It is easily grown, green and cultivated. Will grow anywhere. It is very hard, extremely prolific and quick growth. Unexcelled as fertilizer.  
Lb. 150, 4 lbs. 50c, post paid, 10 lbs. an more, 100 per lb; 25 lbs. and more, 90 per lb.; 10 lbs. or over, purchaser pays freight.

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

Brandon	Price per 25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Alfalfa Lucerne	\$7.15	\$12.75
Alfalfa Turkestan	7.00	12.50
Calgary	Price per 25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Alfalfa Lucerne	\$7.50	\$12.50
Alfalfa Turkestan	7.50	12.50

**MCKENZIE'S HIGH GRADE GRASSES AND CLOVERS**

Price Per 100 Lbs.	Brandon	Calgary
Timothy Gold Standard	\$14.75	\$15.75
Timothy Gilt Edge	13.75	14.75
Western Rye Gold Standard	16.00	17.00
Western Rye Gilt Edge	15.00	16.00
Brome Gold Standard	14.00	15.00
Brome Gilt Edge	13.00	14.00
Clover Common Red	23.00	24.00
Clover Alaska	22.25	23.50
Millet Hungarian	5.75	6.50
Millet German	5.75	6.50
Millet Common	5.75	6.50
Millet King	5.75	6.50
Millet Siberian	5.75	6.50

Cotton Bags 25c each.

**MANITOBA GROWN SEED POTATOES**

Price per Bushel	Brandon	Calgary
Wes McGregor	\$2.00	\$2.50
Bones	2.00	2.50
Early Ohio	2.00	2.50
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Deduct 10c per bushel on quantities of 5 bushels or more. RAIN FREE

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FUREKA Wagon Box and Rack

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Some of the other Eureka Lines

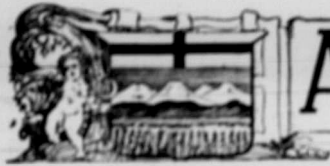
- "Eureka" Sanitary Churn is the ONLY sanitary churn. Barrel is finest stoneware—not absorbent wood. Top is clear glass. Churns by hand or power, clearest, easiest, best churn on the MARKET, 5, 10 and 12 Imperial gallon sizes.
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- "Eureka" Fountain Sprayer is just what you need for small Fruit Trees, Plants and Shrubs. Light, strong, compact. Two nozzles with hose attachment. Tested to stand Five Times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two gallon capacity and dispensed by one pumping.
- "Eureka" Combination Anvil. Best Iron anvil, with vice, type vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 10 pounds.

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# ALBERTA SECTION

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

### FOR GOOD OF THE ORDER

At the annual meeting of Macleod Union a resolution was passed that branch unions be formed at different points in the vicinity. Several of our members said there were plenty of members in their particular district to form a union and thought better results could be obtained by so doing. Following out this resolution three unions were formed, namely, Hazelmere, Rathwell and Howe. It so happened that all the old officers had a more convenient union close to home, and it therefore seems Macleod Union has died out. Your organization circular is to hand and I will say that I am in full sympathy with an improved and more thoroughly system of organization. I believe our system of organization is our weakest point. We must have numbers, we must have an active organization and we must have a permanent system. I have been a member of the U. F. A. since the first and am now president of Hazelmere Union, have attended both conventions, have organized several unions (two just before going to Calgary). I never asked or received five cents for this and I am not asking for credit. I simply mention this fact so that you can judge as to my sincerity and the interest I have taken in the advancement of our association. Supposing forty or fifty of those delegates who declare themselves so enthusiastic to advance the interests of the U. F. A. would organize free what country lies close to them. Would this not be a good system of organization and the financing would not be the problem it is now. It is easy to talk, but it is deeds and results that count after all.

I notice you say you want to be able to say at the next convention that organizers have covered the whole province. Very good if you cover the entire province and obtain the required results; but if you cover the province and do not obtain the results that might have been obtained, then it is a detriment to our association. One thing you must be careful about, the stamp of men you intrust with the work. This is a farmers' movement. It should be composed of farmers and run by farmers. I know we have many friends among the business men and no doubt many sincere and true friends, but most farmers look with suspicion on business men and paid organizers. They suspect that Mr. Businessman has some selfish interest and that paid organizers are out for the money. Therefore, these men are handicapped and our movement suffers. These men may be more fluent and polished speakers than farmers, but they have not the inside knowledge of the disadvantages the farmers are up against. Their appeals to farmers have not the weight and will not bring the results.

Now, sir, call this criticism if you will. I have watched with care and attention every subject taken up by the U. F. A. I have followed it along and watched the effect upon the general public, also upon the politicians. I have come to the conclusion we have not accomplished the results we might have. Do not misunderstand me. I know the association has done a great deal for the farmers, but I think it might have accomplished more. By the way, it might be a good idea to circulate a pamphlet dealing with the benefits of the organization and what it has accomplished. My idea is to work out a system of organization that will reach every farmer in the province, distribute literature and eventually bring most of them into our association. Educate them along the line of Direct Legislation and as to the best manner to capture the political power, which is the only real power we have.

Wishing the U. F. A. every success.  
W. J. GLASS.

[Note. I must apologize to Mr. Glass for not publishing his letter sooner. He is aware, however, of the difficulties which have been experienced during the last month and I am sure will admit that the delay is unavoidable. I hope he will

follow this letter up by others further outlining his organization scheme—E. J. F.]

### PORK PACKING PLANT

To Local Union No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Gentlemen,

At the last annual convention it was decided by the unanimous vote of the delegates present that we still want the pork packing plant, and that to secure same a personal canvass should be undertaken by the committee appointed by the board of directors for that purpose. The committee have been giving this matter a great deal of thought lately and are therefore addressing you upon the subject. The method outlined below is being adopted, as it is necessary that the full number of hogs should be subscribed before the government will undertake to supply the funds necessary for building the plant. The matter of the Co-operative Pork Packing Plant was one of the first subjects taken up by the organized farmers of Alberta, and it has always been one of the most prominent planks in their platform. There are plenty of farmers in the U. F. A. to secure the plant if we stand together and subscribe the hogs necessary. The plan outlined is as follows: Each local union will see to it that the district tributary to the union is thoroughly canvassed and the name, location and number of hogs promised by each individual put in the proper place on the enclosed form, and upon completion forwarded to the

product, less the cost of curing and marketing the same and a sum sufficient to pay local working expenses, such as insurance, taxes, district representation, etc., each local union-quarterly cost per pound live weight. This one-quarter cost per pound to be applied to the creation of a fund for the purpose of paying back to the government their original investment and interest thereon. And at the same time to limit shares in each patron according to the amount paid into the fund by the amount of the one-quarter of a cent per pound on his product.

Your commissioners would further recommend, when the government subscription has been made, that the fund be then applied to paying a reasonable advance to the patron on the amount of shares held by them, and take the balance to be paid as a bonus on each pound of pork supplied, shares to become transferable only to home help patrons, and then only by application to and with the consent of the directors. But in the event of the removal or death of any patron, and where application has not been made for such transfer by him or his heirs for the space of one year subsequent to such removal or death, then the directors may have power to cancel such shares and apply the proceeds to the general fund.

Your commissioners would further recommend that in the event of it being found necessary to erect additional plants at other prospective railway stations, where the regular shipping days should be established when the patrons could bring the hogs to their respective railway stations, where the regular buying agent could be in attendance, and whose duty it would be to grade the hogs, weigh them and credit each patron with the amount due. In some cases this might mean the shipping of live than carload lots from one station to the next to be made up there, but it would

be to the advantage of the farmer, and therefore, if anything is to be done in the matter the move must be made by the farmers. The intention is that a thoroughly systematic canvass should be made of each district and any farmer who has already signed a contract is requested to sign this preliminary canvass, increasing the number of hogs guaranteed by him if it is possible for him to do so. It must be understood that this is only a preliminary and that the signing of this form will not be binding upon any of the signers, except from the moral standpoint of agreeing to sign the regular contract if the requisite number of hogs is forthcoming. A copy of the contract which each member must sign, if a sufficient number of hogs is guaranteed, is presented below and really means that each one will do his best to furnish the number promised and any more that he may raise. Further, that he will not sell to any competitor for five years under the penalty mentioned in the agreement. The committee presents this matter to you in all seriousness and ask that you will give the matter your immediate attention. If you require a further supply of forms kindly write the general secretary who will supply you with same at once. Thanking you in anticipation, and trusting that this canvass will be a success, and that the required number of hogs will be forthcoming.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,  
JAS. BOWSER,  
E. CARSWELL,  
EDWARD J. FREAM, Committee

The proposed agreement is as follows: I, \_\_\_\_\_ (owner or tenant) of \_\_\_\_\_ of section \_\_\_\_\_ township \_\_\_\_\_ meridian, in the Province of Alberta, agree as follows:

That if the government will establish a pork packing plant in the said Province of Alberta in accordance with and along the lines set out in the report of the commission appointed on the third day of July, 1908, to inquire into and report upon the conditions surrounding the marketing and handling of pork and pork products in the Province of Alberta, and the advisability or otherwise of government establishment or assistance in a pork packing plant or plants, and generally to enquire into and report upon the best means under existing conditions in the province for securing the hog producer therein a fair price for his product, which report bears the date of the seventh of January, 1909, I will become a patron of the said pork packing plant and a member of the association formed in connection therewith as suggested in the said report, and will furnish each year for the period of five years from the commencement of the operation of the said plant and deliver to the said plant or its agent at least \_\_\_\_\_ hogs in good and marketable condition and fat, for the purpose of the said plant.

That I will not sell hogs to any other person or company during any year of the said period, but subject to the said plant curb hogs as I have for sale over and above the said number of \_\_\_\_\_ hogs for breeding purposes only (excepted), and that in case I dispose of any of my hogs contrary to this agreement, or if I fail to supply the said \_\_\_\_\_ hogs per annum to the said plant, I will pay the sum of \$2 for each hog I fail to supply according to this agreement.

Provided, that if through failure of crops, owing to unfavorable climatic conditions, or if from any cause whatsoever I should not have been prevented by the exercise of due diligence on my part (or myself or employees) I am unable to deliver the number of hogs above mentioned during any one year, the provision as to the payment of two dollars per hog is not to apply.

That if the said plant is established I will, when called upon to do so, execute this agreement with the management or board of directors of the said plant.

Signed by me at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1911.

We, the undersigned of \_\_\_\_\_ district agree to furnish the number of hogs set opposite our respective names to a government pork packing plant, according to agreement re pork packing plant, attached hereto:

Name	No. Hogs Guaranteed
Sec. Two Rge. Mer	



Champion Duroc-Jersey Swine owned by Oscar Miller, Cochrane, Alta.

general secretary at Calgary. The committee can by this means, at small expense, find out just how many hogs can be got and where they are located. It will then be possible to send someone into the respective districts to secure the signatures to the form of contract required by the government, and the whole matter can be completed at an early date.

For your information a copy of the recommendations of the pork commission is here given, so that all can be conversant with the proposed plan—

### Recommendations

1. That when a sufficient number of hog growers give a reasonable assurance that they will supply at least fifty thousand hogs per year to a plant, and that they will start from among themselves officers and directors whose duty it will be to look after the steady supply of hogs of suitable quality, to divide upon the amount of money needed from time to time to successfully operate the plant, to look after the conduct and activities of the operators, your commissioners would then recommend that the government furnish the money to build, equip and operate a plant, as they and the directors deem most advisable, so constructed as to admit of enlargement, and the original plant to have a capacity large enough to handle at least three hundred hogs per day at the start; that the management take in the farmers' hogs, pay them at time of delivery up to two-thirds of their estimated value, then at regular intervals as may be agreed upon when sufficient time has elapsed to place the product on the market, pay the producers the balance of the full value of their

hogs after they had arrived at the proper site, hence a more uniform grade could be secured. In Denmark the hogs are paid by "deadweight," and quality of the hog after inspection, which method of payment your commissioners consider worthy of careful consideration.

2. Your commissioners would further recommend that all patrons be required to enter into an agreement to give all the hogs which they wish to dispose of for curing purposes to the pork packing plant of the association, of which they are members, and any patrons who sell their hogs in contravention to their agreement shall be subject to a fine not exceeding two dollars for each hog sold, and that the patrons of the association shall have power to cancel the shares of such patron up to the amount of such fine in the general funds of the association. In the case of over-production, or if the plant should be unable from any cause to handle all the hogs offered, then the board of directors may give permission to any of the patrons to dispose of their hogs as they may think fit.

3. Your commissioners would also recommend that the stock commissioner be instructed to canvass the different districts to ascertain the probable number of hogs that the farmers will guarantee to supply and to obtain the signatures of those farmers to this agreement.

As you are no doubt aware a canvass was made by the live stock commissioner last year, but the result was very disappointing, only about 13,000 hogs having been subscribed. This means, of course, that the government is not prepared to carry out the recommenda-



INSTRUCTIONS TO WEED INSPECTOR

The following rules have been drafted by the Gleichen Union for the guidance of the local weed inspector in his work this year, and are here given as the advice contained therein will be of assistance to others in various parts of the province.

Be it resolved by U. F. A. No. 96, in meeting assembled this fourth day of March, 1911, that our local weed inspector shall notify all farmers in this district who are known to have fields which are infested with noxious weeds before seeding time, that such fields as have been plowed ready for crop but have not been thoroughly summer-fallen so as to insure proper ventilation of said weeds, that they shall only seed and plant with a view to growing a crop of green feed as can be grown on a harvested same before any such weeds have formed sufficient seeds to mature sufficient to grow after being cut, and that each crop must be cut with a mower or mowder so as to cut the weeds close to the ground to prevent any branches from producing seeds. And that immediately after harvesting and removing such crop they must then double the land thoroughly, and later on before the weeds have had sufficient time to begin to mature thoroughly plow and follow at once with a harrow, and as often as any weeds may begin to show on the land for the remainder of the season the land must be thoroughly harrowed so as to kill such weeds as may have started. In case the harvest is not followed with double during, then the plow must be harrowed so as to have it all plowed before any of said weeds have started to mature. They shall also be instructed to thoroughly harrow the land before the seedling is done, and to harrow again after the seedling is done as often as any weeds show through the top of the ground until the green becomes too high to admit of the harrow being used, this to hold the weeds in check and give the farmer more time to take care of his harvest. Where fields are known to be infested with noxious weeds and they have not been plowed ready for crop, then the weed inspector shall notify the owner to properly summer-fall said lands, which shall consist of double during thoroughly as early as the land can be worked, and then thoroughly harrowed or dozed as often as the weeds may show themselves, and time to plow which shall be done during the fore part of July and before any of the weeds have started to mature. The plowing must be thoroughly done not less than five inches in depth and must be followed with a plover, and the plover followed at once with a harrow, and as often as any weeds may show during the remainder of the season the land must be thoroughly harrowed so as to destroy all weeds, or double-disked in case the harrows will not destroy all weeds. Farmers shall be notified that if these instructions are not fully complied with and crops are allowed to grow which are contaminated with noxious weeds to such an extent as to endanger by contamination the adjoining fields, that they will be required to burn the crops on the land to destroy the weeds.

WAR ON GOPHERS

There was a good attendance at the last regular meeting of Gleichen Union and four new members were secured. Among the business transacted was the adopting of a resolution in favor of reciprocity and sending a card to the Hon. W. S. Fielding at Ottawa. The matter of the organization of a Local Improvement District was discussed and the secretary instructed to get a copy of the act and further information as to the effect of the division in the Privy Council on the C.P.R. tax case. The matter of the extermination of the gopher pest was then taken up and fully discussed. An offer was made by President Greenbush to turn over a patrol gopher poison mixing machine to the Union and the offer was unanimously accepted, and it was decided to furnish poison to other local unions if sufficient poison can be secured for preparing same.

W. D. TREGG, Sec'y.

Gleichen, Alta.

INTEREST IN MEETINGS

At the fourth meeting for the year 1911 of Steambooth Union the subject under discussion was "Intensive vs. Extensive Farming," led by C. Larson and E. H. Tweddle, while at the next meeting the subject for consideration will be, "The Improvement of the Farm Home," led by E. H. Tweddle and Rev. A. A. Thompson. The members are taking a keen interest in the meetings since the New Year and we have an average attendance of about 80 per cent. of the total membership.

E. H. TWEDDLE, Sec'y.

Macklin, Sask.

REPORTS GOOD PROGRESS

The last regular meeting of Rathwell Union was well attended and four new members were received. The president reported the sending of a joint message by the officers of the Prairie, Haskoiner, Howe, Ardenville and Rathwell Unions to the Hon. W. S. Fielding approving of the reciprocity agreement and urging its ratification during the present session. The secretary was instructed to write the C.P.R. Irrigation Co. asking for information regarding the exhibits of wheat at the Madison Square Gardens next November. This Union decided on united action against the gopher pest and agreed to set out poison the first week in April. A committee was appointed to see the local druggists and ask them to quote prices on formalin and strychnine. The president and vice-president were appointed a committee to represent the union at the district meeting, whenever the central office shall set a date for same.

W. H. SHIELD, Sec'y.

Macleod, Alta.

LAVOY IN LINE

It is with great pleasure that I report the organization of a local union of the U.F.A. at Lavooy on March 11. Messrs. Austin, of Banff and Montgomery, of Innisfree, were present and fully explained the objects of the organization. At the close of their addresses the election of officers was proceeded with and resulted as follows: President, G. W. Suddaby; vice-president, T. Russell; secretary-treasurer, Hubert Morton; directors, P. Suddaby, T. J. Dow, F. Inglis, E. Nodden, J. Michael, A. A. Rode. Lavooy Union starts out with a membership of twenty-three and will be

bound from quite regularly from now on as the members are all enthusiastic in the work and realize the need of such an organization as the U.F.A. HUBERT MORTON, Sec'y. Lavooy, Alta.

ORGANIZE PATRIOTIC CLUBS

Reciprocity was the subject for discussion at the last regular meeting of a Canadian Union. H. S. Wood outlined very clearly the reasons why the Canadian farmers needed reciprocity and what it would do for them. The following resolution was then unanimously adopted: Resolved, that if the Canadian manufacturers defeat reciprocity, we believe the Canadian farmers should organize as patriotic clubs pledging themselves to give preference to all foreign goods paying duty and to all domestic goods not paying duty. It was also decided to purchase for members, in large quantities as by so doing a considerable saving would be made in the cost to the members.

ALBERT J. DEW, Sec'y.

Cadstan, Alta.

BROOKSLEY ORGANIZED

At a meeting of the farmers of Brooksley held a short time ago, it was decided to form a local branch of the U.F.A. R. E. Fiske, president of Hillsdale Union, was present and kindly gave his help as organizer. The following officers were elected for the present year: President, S. Ross; vice-president, J. Munton; secretary-treasurer, C. F. Brock; directors, A. Robertson, D. Danes, J. Davis. There is every prospect of a good membership in this district and the farmers are taking keen interest in the association work.

C. F. BROCK, Sec'y.

Brooksley, Alta.

LOOKING AFTER HORSES

At the last regular meeting of Zeuth Union it was decided to have a stable built at the school house and a committee of three was appointed to take round lists and collect subscriptions for this purpose. It was also decided to hold an entertainment for the purpose of helping to raise funds. The secretary received instructions to write to Edmonton for blank forms of application for government telephones for the purpose of getting telephone communication between Zeuth and Zeuth. We now have twenty-seven members upon our roll.

W. A. MCGILLIVRAY, Sec'y.

Zeuth, Alta.

LANDS FOR SETTLERS ONLY

At the last regular meeting of Berrywater Union the following resolution was adopted: "That in the opinion of the members of the Berrywater Union, U.F.A., it is in the interest of this part of the Province of Alberta that the proposed sale of lands which formed part of the Blackfoot reservation should be sold in parcels not more than one section for each purchaser and further, that each purchaser should be a bona fide settler who should be required to perform similar duties both as regards residence, cultivation and other improvements as are now required of homesteaders." We join with other unions in passing this resolution to prevent the lands being purchased by any speculators and thus retarding the settlement of the country to our detriment.

F. RADEN, Sec'y.

Hearnsburg, Alta.

TAKING MEETINGS TO MEMBERS

The last regular meeting of Red Willow Union was well attended and seven new members were added to the roll, bringing the membership up to twenty-nine. It was decided by a unanimous vote of the union to wire to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, at Ottawa, urging the immediate ratification of the reciprocity treaty as outlined by the tariff commission at Washington. Local dealers were asked to send lists to supply the members of the union with formaldehyde. A committee was appointed to ask the co-operation of Local Improvement Districts in poisoning gophers. As the membership of this union includes residents of several school districts it was decided to add the regular meetings in rotation in each of four districts, namely, Red Willow, Star Ridge, Science Mound and Prairie Grove.

T. C. BARRETT, Sec'y.

Red Willow, Alta.

KNOW WHAT IT MEANS

Some of the members of Carleton Union, U.F.A., state over the pronunciation of the word r-e-c-i-p-r-o-c-i-t-y, but they all know what it means for them, all right, and a telegram to that effect was sent to the Hon. Mr. Fielding at Ottawa endorsing its adoption.

W. J. HOLDING, Sec'y.

Carleton, Alta.

VALUABLE SERVICES APPRECIATED

At the monthly meeting of Steamtown Union of the U.F.A., our late secretary, Mr. John Campbell, was made the recipient of a small gratuity by R. J. Smyth, Esq., as a token of esteem in which he was held by all the members. Mr. Campbell is an indefatigable worker in the cause of the U.F.A. and will be very much missed by the members of this union. Mr. Campbell has organized another union, namely, Durness, of which he is secretary. The ladies kindly provided tea and a very pleasant evening was spent.

E. C. DAVISON, Sec'y.

Steamtown, Alta.

A GOOD RECORD

Organized during the latter part of February, by the time of the second meeting Winifred Union has a membership of sixty-nine with the prospect of many more in the near future. Our territory here is quite large and we feel confident that we shall have one of the strongest unions in Southern Alberta. As we did not have the services of an official organizer, we shall be very pleased to have one of the officers of the central association drop in on us at one of our regular meetings and give us a few suggestions. The first elected officers are—President, H. E. Platt; treasurer, J. R. Agar; secretary, Thos. D. Fisher.

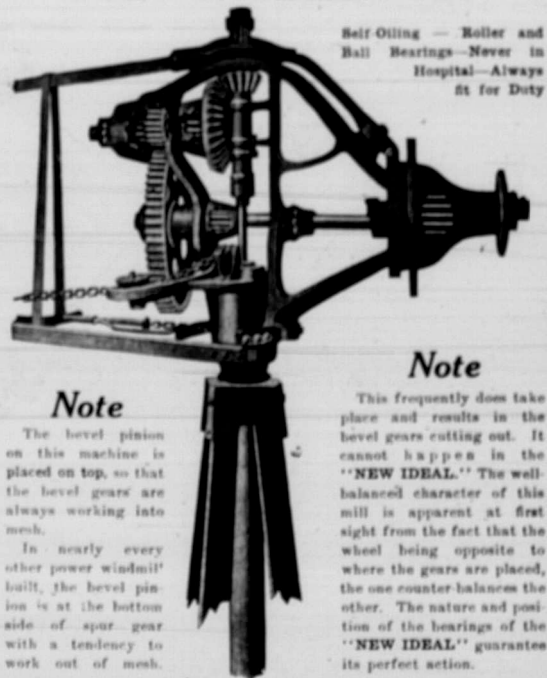
THOS. D. FISHER, Sec'y.

Winifred, Alta.

STILL ORGANIZING

The U.F.A. is gaining ground in the south and on March 24 a union was organized at Altorado, with the following officers—President, Perrin E. Baker; vice-president, J. C. Sullivan; secretary-treasurer, Harvey McKennie; directors, T. J. O'Neal, John Albus, B. F. Ross, Carl Wek, G. E. Strain, N. Hogg, E. Nodden. PERRIN E. BAKER, Sec'y., pro tem Altorado, Alta.

WIND Power Is Cheap POWER AND THE BRANTFORD STEEL WINDMILLS ARE INCOMPARABLE TO ANY WIND-POWER ENGINES ON THE NORTH AMERICAN MARKET



Self Oiling — Roller and Ball Bearings—Never in Hospital—Always fit for Duty

Note

This frequently does take place and results in the bevel gears cutting out. It cannot happen in the "NEW IDEAL." The well-balanced character of this mill is apparent at first sight from the fact that the wheel being opposite to where the gears are placed, the one counter-balance the other. The nature and position of the bearings of the "NEW IDEAL" guarantee its perfect action.

Note

The bevel pinion on this machine is placed on top, so that the bevel gears are always working into mesh. In nearly every other power windmill built, the bevel pinion is at the bottom side of spur gear with a tendency to work out of mesh.

THE "NEW IDEAL" WIND POWER ENGINE There are more "IDEAL" Power Windmills operating in Canada than those of all other competitors put together. GOULD, SHAPLEY & MOIR CO. LIMITED BRANTFORD WINNIPEG CALGARY

An Anchor of Security

is found in Life Insurance. It means safety of principal—certainty of return—the surest of all investments.

These are generalities. Come down to personal application by seeing what Life Insurance can do for you. Obtain rates and dependable advice. Do so now—while the subject is in mind.

You will find the Great-West Policies well worth investigation. The rates are low—the profits high. Full particulars for the asking—and there will be no undue solicitation to insure. State age.

THE Great-West Life Assurance Company Head Office WINNIPEG

It will Pay you to Carefully Read the Advertisements in The Guide each week. They Offer Many Money-Saving Opportunities

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Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

## Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

One week	20
Six weeks	100
Three months	200
Six months	400
Twelve months	750

### FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

**FOR SALE - HALF SECTION IN THE** famous Teasdale Hills District. Four miles south of Pelly, 85 acres under cultivation, three-roomed bungalow cottage and various outbuildings. Small fenced pasture, good water. All good soil, easy terms. Apply to owner, H. Butler, Pelly, Sask.

**FOR SALE - CULTIVATED FARM OF 340** acres, well watered and well wooded, on the "Portage Plains," 4 1/2 miles from McDonald, C.P.R., and 3 miles from Falton on C.N.R. School at corner of farm. Working horses and implements can also be bought. D. McCaughey, Macdonald, Man. 34.6

**FOR SALE - 160 ACRE FARM NEAR** Lake River, Man. 40 fenced, 120 acres under cultivation, good granary and stable, fair house, abundance of good water, convenient to school, church, elevator, etc. For price and terms write W. F. Miller, R.R. No. 1, Portage la Prairie, Man. 32.6

**FARM LANDS - THREE QUARTER** section virgin land within three miles of Englefield, Sask., and near Watson on Canadian Northern. Good soil and well adapted for mixed farming. Will sell for cash or exchange for Toronto or Ontario property. - R. I. Robertson, Box 444, Toronto 35.3

**GREAT SNAP FOR CASH - QUARTER** section 1 1/2 miles from town, 50 acres under cultivation, good granary and board stables, rented for third crop. Price \$1,800.00. Don't wait, it is worth \$1,000.00. MERT HILL, 510 W. Address J. M. Houghton, Winnipeg, Sask. 37.3

**GREAT SNAP - 320 ACRE FARM, 170** broken, 70 more to be, all fenced in, good 7 roomed house, stable 28x70, good granary and other buildings, plenty hay and water, big pasture. Easy terms. For particulars write C. J. Larson, Brandon, view, Sask. 39.1

**WILD AND IMPROVED LANDS IN THE** Goose and Eagle Lake District. H. F. Leach, Neustown, Sask. 36.6

**SCRIP FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE - ONE SOUTH AFRICAN** scrip entitling purchaser to enter on 320 acres of land. This is a splendid opportunity for a prospective homesteader. For cash price write J. A. Houghton, Crawford, Man. 36.3

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

**SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN SCRIP FOR** sale cheap, a few always on hand. Farms lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lots wanted. - W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

**THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CO. LTD.** - The largest distributors of labor in Western Canada. Supply men for work, city or country, without charge to the employer. Phone Main 8744; night phone Fort George 3020. Office, corner Main and Pacific, Winnipeg.

**COAL FOR SALE**

**FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWERS BUY** Lignite Coal direct from Riverdale Farm - 500 tons. Two dollars per ton f.o.b. Hinton. Write J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 36.4

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY** FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Highest references. B.F. QUICK. Write today for our illustrated catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

**SCRIP**

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

### FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE AND WANTED

**FOR SALE ELLIPTIC SETTING WELL** mounted with 4 inches of cast iron. Write call or having in part pay. For particulars write to T. A. Bonetville, Hartney, Man.

### HAY AND OATS ETC. FOR SALE AND WANTED

**HAY PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY FOR SALE** - Prompt delivery, right prices. - Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE - 3 CARS GOOD HIGHLAND** Hay 115 tons, also 200 bushels improved Michigan oats, cleaned, bags extra, 60c bushel. Cash Maroon, Sask. - D. H. Cham, Sask.

### SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE

**BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES WITH NATIVE** Spruce. Price \$1 per dozen, or \$14 per hundred, with 4 inches of soil on roots. Propagated. Height 12 to 15 inches. - Thos. Fry, Ontario, Sask. 33.6

### TREES FOR PLANTING

**POPLAR TREES - NATIVE GROWN AT** Lethbridge. See to receive feet high. One each f.o.b. Lethbridge. Cash most acceptable all orders. - L. F. Tuff, Lethbridge, Alta. 37.4

### BINDER TWINE WANTED

**THE GGA OF WASKADA WISHES TO** hear from the different Binder Twine Companies their very best terms on farm for carlots f.o.b. at Waskada not later than the end of May. - John W. Millison, Sask. 37.4

**HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, ETC. FOR** SALE AND WANTED

**FOR SALE - IMPORTED SUFFOLK** STALLION, eleven years old; eight years in present stable. For particulars write Joseph Craig, Kitchley, Sask. 33.6

### GENERAL EXCHANGE

**WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY OF FIFTEEN** hundred in agreement of sale on farm for pedigree and good grade mares. - D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 32.6

### LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

**STRAYED MARCH 22, 1911, FROM SEC** 30-22-23 W. 2, one bay mare, weight 1,400 lbs., 9 years old, shod on front feet when last seen. One black horse, white face, well eye, 7 years old, branded P on left shoulder. One dark bay horse colt, white star on forehead. One light bay filly, white star on forehead. \$200 reward will be given for return of horses or information leading to recovery, to Alfred Flavell, Marlton, P.O., Sask. 37.6

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**GOOD MEN WANTED ON FARM - WAGES** thirty to forty per month for season, three to four hundred by year. Good accommodations. - E. P. St. John, Kitchley, Sask., Can. 34.4

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

**WANTED - A SITUATION AS COOK** APPLY at once to Henry Kennett, Nyerson, Sask. 37.1

### MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE

**FOR SALE - MOTOR CYCLE PERFECT** condition. Box A, Pinnas, Man. 32.6

**MAW'S POULTRY FARM, PARKDALE** Man. utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. Supply catalog giving exact losses killed, easily applied on roots. Kill live instantly, half lb. 50c postage paid. Edward's Soup Cure, a tonic, prevents and cures disease, easily given in drinking water, half lb. 50c, postage paid. Sask.

**C. G. GOLDING CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.** R.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Heading 1911. Hatching 1st Cl. at Man. 2nd and 3rd Cl. at Man. Prover. 1911. Wagon and 7th S.C.W. Leghorn pullet at Man. Price. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100.

**"PROGRESS AND POVERTY"**

We have been deluged with requests for literature on the taxation of land values. On that account we have secured a number of copies of Henry George's the standard work upon the subject. We will sell these books to our readers while they last at 20 cents postpaid. They will be sent by return mail.

BOOK DISTRIBUTOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg.

### NEED GRAIN GRASSERS POTATOES, ETC. FOR SALE AND WANTED

**RALLY TRIUMPH POTATOES - FIRST** Early potatoes, an abundance quantity. Heavy yields, good keepers, soil to be found, pink skin, white inside, heavy stocks. 100 lbs. 4.00, 200 lbs. \$7.50, 100 lbs. 4.00. W. J. De La Mare, Saskatoon, Sask. 36.6

**HONEY EYE ROSE POTATOES - GROWN** from superior seed and planted for several years for increased yield, abundance and other desirable qualities. Prices at Brandon and Brandon Seed Farm, \$1.25 per bushel. Malcolm S. Ross, 1771, Regina. 36.4

**SEED OATS - BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND** Tartan King 21 lbs., cleaned, 25 bush. 25.00. Red River 20 lbs., cleaned, guaranteed clean. - D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 32.6

**SNAP - WEBB MACGREGOR - POTATO** from superior seed, an abundance quantity. Bred for 1911. Good keepers, soil to be found, guaranteed clean. - D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 32.6

**FOR SALE - FLAIL-TRESHED FIELD** seed free from stones, rock, etc. 250 bush. 25.00. Cash with order. - J. P. Leslie, Box 28, Elkhorn, Man. 37.1

**SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX** for sale. When writing state quantity wanted. - Wm. Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

**THE RAWDONVILLE UNION HAS A** considerable quantity of seed wheat for sale. Apply Secretary, Rawdonville, Al. 36.6

**FOR SALE - ABUNDANCE OATS, REGEN** - cleaned (two years), on heading, quantity wanted. - Wm. Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

**CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE** - sota pedigree for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Postage stock all sold out. Eggs for sale. - J. M. Wallace, Banner, Man. 37.1

**FOR SALE - TIMOTHY SEED GUARAN** teed free from noxious weeds, price 10c per lb., bags extra. - H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.

**WANTED - A SMALL CACK OF SUCCESS** Barley for seed, what is called Star Jay Barley, state price. - John Muir, Jr., Box 128, Egan, Man.

**FOR SALE - A QUANTITY OF GOOD** timothy seed, ten cents per lb., bag extra. - Samuel Graham, Gilbert Plains, Man. 36.6

**REHARR FOR SALE - STRONG ROOTS** three years old, \$1.25 per dozen, with instructions. - Frank Vrabets, Box 45, Brookholm, Sask. 37.1

**PURE WEBB MACGREGOR SEED POTA** toes - \$1.00 per bushel f.o.b. - C. A. Heston, Togo, Sask. 33.6

**FOR SALE - GOOD SEED AND FEED OATS** Apply to Chas. Leach, Organizing Secretary W. District, Sago, O.S.S., Brandon, Sask. 35.3

**FOR SALE - ABOUT 700 BUNNELL** BARLEY good enough for seed. Apply John A. Kyle, Glendon, Man.

**FENCE POSTS FOR SALE**

**FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS FOR** PARTICULARS apply to the station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 35.13

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, THE BEST** all round utility and exhibition fowl bred today. They are noted for their laying qualities. When buying eggs for hatching always get the best. My birds have won a large percentage of best prizes at the leading shows in Western Canada. Write for list of winnings at Northern Ontario, Iowa, 1910, and Manitoba Provincial, 1911. Eggs from these prize winners at \$3.00 per 15, or \$5.00 per 30. Order at once so as to get your eggs as near time wanted as possible. - John McLean, Glendon, Man. 37.1

**MAW'S POULTRY FARM, PARKDALE** Man. utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. Supply catalog giving exact losses killed, easily applied on roots. Kill live instantly, half lb. 50c postage paid. Edward's Soup Cure, a tonic, prevents and cures disease, easily given in drinking water, half lb. 50c, postage paid. Sask.

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**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKER** els, Cadman's prize strain, \$1.50 each. - Robert Young, Millet, Alta. 36.2

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING** - \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have fine range. - Cecil Poewe, Goodlands, Man. 37.1

**QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS** from snow white birds; highest type of brooder. One dollar per setting. - Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 35.4

**SUFF ORPINGTONS - GOOD TYPE AND** color, bred from prize-winning stock; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. - John Muir, 210, Broadway, Sask. 37.6

**PURE BLOOD PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE** - Eggs \$1.50 per setting. - Mrs. J. Fothergill, Broadway, Sask. 37.6

**PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1.50** per 15. - Mrs. R. Carstairs, Grand View Station, Umatic, Man. 32.6

### POULTRY AND EGGS

**W J CURRIE LAUDER, MAN. BREEDER** of Exhibition White and Barred Rocks, Partridge Cuckin Bantam, and White Fan Tail Pigeons. Have won more prizes at the leading shows in Manitoba in 1910 than any competitor. At Brandon, March, 1911, won 21 regular and 50 special prizes. Eggs now ready, send stamp for copy of mailing list. 36 and 38

**OUR S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AT THE** recent Brandon Show 6 prizes, including "New World Farmers' Cup." Pen No. 1, egg winning females mated to 1st and Special Brandon, Good Eggs \$3.50 per 15. Pen No. 2, headed by 1st, cleaned, \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. Buff Orpington Eggs, \$2 per 15. - John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask. 36.6

**J. H. CLARKE VIRDEN, MAN. BREEDER** of prize-winning R.P. Rocks. This season's yards are headed by 3rd Cuckered, 1911, and best stock of 2nd prize Cuckered, 1908, Man. Postage Eggs \$3.50 per 15. Pen No. 2, headed by 1st, cleaned, \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. Buff Orpington Eggs, \$2 per 15. - John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask. 36.6

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS** for hatching, 50c per dozen, \$5.50 per 100. Double Comb White Leghorns, \$5.50 per 100. A few good cockerels. - Alfred Averill, Chas. William, Man. 33.6

**EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS - BARRED** to the skin. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for fifteen. Please orders well in advance. No stock for sale. - Forest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg. 35.16

**MOOPA FARM - WINTER LAYING** BARRED Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks' Eggs, \$2 per setting; 3 for \$5. Will try to please you. - W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 34.8

**FLEMING POULTRY YARDS - SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks' Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen, \$4.00 per 50. - E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 33.6

**EGGS FOR SALE - AT \$1.50 PER SETTING** of fifteen, from choicest pure bred birds of the following breeds: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. - Box W, Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 34.8

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**EGGS FOR HATCHING - PURE BRED** Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.50 for 15, also 500 bushels seed wheat, Red Eye and Alberta Red Fall wheat; also 150 bushels potatoes. - Mrs. H. A. Wilson, Newberry, Alta. 35.4

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**FOR SALE - FINE SPECIMEN BARRED** Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.00 per setting. - Mrs. J. Fothergill, Broadway, Sask. 32.6

**PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS -** Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have fine range. - Cecil Poewe, Goodlands, Man. 37.1

**QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS** from snow white birds; highest type of brooder. One dollar per setting. - Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 35.4

**SUFF ORPINGTONS - GOOD TYPE AND** color, bred from prize-winning stock; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. - John Muir, 210, Broadway, Sask. 37.6

**PURE BLOOD PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE** - Eggs \$1.50 per setting. - Mrs. J. Fothergill, Broadway, Sask. 37.6

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**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS - \$1.25** per 15, or \$6.00 per hundred. - John McLean, Glendon, Man. 34.6

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**CHOICE BARRED ROCKS - EGGS, \$1.50** per fifteen; two settings \$2.50. - H. D. Gulland, Broadway, Sask. 36.4

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKER** els, Cadman's prize strain, \$1.50 each. - Robert Young, Millet, Alta. 36.2

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### BREEDING

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**CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND R.P. Bulls**—See my young stallions at Brandon Winter Fair. Good ones and for sale; others on the farm at less money. Time fillers, all imp. and in full; others to select from. Some choice Yorkshires sows to farrow March and April. Orders solicited for spring pigs, also eggs. Checkers all sold. Selling stations: Carman and Roland—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

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—We wish to reduce our Shorthorn without having a public sale. We have pure bred Shorthorn bulls from six to eighteen months; also heifers and cows of all ages. Tappetines invited. Yorkshires of various farrow, either hours or sows, \$12.00; September farrow, \$16.00; July farrow, \$14.00. Prices include crate and registered pedigree.

**POPULAR FARM GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.**—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred R. Red Cockerle, choice R. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W.H. English, Harding, Man.

**FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS,** aged 4, 2 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand sheep thrashing outfit, complete with feeder, bagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap or trade for land or stock.—H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man.

**CREDIT SALE, MAY 10, 1911—FARM, 60 head Shorthorn, implements, household effects.** Watch these columns for further particulars. If interested drop a card. Sale begins 10 a.m.—James Wilson, Prop., Grand View Stock Farm, Inverfall, Alta. 34-6

### JACKS FOR SALE

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

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**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies**—Finest price levels on the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns,** young bulls for sale.—Seaside Stock Farm, Napanee, Man.

**RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BREED** for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale.—Clondraing Farm, Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

**CLYDESDALES FOR SALE—AT VERY reasonable prices.** Three pure bred stallions ranging 3, 4 and 9 years respectively.—E. A. August, Homewood, Man.

**15 BULLS IS—GOOD, STRAIGHT REGISTERED Shorthorns** fit for service, \$30 to \$75. Fine young Clyde stallion cheap.—J. Rosenfeld, MacIntyre, Man.

**T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN.**—breeder improved Yorkshires, pair young sows to farrow in May for sale; also two 7 months old boars. Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting.

**IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality.** Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 614 Rosses Avenue, Winnipeg.

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

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

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

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

**F. J. COLLYER, WELBY, SASK, BREED** or Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

**BRAEBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—**Thomas Bros., Bokarm, Sask.

### DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 29th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eight, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

**W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA**

### EVENTS TO KEEP IN MIND

Alberta Provincial Horse Show, Fat Stock Show, Auction Sale and Show of Bulls at Calgary	April 18-21
Edmonton Stallion Show and Bull Sale, Edmonton	April 26-27
Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Brandon	May 31
Winnipeg Horse Show	June 5-10
Calgary Exhibition	June 30-July 7
Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg	July 11-22
Brandon Summer Fair	July 24-29
Dominion Exhibition, Regina	Aug. 1-10
Edmonton Exhibition	Aug. 15-19
Edmonton Fat Stock Show	Dec. 20

### HE KNEW THEM

Two friends started out in life, each of them resolving to pursue his own ideal. And one of them went out to see the world, and the other became a hermit. After many years they met again. And the hermit said: "There is only one thing that I am very curious about—women. Have you met any?" "Have I met any?" exclaimed the other, smiling. "Why, women have been my specialty." "Are they vain?" "Very." "Are they selfish?" "Very." "Are they inquisitive?" "Dear me, yes!" "Is it true they talk continuously?" "Oh, yes."

"Are they extravagant?" "Yes, enough to suit any taste." "Have they any good points?" "Well, I should say they had." "What are they?" "Well, they can be unselfish." "Indeed!" "And they can hold their tongues—when the object warrants it." "You don't say!" "And they can save, if they love enough." "How interesting!" "And they are good nurses. In fact they differ widely in their capabilities. They are constant and inconstant, fickle and true, small and large, charitable and uncharitable, good, bad and indifferent." The hermit grasped his companion's hand eagerly.

"My friend," he said, "this is all very wonderful to me—your knowledge of woman is evidently extensive. And now tell me how many of them you have lived with." And the friend replied: "One."—Life

### AT THE TURKISH BATH

They met, duly sheeted, at the Turkish bath scales, and the thin woman drew back in horror. "Let's make a compact," she suggested. "Don't you look at the scale while I'm being weighed and I won't look while you're weighed. Because it's pretty certain that I've lost and you've gained." "All right," said the stout woman with resignation, "but it doesn't really matter, because we'll be sure to tell each other, anyway, while we're at luncheon. Eating together, if you notice, is almost as destructive to feminine secrecy as spending the night together—haven't you told things you'd vowed not to, hundreds and hundreds of times, just as soon as you and the other woman had your back hair done? And even if we don't tell each other to-day the attendants will tell us next time. So let's not look at the scales if you like but let's promise to be honest if we say anything at all." "All right," agreed the thin woman blinding her eyes, child fashion, while the other stepped to the platform. Then the stout woman conventionally regarded the ceiling while the thin woman took her turn.

"One hundred and twelve pounds!" proudly proclaimed the thin woman at luncheon. "One hundred and seventy!" countered the stout woman. The two exchanged keen and dubious glances. "Honest?" they said in unison. "Well," admitted the thin woman blushing, "I—I did piggle the scales a little, because I remembered that my sheet wasn't as big as yours, and I felt that I ought to be allowed something on that account. How about yourself since you're so mighty particular?"

The stout woman colored. "Well, I—I forgot to have the attendant hold up my hair while I was weighed," she admitted, "and you know wet hair weighs awful heavy. So I—I took off a couple of pounds for that."

### FINE FOR C.N.R.

The railway commission has recommended to the minister of justice that the Canadian Northern railway be fined two hundred dollars per day for every day the company has been operating a branch line between Haliburton and Beulah, Man. The line has been used for several months so the penalty, if imposed, will not be a light one. The C.N.R. had never had the line inspected nor had they filed a tariff of freight rates over it.

### TOM JOHNSON DEAD

Tom Johnson, former mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, died in that city April 10 at the age of 57 years. Death came after a long illness, from which it was thought at one time that he had recovered, but he suffered a relapse.

Starting his life as an office boy for a steel firm at Louisville, Kentucky, before his death he had become one of the best known men, not only in the United States, but throughout the English speaking world. He was a financier of no mean ability and early in life achieved a fortune, but as it was as a reform mayor that he became famous.

Municipal politics in Cleveland claimed Johnson's attention. Corporate aggression and graft made the town nothing more than a "farm," which the politicians worked. An attempt was being made to give away valuable lake front rights to railroads. Johnson opposed this, and, to make his opposition effective, ran for mayor. In that campaign he first raised the battle cry, "Three-cent fares," which subsequently became the issue of all his campaigns, and which earned him the bitter enmity of all the street railway interests of the country.

Johnson, who had become a single tax advocate and enthusiastic reformer, proposed to compel the traction companies to carry passengers at three cents a head. He met with great opposition. After years of bitter warfare he finally succeeded in wresting from the companies nearly all their franchises and in compelling them to sell six and seven tickets for a quarter. Finally, through a holding

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Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Eastburg Falls, Vt.

company, Johnson was able to begin operating in Cleveland the city's own car line. Strikes, instigated by the opposition, threw his plans into confusion, and when the election came, a referendum, essential to Johnson's future traction plans, was defeated.

At the same time financial reverses swallowed Johnson's wealth, and he was compelled to sell his fine mansion on Euclid Avenue, and retire to a modest cottage. But with undaunted courage and enthusiasm he continued his fight for reform, but was defeated for re-election as mayor of Cleveland in 1909. Ill health compelled him to retire from public life, but it was his intention to resume his fight for reform at the earliest opportunity.

**ARBOR DAY**  
May 8 has been designated as Arbor Day for Manitoba.









# Inferior Horses and the Remedy

Despite the fact that motor power is being introduced in the West as a substitute for horse power, the horse industry is yearly growing and values are higher than they ever were before for good draft horses. If prices count for anything, the horse is king today. During the season 1909, there were brought into Manitoba from the East, 17,500 horses, and in 1910 this was increased to 33,000. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan had even greater importations. Why, therefore, does the market price remain so buoyant? The reason is simply this—the population of the West is increasing much faster than the number of horses. Good horses are scarce and the farmer has at last realized that only good horses are profitable and he is willing to pay the price to get them.

There are, perhaps, two main reasons why the farmers of the West have still on their hands a lot of inferior horses. In the first place, few horses were raised in the early days, the farmer depending upon his supply from the East. In the majority of cases, inferior horses were shipped out from the East and dumped on the farmers of the West. The second cause is, perhaps, due more to the carelessness of the farmers themselves. The country in the early days was full of inferior sires, many of which were grades and poor grades at that. These sires the farmers, in many cases, used for service because, perhaps good horses were not available, but in a great many instances because their services could be had for a few dollars cheaper than good sires. The Horse Breeders' Associations have done much to do away with grade animals, but even yet it is surprising how many of these animals are standing for service in the Western provinces. There are today, standing in Manitoba alone, over 400 grade stallions, and although many of these are good, but they will never give the satisfaction of a pure bred sire. It was the intention of the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba to introduce a bill this year that would prohibit the enrolment of grade stallions; the bill, however, was set aside for another year. It is very evident from the tone of the various Horse Breeders' Association meetings held throughout the West during the past winter, that grade stallions will soon not be allowed to stand for service in the West.

## Good Horses Pay

The market will pay today anywhere from \$400 to \$700 for a good pair of draft geldings or mares weighing 1,500 pounds or more. For ordinary animals weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds less than the above, the price is a little better than half. There are far more of the latter class of horses offered for sale than the former, and this is why the farmer is not realizing as much for horse breeding as he should. The reason is simply this—the farmer does not appreciate the big sire, he considers him too heavy for ordinary farm work. He wants a general purpose horse—a horse weighing about 1,200 pounds that will get for him "all round horses." But stallions of this class are either undersized draft horses, over large Standard-bred or Thoroughbred or Hackney stallions, or, all too frequently, grade or cross-bred stallions. None of these sorts are likely to be pre-potent. And what is the result? Perhaps a useful horse; perhaps not. But in any case if the owner wants to sell—and he usually does at some time—the price is low, and no money is made from this part of the farm operations. It pays every time to study the market and to breed to that class of stallions best calculated to get what the markets will pay for.

## General Purpose Horse

Discussing the general purpose horse M. Cummings, principal of the agricultural college, Iruo, N. S., says "In the application of business principles to dairying nothing has more clearly demonstrated the indispensability of the special dairy breeds. The dairyman who seeks to make money out of milk or butter or cream by dependence on general purpose sires fails. So with the horse business. There is not today a pre-potent general purpose breed of horses. There are stallions, some of them purebred, more of the grades or scrubs, that in weight and other par-



Patheope Sultan, Champion Hackney Stallion of the 1910 International—Held over by request of the management for Special Exhibition the second week

tenous may fill the general purpose bill, but experience has taught that when these are used as sires they will fail to get anything like a large per cent. of commercial stock. I believe that nothing has stood so much in the way of horse improvement in Canada as this general purpose ideal. A general purpose horse if you can get him, is a very valuable animal, but when, with the breeds at present available, you try to breed this sort of horse you court failure nine times out of ten. Those countries of the world where buyers today are going to secure high class horses are invariably countries where special purpose horses are bred. Consider the Clydesdale of Scotland, the Thoroughbred of England, the Percheron of France, the Standard-bred of America. No general purpose ideal controlled the makers of these breeds. They have bred along special purpose lines, and today they are reaping their harvest."

## Good Mares

We hear a great deal now-a-days about using only high class and well bred stallions, and rightly so, but in many cases the brood mares are not the kind of animals that would give even the best stallion a chance to do himself credit as a sire. Good breeding counts for just as much in the dam as in the sire, only, of course, the mare produces only one foal in the year, while the stallion may produce scores. In regard to brood mares Dr. H. G. Reed, V. S., says the following:

"It can be laid down as a rule that the better bred a mare is the more valuable she will be for breeding purposes. But altogether aside from breeding there are some qualifications which a mare should have before she is allowed to produce her kind. She should be sound, or at least, free from blemishes or diseases which are known to be hereditary, such as spavin, or ringbone, certain forms of blindness,

roaring, etc. Spavin and ringbone would soon be things of the past if breeders were more careful in this respect. Then, I suppose, that over fifty per cent. of the blind horses in the country have lost their sight from attacks of a disease of the eyes called 'periodic ophthalmia' or as it is often called 'moon blindness,' and yet mares that have gone blind from the action of this most notoriously hereditary disease are being bred every year, with the result that a very large proportion of their progeny will share the same fate as the dam sooner or later in life.

"As well as a reasonable degree of soundness, a mare also should be an animal of good conformation. There are many mares quite sound and yet not fit for breeding because of lack of good conformation. They are not worth much themselves. No person wants to buy them and the chances are all against their progeny being much better than the mares themselves. A horse of poor conformation is a much more hopeless proposition than the blemished one. A blemish such as a spavin can be treated and in the majority of cases the animal made perfectly sound, but nothing in the world can be done to help a poor conformation—she was born bad and had she will remain during her natural life—and the farmer using such mares for breeding is not engaged in a profitable business.

## Free From Vice

"A brood mare should also be free from vice. Many mares are so vicious that they cannot be worked, and often, for that reason, they are used as breeders, and while it sometimes happens that such a mare will raise progeny that will be gentle, the chances are all in favor of the foal being as vicious as the dam. In fact the breeder may lay it down as a rule, that if he has a mare that is not a desirable animal from any cause, and one which he is not able to sell to his neighbor or which

the ordinary dealers in horses will not purchase, the best thing to do is to make what use of her he can, or if he cannot use her then destroy her—do anything rather than let her produce her undesirable progeny. The business of breeding horses ought to be one of the most profitable branches of the farm, but if there is one thing more than another to which farmers ought to give more attention, it is the selection of only good mares for breeding purposes. 'Like begets like,' is a very old and very true adage, and while it is of the greatest importance that this rule should not be overlooked in selecting a stallion, many people are not careful enough when applying it to the breeding mare.

Let the average farmer make up his mind to weed out the inferior mares, and in the course of a very few years the value of the horse in the country will be doubled. It costs no more to raise a horse that will sell for \$200 than it does to raise one that will bring only \$100, to say nothing about the great number that cannot be sold at any price. A reaction will probably come in the horse market, but the breeder who is raising only high class animals need have no fear for the future. The chances are, however, that thousands of colts will be reared during the next few years which will never sell for the cost of rearing them."

## Unsoundness in Horses

Speaking of unsoundness in horses with particular reference to sidebones and spavins, the Breeders' Gazette notes that the effect on the market price of the animal is much greater if the horse is of excellent type and conformation than in the case of a plainer animal; also the degree of development of the ornament and its position indicate something as to its ultimate effect upon the horse and influence the price accordingly. There is still greater obscurity about the effect of an unsoundness on the horse's working ability because a growth may persist unchanged on a horse for years without impairing his usefulness in the least, while on another it may develop under the irritation from hard work to such an extent as to ruin the horse in a few years. Sidebone is one of the most uncertain affections of draft horses and the most common. In the old days, when hard pavements were less common, comparatively little attention was paid to them. They made a horse step short, as every farmer knows, but they were not likely to develop serious consequences. Taking horses of fair quality, weighing around 1,500 pounds, that would otherwise sell around \$250 or \$300 at present, an ordinary sidebone, not especially conspicuous, would reduce the price about \$15 to \$30 according to one dealer and \$25 to \$40 in another's opinion. Both these men are leaders in the trade at Chicago. They know the value of a horse at sight as plainly as if it were written on a tag and tied to the halter, and the variation in their replies demonstrates the difficulty of making a statement of general application. If a horse had a prominent sidebone, sticking out like a walnut, or if it had two or three, or had flat feet also, it would probably take off \$50 to \$75. A sidebone on a narrow flat foot is more objectionable than one on a well-formed foot and is accordingly rated as a more expensive luxury.

## Effects of Sidebone

Taking now the opinion of two of the leading veterinaries of Chicago, who have under their supervision the treatment of horses in many of the largest stables, some of them containing hundreds of draft horses, we find it is very difficult to get an approximation of the effects of sidebone. Some horses will pound along on the streets for years with great stony knots protruding above the hoofs. Of course they step short, but they go. Sometimes such large sidebones may irritate the pastern joints and induce ringbone which is very likely to lame the horse permanently. There is always the likelihood that the sensitive tissues of the foot lying between the unyielding ossified lateral cartilages and the hoof will be irritated by the concussion sufficient to cause congestion and chronic inflammation with lameness and a train of deep-seated affections of the foot that are very unyielding to treatment. Thin spreading

Continued on Page 23

## CANADIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY

The agitation for a square deal throughout Canada is producing a literature all its own. Mr. J. J. Harpell, of Toronto, has just published a book dealing with all phases of Canadian national life, including the tariff, natural resources, and he points out the need of strict national economy. He shows how the wealth of the country is being gathered into the hands of a few at the expense of the many. The inner story of the cost of living is well set out in "Canadian National Economy." It is a book The Guide can recommend to Western farmers and all students of Canadian national questions. This book contains 182 pages, and will be sent to any address for 50 cents post paid.

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



# Railway Act Amendments

Continued from Page 13

against any company in respect of such horses, cattle or other animals being so killed or injured, if the same were so killed or injured by reason of any person,—

"(a.) for whose use any farm crossing is furnished failing to keep the gates at each side of the railway closed, when not in use; or

"(b.) wilfully leaving open any gate on either side of the railway provided for the use of any farm crossing, without some person being at or near such gate to prevent animals from passing through the gate on to the railway; or

"(c.) other than an officer or employee of the company, while acting in the discharge of his duty, taking down any part of a railway fence; or

"(d.) turning any such horse, cattle or other animal upon or within the enclosure of any railway, except for the purpose of, and while crossing the railway

in charge of some competent person using all reasonable care and precaution to avoid accidents; or

"(e.) except as authorized by this Act, without the consent of the company, riding, leading or driving any such horse, cattle or other animal, or suffering the same to enter upon any railway, and within the fences and guards thereof."

The following amendment is inserted in place of the above quoted sections:

"The company shall be liable to pay the full value thereof to the owner of all horses, sheep, swine or other cattle that may be killed or injured upon the company's lands through the operation of the railway, save where such killing or injury is caused by reason of any person

"(a.) failing to keep the gates at any farm crossing, at each side of the railway closed, when not in use, or

"(b.) leaving open any gate on either side of the railway provided for the use of any farm crossing, without some competent person being at or near such

gate to prevent animals passing through such gate on to the railway; or

"(c.) other than an officer, contractor or employee of the company, taking down any part of the railway fence; or

"(d.) turning any animal upon or within the enclosure of any railway company

"(e.) except as authorized by this Act, without the consent of the company, riding, leading or driving any animal, or suffering the same to enter upon any railway and within the fences and guards thereof;

"(f.) leaving the gate or gates of the company at railway stations open for the convenience of the public."

If these amendments become law it will be a partial victory for the farmers.

**HOME ECONOMICS COURSE**

Another short course in home economics will be put on at Manitoba Agricultural college, commencing April 17, and continuing for 14 weeks. A number of young women, mostly from country

homes in Manitoba, have taken advantage of the two courses already offered, and have found the subjects studied of great practical value. The lessons in cooking, sewing and care of the sick in the home especially appeal to those who desire to make the best of their opportunities in life. The expenses of this course are very small, since living accommodation is provided at the college at actual cost. Young women interested in home management should write to the Agricultural college, Winnipeg, for a full outline of what is being taught.

**COMPETITION**

"Do you find that it is costing you more to live than it used to?"

"No, not more to live; but more to keep from being relished by my foolish neighbors."

\*\*\*\*

If it is true that a word to the wise is sufficient there are wives who evidently do not consider their husbands in Solomon's class.



## \$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

**A**RE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it with a view to winning one of the prizes we are offering. Read the rest of this announcement and you will learn how you may try for a share in the \$3,600 we are giving away, to encourage the use of cement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our campaign that it has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four \$100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

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

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing, because of any

feeling that he may have little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

For it will be noted that Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever on quantity of cement used. The man who sends us the best photograph of so small a thing as a watering trough or a hitching post, has as much chance for Prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house built of cement—and the same with Prize "D" as to best description.

Canada Cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be in our office by that date. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The jury of award will consist of: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching post to silo. Whether you enter the contest or not, you'll find this book most helpful. A post-card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy tonight. From your cement dealer or from us, you can obtain a folder containing full particulars of contest. If you send to us for it, use the coupon provided in this announcement.

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Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

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Address.....







# Hints for Flax Growers

A pamphlet has recently been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, dealing with the growing and harvesting of flax. The writer, A. F. Mastie, deputy minister of agriculture, has had wide experience in the growing of flax in the West, and covers the ground very thoroughly. The following are a number of extracts from the bulletin:

There are three good reasons for supposing that the rapid increase in the flax area of Saskatchewan will continue. One is the very satisfactory price that has been realized for flax seed for a number of years past and particularly during the last twelve or fifteen months. Another is the comparatively small bulk of the product of an acre of this crop as compared with wheat or oats; this is an important consideration to men who must haul their grain 40, 50 or 60 miles to the nearest railway station or who must store it on the farm until the coming of winter affords them an opportunity to market it. The third reason is found in the fact that flax is the only grain crop that gives a satisfactory return as a rule when grown upon virgin prairie land in the same season that the land is first plowed. Many assert that this latter practice—growing flax on freshly plowed breaking—is poor farming and that the person following it is no farther ahead at the end of, say, three years than if the breaking had been left fallow throughout the first season. This may or may not be true as a general rule; it is a practice that will not be recommended in this bulletin, in any case. The fact must be borne in mind, however, in this connection that many of the settlers taking up virgin land in Saskatchewan have little capital and few resources. Any method of farming that offers to such men a reasonable certainty of quick and profitable returns is worthy of their serious and perhaps favorable consideration, provided no permanent damage to their virgin farm is involved. Such men can perhaps afford to sacrifice a little advantage in later years, if such must be, in order to secure the speedy returns that the sowing of flax on newly plowed breaking offers. For this reason, provided the flaxseed used is free from the seeds of noxious weeds and from flax wilt, this practice is not to be unhesitatingly or sweepingly condemned.

The only bad effect attributed to the growing of flax upon freshly plowed breaking is on the decomposition or rotting of the prairie sod. It is freely asserted by some that the mechanical condition, or tilth, of the field which has undergone this treatment is not as good for a decade afterwards as it would have been had the field been left fallow throughout the first summer. The truth probably is that its mechanical condition is greatly impaired and will remain so until it has been summerfallowed. Breaking properly conducted is only a summerfallowing of the prairie. If this operation, set in motion by the first plowing, is interrupted and suspended by the sowing of a crop and its subsequent growth, it is evident that the advantages and results of a summerfallow cannot be stored in the soil, decomposition of organic matter (roots, leaves, etc.) cannot proceed as quickly and generally and the preparation and storing up of available plant food cannot take place. These three processes, of vital importance to succeeding crops, are almost dependent upon and inseparable from the summerfallow in the western half of Saskatchewan. If, instead of the summerfallow, flax is being grown, moisture used instead of stored, decomposition arrested instead of hastened, and plant food assimilated by the crop instead of made ready in the soil—the effect upon succeeding crops is almost certain to be felt. Should the months of June and July be wet in the following summer these ill effects that follow the growing of flax on newly plowed breaking might not be met with, otherwise they are almost certain to be in evidence. In view of this it is worth the while of large companies and farmers having capital—men who need not sacrifice the future to immediate returns—to sow even clean flax seed upon their newly plowed breaking?

**Preparation of the Soil for Flax**  
Flax can be grown upon almost any land in Saskatchewan. Soil that will produce profitable crops of any other grain will usually do at least as well when sown to flax. This plant is not so par-

ticular about the kind of soil—whether heavy or light, clay or sand, chocolate loam or black mud, deep or shallow—as it is about the condition the soil is in. It will respond to a fertile soil and does best in this province on the heavy deep clay loam lands, but it will respond even more to a soil that has been thoroughly prepared for the crop. Flax is a fast growing crop by habit but has a small and delicate root system. For these reasons it requires to find liberal supplies of plant food available for use at the outset. It is not a vigorous feeding crop, such for instance as oats is. It requires a deeply stirred seed bed that is firm almost to the top and has just sufficient loose soil on the surface to cover the seed uniformly. Therefore virgin prairie land, timothy or rye grass sod, summerfallow or corn land all make good forms of preparation for flax. These are suitable also because they tend to insure a seed bed free from weeds. Because it requires to grow rapidly yet is not a gross feeder, or a good "rustler," flax does not thrive when in competition with weeds. Flax should not be sown upon land fall plowed to a depth of about five inches and which is dry, lumpy and full of weed seeds that have not germinated; this is the worst possible preparation. If none of the forms of preparation named above is available, it may be sown upon land disced the fall before for the purpose of ensuring early germination of weed seeds and spring plowed to a depth of three or four inches about the middle of May or after a good growth of rubbish has been secured. Such land should be packed, rolled, or in some manner made firm immediately after plowing and before being seeded.

**Sowing the Flax Crop**  
The period during which the flax may with safety be sown in Saskatchewan is none too long. From May 15 to June 5 will be found in the average season to constitute the proper period. On late

Continued on Page 32

## Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

## PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

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## Rifles Shoot Well, Work Well and Wear Well

The rough, hard usage that hunting rifles often receive requires them to be constructed on sound mechanical principles and of the best materials. All Winchester rifles are so made. Nothing is left undone that will make them shoot well, work well, look well and wear well.

Winchester Game and Ammunition—The Red W Brand—are made for all kinds of W. WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CT.

# RUBEROID ROOFING

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Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID

## in Red—Brown—Green—Slate

RUBEROID Roofing is now as far ahead of all other ready roofings in appearance has always been in service and durability.

Besides the business-like slate, or natural color, RUBEROID is made in beautiful soft sh Red, Brown and Green.

These colors, please remember, are not painted on, but impregnated into the roofing. The sun cannot fade them out, nor the severest weather conditions wash or chip them off, for they are right in the body of the roofing.

The only other roofings that can compare with Colored Ruberoid in appearance are stained shingles and tile. Shingles are far less durable than RUBEROID, and they constitute a very serious fire risk, while RUBEROID is strongly fire-resisting. The excessive weight and cost of tile roofs put them out of the question in almost every case.

For house, barn, stable, anywhere that ornamental effect is not essential, RUBEROID Slate Roofing will give you more service for your money than any other roofing you can buy.

Where you want beauty as well as service you can get the most pleasing effects with Red, Green or Brown Ruberoid. We have devised a special tile effect that is most attractive.

Call on the nearest RUBEROID Dealer, or write us, for information about it, and for our Booklet K on the Roofing Question. It contains some striking facts which you ought to know.

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt—a light weight RUBEROID—makes houses cool in summer, warm in winter, dry always. It will pay you to get posted on its advantages.

BEWARE!  
NONE GENUINE  
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# MANITOBA SECTION

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

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

- Honorary President: J. W. Scullion - Victoria
- President: R. C. Henderson - Calgary
- Vice President: J. S. Wood - Oakville
- Secretary Treasurer: Winnipeg
- Director: Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Murrumbidgee; D. D. McArthur, Lander; C. Burdette, Foxwarren; W. H. Bewell, Nasser; R. J. Avelon, Gilbert Plains.

### SHOULDER TO SHOULDER

The third annual meeting of the Prairie Provinces branch of the G. G. A. was held in the school room on the evening of March 16. The attendance was good and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the stand taken by the central association in reference to the reciprocity agreement. The secretary presented his report for the past year, which was heartily received, and was as follows: "In presenting to you the report for the past year for this branch of the G. G. A. Association, I would say in the first place that we should feel grateful to the Almighty for his goodness to us. Not one of the members has been removed by death, our membership at present being twenty-seven. Few meetings have been held. The attendance has not been as good as might be. Every organization realizes the necessity of the officers being present at all the meetings to stimulate and encourage the members in every way possible, and every member should see the importance of extending an invitation to every farmer who is not at present a member, to become one. The Grain Growers are now recognized as a new force, and one that has to be reckoned with, as shown by their determination to impress the legislators of the country with the necessity of enacting laws in the interest of the farmer. Although we did not see fit to encourage a delegation to Ottawa, we cannot fail to note the splendid results obtained by urging the government to arrange better trade relations with our friends to the South. D. Gray was chosen as our delegate to the Brandon convention, and brought home a splendid report. Speakers have been obtained on a couple of occasions, taking up the subject of dairying, showing that profitable results could be obtained by a scientific handling of the cow. A carload of oats was bought last year. Another was secured this year. Twine was bought at a reduced rate. The principle of co-operation is gaining ground rapidly, as we can see even in our own little branch, and I have no doubt it will continue to grow until we secure many other things that are necessary on the farm. I hope the time is not far distant when the principal products of the farm will be disposed of on the co-operative plan. Many things have been brought up for discussion, among others the question of forming a new municipality. Although not reaching a successful completion at present, much was learned by some of us who did not know about the workings of the two municipalities. Just here I would like to say that if debates were introduced into our meetings I know of no other way that so much information would be gained. How do we know what talent or power is lying undeveloped in our midst? If given the opportunity some of our members might grace the legislative halls of our country, there to be a power for good. Our meetings should be a place for the farmers to talk over the questions that concern us most. The social part should not be neglected. Our success depends on the time, intelligence and harmony which we put into it. The whole secret and main spring is unity. "Stand shoulder to shoulder," should be the battle cry of the farmers. Equal rights to all. Favors to none."

S. P. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

### PROTECT THE BIRDS

The following resolution was sent in recently by G. N. Blackwell, the secretary of the Anhe Franck branch, and deals with a subject that is passed over lightly by a great many farmers. We would recommend it to their attention. Whereas, C. of protection of insect and seed destroyers, large birds is one of vital interest to the grower, of the agriculturist, and whereas, in your opinion it does not receive the attention of the majority of our farmers, and as its importance merits, and whereas, the Grain Growers' Association being so closely in touch with the farming community, therefore, be it resolved, that would be in the interest of the people

of this province, and especially of the Grain Growers of this province, to have the provincial executive of the association call the attention of all the branch associations to this matter and ask their cooperation in a careful study of the bird life of the province, with a view to the protection and preservation of those varieties of birds that are known, or are found to be useful to the agriculturist; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the provincial secretary with a request that they take action upon it at the earliest opportunity."

### BALDWIN RESOLUTIONS

Baldwin branch has passed the following resolution and forwarded copies to Sir Wilfrid, Sir Richard Cartwright and their members in the House of Commons. Resolved, that we, as an association, add our support to the reciprocity agreement now before the Dominion House believing, as we do, that it will be of great benefit to all classes, for what can suffer if the agricultural people are successful, and while we believe that the present agreement is of great benefit we still insist on better trade relations in agricultural implements and produce with Great Britain.

### ELI FOR RECIPROCIITY

C. A. Potholans, secretary at Eli, writes us that the following resolution was passed by the Eli branch, and copies forwarded to the Wilfrid, W. D. Staples, member for Macdonald, and to the Trade for publication. Whereas, we are loyal and believe all our Canadians, and whereas, we believe in fair dealing and equal opportunities for all men, therefore, be it resolved, that we heartily support the reciprocity treaty with the United States now before the Dominion parliament.

### DOUGLAS BACKS EXECUTIVE

Douglas branch has heartily endorsed the resolution presented by the executive of the central association re reciprocity, and stress duty on farm implements, and an increase in the British preference, believing the same to be for the good of the country at large and the farming community particularly.

### HILTON ANNUAL MEETING

The postponed annual meeting of the Hilton branch was held in the school, Hilton, on March 25. The meeting considered the question of government elevator improvements, and letters received from the elevator commission, and stress on farm implements, and an increase in the British preference, believing the same to be for the good of the country at large and the farming community particularly. The secretary's report for the year was read and considered satisfactory. The delegate to the Brandon convention there gave the meeting an account of his visit and the benefits to be derived therefrom. The following motion was carried: "That the secretary be instructed to get list of branches in South constituency and correspond with the same, with a view of inspiring M.P.'s of how they stand in regard to farmers' requests as laid down by Ottawa delegates in 1910. Notice to say, this carried unanimously. The following resolution was also unanimously carried: "Resolved, that we, the members of Hilton branch of the G. G. A., endorse the stand taken by the central association in the matter of reciprocity with the

United States." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Scullion, vice-president, J. MacArthur, Secretary, J. S. Wood, Treasurer, J. S. Wood, and Motion.

### ST. CLAUDE ORGANIZED

A meeting was held on March 27 at St. Claude, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the association at that point. E. R. Gray, together with some other gentlemen from Danforth P. D. assisted in organizing, delivering addresses on association work, its aims, benefits to be derived, and what it had accomplished. Twenty-five members joined and the following officers were elected: President, J. I. Peadar, vice-president, Ed. St. Lawrence, secretary treasurer, A. J. Bayliss, directors, John Carver, Robt. Seale, Emile Beaudry, L. F. Hogue, Ed. Loney, Alex. Allard.

### ST. CLAUDE RESOLUTIONS

G. J. Tremaine, the secretary of St. Claude, writes as follows: "On March 21 we held a meeting of our local branch and the following resolutions were all adopted unanimously. Resolved, that we, the organized Grain Growers of St. Claude, endorse the following resolutions by the crew and committee of the rural municipality of Gray and ask them to take the necessary proceedings in being it into effect. Whereas, there are some lands in the said municipality held by speculators, thus keeping back the proper development of this municipality and the country in general, and, whereas, the said lands are increased in value owing to the results of our labor and improvements in cultivating our land, therefore, be it resolved, that we respectfully ask the crew and committee of Gray to assess all said lands held by non-resident speculators at double the amount that occupied lands under cultivation are assessed at, unless fifty acres be bought and cultivated on each quarter section held by non-resident speculators."

Resolved, that the St. Claude branch of the Grain Growers Association respectfully ask the Dominion government for: 1. The satisfaction of the reciprocity agreement now before the Dominion parliament. 2. The complete removal of duty of agricultural implements. 3. An increase in the British preference to fifty per cent. of the present rate for the taking over and personal management by the Dominion government of all terminal elevators. 4. The building, ownership and control of the Hudson's Bay Railway. And that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, R. L. Borden, and W. D. Staples, M. P., and also to the local papers. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to R. C. Henderson, who addressed the meeting."

### LENA MEETING

The new association at Lena met on Friday evening, March 31. A resolution was passed in favor of the reciprocity agreement, and also one in favor of the clause in the grain bill, prohibiting owners of terminal elevators having any other interest in the grain trade.

### CO-OPERATIVE CHAT

The Sever Co-operative Mercantile Company, Sever, Man., has adopted a unique plan of interesting women folk in their co-operative store business.

The board of directors placed the names of the wives and adult daughters of all members in a box, drew out fifteen names and invited the ladies whose names were drawn to be present at the next

quarterly meeting of the board of directors. They were there not only to listen to what the men had to say about the business, but were invited to freely express themselves on the conduct of the business and of the store, and of the things in the store. The discussions include the cleanliness of the store, the arrangement of the goods, the adding or discontinuing of departments, purity of goods and comparative selling prices, and also the question of interesting the women folks of neighbors who are not yet members of the company.

At the conclusion of the first meeting some one of the ladies present was asked to draw fifteen other women's names out of the box to be invited to attend the next meeting. In this manner each year sixty women became directly and definitely committed to the working out of the problems which confront all the people of that community. This is truly educative. The women of the household do a large portion, if not a majority, of the buying for the family. If they are suited, as a rule the men folks are.

Laundries are becoming quite common in the co-operative movement. Huddersfield is the latest society to build one, and delegates to the educational committee's conference on Saturday, as well as local co-operators, were given an opportunity for inspection. The laundry is fitted up with machinery of the most modern type, including washing machines, soap boilers, starching troughs, ironers, gaffing machine, and two drying stoves. A dining-room is provided for the employees; in fact everything has been done to make the laundry up-to-date and efficient. The total cost will be about \$11,500. The whole of the machinery is capable of doing a business of \$500 a week. Co-operative News.

In 1910, 1,331 Clydesdales were exported from Scotland. Of these, 1,302 came to Canada, United States took 115, Russia 46, South Africa 29, New Zealand 17, Australia 16, and South Africa 5.

**"IDEAL" FENCE**  
Made to Last

Wise farmers buy things that are sure to last long. For this is true economy and good sense. And it is these wise farmers who have made the sales of "IDEAL" Woven Wire Fence grow far more rapidly than any other fence on the market. It is made to LAST. Same large gauge No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout—amplest strength—surest service.

This Lock makes  
**"IDEAL" FENCE**  
Strongest in Existence

Study this Lock

See how the Ideal Lock grips the wires in five different places—with no sharp turns—firmly, evenly. Thus this Lock absolutely prevents the wire from slipping in any direction. See the woven horizontal wires. They give spring and elasticity and long life to the fence, and provide for expansion and contraction. Indeed IDEAL Fence will last. Learn more about it. There is a style for every purpose—and every style the best you can buy. Write us to-day.

Send a Postcard for Catalogue and Sample Lock.

Ideal Fence Co., Limited  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

April 12, 1911

MAI Dear I have faith called upon dear and you show on earth, by your I the best I hear by seeing, in to save to their hear hear what

Bella T they read them. T will write

Gettle for letter a the school

Hattie I hand, I obtain an

Miss M your love

Mrs. M ray of our

EAR TH

For Inst (ance) In blood sta with test. It is \$1.00, we and high 5 cents. News, p signs and to each, today. I, Winn

Do Money Forth

to

TRAVE Money Forth

Own

On



# Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Annual membership fee	\$1.00
S. G. Badge	.25
S. G. Buttons	.25
President's (white)	.50

### OBJECTS

To gratify the wish of some invalids  
To care for the blind from infancy.

### MOTTO

The sun still shines

### LOVE'S SHADOW

God is love,  
I am love's seed;  
Every day  
He gives us bread  
From above.

God is love,  
What joy to know  
That life comes  
But when I low  
With pain,  
When joy departs,  
And tears like rain  
Stain my face,  
Can I be sure  
Of His grace?

The Sun still shines  
The clouds are grey,  
And darkness  
Drives the light away.

Alone,  
His sun still shines;  
And my sorrow  
And my pain  
Are the shadow  
Of God's love.

—Christian Advocate.

### MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends,—To believe in your work—to have faith and trust—that is the brightest spot on earth, to believe in all those around you, and by your faith and trust help them to live up to the best in them. This is our task, not to denigrate but to hearten and give cheer, to help the needy, to give true brotherly love to the fallen, to see in the fullest sense of the word and fill their hearts with love so that they may be able to bear whatever burdens may be sent to them.

MARGARET.

### MANITOBA

Belle Tait, Manitow.—Many thanks. Membership card and buttons sent off, hope you received them. Thank dear mother for her letter. I will write to her in a few days.

Gettis Ridvall, Pilot Mound.—Many thanks for letter and stamps. Try to form a branch among the school children.

Hattie Parr, Bradwardine.—Your application to head. I will send off buttons and cards. Try to obtain some new members.

Miss May Mason, Kellwood.—Many thanks for your loving letter. Glad to hear from you again.

Mrs. M. B. St. Charles and Stonewall.—The ray of sunshine came my way in your dear letter

**EARN THIS AIR RIFLE**

For hunting or target practice this long distance Daisy Air Rifle is unequalled. It has all blood steel barrel, polished stock and shoots with terrific force and perfect accuracy. It is FREE to anyone for selling only \$3.00 worth of our New Norway, Flip-Flap and high class assorted post cards at 3 for 5 cents. These cards include Vikings, Love Scenes, Best Wishes, Comic, etc., all new designs and richly embossed. Usually sold at 2 each; at 3 for 5 they sell at sight. Order today. Be first. Winnipeg Mfg. Co., Dept. F, Winnipeg.

**Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques**

are payable all over the World.

Absolutely the best way to remit money by mail.

**TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED**

Money sent by Telegraph and Cable Foreign Money bought and sold.

Rates for Money Orders	
\$5 and under	3 cents
Over 5 to \$10	5 "
" 10 to 20	10 "
" 20 to 50	15 "

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

and the poetry sent in seemed to fit in so nicely at the present time. Glad, indeed, you look back to the first meeting held in 24, Charles on November 5, 1909, and I will look forward to meeting you before you leave for Victoria. I had no idea you could write poetry as I should certainly have asked for some of it before this. It is too bad you are leaving and yet, your heart is in Victoria. God bless you and the dear little man. Write often and I will write to you. When you are settled I would like you to go over to Vancouver and see Mrs. Baker.

Miss A. E. Goodlands.—I am writing to you this week. Your letter proved a comfort and joy to me. If we work for others and learn to do something for somebody quiet, our own troubles are easier to bear. There is no doubt but that the helpful life is the life we most live to be able to bear our burdens successfully. It is so easy to sit down and weep, but to be up and doing the work of cheering others and forgetting self, that is the most difficult part to sustain. To crush down our own sorrow and lighten the hearts around us is the noblest work of God. Glad to hear from you at any time.

Miss Jessie H., Mayfield Stn.—Your loving gift will indeed help the work and I will see that it



A Young Homesteader

is put to best advantage. Glad to hear from you at any time. Will forward membership cards and buttons.

Amy Burdett, Foxwarren.—Many thanks for doll. Surely you did not write to me. Quite a number of chicks sent me Christmas cards and many dainty gifts. Try and obtain new members among your school friends. Don't forget the buttons. It would be very interesting to have a description of the visit of your friends to California. Please ask them to send it in.

Edith Manning, Pilot Mound.—Many thanks for the ten cents. Cards and buttons will leave in a few days. Your good wishes are greatly appreciated. Try and form a branch among your school friends.

Mrs. T. P. Carmen.—Many thanks for your letter. Glad the little girl is happy. She is small for her age, but she is 10 years old in June. Dollar received, many thanks. Will write to explain later.

Isabel McGregor, Carman.—Many thanks for your dear little letter. I will gladly send card and button. Yes, the children always enjoy making valentines. Write again. Try to form a branch.

Mrs. J. A. B. Spring.—Yes, the box was received and everything was of use. Hope you feel better for the change. It must be lovely out there. Quite a number of our people are going out to Victoria. It will be Victoria's gain, but our loss, as they were all great workers and loving women.

Mrs. M. C. McC., Oakland.—Many thanks for the box of clothing sent. I have always plenty of use for them, especially now. I am very short of boy's clothing, so if you know of anyone with boys I would be grateful. I am glad the work interests you. It is certainly growing every day.

### SASKATCHEWAN

Dundurn, Sask.—Your letter is indeed a joy and comfort. It is so good to think of a "shot in the member, so cheerful and full of fun. Your husband and son must indeed appreciate such a blessing. We are sending children with farms this summer and hope to send one out to you. I do not advise the adoption under a six months' trial as a child of six to eight years requires very careful training and is generally a heavy task, even when one is quite well. I am glad indeed that you look upon me almost as a sister and also delighted you enjoy my page. Give my love to the boy and tell him to try and obtain some new members among his school friends.

Rosie Isman, Wapella.—Many thanks for your sweet letter. Glad to hear of your weekly meetings. I am sure you will all enjoy them, and it is wonderful how much real sunshine the children can scatter without going out of their own homes.

Mrs. B. Leweswyn.—I will place the offer before Mrs. Pepper. I am afraid she cannot leave just now. The girl is a little picture and very good. Will write further particulars.

Nina Merrill, Wapella.—I will forward manual and buttons. Glad to hear of your plan to organize a branch of Sunshine and will anxiously wait for your first report.

Mrs. F. W. Cochrane.—Many thanks for the papers, for so many of the small country schools are glad of them. Yes, I am very grateful for your loving prayers for the success of my work. A little baby girl will go out to her new home this week and I hope she will prove a comfort to her new mother.

Mrs. E. L. F., Mayfield.—Dear friend, your box containing 10 pounds of butter was a welcome gift. The boxes were just lovely. I have many little bits that will soon be ready for these boxes. I will send the 50 cents to Miss Knapp. It will, I know, help and encourage her. When anyone helps the "shot in" members it not only brings joy to them but also to Mrs. Alden and myself. I am publishing an appeal this week and hope that my readers will write to this poor fellow.

Gordon Busby, New Warren.—Many thanks for letter. Glad you love the animals on the farm. It is always a pleasure to know that you all enjoy my page.

Beryl McW., Brantford.—Dear child, glad to welcome you to our circle. Hope you will ask all your friends to join and help the work along. The real workers are not so numerous, but that I shall be glad of one more.

### ALBERTA

Mrs. J. K. W. Strathmore.—I will see that papers leave in a few days. Sorry for delay, but the work is really so heavy at present that I could not answer any faster. In fact, it seems impossible to get through even working at night one half of the correspondence.

Ada Evelyn Lusk, Huxley.—Many thanks dear child, for letter and kind wishes. I am sending membership card and badge. Try and interest your school friends in the Sunshine work. Alberta must work hard or Saskatchewan will be awfully ahead in membership and branches.

Betty Huxley, Ferry Point.—Many thanks for your cheering letter and good wishes. I shall forward card and button and hope you will try and obtain new members. Write again.

E. Ross, Champion.—Many thanks for your letter. I shall forward cards and buttons today. Try and interest your school friends in the work.

Mabel Long, Naman.—Glad to have your letter. Be sure to write me along letter. Am sending cards and buttons today.

### AN EVERY DAY CREED

I believe in my job. It may not be a very important job, but it is mine. Furthermore, it is God's job for me. He has a purpose in my life with reference to His plan for the world's progress.

No other fellow can take my place. It isn't a big place, to be sure, but for years I have been pleased in a peculiar way to fill a peculiar niche in the world's work. I could take no other man's place. He has the same claim as a specialist that I make for myself. In the end, the man whose name was never heard beyond the house in which he lived, or the shop in which he worked, may have a larger place than the chap whose name has been a household word in two continents. Yes, I believe in my job. May I be kept true to the task which lies before me—true to myself and to God who entrusted me with it.

I believe in my fellow man. He may not always agree with me. I'd feel sorry for him if he did, because I myself do not believe some of the things that were absolutely sure in my own mind a dozen years ago. May he never lose faith in himself, because, if he does, he may lose faith in me, and that would hurt him more than the former, and it would really hurt him more than it would hurt me. I believe in my country. I believe in it because it is made up of my fellow men—and myself. I can't go back on either of us and be true to myself. If it isn't the best country in the world, it is partly because I am not the kind of a man that I should be.

I believe in my home. It isn't a rich home. It wouldn't satisfy some folks, but it contains people which cannot be purchased in the markets of the world. When I enter its secret chambers and shut out the world with its care, I am a lord. Its motto is service, its reward is love. There is no other place in all the world which fills its place, and leaves can be only a larger home, with a father who is all-wise and patient and tender.

I believe in today. It is all that I possess. The past is of value only as it can make the life of today fuller and freer. There is no assurance of tomorrow. I want to make good today.

REV. CHARLES STELLER, in the Outlook.

### NEEDS WHEEL CHAIR

Dear Margaret,—I have been advised by a "shot in" to appeal to you for help for a "shot in" who lives near me. He is a Christian man, over sixty years of age, and is paralyzed in the whole of his right side and unable to help himself. If he could have a wheel chair it would be a great blessing to him. He has no means of his own to buy anything. Will you give this your careful attention and let me know soon? His birthday is June 15. Could not someone remember him by card or letter?

MRS. C. J. MERRY.

### NEW MEMBERS

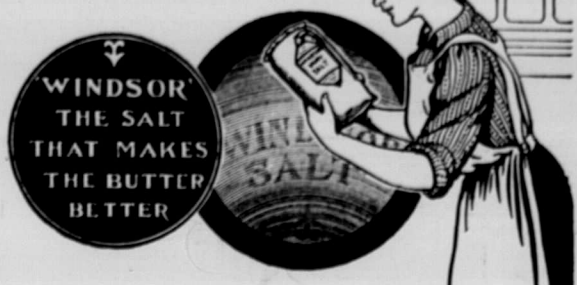
Heartily welcome to the following new members: Rose M. Adams, Agnes W. A. Adams, G. L. Damply, Fumara, Man, Mrs. J. T. Shewler, Strathroy, Ont.; Lucia Bony, Huronville, Sask.; Robert Stewart, Halden, Man.; Anna McConnell, Havelock, Man.; Lydia Hainstock, Kellie, Man.

### EMERGENCY FUND

Mrs. G. P. Brooks, Assinibois, Jan. 5, 1911. \$5.00  
Miss Jessie Hunter ..... \$2.00

## WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Every farmer's daughter and every farmer's wife knows



They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal.

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Household

It is stated by domestic science people that one pound of cheese is equal to two pounds of beefsteak in nourishment, but as cheese is so solid, we ought not to depend upon it too much, but use a more "loopy", or as the chure-boy says, "a more flinny" food. Therefore meat must still figure noticeably in our diet. It is a curious thing that no matter how ignorant the past generations have been in all the whys and wherefores of food stuffs, and how very, very clever and "knowin'" the present professional cooks are, we still eat exactly the same old foods cooked in the same old way, and as glad as ever to get them.

No Chinese puzzles, involving "carbohydrates" and "mineral matter" and "proteids," disturbed the sweet and patient calm of our mothers' kitchen atmosphere, nor has modern science been able to add one iota to the potato "boiled in its jacket" or baked in the oven or ashes. Can modern science improve upon the Johnny-cake that antiquity served, made from two cups of their sour cream, one egg, a scant teaspoon of soda and the same of salt and corn-meal enough to make a not too stiff batter? Where would the scientific cook have been in the race with old Aunt Chloe who could take a cupful of stoned and chopped raisins, an egg, a small teaspoon of salt and a smaller one of soda, a cup of sour cream and flour enough to stir fairly stiff, and bake slowly? Oh, it was delicious—something to dream about, and always feel hungry for, and Aunt Chloe didn't know a "carbohydrate" from a molecule or a microbe.

What did it matter to grannies that gramma couldn't have given a lecture on "Household Hygiene" or the "Influence of Flowers in the Home" even to save the whole neighborhood from plague, since she was able to make the whitest, lightest and sweetest bread through unaided to follow one single summer's haul of the elusive little yeast cells without which good bread cannot be made.

Be not discouraged therefore, good old-time cook, as it is much better to know "how" than "why" or so at least will your household, who must dispose of your products think, for many a one who knows "why" doesn't know "how" and that is where true *misery* comes from.

The Ideal Cook

Of course there can be no objection to knowing why, as well as how, and a combination of these two would certainly make the ideal cook, but the point to be emphasized is that you can easily learn why at your leisure, and meanwhile your household is comfortable seeing that you already know how, and well, with a satisfied household you can easily bear the airs of superiority taken on by the "scientific" cook whose chief advantage over you is that she, if possible, cov-

ers her table-top with tin, putcher" baking spoon in a pie plate to the right on the table" and leans her egg with a complicated crank machine that takes four

oh, any where—perhaps you'll give it to Johnny to look and—what difference? the looking turns out just the same. Then there was a woman who couldn't sleep at night if her knife handles were not all pointing toward the south pole, but you should have tried her cakes—they were as tough and tasteless as rubber and generally had to be steamed and eaten with a sauce as a pabbling to get rid of them. What awful penalties are imposed upon some long-suffering households, in pursuit of the advancing economic necessity of getting rid of things.

Appended will be found a few recipes that will help to "get rid of" dried cheese. It would of course be better to advise you how to never have dried cheese, but since you can't always help it, because when you go off to visit upon a sick friend, the men will be just sure to let all the cheese dry beyond any hope of use, and since you can't possibly throw away anything bought in the store,

**Cheese Custard**—½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon mustard, a speck of soda, 1 egg, 4-5 cup milk, 6-8 cup grated stale cheese. Put in all the dry ingredients first, beat the egg slightly because it is intended for thickening, cook slowly below boiling point, as milk and egg in custard must not cook quickly to prevent water and curd forming instead of custard.

**Cheese Sauce**—2 tablespoons butter, melt and rub into two tablespoons of flour, ½ cup grated cheese, ¼ teaspoon mustard, pepper and soda. Mix thoroughly. Cook 2 to 3 minutes.

**Welsh Rarebit**—1 tablespoon butter melted in a rounded-edge saucepan, ¼ teaspoon mustard and salt each, 1 egg beaten slightly, pinch soda, ½ pound cheese grated, 1-3 cup liquid. Add cheese and seasoning. As cheese melts add egg. Serve on bread toasted on one side, on untoasted side. It will improve this concoction if ½ a cup of tomato, cream or milk is added before spreading on toast.

HAVERGAL COLLEGE

On Carlton Street, near Broadway, and far from the Parliament Building, on a roomy tree bordered lawn, allowing space for tennis and basket-ball and a skating rink in season, stands a school for girls, managed by the direction and counsel of prominent members of the Church of England. Yet every denomination, irrespective of creed, sends in its quota of students to this school which now total up to nearly 245, 35 of whom are boarders in the college, or out of city students, the 190 being city day pupils. The college staff is composed of seventeen teachers, four of whom are university graduates. Miss E. L. Jones, LL.A., of St. Andrews University, Scotland, is the efficient principal. The equipment of the building for the health and comfort of the pupils is thoroughly up-to-date.

In planning a residential and day college for girls in Winnipeg, the directors sought to supply a long-felt need in the province. Winnipeg, with its rapid growth and multiplying interests, is more capable each year of supplying this and the number of day-girls attending the classes held at the college shows how these advantages are appreciated by residents.

No effort is spared to maintain a high standard of efficiency, and it is the desire of the directors that the college shall earn a well-deserved reputation for sound teaching and a training adapted to the needs of each individual girl.

Physical development and training are very closely studied. Regular walks and games and as much out-of-door exercise as her time and health permit, are planned for each pupil, and are carefully supervised. There is a good gymnasium in the college, and exceptional opportunities for daily work when corrective exercises are required.

It is not enough, however, to aim at mental and physical development alone. Since the girl of to-day is the homemaker of tomorrow, the home life of the school must be such as to help her grow in Christian ideals, in womanly sympathy and in saving common sense. It is the endeavor of the college to arouse in each girl who comes under its influence a sense of earnest purpose, and of responsibility for the building up of her own life, and the larger life of the new nation of which she is a member.

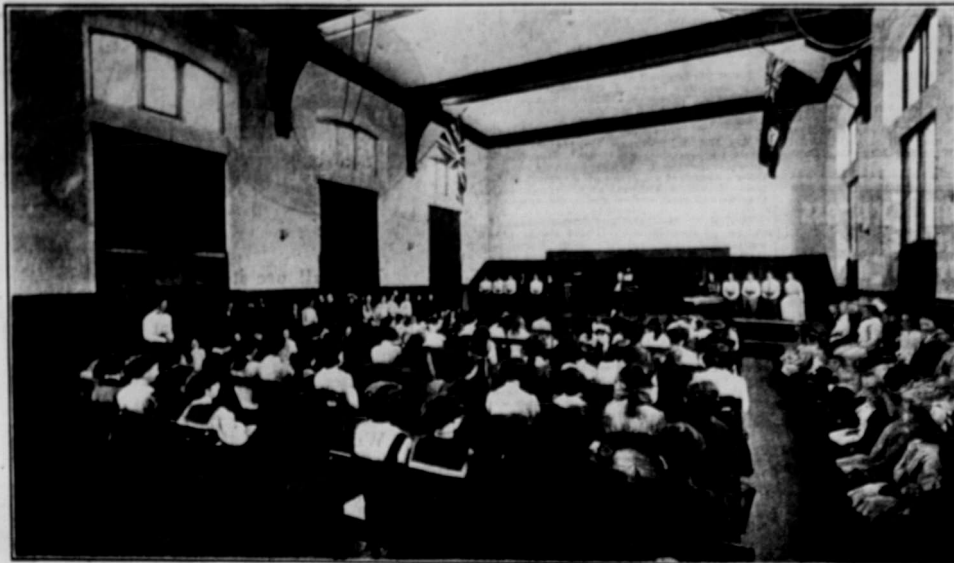
Manitoba Senior Matriculation.—The school curriculum is planned to meet the requirements of the Manitoba senior matriculation, but to those who prefer



MISS E. L. JONES, LL.A. Principal of Havergal College

days to clean, if clean them, while you leave your black kettles and frying pans on the stove where they won't blacken anything (and then you won't need a tin top) and where their contents will keep hot, and you'll put your lake spoon,

though that process might be much cheaper in the end, but of course you don't see the end yet and as "hope springs eternal in the human breast" you perhaps can't do better than to experiment on a small scale with the following directions:—



HAVERGAL LADIES' COLLEGE, WINNIPEG

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

# PURITY FLOUR

The housewife who uses Purity Flour knows it makes

## MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD

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

TO THE HUSBAND:—

Consign your wheat to our Grain Department. Highest Cash Prices Paid.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Here's a Home Dye That ANYONE Can Use.



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



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

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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE-GUIDE

it a splendid course is offered in literature, history, languages, art and music.

To quote Miss Jones: "The work here is particularly interesting, mainly because it is difficult and takes all one's thought to meet the needs of the girls who come in from township or prairie homes, who only stay a very limited time in the senior school, and whose opportunities have also often been very limited. Music and china painting are their chief choices, and though I think neither should be discouraged as any variety of interests break the monotony of the home life, yet we try to improve their English subjects and develop the power to read and write, and an interest in wider life and ideas. Their physique often needs development, so we give much time to physical culture, and defects of speech and manner of course can often soon be corrected."

It is characteristic of Miss Jones "to find work interesting because it is difficult." She leaves the impression of having combined strong mental and physical abilities in her all-round development, and her apparently perfect health makes it impossible to associate either a grouch or a crotchety with any thought of her.

Many people seemed to entertain the idea that to have their daughters properly "finished" it was necessary to send them to Eastern "ladies' colleges." Now that Havergal is fully into the work this is no longer necessary as the Havergal staff under the most competent guiding hand of its present principal, can do the work equal to the best wherever found.

### CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL

Regularly as the months roll around there appears in my home a welcome guest, a cheery, bright and wholesome guest that will always bring to its hostess a couple of hours' deep pleasure; this timely visitor is no other than the Canadian Home Journal which is published in Toronto and edited by a woman for women.

It is printed on fine paper, in excellent type, is profusely and beautifully illustrated and deals almost entirely with what may be termed home topics.

One large section is devoted to fancy-work, another to fashions and dressmaking, another to house-building, several pages are filled with current fiction, mostly short stories, and a page or more records the progress and successes of the various Women's Institutes of the Ontario province.

The culinary and household sections are brimming with promising suggestions upon those universally interesting matters, and even the garden is not forgotten in due season.

Not least among the attractions to be discovered in this attractive journal is the monthly resume of the labors and festivities of the Canadian Women's Press Club.

The Canadian Home Journal is in shape similar to the Ladies' Home Journal; it contains nearly sixty pages of clean reading and will not accept for advertising any patent medicine, liquor, narcotic or exploitation announcements.

The publishers are The Canadian Women's Magazine Co. Ltd., and the price is \$1.00 per year. The editorial chats alone are easily worth the price.

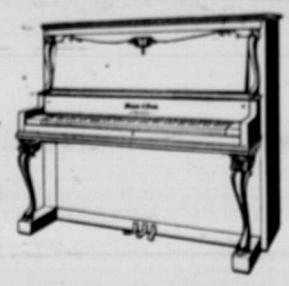
### THE VALUE OF RESTS

"There is no music in a rest, but there is the making of music in it." In our whole life melody the music is broken off here and there by "rests," and we foolishly think we have come to the end of the tune. God sends a time of forced leisure, sickness, disappointed plans, frustrated efforts, and makes a sudden pause in the choral hymn of our lives, and we lament that our voices must be silent, and our part missing in the music which ever goes up to the ear of the Creator. How does the musician read the rest? See him beat the time with unvarying count and catch up the next note true and steady, as if no breaking-place had come in between. Not without design does God write the music of our lives. Be it ours to learn the time, and not be dismayed at the "rests." They are not to be slurred over, nor to be omitted, not to destroy the melody, not to change the keynote. If we look up, God himself will beat the time for us. With the eye on Him, we shall strike the next note full and clear. If we say sadly to ourselves, "There is no music in a rest," let us not forget "there is the making of music in it." The making of music is often a slow and painful process in this life.

## New Friends Every Day



Grocers tell us Blue Ribbon Tea makes new friends every day. Customers who bought other tea before now ask for Blue Ribbon. They hear from friends how good it is and decide to try it. And in any case if it is not found fully satisfactory the packet can be returned and the money refunded.



## We Want You

to be our customer—our satisfied customer. If we can't please you, delight you with our pianos and our way of treating our people, we would rather not have you for a customer. There are

## Two Reasons

why we strive to please our customers—first, because it is right to do so, and secondly, because such treatment makes of them living advertisements. We tender YOU all the advantages that lie within the gift of a reliable house.

## 3,500 New Members

are added every year to MASON & RISCH'S piano family. Each "member" is a family, and if each family averages five members, the MASON & RISCH pianos gain each year 17,500 living, breathing advertisements. We want you to join the family of satisfied piano owners. We will accept you on the little-a-month plan, and guarantee that you will never be sorry for having joined us. FULL INFORMATION SUPPLIED ON REQUEST.

## THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO. Ltd.

Factory Branch 356 Main St., Winnipeg  
THE ONLY PIANO STORE ON MAIN STREET

How patiently God works to teach us! How long He waits for us to learn the lessons.—Ruskin.

### COST OF PRODUCTION

Here's to the summer garden which I made!  
Here's to the seed I buried out of reach!  
Here's to the radishes for which I paid At least a dollar and a quarter each!  
—Washington Star.

### READY SACRIFICE

"Gerald," said a newly-engaged girl

to her fiance, "you will have to choose between me and your old pipe."

Not an instant did Gerald hesitate. "The old pipe goes, dear," he said, throwing it away. "I was thinking of buying a new one anyhow."

IF IT LEAKS Get MENDETS  
They mend all leaks instantly  
Complete pkg. sent, 25c. Postpaid. Apts. wanted  
COLLETTE Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Collingwood, Ont.





# The Budget Speech

Continued from Page 3

ber of large obligations had matured and had been dealt with, some loans being paid off in cash from sinking funds, while others were provided for by issuing new government stock abating interest at 3 1/2 per cent. to pay off old loans on which the interest was 4 per cent.

## Bounties Expired

Among the expenditures which are in future to be met out of current revenues, and which have previously been considered as capital, are the bounties paid by the government for the encouragement of manufactures. Most of the bounties, he said, had expired, and in future they would not be a very heavy charge on the public treasury. The bounty system dated back as far as 1883, and ever since that time the government had been paying bounties to the iron and steel industry. In the case of the bounties on pig iron, steel and puddled iron bars, the bounties expired on December 31 last, except in the case of steel produced by electric smelting which were extended for two years longer, but so far as he was aware no operations had been carried on under that process. The bounty on rolled round wire rods expired on July 1, 1911, the bounty on lead remained in force until June, 1913, and there were also bounties, with no limit as to time of three-eighths of a cent per pound on manilla fibre used in the manufacture of binder twine and one and a half cents per gallon on crude petroleum. At one time bounties were paid for the encouragement of the beet sugar industry, but they expired some years ago and were not renewed. The total bounties paid from 1883 to 1911 were as follows:

### Total Bounties Paid—1884 to 1911

Pig Iron	\$7,797,848
Published Iron Bars	113,874
Steel	6,706,990
Manufactures of brass	
Wine Bots	2,241,711
Angle Beams, etc.	161,484
Lead	1,819,783
Manilla Fibre	443,454
Crude Petroleum	1,911,973
Best Root Sugar	93,284
Law Costs	2,967
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,831,700</b>

Dealing with the foreign trade of Canada, Mr. Fielding presented the following tables, that for the total trade including coin and bullion and that showing the trade with Great Britain including merchandise only:

### Total Trade of Canada

Year	Total Imports into Canada	Total Exports from Canada	Total Trade
1900	\$19,562,515	\$19,894,743	\$39,457,258
1905	\$96,831,417	\$93,516,872	\$190,348,289
1910	\$18,739,764	\$99,682,431	\$118,422,195

### Total Trade with Great Britain

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
1900	\$ 44,879,895	\$ 96,562,573	\$141,442,468
1905	\$6,542,794	\$7,114,967	\$13,657,761
1910	\$91,968,254	\$145,505,186	\$237,473,440

Coming to the prospects for the present year, Mr. Fielding said that, though the estimates before the House called for liberal expenditure, there was every reason to believe that the revenue would be abundant. He thought that the outlook in every respect was one that should give hope. Desirable immigrants were coming in and capital was coming to the country in abundance. With every prospect for business activity, with every ground for hoping for good crops, with trade and commerce flourishing, with the outlook so good generally, there was every reason to look with confidence to the future. There were those who said, "Let well enough alone," but that was not a sound motto for any country in this progressive age.

"If we are to adopt that policy," said the finance minister in conclusion, "let us cease building railways, abolish our subsidies to steamship lines and cease to send trade agents to foreign countries. We are seeking new markets everywhere, our steamships run to all countries, many of them heavily subsidized; we are sending our trade agents over the civilized world; we are doing everything that is inconsistent with the policy of 'let well enough alone,' because when things are going favorably that is not a reason for doing nothing, it is rather a reason for being alert to avail ourselves of other opportunities. We need new markets in all directions. We need

them for the surplus products of Canada as it is today and we shall need them in even greater degree for the vast surplus of Canadian products to come to us from the great west in the near future. For these reasons we have endeavored to enlarge our markets in all directions and it did not seem to be wise, while we were sending agents to Africa and China and the distant parts of the world, to close our eyes to the opportunities lying much nearer home. Into that I do not wish to enter today.

"Every prospect for Canada today is bright and hopeful. With peace and progress and prosperity at home, with the friendliest relations with the great republic lying alongside of us, with the warmest attachment to the great empire of which we are so proud to form a part, the Canadian people can look forward to the future with every hope and every confidence."

## Foster's Reply

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, in replying for the opposition, joined with the finance minister in rejoicing at the progress and prosperity of the country, but reminded the House that while our trade and our railways had been increased and extended vast strides had also been made in taxation. The Conservative government, prior to 1896, had been vehemently attacked by the gentlemen who now occupied the ministerial benches, because they dared to propose \$40,000,000 as the yearly expenditure of the country, and because they were wrenching from the poor people of this country some \$27,000,000 of taxation per year. But during the past year, the finance minister told them, the total revenue was \$101,503,000 and \$89,335,000 had been raised by taxation, while this year the minister was looking for \$117,500,000. The present government had taken from the pockets of the people \$280,000,000 more during their administration of the affairs of the country than they would have taken in the same time if they had raised each year only the amount that their predecessors raised in 1896, and which they condemned, and they had spent about \$427,000,000 more than they would have done if they had kept the expenditures down to the normal rate of 1896, which they declared was too large.

Mr. Foster dissented absolutely from the statement of the minister of finance that neither the burden nor the rate of taxation had been raised by the present government, and quoted the rates of duty on all the articles imported into this country which are subject to ad valorem duties which showed that with few exceptions the duty levied on imports was higher at present than in 1896.

## Trade Figures

Discussing the trade figures, Mr. Foster called attention to the fact that the total valued imports exceeded the exports by \$90,500,000, which he regarded as undesirable. He especially regretted that there had been a decline during recent years in the exports of food products with the exception of grains and flour, both of which showed a gratifying increase.

Mr. Foster recalled the fact that after the present government came into power in 1896 it adopted the tariff policy which had been instituted by the Conservatives in 1878 and which, when in opposition, the Liberals had criticised and condemned. He attributed the prosperity of the Dominion since 1896 in a great measure to the confidence of the people that the protective policy would be maintained, and strongly condemned the reversal of that policy which was contained in the present reciprocity proposals.

Mr. Foster suggested the appointment of boards of experts to regulate and supervise the expenditures of the country, and to investigate industrial and trade conditions and advise Parliament on tariff questions. He thought we needed a tariff commission for this country. Not a commission that would arrange tariffs and make a schedule of rates, but a commission composed of men of undoubted ability which would get at the foundation information with reference to prices and industries, the cost of raw material and of manufacturing in this country and in the other countries with which Canadian industries had to compete. If they appointed a commission to compile information of this kind they would have a body of information upon which the government could form some opinion in bringing down a proper plan of tariffs, and they would have information which would enable Parliament to judge of that plan.

# Bradbury Opposes Pact

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 7

Geo. H. Bradbury, Selkirk, in a two hours' speech on Wednesday afternoon, gave a resume of the arguments previously made against reciprocity, but brought out no new points. He stated that the market gardeners of his constituency were preparing to go out of business because they feared the effect of the agreement and declared that when the farmers of the West grasped the true meaning of this dangerous agreement they would wreak their vengeance on the government. The present proposition was an unfair one, for it was good policy to have free trade in farm products; it ought to be a fair and equitable policy to have free trade in agricultural implements and other things which the farmer used.

H. H. Miller asked if Mr. Bradbury and the Conservative party was in favor of free trade in agricultural implements.

Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, said "Sure we are," but Mr. Bradbury said that the only answer he could give was that when the leader of the opposition was in the premier's place they would find out where he stood.

Free trade in wheat, Mr. Bradbury declared, would not benefit the Canadian farmer. He agreed that the price of wheat was higher on the United States side of the line, and quoted numerous United States authorities who had stated that the price of wheat would not be affected in that country, but nevertheless he held to the opinion that the Canadian farmer would suffer by sending his wheat into the States. The same argument he applied to barley, and said that it was a Godsend to the Ontario and Quebec farmers when the McKinley tariff prevented their exporting barley south. The government, he said, was handing out to the farmers a proposition that they did not understand. They would understand it, however, and they would stand before long that the proposition which the government was offering to them threatened the destruction of their home market by foreign countries and threatened serious injury to our great transcontinental lines, and threatened beyond any question any future possibility of the British preference that the people of Canada were looking for.

Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, B.C., made a strong speech in favor of reciprocity as a measure which would benefit the consumers. He admitted "on the surface for the moment, that if there was anything that might be hit at all it might be the youthful industry in the shape of fruit growing," but said there were a great many more people in British Columbia who ate fruit than who grew it, and the remedy lay in the direction of free trade. In the interests of the fruit growers, as well as the general consumers, he asked the government to take the duty off sugar which entered into the manufacture of jam and the canning of fruit. Mr. Smith severely criticised Mr. Bradbury and other speakers on the Conservative side for their inconsistency in complaining that the government had not taken the duty off agricultural implements, boots, clothing and other manufactured articles used by the farmers, when they knew that even if the government proposed to do this they would be the strongest opponents of the proposition. If the gentlemen opposite would ask that the duties be taken off these manufactured articles he would give them his earnest support. If he had any difficulty with regard to this agreement it was that it did not go far enough, but the policy of the government was to go step by step, and perhaps at some future time they would bring down another little surprise.

# Glen Campbell's Views

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)  
Press Gallery Ottawa, April 7

Glen Campbell, of Dauphin, Man., took the opportunity afforded by the motion to go into committee of ways and means to make his speech on reciprocity on Friday afternoon. He said the minister of agriculture had taunted the Western Conservative members with being afraid to declare themselves either for or against reciprocity, but he was perfectly willing to tell the House that he was against this agreement, first, last and all the time, not merely as a member of the Conservative party, but as a farmer and as a representative of the farmers who was



back with spirit burner, fly wheel with speed regulator on model cylinder, motion engine on wood frame. We give it to you free for a few hours' work, including our beautiful Little Art Post Cards at a fee. These comprise Views of Western Canada, Lake Superior, Birthday, Boat Races, St. Patrick, Easter, Customs, etc., and we fasten them on to your engine post card by return mail. We also give a smaller engine, complete with fly wheel and motion, for nothing but the postage of the card. WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. 612 Winnipeg, Man.

## BUY YOUR OILS

and Greases from the Farmers' Oil Co. See Guide, April 6th, for full list of prices. For advice write to 406 Kennedy St., Winnipeg

desires of acting in their best interests. It had been stated that the proposed reciprocity agreement was giving the farmers what they wanted and what they asked for when they came down to Ottawa on December 16 last. He denied that absolutely. The farmers desired a great many things and this interchange of farm products was in their opinion a secondary thing altogether. "It has been brought to the front perhaps since then," said Mr. Campbell, "by a certain element who pose as representing the farmers. I refer to these men, Roderick McKenzie and Mr. Henders, who stand high in the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba. They say that reciprocity is what the farmers want. Well, they are farmers of a kind I admit, but if any man in this House who knows anything about agriculture should happen to go down to their farm he would not think they were farmers at all but patches of weeds. These men pose as the representatives of the farmers, but in my opinion they are the agents, paid or otherwise, of the Grit party."

In all their lives they did not believe that either of those men ever voted Tory. Previous to the Manitoba provincial election of 1903, they went to the Manitoba government as the representatives of the Grain Growers and said they wanted certain things done in connection with the charter of the Grain Exchange. Mr. Roblin promised to do what they asked, but nevertheless they stumped the country and tried to persuade the people that Mr. Roblin was not sincere. Mr. Roblin, however, was returned to power and carried out his pledge. Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Henders, he said, had also opposed the Roblin government after it had promised to establish government ownership of interior elevators as the Grain Growers had asked. They had been born Grits or else they had imbibed it from a bottle, and they could not help themselves.

Reciprocity in farm products, Mr. Campbell repeated, was a very minor detail in what the Grain Growers had asked for on December 16. They asked for government ownership of terminal elevators, but when a resolution in favor of this proposal was introduced by Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, and supported by the Conservative party, the minister of agriculture and the supporters of the government voted the resolution down. The farmers also wanted the duties removed from agricultural implements, and of the dozen or so resolutions he had received from his constituents everyone asked for free trade in agricultural implements.

W. E. Knowles, Moose Jaw, asked if the same resolutions did not ask him to support the reciprocity agreement.

Mr. Campbell said "No." A few of the resolutions he had received had been sent out by Messrs. Henders and



Mr. Keane and they all read the same way. He now simply read the first paragraph of those he knew the rest by heart.

The minister of agriculture, Mr. Campbell, continued, was not behind the farmers in their demand for free trade in agricultural implements, and he did not think the prime minister was either. The minister of agriculture and the government majority had also voted down resolutions in favor of the establishment of cold storage by the government and the appointment of a representative of the farmers on the railway commission.

Mr. Campbell invited the minister of agriculture to be his opponent in Dauphin at the next election. At first the farmers might not realize that the vote he was going to give against reciprocity was in their interests, but before long they would realize it, and they would realize that the vote he was going to give would be in the best interests not only of his own constituents, but in the best interests of Canada as a whole, for after all if they chose to forget their party he believed it was in the heart of every man in that house that they would rather remain out of the old line than help to add another star to the flag across the line.

### Reciprocity Debate

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 7.

Opposition members have on several occasions complained in the House that the government has not provided sufficient information as to the comparative production and prices of the various articles included in the reciprocity agreement in Canada, the United States, the British Colonies and foreign countries having favored nation treaties. The matter was brought up on Monday last, when W. D. Staples, of MacDonald, and H. S. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, among others, asked that a blue book should be printed giving information regarding the prices of all agricultural products in the twelve favored nation countries as well as in the British colonies which would be able to enter the Canadian market on the same terms as the United States. Mr. Staples said he had been trying to get at the facts but had not been able to do so simply because he did not know where to procure them. In the United States it was very different. There they had an official publication giving all the details which they deemed necessary to a proper study of the question and which were in the hands of the United States officials before the bargain was entered into. As far as he could see, the Canadian representatives did not have such information, but simply "went it blind."

The question was brought up again on Thursday, when Geo. H. Perley, the Conservative whip, moved a resolution instructing the government to cause the information asked for to be laid on the table of the House forthwith. Mr. Perley said the Conservative members had a great mass of private information and private figures regarding this question, and it was evident to him that they knew far more about the effect reciprocity would have upon the country than the members of the government did. Liberal newspapers and Liberal speakers were claiming that the agreement would raise prices to the farmers but the Conservatives knew that in most cases that was incorrect. But they wished to have statistics in official form which could not be denied. From the fact that the government could not lay this information before the House, Mr. Perley concluded that the government did not have the information at the time they made the bargain with the United States.

Hon. W. S. Fielding said it was not necessary to have a lot of statistics to know that access to the United States market would be an advantage to the Canadian farmer. As a matter of fact, a very great deal of information had been laid before the House in the form of returns and answers to questions, and when at Washington he and Mr. Paterson had an abundance of statistics, contained in the various documents and blue books of the two countries, as well as price lists. It was true that the United States had published a report containing this information, and after studying that the farmers of that country, speaking through the National Grange and other famous organizations, had come out in opposition to reciprocity on the ground that the agreement gave the Canadian farmers an unfair advantage over them.

The debate continued until late in the evening. Conservative speakers presenting figures showing that the prices of farm produce were higher in Canada than in the United States, and Liberals replying with figures to the opposite effect. J. D. Reid, of Greenville, quoted some figures from a lengthy document prepared by the department of trade and commerce, and announced his intention of handing the statement in to the debates office in order that it might be printed in the official report of the proceedings of the House. After the debate had been closed, however, and Mr. Perley's motion defeated by 59 votes to 54 on a straight party division, Mr. Reid informed the House that the officials of the debates office had refused to include the statement in the report of his speech because he had not read them in the House. He was determined to have them on record, however, and announced his intention of reading the whole of the tables which he had obtained from the department. The reading of these documents would have taken at least six hours, but after Mr. Reid had read for one-third of that time Sir Wilfrid said he had no objection to taking the rest as read. The documents were accordingly sent in to Hansard, and were printed next morning, the tables covering 674 pages.

Hon. W. Paterson made a brief speech after Sir Wilfrid had given way to Mr. Reid, and pointed out that Mr. Reid and every other member of the House had been placed in possession of every figure he had read at the opening of the session. The statements were all taken from government blue books, and if Mr. Reid and other members had done their duty and studied the reports that were printed for their information, they would not have needed to complain as they had done.

Mr. Cash supported the agreement as a step in the direction of freer trade, and said it all because the manufacturers whose interests had not been affected, to complain because the government proposed to give the farmers the wider market they desired for their product. He gave a mass of figures, chiefly from official publications of the United States, to show that wheat and other agricultural products brought higher prices in United States towns along the border than in adjacent Canadian towns and gave the closing prices of wheat on the Minneapolis and Winnipeg markets for a considerable period showing that Minneapolis prices were on an average 10 cents per bushel better for the same grade of wheat. He gave similar figures with respect to barley, flax and cattle and said that in the face of these indisputable facts it was ridiculous to say that the Canadian farmer would not benefit by obtaining entry to the United States markets. He also went into statistics dealing with the great productiveness of his own constituency of Mackenzie, and showed that the farmers of that district would benefit to the extent of many thousands of dollars annually as the result of the agreement.

### Broder on Reciprocity

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 7.

A return brought down today in the House of Commons includes 88 resolutions in favor of reciprocity and three against.

A notable contribution to the reciprocity debate was the speech of Andrew Broder, the Conservative member for Dundas County, Ontario. It is no secret that when the reciprocity agreement was first announced, Mr. Broder was inclined to support it, his constituents having already gained an insight into the benefits of entry into the United States market through the shipment of their cream to Boston, where they obtain exceptionally good prices.

Unfortunately for Mr. Broder, however, the Conservative party committed itself to opposing reciprocity, and as a tried and true party man, who depends somewhat for his election expenses upon the party campaign fund, the only course open for him was to make the best argument he could from the opposition standpoint. The result was a speech which is pronounced by the opponents of reciprocity to be the best that has been delivered in the whole debate, and which brought forth from the opposition a demonstration of enthusiasm which they did not accord either to their leader or to the Hon. Geo. E. Foster. Mr. Broder accomplished this by a very ingenious speech which sounded very clever

but does not bear careful inspection. Mr. Broder spoke as if Ontario was Canada and the rest of the Dominion existed for the benefit of that province. He said that reciprocity would "help the country in spots," and his subsequent remarks showed that the "spots" were Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, together with those sections of Ontario and Quebec chiefly engaged in dairying. The interests which he declared would be injured in Ontario were the raising of hogs, horses, eggs and apples. He made no reference to the various branches of the dairying industry and pointed ridiculous on potato growers' speaking of their occupation as that of cultivating potato hogs. Those who wanted to raise cattle to sell in the American market he humorously described as running after calves and sleeping in the stall with them, and he even objected to raising hogs for export, saying he was not going to carry swill for hogs to feed Brother Jonathan though if the government wanted to do it they could give the job to their friends.

Mr. Broder said he was there to advocate the interests of the farmer. There was no man who worked so long and so hard to feed the world as the farmer, and it was time he was better rewarded. It had been said that it was Mr. Taff who had brought about this treaty, but it was not Taff, it was the western farmer. They came to Ottawa, 500 of them, and they demanded certain things, and because of that the government said they had a mandate. But if the demand of the western farmers was a mandate for reciprocity it was also a mandate to take the duty off agricultural implements and why did they not carry out that? Reciprocity, he said, was a cold question of business. There were localities of the country where it would no doubt help, but the farmers of Ontario would be affected adversely in the hog market, the horse market, the egg market and the apple market. It would injure the hog market because there were 49,000,000 hogs in the United States and only 3,000,000 in Canada, and the average price of hogs for the past five years was \$6.83 per cwt. at Chicago and \$8.19 in Montreal. It would injure the horse market because there were 21,000,000 horses in the United States, and according to an American authority the average value of horses in the United States was \$108.19 and in Canada \$123. To show that the egg market would be injured Mr. Broder said that eggs were being freely shipped into Canada at the present time from the United States, which proved that the Canadian market was better, and he said that if the Canadian market was thrown open to American apples the poorer qualities would be sent in here and the better ones eaten by the Americans. As to wheat, Mr. Broder said the reason hard wheat was higher in price on the United States side was because of the competition of the American millers for hard wheat to mix with softer grades, and when our wheat went in the distinction would be gone.

Mr. Broder did not agree with the proposition that the people of the West should be allowed to buy and sell where they pleased. The people of the East, he said, had spent millions of dollars and many anxious hours in opening up the western country and he did not consider it was fair that those who had not spent one dollar or one anxious hour should be allowed to go in there and participate in the markets of the West, and to supply the people of the West with those things which they could not produce for themselves. They had spent millions of dollars on the development of the province of Nova Scotia, and was the American who had not spent a dollar to come in and participate in that market? They had heard about the potato growing industry of New Brunswick, but he did not want to see New Brunswick the potato patch of the United States or that the future occupation of the noble people of that province should be the extermination of potato bugs, in order that the citizens of Boston and New York might have potatoes for dinner.

Co-operation supplies the best means yet advanced for bridging over the gulf between capital and labor and unites both in a bond of common interest. By it the worker may be the owner of capital. The workers can control their own factories, their creameries, their elevators, their shipping and packing plants, etc. What room is there in such a system for antagonism between labor

and capital? There is none. A man cannot fight with himself. Even an Irishman couldn't do that.

### Inferior Horses and the Remedy

Continued from Page 22

loads and low levels are bad propositions when affected with sidebone, and if they do not have them when they come to the city, they are not apt to go long without. No statistics are available on this question, but after this matter down with a veterinarian's skinned advice, based on his observations in the great city stables, we find that the average city life of a draft horse is probably six or seven years. He considers it safe to say that probably seventy-five per cent. of the horses that develop sidebone ultimately go wrong on account of them, and that probably on the average the city career of a horse with sidebone is only half as long as the period of usefulness of a sound horse. Based on their usefulness, he would say that a draft horse with sidebone is not worth more than half as much as a sound horse for work on pavements. Contrasted with this opinion is that of the other veterinarian, whose long experience in treating sidebone on city draft horses leads him to believe that ordinarily it is not an affliction of serious consequence, and that the discrimination against it as reflected in prices, is fully as great as is warranted by the utility of sidebone horses.

### Log Spavins

Of log spavins there are all degrees of development and seriousness from the little fungus that is not apt to undergo further development on a well-formed hock and cause incurable lameness. Hocks that are conspicuously full at the time when they come to the market are liable to get worse in time, but there is no certainty that they will do so. Few very large log spavins come to market, and when they are already of this serious character, they detract seriously from the value of the horse. Taking the moderate sized hogs that come one of the dealers referred to considers that they detract \$10 to \$30 from the price, the other \$25 to \$30. Dealers and users are agreed for the most part that log spavins such as ordinarily occur are not nearly so serious as sidebones, but they offer an excuse for buyers to knock down the price. A log spavin is not an especially serious thing if the horse is not lame and the growth is small, low and well toward the back of the hock. Horses with hocks in this condition are liable to work steadily without lameness. The spavins that are toward the front of the hock and especially those that are high up toward the hinge joint are the ones that are most liable to disable a horse. On the average, veterinarians and team users do not consider bone spavins as serious in their consequences as sidebones, but there is louder objection made to them on the market and the price is cut about \$40 to \$50 as nearly as an average statement can be given.

A curb costs the seller ordinarily between \$10 and \$30, but it is not liable to give much trouble on a well-formed hock after it has once hardened and the lameness that accompanies the acute stage formation has subsided. On a curby formed or naturally weak hock a curb is more serious.

### HER SPHERE

You call her "Wife" and "Mother" in the home,  
But with the idiot and the imbecile  
Esteem her in your public life. How long  
Must this thing be? The flowers of  
rhetoric  
You fling, in profuse garlands at her feet—  
But when she toils for wages in the world,  
You scarce allow her wherewithal to live,  
Till that which she abhorreth from her  
soul,  
(Which put to death all power of mother-  
hood,  
And all sweet romance of human love)  
Ye press her into! And how long, O man,  
Must this thing be?  
By all the chivalry,  
Your mouth affects, by the high sounding  
words,  
Of all your songs of courtship, truth and  
love  
Deal honorably with the one you praise,  
Be chivalrous in action as with tongue,  
Strike out this share, give Womanhood  
her due.  
—Harry Kemp.

April 12

### Hint

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### Hints for Flax Growers

Continued from Page 25

sow—a term which includes heavy and scrub lands rich in decaying vegetable matter, and districts having more than the average annual rainfall—the period of safety is shorter, and June 1st may be regarded as the latest date for the sowing of flax. When the spring has been late in opening up, on the other hand, and there is in consequence less likelihood of heavy killing frosts occurring late in May or early in June, it may be quite safe to sow flax earlier than May 15. Between the above dates, however, May 15 to June 5 will be found to be the period of safety, if not certainty, in most years.

As has been stated, the flax plant develops a poor root system. In consequence it is advisable that the crop have a good start and fair development before the trying period of heat arrives. Therefore it is better to sow flax in the earlier rather than the latter part of the period referred to. In the experience of many the crop may better run the risk of spring frosts than of being poorly developed when the hot dry weather occurs. The importance of not leaving the sowing of flax until June, and certainly not until the middle of that month, was emphasized in the summer of 1910, when so much of the flax crops of the new settlements was totally destroyed, chiefly because it had been sown too late on ill-prepared land and had not developed the root system to withstand the dry weather and hot winds that occurred while the crop was still in its early stages. On the other hand the plant requires good growing conditions right at the outset because of its delicacy and poor rooting qualities and because of its fast growing and maturing habit. Hence the danger on the other hand from sowing too early in the season.

#### Amount of Seed to Sow

As in the case of other grain crops the correct amount of seed to sow per acre can only be determined by the individual farmer after he has become familiar with his soil, its moisture holding capacity, fertility, mechanical condition, etc. Only the limits of maximum and minimum sowing can be stated and the principal factors that should determine the quantity to be sown. It will seldom be found necessary or advisable to sow more than 80 pounds or less than 40 pounds of flax seed per acre when the crop is being grown for seed. On a well worked, fairly heavy summerfallow containing plenty of moisture and available plant food, 80 pounds of seed can be sown with advantage. The soil can nourish the resulting number of plants and bring them to full development and maturity. On spring or fall plowing or freshly plowed breaking (prairie soil)—land which is not likely to be well supplied with moisture or available plant food—sowing at the rate of 40 or 50 pounds per acre will usually be found to afford a stand of plants that will fully tax the capacity of the soil. Flax is not a stouping crop; only one stem results from a seed. But just above the ground, if the stems are not too close together and are well supplied with growing materials, a number of branches will be thrown off. Thus a bushy plant with relatively large leaf surface is developed and such a plant will have the capacity to produce and carry to maturity a larger amount of seed than would the spindly, unbranched plant resulting from a too heavy sowing. On the other hand if less than 40 pounds is sown there is the possibility that all the land may not be occupied as the plant has so small a root system and the danger that the maturity of the crop may be delayed and the crop thus encounter fall frosts.

#### Sow Shallow

The seed should not be sown very deep because it is so small. From three-quarters to one and a half inches is the correct depth, hence the necessity for having the seed bed firm, practically right to the surface. To sow seed one inch deep in a loose unpacked soil in the latter half of May is to court trouble, for seed sown will probably lie there until rain comes. To sow the seed of a delicately rooted plant on a hard impenetrable seed bed is also to invite trouble for the rootlets can only make but slow progress and derive little nourishment in such an environment. Hence the desirability of a deeply stirred but well packed seed bed

with sufficient loose soil on the surface to cover the seed properly. If a packer or roller is available, it may be used to good advantage after the sowing. This will hasten germination, insure a more even stand and place more plant food within easy reach of the tiny rootlets thrown out by the seed, but such rolling or packing should be followed the same day by a drag harrow to restore light soil mulch. This treatment will also enable the crop to be harvested to better advantage.

#### Harvesting the Crop

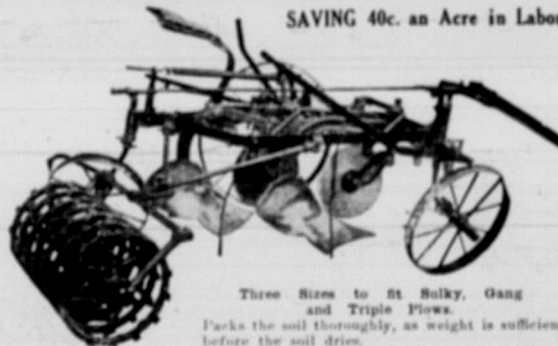
When grown for seed, flax should be cut when the seeds are full and ripe, of a good rich characteristic bright brown color and rattling freely in the boll when shaken or moved. The essential thing is that the crop be dry when threshed. Because of this and of the tenacious nature of the straw, it is not necessary or customary to use twine when cutting flax with the binder. Some farmers simply run the crop through the binder exactly as in the case of wheat, for instance, but using no twine in the knotters. Others remove the knotting device, place in position the flax harvesting attachment that is obtainable for every make of binder used in the province, and harvest it in that way. Still others remove only the trip, packers and discharge arms of their binders and run the crop through without gathering it into bundles; the long windrows thus made being raked into piles after the grain has become thoroughly dry. The crop is seldom stacked, usually being threshed from the shock, stook or pile, and the work is done with an ordinary grain separator suitably adjusted. The customary charge for threshing flaxseed is from 15 to 18 cents per bushel, the thresher supplying outfit, teams, men and board (sometimes), while the farmer hauls away the flaxseed and boards the teams. The flaxseed is hauled from the threshing machine in bulk in tight wagon boxes either direct to the elevator or car, or to the farmer's granary, there to await his leisure before being marketed.

#### CANADIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY

Under the above title Mr. J. J. Harpell of Toronto has written a 182 page book dealing with the high prices in Canada and their effect upon the country. He deals with the manufacturing industry and the tariff and shows in detail how the combines have throttled the small factories of this country. He also gives several elaborate explanations of how the protective tariff increases the cost of manufacturing and developing plants and thus enhances the price of the article. The cement industry comes in for severe handling. The price of cement in London, England is from 80 to 90 cents a barrel, and at Montreal is from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per barrel. While the cement combine is busy freezing out the small industries in one part of the country it is charging unreasonably high prices in another. Mr. Harpell also gives specific instances to show how the city of Toronto in the face of the high tariff could buy machinery cheaper from the old country than at its own door. The capitalization of mergers is something that Mr. Harpell explains by an analysis of some of the new combines recently floated in Canada. He goes into the cement combine; the railway car industry; the cotton combine; the milling combine and the sugar refining combine. Many of the big banking institutions also aid in the work of promoting combines and throttling small industries. Different phases of Canada's natural resources and her trade as compared with other countries is dealt with in one chapter. Mr. Harpell has given considerable attention to the agricultural industry of Canada, and the comparison he makes between prices in different countries and also the prices at which Canadian flour is sold in the old country are startling. Considerable attention is given to the Danish cement industry which grew up without any support in the shape of a protective tariff, and having to contend with competition with Great Britain, Belgium and Germany. The example of Denmark should have an application in Canada. In the light of the explanations given by Mr. Harpell it is easy to understand why the mining industry of Canada is suffering from such high prices charged for machinery necessary to develop them. He shows

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that despite all the bounties that have been given to encourage the iron and steel industries in Canada, the production of iron ore is falling off year by year, and that the iron ore is now being largely imported from other countries. The method adopted by the beneficiaries of Special Privilege is also an interesting chapter in Mr. Harpell's book. The banking act and the insurance bill were amended but not in a way to do injury or to reduce the profits of those institutions. Mr. Harpell is a strong advocate of co-operation among agricultural classes and also of a co-operative credit system. The benefits secured by German farmers through the co-operative system has been wonderful. The government has stepped in and helped them to secure money at a low rate of interest. Mr. Harpell has also studied the co-operative work which has done so much for the agricultural industry in Denmark, and the information which he gives would be of great value to the Western farmers. Mr. Harpell is very strongly in favor of reciprocity and low tariff. He considers there is urgent need of strict economy in national affairs. This is a book which readers of The Guide can well afford to study. It is printed in large type. It is the only book in existence in Canada today that deals with such a wide range of

subjects. It will be sent post paid to any reader for 50 cents.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

The Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois was organized in the month of March, 1903, with less than thirty charter members.

There are 126 companies which are members of the state association and about 300 co-operative companies in the state at the present time. The co-operative movement among the grain growers of that state has not been a mushroom growth. It is not the result of an organized propaganda, and the work of organizing has been brought about without brass band and other campaign equipment.

The co-operative idea, which began to take firm root about twelve years ago, has spread from farm to farm, from station to station, until nearly every grain growing section of the state has felt the influence of the farmers' elevator movement in better prices paid for grain at the local markets.—Co-operation.

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**WESTERN RYE GRASS**, native of our Western Prairies. Many growers prefer it. Makes grand hay. Price, fancy seed, \$16.00 per 100 lbs. bag included.

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**FLAX**—We re-sold out of Fremont, but have a very choice stock of the Common Variety. For freedom from weed seeds, and good germination, our flax should be used by every planter. Write for price.

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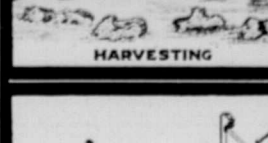
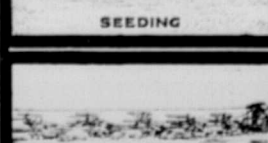


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**T**HE backbone of the Fence IS the Wire. "Guarantees" count for nothing if the wire doesn't stand up under actual test.

**T**HE quality of the wire tells in emphatic terms how long your wire fence will last. I will tell you how to test wire fencing for yourself because I know my Crown Fencing will stand every test—including the "test of time." I'll make good with you as I have with 12,000 other fence users.

**W**HEN a man tells you he has "the cheapest and at the same time the best" fence on the market, make him prove his words. You know it isn't true of anything else and it can't be true of wire fencing. You cannot buy the best farm at the price of the cheapest, not the best horse, or anything else. Every wire fence I know of, and I know them all, is "guaranteed," but do they come up to the "Crown" standard? I say test the wire for yourself and see.

**P**ERSONALLY, I don't claim to have the best—but my customers do that for me. I have been in the fence business for sixteen years, and wherever you see Crown Fences and sundries in use there you'll find happy, satisfied customers.

## NOW READ THIS:

**I PERSONALLY GUARANTEE** and stand back of every rod of Crown Fencing. I have been selling fencing for 16 years and I send out every order for fencing with the feeling that my whole reputation can rest safely on the quality of that shipment and that it will give you absolute satisfaction. If it doesn't, I want it back quick and you'll get your money back right away and without argument.

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I can supply the best quality A No. 1 galvanized barbed wire, all standard makes, at astonishingly low prices. Carload lots or less. You keep in your own pocket the good dollars I save you.

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**Test the Wire**  
An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.  
**I Show You How**  
When you send for my Folder-Catalogue I'll tell you how to apply simple but effective tests for all kinds of fence wires. This will be valuable knowledge for you.

### There is a Speed Limit in Making Fence

Just as in everything else. The fence loom can be speeded up to turn out almost double the safe quantity, but perfect weaving is sacrificed, cross bars vary 1 to 6 inches, hooks are missing, and there are uneven laterals, meaning baggy, unsightly fences. I know! The careful manufacturer runs his loom at safety speed. The fence may cost a little more, but it is **WORTH** a whole lot more. I sell "Crown" direct to you and you save middlemen's profits. That's why my prices are lower than others, but the quality, construction and long wearing qualities of Crown Fencing are not sacrificed one iota to help make these low prices. Crown Fencing has too good a name for me to start that.

**WHAT** does my Personal Guarantee Mean? It's plain, clear-cut, practical, and means that

- Crown Wire is Honestly Galvanized.
- Crown Wire is Good A No. 1 Hard Steel.
- Crown Wire is Tough, Springy and Elastic.
- Crown Wire is Full Gauge. Crown Wire is Tempered Right.

That's the kind of material Crown Fences are made of—cross bars evenly spaced and laterals true—good back-bone fences, made right.

### Why DYER Sells Crown Fencing Cheap!

When I say "cheap," I mean that my selling methods take me right in touch with you, the buyer. I allow myself one small manufacturers' profit. I can do this because my turnover is enormous and my selling expense small. This means a big saving to my customers. Why not add that saving to your bank account?

### DYER Must Give You a Square Deal

My whole business depends on my satisfied customers. I have no agents to help me out. Every one of my statements and my big broad gauge guarantee for Crown Fencing is made in cold type—in black and white, on paper. If I don't make good I lose your business and your neighbors'. But I do make good. I say: "Test the wire."

### Send for Dyer's Folder-Catalogue

Full of pictures of every kind of fencing and explaining fully how to do business with me save dollars and get life-long fence-satisfaction. It will fully post you on the fence question. Just drop the postcard now. Delay won't help you. Say: "Send me your Folder-Catalogue 'P,'" and I'll do the rest.

### I want to Sell Crown Fencing Direct to You this Spring

By the square deal, big value and liberal treatment I have made lots of friends for the Crown Line. Hundreds of farmers endorse my money-saving business methods. Albert Creek, to quote one of hundreds of letters, writes:

"I like the general appearance of Crown Fence, and when it is erected it will outshine some other fences around here for quality and stability, and your 10 strand fence only cost me 1c per rod more than the selling price here of a 7 strand fence. I have recommended Crown Fence to a number of farmers, but the fence is its own best advertisement."

**DYER** The FENCE MAN

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