

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



ORGANIZE FOR JUSTICE

The big topic all over Canada, United States and Britain today is the tariff. The farmers' delegation to Ottawa has made the tariff the live question in Canadian affairs. Farmers' organizations all over Canada are declaring in favor of reciprocity and tariff reduction. If the farmers will enter into a Dominion-wide campaign they will compel Parliament to lower the tariff. The time is ripe for the farmers of all Canada to get justice, and to bring to an end the reign of special privilege. If the gospel of the square deal is carried to the farmers of Canada they will respond in an amazing manner.

JAN. 18, 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.

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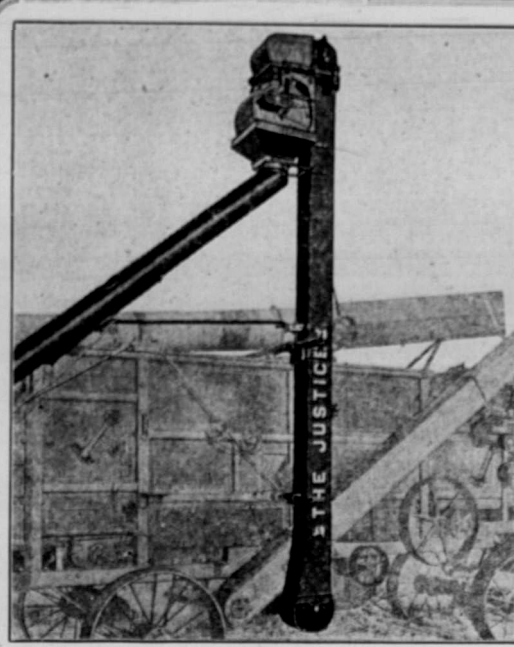
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The Threshing Bill

OF THE

Canadian West

for 1910 was APPROXIMATELY

\$10,000,000

Wages mostly. Arrived at how? Why, when you think of it, a rough guess would describe it best, but

AT LAST, in the

WHITEFORD

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we have something that is RIGHT. A Measure that is approved by the Government. It is legal.

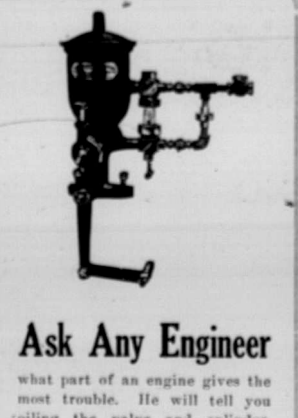
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Perfect Oil Pump

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The C. P. R. Dividend

The directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway company made the announcement last week that for the ensuing year they would pay a dividend of ten per cent. on the common stock of the company. This announcement created quite a stir in financial circles and resulted in sales of the stock at the highest prices ever reached. This also places the company in a position very interesting to every citizen of the Dominion, in that, according to the C.P.R. act, many authorities hold that the company must now submit to a government inspection and probable lowering of their rates both for passenger and freight traffic.

A review of conditions is most interesting. The Consolidated Railway act of 1879 placed the supervision and repositioning of railroad rates in the hands of parliament, but further stated that that body could not reduce rates unless the dividend of the company was over 15 per cent. per annum on the capital actually invested in the construction and operation of the road. This "capital" was further defined as the "paid up stock and paid up share capital of the company with interest added for periods during which no dividend is paid, to the exclusion of all subsidies and bonuses and as regards the Canadian Pacific railway, also to the exclusion of any debt of the company contracted on the pledge thereof, or any part thereof." Section 22 of the Canadian Pacific Railway act, passed in 1881, reduces the per cent. of dividends, upon exceeding which parliament should have control of rates, to ten per cent. From the opinion of many disinterested experts of legal phraseology this may be construed to mean that after the dividends declared on the common stock of the company reach ten per cent. per annum, parliament may, at its pleasure, reduce the rates of the company to bring the returns within the prescribed limit.

For many years there was no danger of the dividends reaching anywhere near this limit; up until 1900 the dividends declared were but three per cent. per annum. Then came the great development of the Western Provinces, and, as the farmers of all nations poured into the Northwest in ever increasing numbers, the increased traffic of the company swelled its earnings. Besides this, sales of part of the land which the government had bestowed upon the company to the prodigious amount of twenty-five millions of acres, swelled the income of the railway company to a very appreciable extent. In 1900 the increased earnings of traffic enabled the directors to increase the dividend to five per cent. Three years later a half of one per cent was added, and in 1906 a further increase raised the dividend to six per cent. In 1907 the dividend "paid out of earnings" remained at the six per cent. point, but one per cent. was added from the sale of lands, making the total dividend seven per cent. In August, 1909, the dividend "paid out of earnings" was raised to seven per cent. and the additional one per cent. from the sale of lands was retained, making the total dividend eight per cent.

A casual survey of the case up to this time would appear to prove that the company was well within the prescribed limit. But delving into figures presented in the railway report for the year ending June 30, 1910, it is found that the company was earning greatly in excess of the prescribed amount. Common stock of the C.P.R. to the amount of \$180,000,000 is outstanding. Ten per cent of that amount is \$18,000,000. The net earnings of the company during the year ending June 30, 1910, were \$37,175,669, from which amount is deducted fixed charges to the amount of \$10,896,940, leaving the total at \$26,278,729. This represents the earnings of the company for that period. Deducting the amount that might properly have been earned, viz., \$18,000,000, it is found that the company in that time earned \$8,278,729 over and above

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 widest 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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ten per cent. of the amount of their common stock.
The railway report gives figures as follows:
Company net earnings \$37,175,669
Deduct fixed charges \$10,896,940
And dividends. 12,382,113
\$23,279,053

Leaves a surplus of \$13,896,616
Thus after making allowances for all possible charges and paying seven per cent. out of the earnings and one per cent. out of the sale of lands, the Canadian Pacific Railway company found themselves with a fund of nearly \$14,000,000 for which there was no particular use. Two per cent more might have been paid and left the company inside the bonds of the act, but still there would have remained the large sum of \$8,000,000 over and above legitimate profits.

The two per cent. now added to the dividends is to be paid from the proceeds of the sale of lands. From this it would appear that the surplus will be even greater than the last one, unless some large melons, in the shape of watered stock, are cut. Of course there is a large amount of preferred stock upon which the fixed dividend of four per cent. is paid, but, according to the terms of the act, this has no bearing on the case.

All of this leads to a surmise as to what action the government will take in the matter of curbing the earnings of the company by reducing their rates. Parliament has now turned its supervisory powers, as far as railroad rates are concerned, over to the railroad commission. Thus it would appear that any steps toward the reduction of rates would have to be made by this commission.

Since the inception of the railway commission, the commission has exercised practically the same authority over the C.P.R. as over any other railway company. But the occasion has never arisen making necessary a sweeping reduction of rates. Heretofore the work of the board has been mainly in the nature of equalizing rates. Now it appears that the commission must take more radical action. It is admitted that the C.P.R. will strongly resist any action of the board that reduces the rail rates generally. A pertinent fact is that the government has never taken steps to find out just what powers the courts would hold that they (the government) had in regulating the rates of the C.P.R.

The whole case will hinge, of course, upon the construction put on the word "capital." In 1904 the government had prepared a stated case for submission to the Supreme court, in order to get an opinion that could be used in case of need. This stated action was such that, had the case been carried through, it would have been determined whether or not such items as preference stock, sale of lands, consolidated debenture stock, earnings and borrowed money, could be included in the "capital." For some mysterious reason the case was dropped and now the company has the power, in case reductions are made by the board, which action will certainly be taken, of taking the case to the Supreme court and, if defeated there, to the Imperial Privy council. Thus they may string the litigation out for years and meanwhile keep in force the present rates.

Both the present action of the board of railway commissioners and the subsequent litigation that is sure to follow will be awaited with interest, especially in the West where rates are the highest. The original charter said that all earnings over ten per cent. should go toward the lowering of rates. Officials of the company have already given expression to the opinion that they are not yet within the supervision of the government, as represented by the railroad commission, and, unless they retire from that position, the result will certainly be a long drawn out legal battle.

MAYOR TAYLOR AGAIN

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 12.—Mayor L. O. Taylor, proprietor of the World newspaper, was to-day elected by an overwhelming majority to succeed himself as chief magistrate of Vancouver. His opponent was Alex. Morrison, who was defeated by nearly 3,000.

The Coal Combine

The following extracts from a letter by W. C. Milner to the Halifax (N. S.) Herald show the weakness of the coal company's objections to tariff reduction—

Cape Breton is practically the only district interested in the St. Lawrence market in winter as well as summer. The complaint is made by the coal combine that even under the duty, United States mines are making great inroads in the Montreal market; but the companies' letters fail to deal intelligently with this grievance. What are the facts? The Nova Scotia companies have been playing a fast and loose game in that market. The general prices of the Dominion company until a recent date were—
C. P. R. and Grand Trunk \$2 75
Large dealers in summer 3 50
Large dealers in winter 3 70

While insisting upon these prices in Montreal, that company was delivering coal at the B. & M. railway, at Boston for \$2.80 per ton, paying the duty 67 cents. It is, therefore, fair to assume that the coal supplied the big railways at Montreal netted the company 90 cents per ton. Not satisfied with that big profit, the company charged the wholesale dealers 75 cents extra—or a profit of \$1.65 in summer or \$1.85 in winter. This system of charges have greatly increased the dealers at what they considered a gross imposition, which is supported by a protective duty. Naturally the dealers have taken every possible means to encourage American competition and to shut out Cape Breton coal. In Montreal the trade is bitterly hostile to the Nova Scotia companies.

Coal is mined at Glace Bay for \$1.20 per ton, the freight to Montreal is less than 60 cents. No American coal can be landed at that city at any sum approaching that figure. The difference between the two coals, is one of profit. The Cape Breton one exacts all he can impose—from 90 cents to \$1.90. The duty helps him gain the higher figures. The abolition of duty does not mean loss of market, but reduction in those enormous profits that have created a class of coal plutocrats, who instead of working the coal, have been working the people!

Central Canada will pay this year a sum approaching five millions of dollars duties in coal and the combine insists that the American coal combine would not reduce the price if the duty were removed. United States is producing this year over five hundred millions of tons of coal, against the, say, two millions sent up the St. Lawrence by Cape Breton. Does anyone suppose that the fierce rivalries and competition existing between the coal operators scattered over twenty-five states will suddenly cease and they will combine to gather in the comparatively paltry trade of the St. Lawrence?

Dr. Schaffner Entertains

Many of the delegates who visited Ottawa on December 16th were entertained by the sitting member of their constituencies. One of the largest representations was that from Souris and they were entertained in the house of commons restaurant by Dr. Schaffner, the genial member for that constituency. A number of matters of importance to the West, were discussed by the farmers with their representative. Among those at the luncheon, which was an exceedingly happy affair, were—A. M. Lyle, M.P.P., Lyleton; A. M. Campbell, Melita; T. L. Lawrence, Glenora; J. J. Musgrove, Bois-sevain; W. J. Johnston, Ninga; Jno. Fraser, Ninga; Jno. Spratt, Fairfax; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; D. S. Cramm, Lauder; J. F. Lennox, Melita; F. Merritt, Melita; W. Johnston, Melita; Chas. Longman, Deloraine; G. Whitlaw, Deloraine; W. McKis, Holmfield; W. R. Mitchell, G. Armstrong, Melita; Jas. McKelvie, Holmfield; Hiram Hannah, Waakada; R. Tooke, Lyleton; Jno. Taylor, Cartwright; T. Turnbull, Huston; Alex. Mattice, Melita; C. Elgar, Pierson, and Mr. McMillan.

There is wonderful wisdom in those words of Carlyle—"In all thy perplexities, do thou thyself but hold thy tongue for one day; on the morrow how much clearer are thy purposes and duties, and how much rubbish those two mute workmen, silence and concealment, swept away."

HOW TO FURTHER THE CHILLED MEAT PROJECT

THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY

The Guide, with a view to increasing the number of its readers, and also Association Membership, has undertaken to promote a prize competition among the different Branches of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Sum of \$300.00

will be given in Prizes, \$100 in each Province—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta—as follows:

To the Branch sending in the largest number of new yearly subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$50.00

To the Branch sending in the second largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$30.00

To the Branch sending in the third largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$20.00

OR

If the winning Branches desire to take their prizes out in Books chosen from our lists; to start a circulating library of their own, we will make the

FIRST PRIZES	\$55.00	WORTH OF BOOKS
SECOND "	33.00	" " "
THIRD "	22.00	" " "

This latter plan is, however, optional with the winners, but we simply draw to your attention that a very valuable circulating library for your members could be secured, if you are among the lucky ones and desire educational matter instead of currency.

As a further inducement in addition to the above offer we will give to each Branch that sends in ten subscriptions their choice of one copy of Edward Porritt's "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," or any books to the value of \$1.50 chosen from our lists.

The Leading Branches

in each of the Provinces are as follows:

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RED DEER
ISLAY
WETASKIWIN

MANITOBA

CYPRESS RIVER
MARGARET
SPRINGFIELD

SASKATCHEWAN

GLETHOW (North Star Branch)
REDVERS
SEMANS

To Branch Officers and Members

We are this week mailing each Secretary in the three provinces a list showing the names of the residents of his district who have been receiving sample copies of The Guide. It has cost us a considerable amount of trouble to get these lists out and we hope you will be able to make good use of them. Outside of their value to you in this Circulation Campaign, they no doubt will be of some use to you in your regular Associations work.

We are receiving a considerable number of subscriptions from Branch officers—newspapers and postmasters—which should go to the credit of the Local Branches, but the rules of the Competition have not been complied with. It is necessary to state in your letters what Branch you wish your subscriptions credited to. As there are in many cases several Branches with members receiving mail at the same Postoffice, it is necessary for us to have this information.

We received a few days ago seven new subscriptions through a newspaper man in a Manitoba town. He unfortunately did not state which Branch these were to be credited to, so a golden opportunity was lost. It is just possible that these seven subscriptions might have been the ones to capture one of the prizes at the close of the Competition.

Get busy, it only takes one to start—get everyone who should be interested started immediately and the results will be surprising.

We are publishing only a few of the results. There are a very large number who have sent in one or two subscriptions, but space will not allow us to publish the names.

WORKING RULES

Any Branch can have as many agents working as they desire. The contest is not limited to the officers of the Branch.

Agents and Branch officers will still be entitled to their commissions on any subscriptions which they secure.

To secure entry in the competition it will be necessary to state on your remittance lists which Branch you desire your subscriptions credited to.

Subscriptions need not come through regular agents. Any of your members can send in one or more new subscriptions and if he states that it is intended to apply on our Prize Competition, your Branch will get credit for it.

Any new subscription sent in individually will be credited to any Branch the sender directs.

Two renewals will be entitled to the same credit as one new subscription.

Travelling agents must credit subscriptions to nearest Branch to district in which they are working.

Records of this contest will be opened with the first mail received in January. Our representatives can rest assured that each one's interests will be looked after fairly and squarely.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 18th, 1911

MANUFACTURERS AT OTTAWA

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association presented a lengthy memorial to the Dominion Government on January the thirteenth, protesting against any change in the tariff. Space forbids the publication of the entire memorial in this issue, but it will be published later. The summary, however, which we publish, indicates the tenor of the manufacturers' representations, and the reply of Sir Wilfrid. The manufacturers say that they represent \$1,200,000,000, and as there are not more than 2,400 bona fide manufacturers in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, this estimate of their own makes the average wealth of the manufacturer \$500,000. Yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier makes no comment upon the prosperity of the manufacturers, while he at once caught up and elaborated upon a remark that the farmers' wealth averaged \$10,000. If, as Sir Wilfrid says, a farmer worth \$10,000 is not suffering, certainly a manufacturer worth \$500,000 is not in a very bad way. The fact that 2,400 manufacturers have accumulated \$1,200,000,000 in wealth during the last thirty years—and it must be so, because the manufacturers say so—is a good argument for tariff reduction. According to their own figures the average wealth of a manufacturer is half a million, but as we know there are some manufacturers in Canada not worth more than \$25,000 there are a great many others rolling in millions, and yet they have the nerve to go before the government and plead poverty. The manufacturers still plead "Infant Industries" and ask for continued protection in order that they may specialize. Such pleading is a clear indication that the manufacturers have no intention of giving up protection as long as they can hold it. The memorial also set forth the advantages which would also accrue to the farmer on account of the "home market." It hardly seems worth while for the manufacturers to ask that the farmers be protected against themselves. The "home market" myth has been completely exploded and is not a factor in tariff negotiations so long as there are farm products to export from Canada. The British Preference, which the manufacturers have supported and held up as a proof of their loyalty, was also dealt with, but the manufacturers objected to any increase in the British Preference, whereas the farmers' loyalty went far enough to have free trade with Great Britain. The British Preference, as it stands in the Canadian Tariff Schedule today, is a preference in name only because the duty levied on British imports is heavier than the duty levied on all other imports. In conclusion the manufacturers pointed out that the tariff stood in the same relation to them as experimental farms, terminal elevators and the Hudson's Bay Railway stood to the farmers. They neglected to say, however, that all that the farmers asked for would not take one cent out of the pockets of other classes of people in Canada, while the protective tariff is a permit issued by the government to the manufacturers to take money out of the pockets of all Canadian consumers. Sir Wilfrid, in his reply, was very guarded and emphasized the fact that Canada was a democracy, and that his government was a democratic government. He said: "The difficulty is to know whether we should listen to the voice we heard a month ago, or the voice we heard today." In other words, it appears to us that it is a question whether he should listen to the voice of money or the voice of the people, because the manufacturers cannot claim to represent

anything more than themselves. In 1893 Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the feeling of farmers today, in regard to the tariff, and it is the principle which he advocated at that time that the farmers want to see him put into effect today. He says now that the aim of his government is to bring about reforms by the process of evolution. He has been fourteen years working out this process of evolution, and the tariff burden upon the farmers is today more than it was then. How long, then, will it be before Canada has the freedom of trade that Sir Wilfrid declared for in 1893 and that the farmers asked for last month? Sir Wilfrid assured the manufacturers that Mr. Fielding and Paterson could be relied upon not to unduly disturb existing conditions. We agree with him thoroughly, but it will only be a matter of a few weeks until the public is informed as to what measure of reciprocity will be secured with the United States. The lesson which the Canadian farmers can learn from the manufacturers' memorial and Sir Wilfrid's reply is that they should strengthen their organization and stand by the platform which they laid down on December 16, 1910. That platform was in the interests of Canada as a whole, and the farmers should see that it is carried into effect.

THE C.P.R. DIVIDEND

The recent announcement of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway that they will henceforth pay a ten per cent. dividend marks a new era in railway history in Canada. Last year the company paid eight per cent. dividend and had a surplus of \$14,000,000 left in the treasury. The history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from a financial side, is a somewhat mysterious one, and it is very difficult for the best legal minds today to determine what control parliament has over that railway company. But however that may be, it is plain to everyone that the profits of the C.P.R. are enormous and that if the company was properly capitalized, freight rates could be equalized throughout Canada and reduced fully 20 per cent. The land which the C.P.R. now holds is worth probably \$150,000,000, and every cent secured from this over and above the bare expenses is profit, because there was no capital invested in the land. It was a straight gift from the people. Therefore every cent that comes from the lands should go into maintenance and not be added to the profits. C.P.R. stock which has been issued by the directors at from 55 to 125 is now worth 205. A great many people have made fortunes out of this advance in C.P.R. stock, and the total money thus made by the advance of stock came out of the pockets of the people and went into the pockets of a few big shareholders and not into the treasury of the company, where it should have gone. If the advance of the dividend to ten per cent. would give the control of rates into the government, why did the C.P.R. directors advance that dividend? The explanation would appear to be that various speculators holding C.P.R. stock wanted to make money out of it. They knew that the moment the dividends were increased the price of stock would soar upon the market. The directors of the company and the big shareholders of course knew beforehand when the dividends would be increased and bought all the stock they could at the low price and put the profit in their pockets when the increase was declared. The capital stock of the C.P.R. is today nearly half water, and the people

are paying excessive freight rates to provide dividends upon this water. The Dominion government has full control over increase of railway capitalization and a year ago permitted an increase of \$30,000,000 against strong public opinion. This increase, which allowed the directors to put about \$15,000,000 into their own pockets, enabled the company to hide for a time its huge profits. Upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier must rest the responsibility of this last increase in watered stock, because it rested solely in his hands to say whether or not the increase should be made. Today the C.P.R. is the strongest corporation in Canada and has the country very nearly by the throat. It refuses to reduce rates and refuses to pay taxes upon its land, even though the intention when the charter was granted in 1881 was to that effect. Here is some work for public spirited members of the House of Commons.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE

The attention of the world's statesmen today is being turned more and more towards the desirability of reducing the tremendous expenditures involved by the upkeep of armies and navies. Germany and Great Britain have for years been adding to their tremendous burden of expenditure on war preparations. Other nations are following along and it is estimated that the annual expenditure by the nations of the world for the upkeep of armies and navies is not less than \$2,000,000,000. In the case of England and Germany the burden is reaching the breaking point and the common people are protesting. This mania for war preparation is a relic of the dark ages when nations were ready to fly at each other's throats upon the slightest provocation. Today civilization has advanced to the place where great armaments are not needed. Nearly all the great wars of the past have been caused by the ambition of rulers or statesmen, or to turn the minds of the common people away from grievances at home. Few or any of the great wars of history were entered into for the benefit of the common people, but the cost both in life and property was nearly all borne by them. The rise of democracy is rendering wars more difficult because enlightened public opinion is the greatest power in the world, and it is against war. Every great war, even though only two nations are directly involved in it, disrupts the trade relations of every nation. International free trade would be another potent factor for peace. The great minds of the world are looking to arbitration as a means to settle international disputes, and already the Hague Tribunal has solved a great many problems that would have been settled by war years ago, and has thus saved the expenditure of millions of dollars and thousands of lives in bloody warfare. Up to the present nations have hesitated about arbitrating questions of national honor, but President Taft a short time ago publicly stated that such questions could be arbitrated as safely as any. This statement coming from so prominent a statesman will receive serious consideration from all nations of the world. If a similar attitude were taken by the leaders in Germany and Great Britain and United States, these three great nations could bring about disarmament within ten years. Would not this be a good subject for discussion when all the premiers of the British Empire confer at London in May next? Could they possibly be engaged in better work? The annual waste of two

billion dollars if applied to the arts of peace would accomplish untold blessings. The era of international peace is rapidly approaching. The alternative to great individual armaments is agreed to be an international police patrol of the seas towards which all nations should contribute. If the three great nations, Germany, Great Britain and United States, agreed upon such a scheme, public opinion would compel every other nation at once to fall in line. It is interesting to consider that the predictions made by John Bright, the great English statesman, as far back as 1868, are now approaching fulfillment. He was greatly opposed to war for the mere sake of war and characterized it as a "gigantic scheme of outdoor relief for the aristocracy of Great Britain." Mr. Bright was credited, even in his own day, with the possession of a prophetic instinct. In an address delivered before the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce on November 5, 1868, Mr. Bright said:

"I do not know whether it is a dream, or a vision, or the foresight of a future reality that sometimes passes across my mind—I like to dwell upon it—but I frequently think the time may come when the maritime nations of Europe, this renowned country, of which we are citizens; France, Prussia, Russia, re-animated Spain, Italy and the United States of America—may see that those vast fleets are of no use; that they are merely menaces offered from one country to another; that they are grand inventions by which the blood is withdrawn from the veins of the people to feed their ulcers; and that they may come to this wise conclusion—they will combine at their joint expense, and under some joint management, to supply the sea with a sufficient sailing and armed police, which may be necessary to keep the peace on parts of the watery surface of the globe, and that those great instruments of war and oppression shall no longer be upheld."

Even though in that day Mr. Bright was accused of being un-British and was subjected to scathing denunciations by other British statesmen, it is becoming clearer day by day that his words were words of wisdom.

WHAT MEN ARE THINKING OF

An increasingly large number of leading farmers in the Western Provinces are becoming convinced of the necessity of better organization in the associations and also of a uniform system of study. They realize that only by such means can the farmers' organizations become what they are intended to be. At present the three associations are large and are steadily growing. No doubt the enthusiasm aroused over the Ottawa delegation will be a stimulus in bringing in new members. But the future of the associations cannot be permanent if enthusiasm is allowed to play too large a part. It should be the aim of the farmers in each province who are members of the associations to consider it as much a part of their life as is the country school. It should also be the aim of the members to bring in every farmer and have regular meetings which would be attended as a matter of course. There were times when the country school house was regarded as an expensive nuisance, but where is the community today that would do without its school? So it should be with the farmers' association. The farmers of the West today cannot afford to be without organization, and that organization, to be effective and permanent, must become a part of the every-day life of the community. The meetings of the associations should be held regularly and should be the place where the questions of common interest should be discussed. If every meeting was made interesting and instructive it would be the very strongest inducement for other farmers to join and help along the cause. To carry out this work of course the central offices must be very efficiently organized, as a very great deal of work will need to be done there. Several of the leading farmers have advocated the scheme of having a regular program of study for the winter whereby the same sub-

ject would be discussed on the same afternoon or evening all over the province or provinces. Probably there would be a difficulty in making the same program applicable in all three provinces, but it would be splendid to use the same program for the meetings at which common or national topics were up for discussion. The other evenings could be taken up with a discussion upon subjects of purely local or possibly provincial interest. If it were decided upon to have such a scheme inaugurated and it were known that even four hundred local associations would discuss a certain subject at a certain time it would be a comparatively easy task to have literature prepared upon the subject in advance. This would ensure that each meeting would have men prepared to discuss the matter fully. The women on the farm are equally interested with the men in these vital problems. The boys and girls approaching maturity would also be interested and profitably so in a discussion. Could there be any more inspiring thought than that say four hundred meetings were being held at the same time to discuss a certain subject? The average attendance at such meetings would soon grow to at least fifty, which would mean twenty thousand people studying and working together with a common object in view.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

The majority of our readers will have noticed on another page that we are making a strong effort to secure subscriptions to The Guide. We have offered prizes to local associations in each province as an inducement to assist us in this subscription campaign. We are receiving a great deal of splendid support by farmers who are interested in building up a real democracy in Canada. But we have been urged by our readers most incessantly to extend our subscription so that every farmer will be a reader. We are very glad to do so but ordinarily a farmer does not subscribe to a paper until he is approached by a subscriber who can assure him of the merits of the paper. It is practically impossible to secure subscribers to The Guide or to any other paper unless by a personal appeal. Our readers will understand the difficulty of making a personal appeal to 100,000 farmers and will see at once that it is impossible unless our readers will take hold in earnest and help us. The Guide was started to help the farmers and it has been spread over the country by the unselfish labor of its subscribers who believe in the things The Guide advocates. The subscription price of The Guide is so small that we cannot afford to pay very much to agents to work for us, but must depend upon our supporters to introduce the paper to their friends whenever opportunity offers. The prizes we offer to local associations will mean a great deal to the successful ones. Surely it is worth while to help us and at the same time to help each local branch. We hope that we will have hearty support and secure several thousand new readers before the end of March. Let us give a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether.

SENATOR DOLLIVER—THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE

A few months ago death carried away Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, the leader of the Republican Insurgents, in the United States Senate. Dolliver was a man who put principle above party and who fought sincerely for the rights of the people. He realized that a special privileged class of the United States had secured control, and that control he determined to break. One of his fellow workers in the insurgent cause was Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who has the following to say of Dolliver since his death:

"In Senator Dolliver's death the country has lost a growing statesman just coming into

his largest usefulness and the progressive movement its most brilliant mind. His last speech in the Senate, only a few months ago, in support of the Tariff Commission in which he renounced the "all-time political methods and partisan clap-net" was his historic utterance. I sometimes wonder if the people know just what it meant to people like Dolliver and those others who fought the good fight to engage in that struggle. The tariff fight lasted for months. The great majority of both parties in the Senate did little work. The progressive Republican Senators had to do all the fighting. This meant, from the physical viewpoint, that we had to sit in the stifling heat of the Senate chamber for long hours every day, watching, debating, fighting. The watchful few who wanted the bill put through, right or wrong, always were on hand and relieved one another. But all of the progressive Republicans had to stay there fighting all the time or else go to their offices or the National Library to consult.

At night, while most of the others take their amusements or their rest, Dolliver and the men who stood with him had to go to their offices or their homes and study till two or three o'clock in the morning to be ready for the conflict they had planned out. There was not a man of them who did not impair his health. And this is what it meant physically. The strain told on Dolliver more than on anyone else. From the other viewpoint it meant ostracism, contempt, sneers, insults, and every form of abuse. Nobody seemed to be supporting us then. The uprising of the people had not yet come. Our political and personal friends told us we were making terrible political and personal mistakes. The leaders of the opposition party assailed us. All this had its physical effect as well as its mental and moral effect. But the fight went on, and in the fight no man was braver, no man so effective as Senator Dolliver. Thus step by step, fighting the people's fight, he went to his grave. But he went also to glory. He died a martyr to the cause of his people."

These words of Senator Beveridge show clearly what it meant to a member of Congress to fight the people's fight. Dolliver believed in fighting for the right no matter what happened. He was a martyr to the cause of justice. What we need in Canada today is a few men of the stamp of the late Senator Dolliver. What we need in Ottawa in the House of Commons is a few men in both parties that dare stand out for the rights of the people. The people of Canada are waiting, anxiously waiting and longing for a leader to represent them in the halls of parliament. Great crises produce great leaders. The great Canadian crisis is rapidly approaching in Canada and leaders must be found. A handful of men like Senator Dolliver in the House of Commons in Canada today would have an overwhelming support from the people, and special privilege would fall never to rise. Where is the man who hears his country's call? The people of Canada are looking, and watching and waiting for leaders to represent them. They will not watch in vain.

The policy of free trade is the only policy which will give a square deal to the farmers of Western Canada, though in securing free trade it would be unwise to bring it about more rapidly than would be consistent with our commercial relations with other countries. The farmers at Ottawa asked for free trade with Great Britain within ten years, and that was a very reasonable demand.

If the farmers of Canada are determined to stand for what they demanded at Ottawa they can get it. They have the voting power which is something the special privileges lack. It will be necessary to see that every member that goes to parliament, no matter which party he belongs to, is pledged to fight for the rights of the people who send him.

It will soon come to be realized that the only way for the Canadian people to secure justice to themselves is to make their own tariff laws regardless of the actions of other nations.

All politicians fear an independent voter and for that reason they hate him.

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Central Experimental Farm

Description of the work carried on under the direction of
Dr. Chas. Saunders

By The Guide Staff Correspondent

ALTHOUGH the four hundred and sixty-five acres of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa at present lie beneath a mantle of snow, the work which it was designed to perform for the benefit of agriculture and the agriculturists of Canada still goes on with a rush. The winter, in fact, is found all too short for the study and analysis of the results which have been accomplished during the summer season, the full significance of which must be grasped before they can be made of service to those who are endeavoring to take the fullest possible advantage of the productiveness of Canada's fertile soil.

To make two grains of wheat grow where but one grew before, to produce two pounds of butter from a cow whose ancestors gave but one, to make pigs grow bigger hams and hens lay more eggs, these are some of the problems which the experts at the farm are daily grappling with, and, it is gratifying to be able to say, daily getting nearer to the solution of these problems.

Already much has been accomplished, and now that the foundations have been well and truly laid, much more of constantly increasing value may be looked for. Work on the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa was begun in the spring of 1887. Dr. William Saunders having been appointed in the previous year to the position of director of the experimental farms for Canada, a position which he has ever since filled with distinguished success.

The Breeding of Wheat

A portion of the work which Dr. Wm. Saunders personally undertook was that of producing new varieties of wheat that would ripen earlier than the famous Red Fife, which, though satisfactory in the southern portions of the western provinces was often caught by frost in the more northerly sections. As a result of innumerable experiments, in cross-breeding followed by selection Dr. Wm. Saunders produced Stanley, Preston and Huron, which are now widely distributed and successfully grown throughout the West. This work has for the past eight years been carried on by Dr. Chas.

Saunders, the Dominion cerealist, a son of the director, and who is now recognized as the most successful experimenter engaged in this line of work. Dr. Chas. Saunders has already produced the variety known as Marquis, a wheat which produces flour equal to that obtained from Red Fife, with at least an equal yield per acre and the additional advantage of ripening about a week earlier than the latter. Marquis is the result of cross-breeding between Red Fife, from which it obtains its good quality, and an early Indian wheat, commercially known as Hard Calcutta Red, from which it derives its earliness. Other varieties, as yet unnamed, have now been produced by Dr. Chas. Saunders, which ripen two and three weeks earlier than Red Fife, and which baking tests have proved to produce stronger flour than any of the well known wheats.

To a representative of The Grain Growers' Guide who

visited the experimental farm, Dr. Chas. Saunders explained the methods by which these results have been secured. The cross-breeding takes place at the time the wheat is in blossom, when in the natural way the pollen which is hidden under the chaff covering each separate kernel of grain, is discharged from the anthers in which it is contained and fertilizes the pistil and so gives life to the embryo kernel which otherwise would wither. In order to produce a new variety, the pollen from one variety must be used to fertilize the pistil of another, and this is accomplished by a very delicate operation requiring the utmost skill and patience. A number of heads of the variety which is to be used as the male parent in the cross are first selected and plucked, and then with a small pair of pliers the chaff is lifted and the anthers removed and placed in a pill box. The anthers, which resemble a piece of stout cotton, about a sixteenth of an inch in length, are taken when just about to become ripe, and usually burst either in the handling or a few minutes after being placed in the pill box. The husks of the anthers are then removed from the box leaving the pollen in the form of a fine dust. The wheat plant which is to be the mother of the new variety, is then taken in hand, and the anthers are removed from those kernels which have reached the proper stage, the remaining kernels being torn off the head altogether. The pollen from the other variety is then taken on a camel hair brush and applied



Dr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, C.M.G.
Director of Dominion Experimental Farms.

to the pistil, a feathery growth lying close in the anthers. There will probably be a dozen kernels on a head which are at the right stage for treatment at the one time, and when all of these have been operated upon the head is wrapped in muslin and left to grow and ripen in the field. In Dr. Saunders' experience, about one half of the kernels thus treated reach maturity, and from each head, the experimenter thus gets on the average half a dozen seeds. These are rubbed out by hand, taken in care of as if they were grains of radium instead of wheat, and in the spring are all sown together in an outdoor plot under ordinary wheat growing conditions. The six resulting plants will in almost every case be identical. The next year the seed produced by each of the six heads is sown separately, and this time every plant in the group will be different from its fellow, each representing a different combination of the peculiar qualities of its grandparents. At this stage selection begins, for where a number of crosses have been made it becomes physically impossible for one man to handle and study all the plants that would be produced. Dr. Chas. Saunders has dealt with 40,000 different plants in a season, but this, he claims is the limit of one man's capacity. Consequently, it is necessary to select only the most promising plants, the seeds from which are again sown in small plots. Each year, the descendants of a particular cross become more uniform, and when at last all the plants grown from one head of

wheat are alike, then the new variety is considered fixed. To make sure, however, one grain of wheat is then selected as the founder of a new family, and the species is propagated until sufficient seed is secured to enable a baking test to be made. Comparatively few varieties reach this stage, those which are plainly inferior to existing varieties being weeded out in the process of selection. One of the qualities essential to survival is exceptional earliness of ripening, and this rare quality, combined with baking strength has been found in several groups of varieties, one of which ripened on the Ottawa farm on the 13th July, 1910.

Many New Varieties

Most of the cross-breeding at Ottawa has been done with Red Fife as one of the parents, because it has the type of kernel that is desired by millers, having remarkable bread making qualities. Dr. Chas. Saunders has in prospect about 500 varieties of early spring wheat of his own breeding, 250 of which are now fixed types. Upwards of 100 new varieties will be submitted to the baking test this winter. Dr. Saunders believes that if you want a thing done well you must do it yourself, and he personally attends to every stage of his work with the exception of grinding the flour, which is done by an assistant in a small mill installed for the purpose at the farm. Each variety of flour is baked on four different days, and all through the months of January and February, Dr. Saunders will be found in his bakery for several hours each day with his sleeves rolled up and a white apron on. The baking is done in an electric oven and the results are recorded with hair splitting accuracy, the precise percentage of water absorbed by the flour, the weight of the loaf and its size, shape, appearance and flavor, all being minutely noted. But even after surviving the baking test, a new variety is not distributed to the farmers until it has also proved its qualities in the West, and next spring half a dozen samples that have made the best record at Ottawa will be sent to the Western experimental farms for further test. Dr. Saunders is satisfied that some of these will become popular and profitable varieties in those localities where earliness is essential, but he does not expect that they will equal Red Fife, Marquis and Preston in yield, believing that in those wheats the limit of all round excellence has practically been reached, and that a shortening of the period of growth can only be secured by sacrificing either quality or yield. The earlier varieties, however, will be of great value in extending the wheat growing area to the north, the importance of which is too apparent to need emphasizing here.

Dr. Saunders is doing similar work in connection with barley, oats and flax.

College Bred Seed

He also has charge of the distribution of samples of seed, and during the winter nearly 50,000 five pound bags of wheat and other grains will be sent out to farmers under his direction. Most of the applications from the West, he states, are

Continued on Page 9



Experimental Grain Plots, Ottawa Experimental Farm, August, 1910

The Proposed People's Hudson's Bay Railway Co.

By E. A. PARTRIDGE

Chairman Provisional Organization Committee

To Whom it May Concern:

That is to say, **THE COMMON, EVERY DAY SORT OF PEOPLE LIVING ALL AROUND US** who would benefit greatly by our railways being built and equipped at as low a cost as possible consistent with safety and efficiency, capitalized at this actual cost, and operated with a view to giving the traveller and freight payer the best service at the lowest cost, instead of giving the investor the biggest dividends for the poorest service, **WE WOULD LIKE TO SUGGEST THAT THEY ARE THE PEOPLE WHO OUGHT TO OWN AND OPERATE THE RAILWAYS.**

Everybody pays freight charges, express charges and railway fares, and everybody in Canada who does so **PAYS AT LEAST DOUBLE WHAT THE SERVICE WOULD COST** if the railways were capitalized at their physical value and operated at cost, including fair interest on money invested.

Everyone who buys tea, sugar, fresh fruit, canned goods, crockery, boots and shoes, clothing, bedding, furniture, stoves, furnaces, coal, coal oil, cement, lumber, nails, paint, fence posts, wire, tools and machinery, or ships butter, eggs, poultry, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, hay and grain, pays out many dollars yearly that could be saved if this big, foolish, blundering bunch of every-day people, instead of playing politics for the profit of politicians, would only organize to own the government, or easier still, organize to own the railways or at least enough of them to break the monopoly in transportation and squeeze the water out of the dividend-bearing stock.

Opportunity Comes Only Once

But let it be emphasized: **NEVER AGAIN WILL BE PRESENTED SO FAVORABLE AN OPPORTUNITY TO SMASH THE TRIBUTE-LEVYING POWERS OF THE GREAT TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROADS, WITH THEIR ALLIES, THE BEEF TRUST AND THE GRAIN COMBINE, AS THAT WHICH WE, THE BURDEN-BEARERS OF THE WESTERN PLAINS, CAN SEIZE, IF WE HAVE THE COURAGE, BY CO-OPERATIVELY BUILDING AND OPERATING A RAILROAD TO HUDSON'S BAY SUPPLIED WITH ALL THE NECESSARY ADJUNCTS FOR THE CHEAP EXPORTATION OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE RANCH AND FARM, BEFORE THE CAPITALISTIC INTERESTS GAIN POSSESSION OR A RAILWAY-OWNED GOVERNMENT BOGGLES THE ENTERPRISE.**

In practical accordance with the above suggestion that those who use the railways should run them, and encouraged by the success which attended the attempt to organize the farmers as sellers of their grain, an effort is being made to set forces in motion that will speedily result in the creation of a huge joint stock company of farmers and others, men of small and moderate means resident throughout the length and breadth of the three Prairie Provinces, for the purpose of building, owning and operating a railway to Hudson's Bay in the public interest and to the everlasting confusion of the insolent, cattle-killing, claim-evading, stock-watered, tax-exempted, subsidy-fattened, privilege-drunken corporations that have long dominated parliaments and robbed the people in the guise of common carriers, but in the practical role of highwaymen.

Confidence of Success

The proposed enterprise is a much greater undertaking than the former one, but with the confidence born of previous success, the much larger number of interested persons to be appealed

to, and the immensely greater benefits which will follow the accomplishment of our purpose, the task should be lighter rather than heavier.

After a quarter of a century of waiting for the federal parliament to give us an outlet via Hudson's Bay and long sought relief from extortionate freight rates and rotten service, some of our people would like to delay yet a little longer, so as to give the Liberal party a chance or the Conservative party a chance, according as they favor one or the other, to do something in this connection even though it should be something quite short of the thing desired. Of such people we would ask: How would it do to go ahead and give yourselves a chance to do the thing that needs doing in the way it should be done? We would advise you to look after the welfare of the old parties of the first part, namely yourselves, for awhile and let the leaders of the old political parties show a little more interest in your welfare before you exhibit quite so much in theirs.

Parliament Not Sufficient

No observant man of the people can spend a week in the galleries overlooking the floor of parliament without becoming thoroughly ashamed of himself for ever having spoken of either of

intercolonial to the Pacific, and then operated by government through a commission, thus taking us a third of the way to complete nationalization of our railways, has been handed over to the enemy. **All WE get is the BILL.**

Yes, under the fear that the Hudson's Bay Railway would be built with our money and then handed over to MacKenzie & Mann or other karpies, we declared for government operation, (by which we meant public operation), at the same time showing our well founded mistrust of our parliamentary representatives by demanding the safeguard of an independent commission.

Independent Commission

But our wish has not been complied with nor will it ever be; though the diplomatic wording of the refusal may inspire a false hope which may have the effect of suspending alternative action till it is too late. Also as to an independent commission it may be said that a commission will only be as independent as the character of the men composing it causes them to be, and independent men do not usually stand in the path of preferment to public office in these days of political degeneracy.

Even supposing we had popular government at Ottawa, the Hudson's Bay

provision for the control of rate which generally accompanies it, a sickening farce; prodigate bargains between governments and railway corporations such as long leases, subsidies, land grants, exemption from taxation, limiting of rate regulating power, colonization contracts; arrangements for keeping up rates on naturally competitive routes by what are known as "gentlemen's agreements" (among bugs); piling of rates, discriminations between persons and between places in rates; the giving of notice of changes in rates, and in service; the principle of making "what the traffic will bear" and not cost the basis of freight and passenger rates; grabbing of natural resources, timber, minerals, water fronts, water powers, water for irrigation, directly or through subsidiary companies; over-capitalization of subsidiary companies to hide the enormity of the over-charge in express business and telegraph tolls; one-sided contracts with shippers; systematic evasion of acknowledgment of just claims and systematic delay in making payment when acknowledged; and so on ad nauseam.

Public Operation

What the people really desire is public operation, that is to say, operation in the public interest. Government operation will not mean the same thing as public operation till the people develop the art of self-government, that is, the ability to control governments in the public interest, through the widespread acquisition of that wisdom, and more particularly that right wisdom or righteousness, which knows what is really best for them, and the employment of these most practical devices to secure the triumph of the popular will—the Initiative and the Referendum.

In the meantime the nearest approach to public operation and also the best means of escape from the shortcomings of governmental or capitalistic construction, ownership and operation is a huge joint-stock company enterprise with certain co-operative features, such as, one man one vote, the employment of the Initiative and Referendum method for ascertaining the will of the shareholders and a system for the election of directors that will prevent the government of the company falling into the hands of a clique.

Benefits to the People

And beyond the prospect of escaping from an outrageous monopoly that debauches governments and robs the people with impunity, what are the potentialities of such an enterprise if successful? An organizing, an awakening and a disciplining of our people that will culminate in an efficient democracy owning and operating all public utilities in the common interest and administering the natural resources for the common benefit through the medium of a truly representative legislative and administrative body elected at times fixed by law, not as now, at times deemed the most opportune for catching the public unprepared to enforce its will.

And in this direction lies the solution of the trust problem, the conservation problem and the problem of the equality of opportunity, of which three, the transportation problem, the chilled meat problem, the initial and terminal elevator problems, the trade problem, the revenue problem and the co-operative problem, are but more or less local phases.

Such an enterprise, combining as it does an appeal to the love of gain, the love of freedom and the love of equity, should enlist to its support not alone the artisan, the trader and the farmer, but the student, the teacher and the minister of Christ.

NOTE—See the announcement of the organization committee in this issue.

Direct Legislation: or The Initiative and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

By Robert L. Scott

This booklet of 36 pages fills a great need in Western Canada. It gives information contained in no other book, and though brief, is sufficient to supply all necessary facts upon the subject. Every man who is interested in Direct Legislation should see that every one of his friends gets a copy of this booklet. They will be sent to any address for 5 cents each; 25 for \$1.00, or lower rates for larger quantities. This is an opportunity to give every man a liberal education on this subject.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

the parties as his party or imagined it as fit to be entrusted with the operation of any public utility when such operation was designed to rescue the people from the greed of powerful corporations.

We have asked for government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway. Is it not true, however, that we have clamored for government operation not because we trusted it much but because we mistrusted capitalistic operation MORE; this being the only alternative then in sight?

Let us reason together without pride or prejudice of previously expressed opinion but with minds single to the purpose of discovering that which is best.

Public Ownership the Ideal

We are generally agreed that a complete nationalization of our present transportation system by purchase on the basis of physical value, its extension by construction of needed lines, such as the one to Hudson's Bay at a proper cost, and the operation of the whole by an independent commission under the chairmanship of a Mabee would be a glorious achievement.

But such a change can only be accomplished when the people and not the monied interests are represented in parliament. It is a task for statesmen, not for the little marionettes who strut up and down the political stage today, moved by plutocratic hands unseen, grimace, gibber and make mimic war upon each other and the pastebard dragons that stand for imaginary national perils and engage the people's attention while the vampires of privilege and monopoly of natural sources of production are bleeding them white.

We Get the Bill

The new transcontinental which we hoped would be built by extending the

route is a local issue affecting favorably the constituents of only about twenty of the members of the federal parliament and at the same time lessening the opportunities for gain of prominent supporters of the vast majority of the other two hundred members.

Under very much more favorable circumstances we could not hope for satisfactory operation under the auspices of the federal government.

For the three Western provincial governments to have jointly built the road and operated it under a commission would have been a much more practical undertaking provided that the rivalries of ambitious politicians, commercial centres and real estate rings would not have "queered" the enterprise. An awakened popular will, with voters properly organized, could at least have dictated the policy of the several governments and ensured operation in the public interest sooner or later.

Time Not Ripe

The best evidence that the time is not ripe for government operation, of a fractional and local part at least, of transportation facilities is the nature of the evils we have been allowed by our parliaments to suffer from under private ownership. Many of these evils are directly caused by governmental incapacity or worse, while others are allowed to exist only through the criminal indifference of our legislators.

Present Evils

Let us recite some of these evils: Over-capitalization of railways due to the watering of stock; over-capitalization due to collusion between directors and contractors; over-capitalization due to the guaranteeing of bonds by governments in excess of legitimate cost of construction, a most vicious and yet common practice, making the ostenta-

Central E

for Marquis wheat, the best good strain of wheat discovered by him. He holds the best of the best out is wanted, the future to be achieved if they desire to as account of climatic and districts, how what variety Dr. Saunders evidence to run out if they are at all opposed, there among strongly in changing the good farm It is regretted upon the far much of Dr. has to be spent applications for that a large endeavored to by using the times imagine in several app of the opinion would not be large number held up, and account.

Apple C

Another de the special I done, is that turist, Mr. W visited the W, and after conditions he that the faith which have in the Prairie as much, or a soil as to th The richness moisture of most parts of succulent growth which as a r in the case of able to with sandy soil, subsoil, Mr. of good quality in the West, conclusions b Manitoba, at Here he saw twenty-one y there are th Pembina hills as favorable is at present varieties of some special and these success on t transplanted spring.

An arboreal land and cost kinds of tre varieties, is a farm, near th forest trees while the wa in winter an green trees i in charge of the care of 40 acres of l culture and believes the make their any in Onta mental trees other herba ularly intere and readers beautify the invited by t on the subj Am A busy m Grisdale, B. turist, who mental farm and field hu

Central Experimental Farm

Continued from Page 7

for Marquis and Early Red Life wheat, the latter being a particularly good strain of Red Life propagated and selected from an exceptionally early head discovered by Dr. Saunders some years ago. He believes, however, that a great deal of the high bred seed which is sent out is wasted, and it is his intention in the future to discourage farmers from asking for a particular variety. He believes that better results would be achieved if applicants would state why they desire to change their seed, giving an account of their difficulties and the climatic and soil conditions of their districts, leaving it for him to decide what variety is best suited to their needs. Dr. Saunders states that there is no evidence to show that varieties of grain run out if the seed is properly cleaned and cared for and when the conditions are at all favorable. He is strongly opposed, therefore, to an exchange of seed among good farmers, although he is strongly in favor of all bad farmers changing their seed and buying from the good farmers.

It is regrettable, and a serious reflection upon the farmers of the country that much of Dr. Saunders' valuable time has to be spent in investigating suspicious applications for seed, it having been found that a large number of persons have endeavored to obtain a number of samples by using the names of other and sometimes imaginary persons, and sending in several applications. Dr. Saunders is of the opinion that a man who would obtain free seed by misrepresentation would not make good use of it, and a large number of applications are being held up, and will be refused, on this account.

Apple Growing for the West

Another department in which work for the special benefit of the West is being done, is that of the dominion horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun. Mr. Macoun visited the West at the end of last summer, and after carefully looking into the conditions he has come to the conclusion that the failure of most of the attempts which have been made to grow apples in the Prairie Provinces, has been due as much, or more, to the condition of the soil as to the severity of the climate. The richness of the prairie soil and the moisture of the clay subsoil found in most parts of the West, he says, favor a succulent growth in the roots of the trees which as a rule do not ripen sufficiently in the case of apple-trees for them to be able to withstand a severe winter. In a sandy soil, with a gravelly, or open subsoil, Mr. Macoun believes that apples of good quality may be successfully grown in the West, and he is supported in his conclusions by what he saw in Southern Manitoba, at Morden and the vicinity. Here he saw apple trees perfectly healthy, twenty-one years of age, and he says that there are thousands of acres along the Pembina hills where the conditions appear as favorable as at Morden. Mr. Macoun is at present engaged in developing new varieties of apples, among them being some specially intended for the West, and these having been grown with success on the farm at Ottawa will be transplanted to the Western farms next spring.

An arboretum covering 65 acres of land and containing over 3,000 different kinds of trees, most of them imported varieties, is situated at the east end of the farm, near the Rideau river, and a belt of forest trees surrounds the whole place, while the walks and lawns are sheltered in winter and shaded in summer by evergreen trees of various kinds. These are in charge of Mr. Macoun, who also has the care of the large greenhouses and 40 acres of land devoted to fruit, horticulture and vegetables. Mr. Macoun believes the farmers of the West can make their homes just as beautiful as any in Ontario by the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, such as lilacs and other herbaceous plants. He is particularly interested in prairie horticulture, and readers of THE GUIDE who wish to beautify their surroundings are especially invited by Mr. Macoun to consult him on the subject.

Among the Live Stock

A busy man these days is Mr. J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr., the dominion agriculturist, whose department at the experimental farm includes live stock, dairying, and field husbandry. Mr. Grisdale was

away looking for some Holstein cattle to place upon the farm when The Grains representative called, but his assistant, Mr. O. C. White, B.S.A. showed the visitor around and explained the work that is being done. In the cattle barns there are at present about 150 head of pure bred stock, including from 12 to 15 milking cows of each of the Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Guernsey and French Canadian breeds, the remainder being bulls, steers undergoing fattening experiments, and young stock. The agriculturist is not allowed to pay fancy prices for animals for the farm, and compared with some very highly developed cattle owned by private individuals the milking cows here do not make very high records. By careful selection and feeding, however, the average milk production of the herd has been doubled within the past ten years. The best record made on the farm during the past year was that of an Ayrshire cow, Marjorie, who in 224 days gave 10,783 pounds of milk testing 4.28 of fat. The average for the herd was 6,115 pounds for the year. A dozen shorthorn cows are in the herd, these being the result of several years selection and breeding with the object of producing a good type of dairy shorthorn, and while this portion of the herd has been below all the regular dairy breeds in milk and butter production, the best Shorthorn record at the farm being a little over 8,000 lbs. in a year. Mr. Grisdale is of the opinion that the dairy shorthorn, properly developed is a very useful animal for the newer districts of the West where there is an abundance of cheap rough feed on which steers can be fattened. One of the objects of the livestock department at the farm is to supply pure bred stock to the farmers, and pure bred bull calves of either of the dairy breeds can usually be obtained at four months old for from \$30 to \$50.

The cattle barns, like practically all of the livestock buildings, have concrete floors, with pipe drains, and ventilation is by the Rutherford system, the fresh air coming in through underground shafts, and the outlet being by means of slightly larger shafts in the roof. A small number of sheep are at present undergoing a test as to the relative value of roots and ensilage as a fattening ration, and there are also on the farm 26 breeding ewes of the Shropshire and Leicester breeds. Thirty-six breeding sows occupy outside cabins, and 150 young pigs are enjoying the luxury of a new piggery, 30 x 120 feet in size, with concrete floor, and wooden nests, drainage from every pen, and large windows on both sides. The piggery is fitted with feed and litter carriers, bedding comes down shoots from a loft above, and in the centre is a feed room fitted with a cook stove with granary overhead. Tamworths, Yorkshires and Berkshires are the breeds at present to be seen on the farm, and a number of young pigs are for sale to farmers at \$15 a pair.

The outdoor work of the agriculturist chiefly consists of the cultivation of a large number of plots demonstrating numerous plans of crop rotation, 225 acres of land being devoted to this purpose. The agriculturist is assisted in this work by the Dominion chemist, Mr. Frank T. Shutt, M.A., who makes analysis of the soil at the different stages of the rotations and is thus able to explain many things which would otherwise be a mystery. A new chemical laboratory has recently been constructed and fitted up, and Mr. Shutt's work is a valuable adjunct to the practical experiments of all the other departments. The same may be said of the work of the entomologist, Mr. C. Gordon Hewitt, D.Sc., whose business it is to find out all about insect pests and tell us how to get rid of them, and the botanist, Mr. H. T. Gussow, who deals, among other things with weeds.

The Poultry Houses

There is also at the farm a poultry department presided over by Mr. A. G. Gilbert. There are some 250 members of the feathered tribe in the poultry department, and all farmers' fowls: White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Grey Dorkings, and White Leghorns, and at the end of December they were laying from six to seven dozen eggs a day. Mr. Gilbert is a great enthusiast on the subject of poultry, and maintains that poultry keeping is the most profitable department of a farm if it is run right. He recommends the Rocks and Wyandotte as the best breeds for farmers, and urges the use of the trap nest system for the selection of the breeding hens and the

elimination of poor layers. He insists, however, that in order to achieve success the poultry man must make his hens moult and rest in summer and lay in winter, and in order to get the best price for his eggs he must have them non-fertile, and the hens must be allowed to eat only clean food.

One hundred men are employed at the Ottawa experimental farm, 15 being foremen and the remainder laborers, the majority of whom are only engaged during the summer months. These are in addition to the director and the chiefs of the seven departments, each of whom has an assistant with scientific training, these latter having been appointed during the past summer, when the various chiefs were given the additional work of supervising their respective departments at the branch experimental farms throughout the Dominion. The cost of maintaining the nine farms in the last year amounted to a nearly \$200,000, the expenditures at the central farm totalling \$53,000 exclusive of the salaries of the director and departmental chiefs and the office staff which amounts to another \$50,000. J. W. W.

Financial Press on Tariff

NOTE—The following extracts from the leading financial papers of Canada show the feeling of the financial interests on the tariff.

Monetary Times (Toronto):—"The exhaustive arguments presented by the agricultural interests may lead the manufacturers to wait upon the government with as lengthy, though not similar list, as that of the farmers. In the meantime Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have to decide upon a middle course. East cannot agree with West. The man who raises wheat has different views to those of the man who raises manufactures. The farmer is the primary producer, and is a large buyer from the manufacturer. Both to some extent are in debt, but more the dweller in the Prairie Provinces, because the East is helping to bear the burden of railroad construction and other development in the West."

Financial Post (Toronto):—"Mr. T. A. Russell gave an able and vigorous presentation of the manufacturers' side of the tariff question in Toronto on Thursday. His thesis was practically that of a comment in the Financial Post last week, namely that the facts on both sides of the case should be freely made known and action be taken thereafter, if necessary. Mr. Russell pointed out that certain statements made by the farmers' deputation at Ottawa last week were entirely erroneous, such as, for example, that agricultural implements are sold cheaper by Canadian firms in Australia than at home. He stated that 20 per cent. more is charged there, although admitted into Australia free of duty. Rather startling sidelights on Mr. Russell's address are the following facts, which are not generally known. The John Deere Plow Company, one of the largest plow manufacturers in the world, purchased land and have been proceeding with a branch factory in Welland. They planned to employ 1,000 hands, which would have meant an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in Canada. Since the tariff negotiations came up the company stopped work entirely and will do nothing until they are sure of the outcome of negotiations. A similar attitude is taken by the Standard Sanitary Company of Pittsburg, who were planning very heavy business in Canada from a factory located here. They now state that, if possible, through a change in Canadian tariff, they can manufacture in their home factory they will throw up their investment here and do nothing further. Reciprocity and free trade are fine in theory but for a country at Canada's stage of development and contiguous to a great nation, such as the United States, it would be extremely dangerous in practice. The whole question merits the most earnest thought and investigation by the Federal authorities before any serious change in our tariff is made.

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Western Farmers' Ideals

By F. W. GREEN

MR. GREEN addressed the Montreal Canadian Club on Dec. 31, and the following report of the meeting is from the Montreal Witness.

At a special luncheon of the Canadian Club, Wednesday, there was a large attendance to hear an address on "The Western Farmer and his Ideals," from Mr. Fred W. Green, of Moose Jaw, who was one of the leading spirits in the delegation of Western farmers which visited Ottawa last week. Mr. Green is secretary of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan.

In introducing the speaker, Mr. J. S. Brierley, president of the club, said they would all hear what Mr. Green had to say with open minds. "We are deeply interested in the West," said Mr. Brierley, "and we have done a good deal to increase its prosperity."

Mr. Green opened his remarks by saying it was unfortunate that the three presidents of his association had been unable to attend on the large delegation to Ottawa on account of illness, consequently the association was handicapped by the absence of its representative men, necessitating his assuming to perform a function like this for which he was not well fitted, having been brought up between the handles of the plow. He thanked the Canadian Club of Montreal for their hospitality, and, proceeding, said: "I have been brought up between the handles of the plow. My business from early manhood has been the tilling of the soil. I am not ashamed of that, if there was anything to be ashamed of in that respect I had no choice. The only thing I regret is that I did not get the training to be a better tiller of the soil. In the Northwest we have gatherings of this kind in a small way. We try to work out various problems that concern us and concern Canada. The people of Manitoba say that Manitoba is not big enough? And why is it not big enough? Because when they were fixing the boundaries of Manitoba they went as far west as their faith would permit. The whole country was before them. They fixed their boundary line as far west as they thought the land would be of any use to them, and they now regret they did not put it farther west. (Laughter.)"

Best in the World

"The part of the great Northwest where I live," went on Mr. Green, "is one of the best, if not the best, grain producing countries in the world. I was reared in Lincolnshire, England, and when a party of us came out to the Canadian West to make our homes, we had the whole country from Brandon west to choose from, and we chose the choicest spot in the whole of Western Canada. The heart of the whole thing lies in the neighborhood of the little city of Moose Jaw. And here I would like to tell you the story of an optimistic Irishman who lived out in the West. He had the sweetest disposition you could imagine, and always maintained that everything turned out for the best. But one day he went out and got his feet frozen. Well, he was taken to the hospital, and the poor fellow's feet had to be amputated. Then everybody said that now at last he would admit that there were some things which did not turn out for the best, and they were wondering what he would say about it. Well, they went to see him, and started to commiserate with him on his misfortune, when much to their surprise he said, "There is no use whining, sure, it is all for the best, they were always cold, anyhow." (Loud laughter.) Now that is the way with the people of Manitoba; their feet were cold, and they have lost them. But it is all for the best, anyhow; best for us. Last week witnessed a very unique thing—a special train rushing across the continent laden with farmers from the Northwest going to Ottawa to lay their views before the Ministers there. Nothing like it was ever seen before. Some of the ministers in Ottawa were quite frightened—(laughter)—and somebody said it would be all right if they moved out and left the farmers in possession. (More laughter.) But we were very kindly treated by the ministers. They treated us very kindly, indeed,

and we got all sorts of good cheer, for which we are very thankful; but we have learned something up there; we have learned that we are not the only pebbles on the beach."

Job is Big One

When the laughter which this sally produced had subsided, Mr. Green went on: "I am only speaking as a representative of the province of Saskatchewan. We have little meetings of this kind out there, and when we get together we have to study a good many problems, for not only is it up to us to make the ground land and blossom, and make the land which produces fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre, produce twenty-five bushels, but we must see that we have a greater cash balance than before, a balance on the right side for our work. If the balance is not there, something must be wrong. To study the problem of production is not enough. We must also study the question of transportation, and distribution. (Hear, hear.) The business of farming is getting so big that we are beginning to think we are not big enough for the job. (Laughter.)"

"Now, you have been a long time trying how you could farm the farmer," proceeded Mr. Green. "That has been carried on too long, and we have come to the conclusion that it will not do to benefit one class in the community only. We ask you, have you got the proper per-

spective view of the situation? I have been up to the top of Mount Royal, and when I looked down on the city of Montreal, I thought of the words of the old hymn: Could I but climb where Moses stood, And view the landscape o'er, Not Jordan's stream or death's cold flood Could fright me from the shore. "Up there on the top of Mount Royal I wished that I could take the people of Montreal and Canada's business men up to the summit of a mountain from which they could see all Canada—to see the whole of this wondrous country, and your duty towards it, which is destined to lead the world in the solution of the problems of the Twentieth Century. (Applause.)"

Gettysburg Speech

"I will quote for you the words of President Lincoln, who, when dedicating the field of Gettysburg, said, 'We are met here to dedicate this field as the final resting place of the men who gave their lives, that the nation might live. It is fitting and proper, but in a large sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate. The brave men living and dead have done that. It is for us the living to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work which here so nobly carried on, for us to consecrate ourselves to the unfinished task remaining before us,' that work for us is the establishment of British ideals in the wonderful country, which is destined to lead the world, which, as I say, is destined to lead the world in the solution of the problems of the Twentieth Century—'it is to us, the living, this great monument will be dedicated.' (Loud applause.)"

"But if we are to take the fullest advantage of our opportunities, and if we are to make the maximum of progress in its best sense, we must be true to our



Harvest Scene on farm of H. & G. Kruse, four miles west of Swift Current. This half section yielded over 10,000 bushels in 1910

spective view of the situation? I have been up to the top of Mount Royal, and when I looked down on the city of Montreal, I thought of the words of the old hymn: Could I but climb where Moses stood, And view the landscape o'er, Not Jordan's stream or death's cold flood Could fright me from the shore. "Up there on the top of Mount Royal I wished that I could take the people of Montreal and Canada's business men up to the summit of a mountain from which they could see all Canada—to see the whole of this wondrous country, and your duty towards it, which is destined to lead the world in the solution of the problems of the Twentieth Century. (Applause.)"

Tariff Question

"The tariff question is a big question—a very big question. Out there in Saskatchewan we are kept very busy tilling the soil, and we have no time to think out these great problems in all their bearings. One man says at our meetings that we want reciprocity with the United States; another says we want absolutely free trade; a third says we want all duties taken off agricultural machinery; while a fourth says we want all restrictions which hit the farmer removed. (Laughter.) We are a kind of Canadian Club in our little organization, meeting and working to try and get the key of the situation. And remember we are a part of your institution, it is your land, my land, our land, and we are a part of your institution, and we have got out there on the great plains a living demonstration of what the thing will be ultimately. We have all nationalities out there—Irish, English, Scotch, French, German, Scandinavian living in harmony. Different nationali-

ties ask us to print our literature in their respective languages, and now even Jews want us to print it in Hebrew. We have no army or navy to defend one nationality against another. There was never a more cosmopolitan lot in any country in the world. We have men of every nationality and every clime, affording a living demonstration that they can live and work together in harmony. (Applause.) As far as any designs on each other go, these people are just as naked as the first settlers in their Garden of Eden. (Great laughter.)"

All One Family

All these nationalities have a common settlement, for when they see the sun rise and the sun set over that lovely land, and when they see the grass grow and the harvest ripen they feel that they are ready to fight for this country, they feel as I feel when I recall Tennyson's stirring lines:

Sharers of our glorious past,

Brothers, must we part at last,

Shall we not through good and ill

Cleave to one another still?

Britons, myriad voices call:

Sons, be wedded one and all

Into one Imperial whole,

One with Britain, heart and soul;

One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne.

Britons, hold your own."

(Loud and continued applause.) The president briefly thanked Mr. Green for his attendance, and expressed the hope that he would let the people of the West know that the East did not wish to force any particular policy down the throats of the Westerners. The people of the East, he said, were prepared for a full discussion of the whole matter with a view to finding the best policy for the country as a whole.

Mr. Green Interviewed

(From Montreal Witness.)

Brain and brawn are building up the West. Two living exponents of the fact were in Montreal Wednesday in the persons of Mr. F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, and A. G. Hawkes, of Broadview, Sask., both prominent members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Both expressed themselves as delighted with their reception here and also at Ottawa, where they were members of the deputation of agriculturists who met the government last week in the interests of the Western farmers.

"There was a geniality of spirit shown toward us here that just made us feel as much at home as if we were in the midst of members of the Grain Growers' Association," exclaimed Mr. Green. "We hear a lot about the growth of the West but we have had our eyes opened in seeing the progress of the East. Montreal is becoming a splendid city. In the West its growth would be described as phenomenal. We went down on the waterfront today and saw the elevators and shipping facilities you have and were told what is yet to be done to develop our port—the 'spout' through which our produce is sent out to all parts of the world."

The visitors spoke gratefully of the kindness of Mr. Farquhar Robertson, and Mr. Robert Meighen and others, who had driven them around the city, given them volumes of information about the metropolis and otherwise entertained them. Mr. Meighen gave Mr. Green a handsome subscription as the nucleus of a fund to carry on a propaganda of education among Western agriculturists, who have not always the advantages of dwellers in the thickly-populated sections of the East.

"The mixed population of the West does not always see its relation and duty to the empire at first as we old-timers do, but they 'catch on' quickly when they become owners of the soil. It is in evidence on every hand that the settlers from the United States are becoming good citizens. Our laws and institutions are so much like their own that they soon get used to them and they realize that our institutions are freer from the weaknesses of democracy than those of the United States. We give the greatest degree of liberty with the maximum of stability and security. English settlers

do not take readily as the but they have national issues or grip on our imperial idea source makes strong moral

The English of hardship, out on top who know no come West prosperous as They are like the framework do not have also our midst. I originally an very musical, social gather hundred dollars the fund for and they have Then there at nationalities, press them and adapt conditions of the Grain annual conv

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inces have al AGRICULT In a recent stead," pul the followi delivered by the annual r cultural Org nection with among the f "The idea adopted in I I can tell yo has made a United Sta Great Britai been followe tary effort, policy. We of agricultu and finances organization ment has rec and appoint- purpose of a culture and ways, inclu cultural co State aid What vast d England and we have to r izing the o societies an swerved by lined and e in huge, tru to our legis farmers stat that their v the retailers keep their order to vic sweet will. The farms for a co-op at once. Let one for all.

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do not take up with our ways quite as readily as those from the western states, but they have a clearer insight into the national issues, a wider outlook and stronger grip on world politics. They have the imperial idea in their souls and their influence makes for solid government and strong moral sentiment in the community.

The Englishman will stand any amount of hardship, stick to his job, and come out on top in the end. Many of them who know nothing of farming when they came West are now among our most prosperous as well as intelligent citizens. They are like the ribwork of a vessel, the framework of a building. The Scandinavians also are a tower of strength in our midst. They are endowed with great originality and inventive genius, and are very musical. They are the life of our social gatherings. They raised three hundred dollars by entertainments toward the fund for sending delegates to Ottawa, and they had their delegates there too. Then there are French, Germans and other nationalities, all learning rapidly to express themselves in the English language, and adapt themselves to Canadian conditions. Next to the local branches of the Grain Growers' Association is the annual convention—the farmers' parliament. Every branch is entitled to send one representative for every ten members. Last year six hundred delegates met at Prince Albert and we had a great time between orations, resolutions, and social entertainment. Our organization affords a splendid opportunity for educating the rural population along healthier lines.

"The Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan," Mr. Green explained, "was organized nine years ago, and has developed wonderfully. According to its constitution, its objects are to advance the interests of the Western Grain Growers; to watch legislation affecting the marketing, grading and transportation of grain; to suggest legislation needed to meet changing conditions. At the present time it has 10,000 members belonging to three hundred branches. Two neighboring provinces have also been organized."

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

In a recent issue of the "Irish Homestead," published in Dublin, we read the following quotation in an address delivered by Sir Horace Plunkett before the annual meeting of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society in connection with the spread of co-operation among the farmers:

"The idea (of co-operation) has been adopted in England and Scotland and, I can tell you from personal experience, has made a profound impression in the United States, Canada and India. In Great Britain, not only has our example been followed in the region of voluntary effort, but also in that of state policy. We all know how the board of agriculture and fisheries recognizes and finances the English off-shoot of our organization society, and how parliament has recently provided a large fund and appointed a commission for the purpose of aiding and developing agriculture and rural industries in many ways, including the promotion of agricultural co-operation."

State aid for the promotion of agricultural co-operation! Think of it! What vast difference this shows between England and this Canada of ours where we have to fight for a mere act authorizing the organization of co-operative societies and where the government swayed by the hostile attitude of combined and capitalistic interests merged in huge trusts who dictate their will to our legislators. How long will the farmers stand it! Is it not high time that their voices be heard as well as the retailers for instance, who want to keep their victims in their hands in order to victimize them at their own sweet will.

The farmers' delegation have asked for a co-operative law they must have at once. Let that be clearly understood once for all.—Ex.

Never leave your brooder coops to stand through the winter just as you took the last lot of chicks out of them. They should be thoroughly cleaned and fumigated and then sprayed with a powerful solution of kerosene oil and carbolic acid. Do not leave any litter in them but have them clean and sweet for the chicks another year. They will then be in readiness for the new lot of youngsters, and by putting in litter you will be all ready for the season's work.

What of the Future?

By W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary

Vice-President United Farmers of Alberta

THE historic trip of the organized farmers' delegation to Ottawa has not only awakened the people of this great Dominion to a realization of their strength, their loyalty, their possibilities and their duty; but it has started a "new nationalism" (as Mr. Froom puts it) that augurs well for the empire, and has created an influence which is—and will be increasingly—world wide.

While writing a few ideas brought to mind by this trip, although mainly for our own organization, they will bear largely on the question of farmers' organization throughout Canada. This great effort of the organized farmers, so successfully carried out, must—if followed up—accomplish our desires; it has given us a glimpse of our mighty power and magnificent opportunities; it has broadened our vision and so clearly showed us our duty, that we dare not disregard it; it means that we must carry out as fully as we possibly can the resolution brought by Mr. Speakman before the greatest convention of farmers ever held, and so enthusiastically and unanimously supported by every delegate. If every one who voted, realized that it was a pledge to his level best, we should see in this year of 1911 the greatest general growth in organization the world has ever seen.

The year just passed has been a memorable one and I have been greatly inspired and enthused by contact with the farmers of this province, and have noticed with pleasure the keen desire to organize. Especially have I found this in the North. Although I have had only a few opportunities of visiting them, I have been impressed with their earnestness and determination to get the farmers together, which is most encouraging. Many letters have appeared in your paper—notably one from Mr. Glambek of Milo—with good suggestions on organizing and a strong editorial in THE GUIDE of October 26 on similar lines is also along the right line. All recognize its importance, and we now want to bring about, to the fullest possible extent, what we so plainly see must be done if we are to take advantage of present opportunities and this matter cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of the delegates attending our convention this month.

Must Take Forward Step

We have now advanced to a point at which we must either take a big step forward or go backward. Never before

was it so necessary to exercise every care in selecting the best men of our association for our officers and leaders and while we want the experience and wisdom of the older men I am a great believer in young blood and hope to see some taken into the board this year even though it necessitates increasing its number. Besides the help we should gain from their enthusiasm and optimism usually found to a greater extent in younger men—especially evinced in the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture—we should be educating and broadening men for leaders who will need to be increasingly efficient as time goes on. I believe it would be a step in the right direction if in electing our officers and directors we gave each man five minutes to declare his principles, thereby avoiding any possibility of an officer publicly stating his doubt as to any of the planks in our platform after they have been unanimously adopted by the association.

It has been frequently suggested, and the suggestion appears to be a good one, that all directors be elected by the convention and not by the districts and there should be no difficulty in this being adopted, and proving better than the present method. Each district would have its own director, as now, but elected as the directors at large were so successfully selected last year. As to this year's policy, I would like to suggest that it be as broad-minded, aggressive, whole-hearted and generous as we can possibly make it. Let us rigidly eliminate all sectionalism, selfishness and jealousies. Let our aim be to improve conditions as a whole, and so make this a better country in which to live; let every member of our association be a "soldier of the common good;" let us live not only in the present but in the future as we wish it to be, and be above the petty failings that impede true progress; let us have faith in the uplifting of humanity as a whole and see to it that nothing darkens the light of that faith. If we live for these things and manifest a truly public spirit we shall find real happiness in addition to the good we shall accomplish.

Ideal Not Too High

Possibly some may think I am setting up too high an ideal, but I would say, "the higher we aim the higher we attain," and, if we are satisfied only to protect and provide for ourselves and our progeny how far are we above the animals we keep on our farms, or the wild animals?

They do this from instinct. God has endowed us with intelligence and as far as I can see, we only begin to show our humanity, when we seek to lift humanity to a higher plane, and work for the common good. Our aim must be to get into touch with every farmer in this province; if possible, induce him to become a member of our association. We should try to get THE GUIDE read in every farmer's home and in as many other homes as possible. We should see to it that our central office is put on the most efficient basis and supplied with sufficient funds for a systematic organizing campaign, covering every part of the province. We are exceedingly fortunate in our secretary. He is a most able man, but we must see that he is amply provided for and not expected to make sacrifices for our society, as those of us who are in close touch with him know, that he is continually doing. We should provide a permanent office, with efficient help for the secretary so that work of all kinds can be followed up, and we should be represented officially at every farmers' meeting of importance, held in the province.

Must be Aggressive

We must be aggressive. We must not just drift along, but make distinct progress and keep abreast of the times. If we try this for one year we shall be surprised at our marvellous advance. The question now arises, "how shall we obtain money for the work?" But I believe if we adopt the progressive policy here briefly outlined, the association will not lack funds, for I feel sure that many of us, realizing the benefits we derive from the association, would be glad of an opportunity to make a voluntary contribution, from, say one to seventy-five dollars and I hope to see such a list opened. I feel deeply the great need for this work, and during my year of office I have been more and more impressed with its absolute importance. I sincerely hope the coming convention will be the greatest possible success in the highest sense and this can be accomplished, if every delegate, fully realizes the importance of his work.

A great many poultry keepers do not think to clean out the nesting boxes when cleaning the poultry house. Do you know that this is a favorite place of hiding for the lice? The straw should be removed and the nest sprayed with kerosene, and then before the new nesting material is put in, the bottom of the box should be dusted with Persian insect powder. This will make a clean comfortable nest for the laying hen.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

MR. SCOTT TO MR. THOMPSON An Open Letter

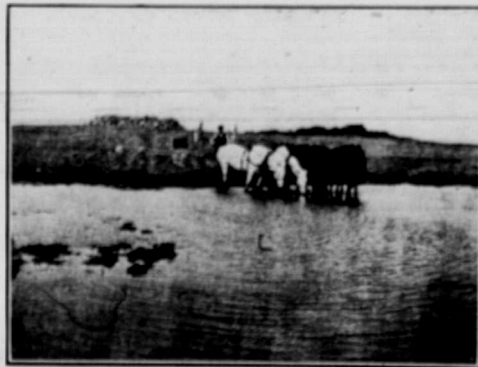
Levi Thompson, Esq.,
Walsley, Sask.

Dear Mr. Thompson:—I have seen your article in "The Grain Growers' Guide" of January 4. By this mail I am sending some of our literature re Direct Legislation. I do not know whether your article is intended as a criticism of my papers on Direct Legislation which appeared in the "Guide"; if not, some of the remarks are irrelevant. In your article you ask why those dealing with the question don't refer more to Switzerland. The reason is obvious. People are always best convinced by the most conspicuous object lessons nearest home. If we pointed to Switzerland, critics would say conditions were different and proceed to argue that there could be no analogy between methods of legislation applicable to Switzerland and those applicable to Canada. If you want information about Switzerland the "Grain Growers' Guide" will, upon receipt of fifty cents, send you a book entitled "The City for the People," by the late Professor Frank Parsons of the Boston Law School. This book gives exhaustive reports of investigations by impartial men of the success attending the system of Direct Legislation as practised in Switzerland. You comment upon the increasing number of measures submitted to the people of Oregon. This is largely due to local conditions peculiar to that State. If you remember the history of Oregon you will recollect that the government of that State was notorious in all parts of the continent for its corruption. The interests were entrenched and the struggle which ensued after Direct Legislation was adopted was tremendous. However, we are now assured "Big Business" has had his innings and will not cause so many direct votes as his activities have provoked. In the past he has deliberately initiated several cunningly drawn measures in a vain attempt to "head off" reforms which he saw the people would soon demand. The factor known as the "People's Power League"—an organization peculiar to the State of Oregon—has been responsible for many of the measures submitted to direct vote. In other States Direct Legislation has produced a salutious effect upon the legislatures without nearly so great an exercise of the direct power. (See evidence Chas. N. Herreid, Governor of South Dakota).

You comment upon the small percentage of persons who vote upon measures. This is quite right and natural. It is better to abstain from voting than to vote merely because the party whip cracks. When people are neutral upon a given measure they refrain from voting. Such a course is consistent with the best principles of democracy. You may be surprised to learn that little more than sixty per cent. of the people qualified to vote at our provincial election last summer exercised the franchise. Many did not trouble to register to ensure their names being on the list and many of those who were registered by friends failed to cast a ballot. I made it my business to canvass several who adopted this attitude with a view to learning why. One laconic reply was characteristic of all: "What's the use? I used to get excited about politics, but not to any more for me. One

party's just the same as the other." This is a sad commentary upon the confidence and interest the Canadian evinces in representative government. He knows it does not represent.

You don't think politicians nearly so bad as represented; nor do I—as individuals they are ordinarily respectable, but as units in the "System" they deserve most of the criticism launched at them. You are apparently unaware of the true nature of many of the colossal crimes perpetrated upon Canadian citizens in the name of statesmanship. You apparently know nothing of railroad, land, timber, telegraph, townsite, wheat-marketing, express, "infant industry" and stock-watering exploitation. No one in particular has been guilty more than another. The "System," and a failure to appreciate the true functions of government, along



Natural Water Trough on the farm of R. D. Miller, Loreburn, Sask.

with general administrative incompetency and inefficiency, accompanied also by a failure to apprehend the basic principles of political economy have caused the transfer of untold millions of the labor-product of the workers of Canada to the parasites of Canada. You say many who criticize would do the same as the exploiters had they the chance. This is true. Could you blame them? They have not the vision of a world of economic freedom and absolute equality of opportunity. Personally, I do not favor such a course. I can get more joy out of life exposing the "Process" than in making money. There is more joy in seeking social justice than in attempting to baffle its dictates; but, could you blame them? Fortunately some of the men that are making money through the "system" are loudest and most expert in honestly exposing and denouncing it. Many good men in Winnipeg are so engaged. More's the honor to them! One multimillionaire, Joseph Fels, whom we hope to have visit us in Winnipeg in a few days, is spending a thousand dollars every day in the year to destroy the "System" whereby he amassed his wealth. We attack the "System," not the individual who profits by it. He is often a good man but the victim and creature of his environment. He does not possess the intelligence to make him sympathetic. Have you read Henry George? I recommend an application

of his philosophy in large doses.

Next time you are in Winnipeg come to see me. We can then discuss the matter. Literature by this mail may help you to understand what the "System" is doing and why it should be destroyed.

Believe me to be,

Faithfully yours,
ROBERT L. SCOTT.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

Editor, Guide.—I have often wondered why all the farmers of this country do not belong to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., seeing that it is for the good of the farmer. There can be no longer any doubt of its genuineness. Speaking for myself, the want of spare cash keeps me from taking shares. I expect this is the case with many others. I expect to become a member just as soon as I can find the necessary funds to forward. I presume the object of the company is to induce all the farmers in the East and West to join, thereby increasing their business and power. I have been told that there are members who do not ship grain to their company, and there are outsiders who do. The former gets a dividend from the profits of the company through handling grain though he in a way not only does not help his company, but by shipping to outsiders, injures his company. The latter ships to the G.G.G. Co. and gets no dividends. Surely this is unjust. I suggest that the company urge every farmer to join their ranks by giving them free one share in the company, with dividends on what grain they ship to the company. I believe this would in a short time give all the farmers confidence in the concern. The free gift of a share would in no way hurt the present shareholder, as he would get the interest

was given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to express himself definitely on this great question of the ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay route, and we had hoped for a more definite answer.

His own words, "I might be persuaded to government ownership but to government operation, it will be far more difficult," are not encouraging to say the least. It would seem to me and I am sure I express the feelings of every Saskatchewan farmer, that because of this uncertain attitude of our government, the wisest and surest thing for us to do is to support with a will and energy which alone can spring from the concerted efforts of the united farmers, this grand but simple plan so vividly set before us by Mr. Partridge. The people will welcome the scheme with open arms; for if we have a road under our immediate control we would feel much safer than if the government were supporting the road. As has been shown in the past and as Mr. Partridge suggests much pressure will be brought to bear on the government to make a miserable failure of this Hudson's Bay Road. Joyfully we will welcome this new plan, as it will open the way to our possessing an outlet to the world's markets, which will be in truth owned by the people, operated by the people, for the greater good of all the people. As Mr. Partridge says this scheme of his may almost stagger the public but I hardly think it will produce in the wide-awake farmers any other feelings than of keen business-like desire to take a hand at once in making the proposition a great railway. As is shown by Mr. Partridge, every farmer will gain a tremendous benefit, as a result of the completion of the Hudson's Bay road. Nor will the farmer be the only one to gain by the new opening. Property all over the West will increase in value once this short avenue of relief is operated in perpetuity by the people. If every farmer would become a shareholder to the amount of \$500 it would be a surprisingly short time before he would see his money returning in numerous ways such as the increased price of grain, reduced freight rates, on all his supplies coming back to him. I would like to see a number of farmers comment on the letter of Mr. Partridge's which I think will arouse a great deal of sentiment for independent action on the part of the Western farmer. May we one and all join hands and work forward and upward to that higher and nobler plane which position and no other, was intended by nature for the humble tiller of the soil to occupy.

G. W. P. DAWSON,
Harris, Sask.

LAURIER IS INSINCERE

Editor, Guide.—The attitude Sir Wilfrid Laurier took in criticism of F. W. Green's statement of the wealth of the farmers is typical of his partisanship towards the special interests. His attractive personality was surpassed by his constitutional leaning to the plundering manufacturer. He well knew to what extent the Western farmers' wealth is mortgaged, therefore the critical position he took was absolutely and utterly indefensible, and especially so, coming from one who has openly and boldly violated the pledges of his party and sacrificed the interests of the Canadian people to benefit those selfish interests which are using protection to shelter cowardly monopolies. Even if Mr. Green's figures showed that the farmers of the West are prosperous—which they do not—what had that to do with the case? Sir Wilfrid should have awakened to the true conception of the situation of what is politically right and what is politically wrong. Are his eyes so sealed by campaign funds and testimonials to himself of \$100,000, and to his finance minister, \$120,000, that he cannot see right? What did that Dominion-wide delegation imply? The answer is RESISTANCE TO UNBEARABLE EXTORTION BY THE VESTED INTERESTS. It is a clear case. Sir Wilfrid is overwhelmed by the swarm of lawyers and special attorney pleaders on behalf of high-tariff beneficiaries and by the horde of other special concerns. In my opinion he is fairly hypnotised by the demands and suggestions of his friends, and has become insensible to political right-doing.

It is not a system of protection; he has fastened a system of huge plunder upon the Canadian people, and with it all he has grown so insincere and unscrupulous that he is blind enough to declare himself a free trader, or else if not blind he is a consummate hypocrite,

for he has given himself definitely on this great question of the ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay route, and we had hoped for a more definite answer.

His own words, "I might be persuaded to government ownership but to government operation, it will be far more difficult," are not encouraging to say the least. It would seem to me and I am sure I express the feelings of every Saskatchewan farmer, that because of this uncertain attitude of our government, the wisest and surest thing for us to do is to support with a will and energy which alone can spring from the concerted efforts of the united farmers, this grand but simple plan so vividly set before us by Mr. Partridge. The people will welcome the scheme with open arms; for if we have a road under our immediate control we would feel much safer than if the government were supporting the road. As has been shown in the past and as Mr. Partridge suggests much pressure will be brought to bear on the government to make a miserable failure of this Hudson's Bay Road. Joyfully we will welcome this new plan, as it will open the way to our possessing an outlet to the world's markets, which will be in truth owned by the people, operated by the people, for the greater good of all the people. As Mr. Partridge says this scheme of his may almost stagger the public but I hardly think it will produce in the wide-awake farmers any other feelings than of keen business-like desire to take a hand at once in making the proposition a great railway. As is shown by Mr. Partridge, every farmer will gain a tremendous benefit, as a result of the completion of the Hudson's Bay road. Nor will the farmer be the only one to gain by the new opening. Property all over the West will increase in value once this short avenue of relief is operated in perpetuity by the people. If every farmer would become a shareholder to the amount of \$500 it would be a surprisingly short time before he would see his money returning in numerous ways such as the increased price of grain, reduced freight rates, on all his supplies coming back to him. I would like to see a number of farmers comment on the letter of Mr. Partridge's which I think will arouse a great deal of sentiment for independent action on the part of the Western farmer. May we one and all join hands and work forward and upward to that higher and nobler plane which position and no other, was intended by nature for the humble tiller of the soil to occupy.

DEFEND

Editor, Guide:—stand if for the policy. Free Trade or no you all the way per cent. or less Empire and 10 p other countries, against dumping that discriminat say possibly ad doubts about th obtained by tar meets against a firstly, revenue. in England know tax. That is, if enough to be ta For the other ro story I believe.

The retail merch that they could hardware cheap course) in Lon freight back to money. It wen American man, look at this the It is an argumen ex and for Protec can English m against such sh point I am quit and that is the w abuse on our adv and generous im let us admit it. Freer Trade is t ionists are not and vamps fat widows and orph Protectionists a quite respectabl Take England fo chief believers i one class who by it and who v refer to the upp laeyers, promise the great class to £500, militar. Now, how in the crease in the pri help these peopl unselfish patrio believe that pau alarming rate an only remedy. T at present out of, universal suffrag Free Trader, whi what of the thinki I believe a tari country and bac as a rule a low d would prove best

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Pense, Alta.
Note.—We ar honest and fearl from Mr. Saunde

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Will every on whose associati co-operative p send an accoun publication in be made the r co-operative w Guide. The G medium of the

for he has given the manufacturer more favor than the Conservatives, who openly stand for the doctrine of an adequate measure of protection to all interests. The people of Canada want good government. Are we likely to get it by keeping insincere premiers and leaders? Surely Canadians need a political reformation before they can obtain political liberty. Farmers and all workers, don't any longer impair the net proceeds of your labor by being Grits or Tories. Renounce such leaders by becoming political independents. There is no other way of making our power felt by either Laurier or Borden. Let us vote together, then we can soon vote every monopoly out of Canada. Why should we all become independents? Because both wings of the protectionists, Laurier and Borden alike, stand for the same policy! What is their policy? The appropriation of four-fifths of the net proceeds of our labor and the accumulation of it in the hands of the few! Vote for Laurier and freedom from Laurier and Borden! FRED. KIRKHAM, Saultste, Sask.

DEFENDS THE TARIFF

Editor Guide.—I do not quite understand if the policy of The Guide is absolute Free Trade or not; if it is I cannot follow you all the way. My ideal tariff is 5 per cent. or less on imports from British Empire and 10 per cent. on imports from other countries, with possibly a surtax against dumping and against countries that discriminated against Canada. I say possibly advisably, as I have my doubts about the ultimate benefit to be obtained by tariff tinkering. My arguments against absolute Free Trade are firstly, revenue. Anyone who has lived in England knows the grind of the income tax. That is, if their income is just large enough to be taxed, viz., \$500 or over. For the other reason let me repeat a true story I believe of American hardware. The retail merchants of New York found that they could buy New York made hardware cheaper (in some lines only, of course) in London, and could pay the freight back to New York again and save money. It went in duty free as being American made. Now, the longer you look at this the more points strike you. It is an argument for Free Trade in America and for Protection in England, for how can English manufacturers compete against such slaughtering? Now, in one point I am quite at variance with you, and that is the way you pour contempt and abuse on our adversaries and claim a pure and generous impartiality. Now, let us admit it fairly. Our agitation for Free Trade is selfish too. The protectionists are not all bloated plutocrats and vampires fattening on the last cent of widows and orphans. My dear sir, some Protectionists are quite decent people, quite respectable members of society. Take England for example. Who are the chief believers in Protection? Why, the one class who cannot possibly benefit by it and who would certainly lose. I refer to the upper middle class, doctors, lawyers, prominent men, civil servants and the great class of people retired on £200 to £500, military and naval officers, etc. Now, how in the wide world could an increase in the price of everything they buy help these people? It is the finest case of unselfish patriotism on record. They believe that paupers are increasing at an alarming rate and that Protection is the only remedy. They may be wrong, but at present out of all the countries that have universal suffrage England is the only Free Trader, which looks as if the majority of the thinking world were with them. I believe a tariff may be good for one country and bad for another. But that as a rule a low duty of about 10 per cent. would prove best for all.

CLAUDE F. SAUNDERS, Pense, Alta.

Note.—We are glad to publish this honest and fearless expression of opinion from Mr. Saunders. It is only by getting

CO-OPERATION

Will every local secretary in the West whose association has been conducting co-operative purchases or sales please send an account of the work done for publication in The Guide. It should be made the rule that reports of all co-operative work be sent to The Guide. The Guide is the co-operative medium of the West.

together on common ground that the best solution of common problems can be secured. Mr. Saunders does not say if he would apply his five per cent. and ten per cent. tariffs upon all imports or only upon certain ones picked out haphazard as in the case of the present Canadian tariff. A true protective tariff cannot be a revenue tariff, nor vice versa. Because the United States tariff laws, in the case cited by Mr. Saunders, works unfairly upon the United States consumer. It is rather a harsh remedy to apply the same tariff laws as a punishment of the consumers of Britain. Free Trade on the part of the United States would help the consumer there and prevent the slaughter in Britain. We would ask Mr. Saunders if in the matter of abuse the manufacturers do not abuse the farmers and attribute to them ulterior motives far more than the farmers have ever done to the manufacturers. Some of the manufacturers have spread the story that the whole Western delegation to Ottawa was financed by J. J. Hill, the railway magnate. Personally, the protected manufacturers are estimable gentlemen, but we believe the tariff principles they stand for are decidedly of the robber stamp. Undoubtedly there are Protectionists who are unselfish. If Mr. Saunders is a farmer he is certainly an unselfish Protectionist for Protection is a hardship to every Western farmer. Is the farmers' demand for Free Trade selfish? The farmers have not asked for any special privilege, but only that special privileges be withdrawn from the manufacturers. Certainly it is largely a question of pocket, but the moral issue is an important one. By having protection the manufacturers are allowed to put their

hands in the pockets of the farmers, which is neither just nor fair. The majority of manufacturers believe in the principle of Free Trade and would be glad to see Free Trade in everything except the article they have to sell. Is that selfish or not? If Mr. Saunders will permit us to say it we honestly believe that the reason the protective tariff exists in so many countries is because the people of those countries are not sufficiently informed as to the workings of protection. No tariff could be framed with justice to all classes. The people of every country are the ones to decide upon their own fiscal policy. Britain is still strong for Free Trade and is breaking down other forms of special privilege to aid the struggling masses. Canada is well equipped to become a great manufacturing country without protection. The farmers have not yet declared for absolute Free Trade, but they have gone farther towards it than ever before in the history of Canada. There are other methods of raising revenue far cheaper and more just than a revenue tariff. We are open to conviction and are glad to have opinions freely given by our readers.—Ed.

FENCE OUT THE WOLF

Editor Guide.—Investigations have shown that one reason why poultry raising is not more generally followed in Western Canada is the great losses sustained by the depredations of wolves. Some of the principal poultrymen say they would extend their operations, and that many more would be encouraged to engage in the enterprise if they could obtain cheaper poultry netting than is now available owing to the duty placed on the imported article. In view of this there has been started a decided agitation for the removal of the duty. Letters have already been sent to the minister of customs, and the Winnipeg Poultry Association has passed a resolution to be forwarded to the minister strongly recommending that wire netting

be placed on the free list. As one of the sufferers, I would strongly urge that every farmer, every farmer's wife and every farmer's son interested write to the parliamentary representative of their constituency, asking him to support this request personally to the minister and in the house when the new tariff bill comes before the house. This is a method employed in the States when the people want legislation passed; and I believe it can be adopted in Canada to advantage. Our people, as a rule, are not insistent enough in such matters. They stand for too much "jolly" both from their local representatives and cabinet ministers. Let us try it in this particular case and see what we can accomplish. With duty free wire netting we would be able to fence in large runs and protect our flocks against the ravages of wolves and other pests of the poultry yards. We want more wire, and cheaper wire than our highly protected product permits us to have. If we persist we will get it. The sheep men should also assist in this matter. They too are interested.

E. B.

A TARIFF SUGGESTION

Editor, Guide.—I would like to make a suggestion with a view to ascertaining as correctly as possible what tribute the average farmer of the Western provinces pays the Dominion government by reason of the tariff. To obtain this information I would suggest that the provincial executive of the Grain Growers' Associations forward to each of their members a form each month for a year with a request that he fill in

THE TARIFF:

or How the Protected Manufacturers Rob the People

Every man, woman and child in Canada should be most deeply interested in this subject. "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, is the story of the tariff in Canada since 1846 when England adopted Free Trade. Many regard the Tariff as a very dry and uninteresting subject. But Mr. Porritt takes out the dryness and makes it most interesting. Every farmer could spend a number of pleasant evenings with this book and at the same time have his eyes opened to the iniquity of the tariff laws of Canada. Every farmer would then understand why he has to pay out \$200 a year to support the manufacturers. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any address for \$1.50, postpaid.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

the name of each and every article he purchases during the month, together with the price; the form then to be returned to a tariff expert employed by the executive, for him to ascertain the correct amount of duty. At the end of the year the member to be informed of the total amount of his purchases and the duty he has paid on them. I don't think this scheme would cost much, and the authentic information obtained would be of great value in any arguments we may have to put forward to further the cause of free trade. The march on Ottawa can only be regarded as a skirmish, the battle of free trade having yet to be fought. We must therefore prepare ourselves and fight and keep fighting till it is won.

"FREE TRADER," Regina, Sask.

MAKE WINTER ROADS

Brandon, Jan. 12.—Prior to the blizzard of Monday there was a special illustration just north of this city of what can be done economically in the way of winter road building. William Nichols, one of the pioneer farmers of the district, residing four or five miles north, built a road from his home to the city limits and until the blizzard destroyed it an auto could have been run over the road. All that was used in building the road was a land packer and a roller and to make the road as good as an ordinary street in winter only two trips were made over it with the packer followed by the roller. Four horses were used on the packer, which was heavy drawing, but it would have been quite easily operated by six horses. When the storm is over Mr. Nichols intends to re-build the road. The rural roads in this district are in impassable condition and farmers are discussing the advisability of a general movement to build winter roads as Mr. Nichols has done. They would, with average weather solve the bad road question in this country.

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Northwestern Compo-Board Co., Key Address, Minneapolis, Minn.



THE CO-OPERATIVE BILL

A Belgium co-operative magazine announces in a recent issue that the department of commerce of Russia is now actively engaged in preparing a bill having for its objects to foster the organization and administration of co-operative societies for the sale of grain, with the view of enhancing the price of such grain to the benefit of the growers by doing away with the middlemen. Russia is a great wheat growing country and a competitor of a very serious character. To see such a country so far progressive as to take the lead in offering their growers of grain the only sensible means of protecting their interests by giving them a co-operative law, while in Canada the farmers have to fight for such a law is a reflection upon us which is not of a nature to do us any credit. On the contrary this mere fact shows to what extent we are at the mercy of the combines, trusts and mergers of all kinds that are plundering from top to bottom the producers as well as the consumers. After the protected manufacturers, here come the retailers, middlemen of all sorts, that threaten the government and parliament of their wrath if they dare to allow the people to organize in order to protect themselves. Will Mr. Martin, of Regina, be so scared by Trowers and his retailers as to abandon his co-operative bill, and will the government induce him to give up the cause of the people? Time will tell. But we shall have our day of reckoning, too.

CON.

AUSTRALIA FOR RECIPROCITY

Melbourne, Jan. 12.—The federal attorney-general has left on a visit to New Zealand, the immediate purpose of the journey being to take preliminary steps toward the establishment of a system of reciprocity between the Commonwealth and the southern Dominion.

The federal member, Mr. Fisher, has despatched a message to the Canadian government inviting the Dominion to enter into negotiations for a reciprocity treaty on the same lines as the treaty at present existing between Canada and New Zealand. Should success crown the efforts of the attorney-general and premier, three dominions of the British Empire will be linked together in a chain of treaties that cannot fail to prove a marked advance along the path of imperial solidarity.

In selecting a breeding pen from your flock it is a good plan to pick each bird up and give her a careful examination. You may discover some wrong color in the feathers or under parts of the feathers. By looking each bird over carefully you will know what you have in your breeding pens and know what you are breeding from. A great many breeders do this each year and by this careful process of selection they build up the quality of their flocks year after year.

Possibilities of the Poultry Business:

Some New Systems

The possibilities of a large and paying poultry business on an acre lot in the city is not a theory advocated by a number of varieties of the chicken trade eager to beguile an unsuspecting public into investing in expensive fowls and equipment, but an enterprise practically demonstrated by hundreds of men who have gone exclusively into poultry-raising and are making a profitable living from the same.

When such is the case in the city where high rents are paid and the food consumed by the fowls must be bought, it can readily be seen what a profitable by-industry of the farm the raising of poultry is. The excellent opportunities offered farmers of the Canadian West in this important line of industry has scarcely a parallel. And yet it is a significant fact that the fowls that are paying the best—the fowls that carry off the majority of the prizes at the annual poultry shows—are bred and raised not in the country but in our cities and suburbs.

The farmer of the West has not advanced the poultry industry in anything like a corresponding ratio to his cattle, horses, or swine, in fact, many farmers are having flocks of birds that are probably inferior to the ones they raised twenty years ago, in the days when they did the pioneer work and had to struggle to stem the tide, as it were.

Many of our readers can point to the time, in the early days, when crops failed and prices were low, how the good wife kept the grocery bill down and got the bare necessities for the family with her flock of poultry. Handicapped as she was with the hovel of a henhouse, with extreme care she drew from the mongrel flock the money that perhaps saved a second mortgage or even the farm itself. During the winter, however, the flock were sadly neglected for the good wife was unable to tend to the birds as she had done in the summer and they died by the score in their hovels. When spring opened the demoralized flocks were again coaxing to produce the want-reducing egg. In nearly every instance it will be found that the wife and not the husband was responsible for the care of the fowls in the early days. The man occupied himself with other pursuits, and with his gradual rise in prosperity he still further neglected the fowls.

Poultry Neglected

How often does one visit the home of a well-to-do farmer on a winter's day and is shown by him, with something of pride, the farm stock? His horses show good breeding and their fine condition indicates that they are having the best of care. His cattle not strictly thoroughbreds give ample evidence of good breeding. He has a herd of registered Yorkshire swine that would not suffer greatly in comparison with the best in the country. At the farmers' heels trots a beautiful rough-coated sable and white collie dog, the very picture of animal intelligence, of whom he can talk glibly—give his pedigree to his remotest ancestry—Parbold Piccolo, and a lot of other names you never heard of before. Well, it would certainly be only natural to see a fine flock of pure bred fowls, the very sight of which would suggest blue ribbons and silver cups. Imagine your surprise when back of the barn, in its shadow you see a ramshackle, delapidated old henhouse, ice-cold water from the thawing snow on its warped and sieve-like roof. Inside sitting with ruffled feathers on the perches, or huddled around on the wet, soiled floor, in disconsolate groups, with lowered tails, is a flock of little, scrawny, mottled chickens, with shapes as many and varied as seen in a fantastic dream, and colors in variety rivaling the dress of a Gypsy queen. The farmer uses this almost worthless flock of mongrels as an argument to prove that they are more vigorous than thoroughbreds and will tell you that the fine haired chicks would not live a month in a place like this, while the flock he possesses will come out in the spring and lay like machines, and hunt their living at the same time.

It is strange that one comes across many such farmers in the country—skilled farmers, and experts in the judging of live stock—totally ignorant in regard to the wants and habits of domestic fowls. When such is the case, it is no wonder that

Canada ships scarcely an egg and that the hateful foreign egg crams her ports.

Value in U. S.

Our neighbors to the south are realizing the immense profits that are to be made out of poultry already in that country the product of the hen is only exceeded by that of the corn. It has been said that, if the profits of the hen were wholly given over to paying of the national debt of the United States that she would accomplish this feat in less than a year. From this it can be seen what an enormous amount of money is lost to Canada through the non-development of the poultry industry.

Experimental stations both in Canada and the United States as well as private companies, have gone extensively in to the poultry business, and through persistence and a firm desire to produce a winter laying hen have revolutionized the old system of poultry raising. For instance, to secure layers prolific in the winter, the idea has been conceived of fall and winter hatching so that a bird has been developed that lays as naturally in the winter as she would—under the old order of things—in the spring time. Then again, by selecting only the eggs from hens that are good winter layers, birds are raised with a natural tendency to lay well during the winter months.

Extensive experiments have also been made along the lines of breeding new varieties which would be well adapted to the climate, while the care of the fowls

given, as carried on by many of the large experimental stations both in Canada and the United States, we will give a short review of the "Philo System" which has its headquarters at Elmira, New York, and which has been carrying on experiments for the past thirty-five years.

This system, as presented to the public today, is the result of years of experimental work, during which time hundreds of mistakes, such as the ordinary poultry-raiser makes every day, have occurred, but which were in reality the means which has brought the system to its present standard of perfection.

As the system is carried on now—nothing is done in a haphazard way, nor does chance contribute in any way to the success of the system. The fowls are known and their capacity as layers figured out to the minutest detail. The eggs used for incubation are handled according to system and every stage of the egg is almost perfectly known to the expert in its various developments in hatching. When hatched the baby chicks are fed and cared for in a manner which insures success whether they are intended as broilers or layers. The system is so complete and works out so accurately that it is almost possible to "count" the chickens before they are hatched" and to figure up, almost exactly, what the returns will be, two, six, or eight months ahead.

When the farmer of the West sows his seed in the spring he cannot tell what the

Poultry keepers who are satisfied to handle poultry just as their grandfathers handled them must be content with selling eggs at the lowest market price. However, this is not necessary, as new discoveries are changing conditions which cause the hens to be more productive in the early winter and moult during the spring months. Everyone knows the hens, as commonly bred, are more productive in the spring and early summer than at any other time of the year. This is the natural breeding season, and they lay during these months just because the mothers did, making it difficult to convince them that the time they should do their best work is during the fall and winter months. It would probably be safe to estimate that ninety-nine per cent. of the hens raised for laying are hatched during May and June. The "Philo System" however, is to hatch the chickens at the season of the year they are desired to be most productive.

This change requires some little effort and quite a bit of skill to cause the laying fowls to produce fertile, hatchable eggs at this unnatural time, and the first efforts in this direction are the least successful. Each succeeding year shows a decided improvement caused by way of the early hatching of the pullets and pullets for the breeding, and being fortunate to carry at least two lines of fowls so nearly related, that outcrosses may be had each season without the necessity of purchasing breeders which have not been hatched during the early winter. The third season shows a marked degree of improvement, and hatchable eggs are more easily obtained.

Laying Season Changed

Should every farmer and poultry man adopt this plan the time for high-price eggs would soon be changed to the spring months, as everyone would have eggs to sell during the winter; this, however, will never happen, as there are few people who would ever believe in the possibility of making such radical changes, as compared with the multitude of poultrykeepers who would doubt the advisability of being progressive along any line that would change the natural instinct and habit of hens.

Under "The Philo System," however, this talk is not a theory. It is the result of patience and perseverance to change the breeding season from March, April and May to December, January and February. Like many other valuable discoveries this has all come about while working for other purposes, especially to get shot birds that would be fully developed in the August and September shows, and not trying to breed them to lay during the unnatural season. Still the results from the out-of-season work have been most valuable along unexpected lines than the purpose for which they were desired.

No Artificial Heat

Thousands of chickens are raised every year without artificial heat, even in the depths of winter. This will seem an utter impossibility to the Western farmer yet such is the case. It is not a new discovery as it has been practiced in China and Egypt for many centuries, yet Americans, usually quick to take advantage of improved methods, have been slow in discovering the advantages of this system. Not satisfied, however, to accomplish things in a small way, like the ancients, Americans have endeavored to derive appliances whereby the chickens may be turned out like the output of great factories. Although the output may be unlimited, nature has something to say when its laws are violated to any great extent. Raising the chickens is not at all unlike hatching them. By furnishing a little higher heat than is given under natural conditions the process of incubation is hastened twenty-four to forty-eight hours and the chicks are bright, healthy looking youngsters until the time arrives for them to derive nourishment from the absorbed yolk, when, excessive heating having hardened the yolk, the chick soon perishes.

For many years under "The Philo System" chickens have been raised without artificial heat, and, in many instances where the temperature would drop below zero for a week at a time, without loss of

Dry Farming: Its Principles and Practice

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

The author of this book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully. Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 299 pages and is well illustrated; \$1.30, postpaid.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

in the matter of food and housing and the development of hatching machines and brooders have received such diligent study that the whole system has been elevated to a high scientific plane.

It will not be interesting to many to hear that chickens are now being raised in the depth of winter in fireless, or unheated brooders, even with the thermometer registering away below zero, and that the baby chicks are seen as happy and cheerful as snowbirds on the Western prairies in January.

Big Profits Realized

Regarding the profits realized from the hen, one American firm claims to have realized \$1,500 from 60 hens in one year. The company opens their books and shows the following cash sales of eggs, chickens and poultry, all of which have been produced on a small lot less than 40 feet square:

Broilers and table eggs	\$119.00
Eggs for hatching	349.00
Baby chicks fresh from hatcher	283.00
Hens, pullets and cockerels for breeding	275.00

Total \$1,036.00

Besides these sales the company claimed to have on hand 200 head of chickens more than they had at the beginning of the year, and when sold the net profits from this very small poultry plant exceeded \$1,500 in one year. Of course the reader must understand that these fowls are all thoroughbreds and when sold for breeding purposes commanded high prices.

The Philo System

That a general knowledge of the methods of progressive poultry raising may be

harvest will be. He may prepare his land with the best of care and sow the finest seed, but beyond this he has no control over the growing crop. The crop is entirely in the hands of nature after the seed has been sown and will be governed almost entirely according to her conditions. The expert poultryman, on the other hand, has absolute control of his business at all times and it will succeed or fail according to his knowledge and care of the same.

Many Theories Fail

As poultry raising is generally carried on, it is, to a great extent, a game of chance, because the person who seeks to raise the fowls has little knowledge of the care the business requires and has no set system on which he can place reliance. One theory is carried out and it fails; another meets with similar results, and after years of repeated failures the poultryman having not recorded mistakes and successes met with, fails to acquire a successful system.

For example, a certain party hears that there is money in poultry raising and decides to go into the business successfully. Expensive fowls and incubators are purchased and settings of eggs are bought. With a limited experience, more than half of the eggs are lost in hatching and but a small percentage of those successfully hatched are raised and the majority of these turn out to be cockerels, so that there are few pullets from which to raise fowls the ensuing season. Probably in the end the owner becomes disgusted and goes out of the business altogether, and thereby adds a "black eye" to poultry raising.

Continued on Page 25



THE MONEY-SAVING CERTAINTIES OF OUR JANUARY SALE

are not limited to any class of goods or any community of buyers. Practically every department in our great store has furnished its quota of genuine bargains. The goods offered are all new stock bought specially for this sale and priced with generosity. We show none but special values in our Sale Catalogue. Every item may be depended upon to provide a satisfying margin of saving. During this Great Sale we bring a message of economy to every home in the West. No matter where you live the money-saving opportunities of this sale lie ready at your hand in the pages of

OUR JANUARY SALE CATALOGUE

The values are typical open-handed EATON economies of a kind that bring Winnipeg shoppers in crowds to our store on Bargain Days. But during this Sale we over-reach Winnipeg and give our Mail Order customers a much-desired opportunity to take part in these seasonal reductions. Preparations for this Sale have been such that we can still promise full stocks and prompt shipments to those who order at once. If your Sale Catalogue has not been received a postal will bring it by return mail.

SALE VALUES IN BRIEF REVIEW

AN ECONOMY MESSAGE HERE FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY



Notable Savings in Women's Wear

- WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWN of soft cotton finished with lace. A popular value **.45**
- PRINCESS SLIP of extra fine cotton with deep lawn flounce. Sale price.... **1.29**
- ALL OVER WORK APRON of good quality gingham with bib, fully protects dress. Sale price **.39**
- MISSES' DRESS of fine mercerized mull as shown in cut above **2.65**
- ONE PIECE DRESS of mercerized mull. A most popular style, beautifully tucked and trimmed. Choice of four colors. **3.95**
- SALE PRICE **1.00**
- WAIST OF FINE WHITE LAWN, front and back of fine embroidery. A sale special **1.00**
- ONE PIECE HOUSE DRESS of percale, as shown in cut at side. Sale price.... **1.69**

Space prevents us from mentioning Women's Suits, Skirts, Embroideries, Dress Goods, Linens, Ribbons, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Jewelry and Footwear specials in which our Catalogue abounds.



Values Men Will Appreciate

- MEN'S DOUBLE BREASTED SUIT of fine Worsted Cloth in choice patterns and shades as shown in cut above. Sale price **9.35**
- MEN'S SHEEP LINED COAT of strong eight ounce Duck lined with best quality sheepskins. Warm collar of Beaverette sheepskin, over-shoe fasteners. A winning sale value at **5.95**
- MEN'S FUR-LINED LONG COAT, dogskin lining, German otter collar, as shown in cut **22.50**
- MEN'S HEAVY ELASTIC RIBBED UNDERWEAR, a sale special that is attracting a rush of orders. Per garment **.95**
- MEN'S GLOVES AND MITTS, of genuine Buckskin. Three styles at per pair **1.00**
- HEAVY TEAM HARNESS, a leading sale value for the farm. Sale price **27.25**
- HEAVY RAW HIDE HALTER. Sale price **1.35**
- HOMESTEAD SADDLE, for father, daughter or son. A remarkable value, **12.65**

There are other sale specials for Men such as Socks, Boots, Watches, Shaving Outfits, Guns and Tool Sets.

MOTHERS WILL MAKE GREAT SAVINGS IN LITTLE FOLKS WEAR

BOYS' GOODS

- BOYS' PLEATED SUIT, 6 to 10 years, a good wearing everyday suit of strong dark tweed as shown in cut. Sale price **2.15**
- BOYS' LINED TWEED PANTS will stand hard wear; 4 to 10 years, per pair **.47**
- BOYS' FINE SHIRTS of good shirting material in pleasing patterns. Sizes 12 to 14 **.45**
- BOYS' POLICE SUSPENDERS. Always popular and a special value at **.18**

- BOYS' WOOL TOQUES Very warm - **.19**
- Boys' Serviceable Well-made Boots, in sizes 1 to 5 per pair **1.75**

HOME FURNISHINGS

- The thrifty buyer will find unusual opportunity for renewing home furnishing at trifling cost by taking advantage of sale offerings of which the following are representative values.
- KITCHEN AND DINING CHAIRS **.38 .47 .59**
 - THREE PIECE PARLOR SUITE **21.25**
 - IRON BEDSTEADS, 2.52, 3.65, 4.95
 - EATON SPECIAL DROP HEAD SEWING MACHINE **18.95**
 - CURTAINS **.49 to 1.97**
 - CARPET SQUARES, 9 x 9 feet, **10.75**

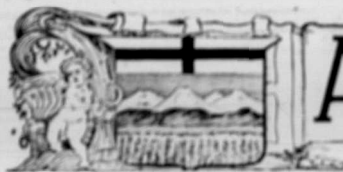
GIRLS' GOODS

- LITTLE GIRLS' PINAFORE of fine lawn as shown in cut, according to size **.39 & .45**
- GIRLS' CHAMBRAY DRESS trimmed with wide piping of plain checked gingham, a pretty and serviceable dress. Sale special at **1.50**
- BABY'S FIRST SHORTENING DRESS of extra fine quality lawn with Mother Hubbard yoke **.89**
- INFANTS' LONG DRESS of fine Nainsook, four rows of embroidery insertion **.93**

- CHILD'S DRESS of fine white lawn. A pretty dress for ages ½ to 3 years old. Sale price **.89**



EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President: James Bower, Red Deer
Vice-President: W. J. Tregillus, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer: E. J. Fream, Innisfail

Directors at Large: James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jellif, Spring Coulee.

District Directors: T. H. Balsam, Vegreville; George Long, Nanton; F. H. Langston, Rossnoll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griessmarch, Gleichen; A. Von Mielecki, Calgary.

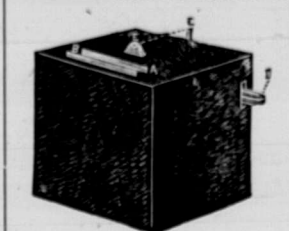
STILL ORGANIZING

A meeting of the farmers in the vicinity of Howe school district, Macleod, was held on December 29, for the purpose of organizing a local union of the U.F.A., there being a good attendance of farmers. J. R. McLean was voted to the chair and H. Mackintosh was appointed secretary. The chairman explained the objects of the union and asked for members, stating that it was necessary to have at least ten paid-up members before we could proceed to organize a local union. The result was that the secretary was kept busy for a few minutes writing down names and collecting the dollar bills. Sixteen joined Howe union, which put us in a position to go ahead and elect officers, the result of same being: President, J. R. McLean; vice-president, C. H. Miller; secretary-treasurer, H. Mackintosh. The name chosen for the union was Howe, it being understood that the meetings would be held in this school. The chairman read the circular in connection with the convention to be held at Calgary, with the result that the chairman and secretary were appointed delegates to represent Howe union. Howe union starts out under splendid prospects and will be heard from quite regularly during 1911. H. MACKINTOSH, Sec'y. Macleod, Alta.

PREPARING FOR SOCIAL

The annual meeting of Gadsby union was held on Saturday, December 24, the president being in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and passed the secretary-treasurer read the financial statement, which showed that after all accounts and expenses till the end of the year were paid there was a balance on hand of \$11.50. The election of officers was then proceeded with and Mr. Presley having declined nomination for a second term as president, H. O. Bessey was unanimously elected. Geo. McMorris was elected vice-president. The secretary having a desire to be relieved of his duties a discussion followed, and it was decided to hold the election over for another meeting. It was decided to send delegates to the convention at Calgary and G. M. Drinnan was elected, with F. Ferguson as reserve.

FREE Wonderful Telescope Photo Camera



Quite the latest and newest designed Camera in the market. Everyone guaranteed to work. This is a new and wonderful invention, so simple that a child can operate it and develop picture by himself all in two minutes. Camera practically works by itself. We give it FREE together with complete outfit for selling only \$2.50 worth of our beautiful Lith-Art Postcards at 3 for 5c. These comprise Views of Western Canada, Love Scenes, Best Wishes, Comics, Birthdays, Valentines, Easter, etc. Send your order today for Postcards, sell them, return money, and we will send Camera to you, post-paid, same day.

WESTERN PREMIUM CO. Dept. G WINNIPEG, Man.

An Active Six Months

Clareholm Five Mile Union was organized on July 9, 1910, when the following officers were elected: President, O. A. Finstad; vice-president, L. W. Davis; secretary, T. Brown; treasurer, S. L. Fraser; directors, J. Henderson, A. Berg, J. Dahl, P. Campbell, P. M. Cameron, O. Husted. It was decided to hold meetings on the first and third Saturdays of each month at eight p.m. in the Five Mile school house. It was also decided to try co-operative buying, commencing with flour and feed. On July 16 quotations were received from the Ellison Milling Co., of Lethbridge, on flour and accepted, and a carload ordered. The secretary received instructions to get quotations on a car of potatoes, also on fresh fruit. It was agreed that Mrs. Roning be privileged to order supplies with us. (Mrs. Roning is a widow who has completed her husband's homestead duties and is raising her family on the quarter).

The question of the admission of non-resident farmers and others as members was discussed. On August 18 a business meeting re the ordering of coal, flour and fresh fruit was held. On September 3 business matters transacted included a discussion on the admission as members of those who were not actual farmers. It was moved and carried that actual farmers be admitted as members by giving in their names to the secretary, and others only by vote of the members at a meeting. It was moved and carried that only actual farmers be eligible for election as officers. It was also moved and carried that actual ministers be privileged to order supplies through the Union without joining as members. On September 17 Bill No. 23 of the last session of the legislature was brought up and explained by E. W. Frost. It was then moved by Mr. Frost and seconded by S. L. Fisher, that this Union, through the U.F.A. executive, request the department of agriculture to enact this bill, and also that the executive be requested to place this bill before each Union of the U.F.A. for their action. The secretary was also instructed to correspond monthly with The Guide. On October 8 four new members joined. A discussion took place on the organization of new Unions in the surrounding districts. S. L. Fraser addressed the meeting, urging that a portion of the time be regularly devoted to discussing the political situation. The late secretary of Clareholm Union submitted his report for the time he was acting as secretary of that Union. T. Larsen addressed the meeting, urging that steps be taken to form a mutual fire insurance company.

On October 22 business matters taken up were in connection with the ordering of oats, potatoes, etc. On vote it was decided to admit J. G. Brown and H. T. Bell as members. Moved by Peter Campbell and seconded by W. H. Burns, "That on account of their action in refusing to accept their order for potatoes, two members (whose names were given) be not considered as desirable members and that a court be held on them at the next regular meeting." The circular letter from the general secretary was also read and discussed. On November 5, J. W. Yager was admitted as a member. A car of potatoes and vegetables and three cars of oats were ordered. The matter of being able to get agricultural implements at more reasonable prices was then discussed. Several plans were proposed and the secretary received instructions to write the provincial secretary for information as to what had been done in this line by other unions. T. Larsen spoke on the subject of mutual fire insurance. The two members affected not being present to answer the charges brought against them, it was moved by H. G. Ahern and seconded by P. Linary, that they be expelled from the Union. It was decided to send a delegate to

Ottawa and a committee of ten appointed to collect one dollar each from the members to pay the expenses of the trip.

On November 19 a motion to change the place of meeting to town was voted down. It was decided to reinstate the two members who had been expelled. The committee reported that they had collected \$58 towards the expense of the delegate to Ottawa. The object of sending a delegate was explained by Messrs. Malcolm, Fraser and Frost, and G. Malcolm was elected delegate to represent the Union. On December 3 reports were received from the president and secretary on flour and potatoes ordered. The committee reported having collected \$102 for the Ottawa delegate. The following resolution, introduced by G. Malcolm, was adopted: "Whereas, at the last annual convention of the U.F.A. in Edmonton a resolution from the Clareholm Union was presented favoring the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and was unanimously adopted by that convention; and whereas, the Clareholm Five Mile Union deems the proposed changes to Direct Legislation one of the most important to help the people to a government for the people and by the people instead of for party and special interest by party leaders; therefore be it resolved that at the next annual convention of the U.F.A. the delegation from the Clareholm Five Mile Union endeavor to bring before the convention the importance of this measure for speedy action in the form of special delegations of the different Unions to their respective representatives in the legislature, or if an election should be held to hold this measure as a condition for the support of the different candidates." It was moved by H. G. Ahern and seconded by L. T. Ferguson that our delegate to Ottawa be instructed to consider tariff reduction the most important point in the program. On December 17 reports were received on supplies received and quotations obtained. H. G. Ahern moved and S. L. Fraser seconded that the secretary write the provincial secretary in support of the Baron's resolution on seed grain being supplied by the government and supporting our ideas. It was moved by J. Robertson and seconded by S. L. Fraser, that in future the secretary be paid a salary of \$75 per annum. The election of officers then took place. It was proposed to re-elect all the officers, but as T. Brown did not wish to act as secretary again, a new one was elected, the officers for 1911 being as follows: President, O. A. Finstad; vice-president, L. W. Davis; secretary-treasurer, H. G. Ahern. Clareholm Five Mile Union now has a paid up membership of 173, and is the largest in Alberta. This is a record of what we have done during the past six months and it shows that it is possible to do much good work.

T. BROWN, Sec'y. Clareholm, Alta.

STRATHMORE WILL BE THERE

A special meeting of Strathmore Union was held on Saturday, December 31, for the purpose of preparing resolutions for presentation to the annual convention at Calgary. Several resolutions were passed by the Union and it is expected a full delegation from Strathmore Union No. 1 will leave for the convention on the morning train January 16.

R. SHEPPARD, Sec'y. Strathmore, Alta.

LLOYDMINSTER ANNUAL

The annual general meeting of Lloydminster Union No. 54 was held in the Masonic hall on Saturday, December 31, 1910, there being a good number of members present. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. A. J. Black-

well. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and adopted, the secretary-treasurer presented the balance sheet, which was accepted. This shows a small balance on hand on the year's work. It was unanimously decided to appoint the secretary to represent Lloydminster Union at the annual convention. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, A. J. Blackwell; vice-president, H. Hill; secretary-treasurer, W. Linton; executive committee, Dr. J. T. Hill, Messrs. J. H. Abel, J. H. Brown, W. O. Ellis, R. W. P. Hunt, R. Nixon, G. O'Rourke. It was decided to invite W. J. Tregillus to address a meeting here on Direct Legislation.

W. LINTON, Sec'y. Lloydminster, Alta.

WARDVILLE GROWING

The last meeting of Wardville Union was presided over by the vice-president, and on the roll being called it was found that all members were present. Three new members were added to the roll. The secretary read official circular No. 12, and the resolutions contained therein were approved. We regret that Wardville will not be represented at the convention, but having been organized such a short time it will be impossible to arrange for a delegate this year. The secretary was also instructed to secure all information possible on the subject of flax growing.

A. O. WELLS, Sec'y. Sedgelyville, Alta.

GOOD HOPE ORGANIZED

A meeting of the farmers in the neighborhood of Rich Valley was held on December 28 for the purpose of organizing a local Union of the U.F.A. Thirteen members joined the Union and the following officers were elected: President, Wm. Brazil; vice-president, J. J. Hayward; secretary-treasurer, B. A. Rowe; directors, P. T. Horner and H. Javens. It was decided to send two names to the central association—Good Hope and Aysgarth—for approval, and the first Saturday in each month was named as the plan of meeting. It was also decided to hold the meetings in the three school houses, Rich Valley, Goldthorpe and Wabamun, on account of the members being widely scattered.

B. A. ROWE, Sec'y. Rich Valley, Alta.

CLARKVILLE ANNUAL

The annual meeting of Clarkville Union was held on December 28, a good number of members being in attendance. All the officers for 1910 were re-elected for the ensuing year. It was decided that it would be advisable to change the meeting night from the last Monday in the month to the second Monday. This will give us the advantage of the light of the moon for traveling.

SYDNEY C. JONES, Sec'y. Clarkville, Alta.

STREAMSTOWN OFFICERS

The annual meeting of Streamstown Union No. 8 was held in the school house on December 23, and T. E. Law gave a very interesting report of the deputation to Ottawa. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Brook Booth; vice-president, Herbert C. Dunherring; executive, Rev. R. Smyth, T. E. Law, E. C. Davison, F. Savage, W. W. Shaw and E. Nelson. The paid up membership is now twenty-eight. The secretary was appointed delegate to the annual convention. After the business meeting a most successful supper and social was held under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild. About 150 persons were present and a very enjoyable program of song and dance was rendered.

J. CAMPBELL, Sec'y. Lloydminster, Alta.

As some of us are willing to go Boney and gates also increase interest in a social movement families will be present, it be delivered the member status of p committee v plan inst. hourly vote president for the past year

Gadsby, Alta.

WELL

A meeting held in the district in the Well purpose of n the United meeting up- members are elected. President, C. treasurer, H. Demers, W. C. A. Parker

Wellsdale, A

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Olds local meeting on being called. After the minutes of following off for the Bands, v secretary-tre G. Haynes, V W. J. Pink Cipperley.

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A For some districts to had trouble the following of interest of North E plant) was I the Belmont afterward school distr parties even the meant number of t was taxing trustees of I

As some of the members spoke of being willing to go at their own expense Messrs. Boney and Presley were voted as delegates also. The subject of how best to increase interest in the work of the union was discussed and it was decided to hold a social meeting at which members' wives, families and anybody interested might be present, and at which speeches could be delivered with a view to increasing the membership and rousing the enthusiasm of present members. A strong committee was appointed to carry this plan out. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring president for his valuable services during the past year.

G. M. DRINNAN, Sec'y.
Gadsby, Alta.

WELLSDALE WORKING

A meeting of the farmers of the Wellsdale district was held on December 29 in the Wellsdale school house for the purpose of reorganizing a local branch of the United Farmers of Alberta. The meeting opened with fifteen paid-up members and the following officers were elected: President, Frank Dawes; vice-president, G. E. Clinton; secretary-treasurer, Hugh Hagen; directors, C. Demers, W. MacDonald, C. A. Hodgins, C. A. Parker, A. E. Fiske.

HUGH HAGEN, Sec'y.
Wellsdale, Alta.

AN OLD FRIEND GONE

Olds local union held their annual meeting on December 15, the meeting being called to order by President Rands. After the roll call and reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting the following officers were elected by acclamation for the year 1911: President, Geo. Rands; vice-president, S. J. Craig; secretary-treasurer, J. Stauffer; directors, G. Haynes, W. C. Kalsey, G. D. Lambert, W. J. Pinkerton, P. Jaffray and G. Cipperey. The meeting was well attended and much interest was manifested and the prospects are very promising for a splendid union for 1911. The following were elected—delegates to the annual convention at Calgary: G. Cipperey, S. J. Craig, G. Rands, W. C. Kalsey. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing silent vote. "Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to take from our midst our beloved friend, Mr. George McDonald, we, the members of the Olds branch of the United Farmers of Alberta assembled do hereby place upon record our appreciation of his valuable services to this association as an ever active worker and wise executive officer in the benefits of whose labors and counsels we have often shared; and while deeply sensible of our common loss in his removal we at the same time would acquiesce in the will of Him who doeth all things well; and father, we hereby tender our profound sympathy to the sorrowing wife and bereaved family in their deep affliction and great loss, and we join in commending them to the care and comfort of the God of all grace and consolation."

J. STAUFFER, Sec'y.
Olds, Alta.

Mr. McDonald will be remembered as one of the executive officers of the Alberta Farmers' Association, he having been a director for several years. He was also one of those who worked for the amalgamation of the two societies in Alberta. In 1909 he was a director of the U.F.A. and retired at the last convention. Mr. McDonald was one of the bright, optimistic members of the association and his cheery words of greeting and wisdom will be sadly missed at our forthcoming convention. The sympathy of all members will be extended to the sorrowing family and to those who knew him a deep feeling of personal loss will be felt. He has gone but it can be truly said of him, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

A CASE IN POINT

For some time back the rural school districts to the north of Edmonton have had trouble over their boundaries, and the following resume of one case will be of interest to the members. The village of North Edmonton (Griffin packing plant) was formed of a section of land in the Belmont school district. Some time afterward certain parties agitated for a school district of their own but these parties eventually left the district. In the meantime it was found that the number of children at North Edmonton was taxing the accommodation so the trustees of Belmont school district went

to Edmonton and saw the acting deputy minister of education who told them that there was no application from North Edmonton for a new school district on file and that the trustees of Belmont district need not, unless they liked, give up any area but in that case the trustees would have to provide proper accommodation for all the pupils. He further advised the trustees that owing to the fact that the separate school question would certainly come up it would be better to try and get North Edmonton to organize. The trustees saw the authorities at North Edmonton and they were willing to have a school of their own. A public meeting of the ratepayers was then called for the purpose of putting the matter before them. At that meeting it was resolved that the ratepayers wanted North Edmonton to organize but that owing to the fact that Belmont school district was not large and that the value of the land comprising the village was great enough to enable them to obtain sufficient taxes it was not possible to allow them any further area of land except that one south of them, making about one and one-half sections in all. A copy of this resolution was sent to the department. The North Edmonton people agreed to this proposal, but the next the Belmont school district heard of the matter was that the department had given parties living within half a mile of North Edmonton permission to organize a district, and taking some six or seven sections of land from the Belmont district. They were also giving North Edmonton some two or three sections out of the Belmont district. Belmont of course complained and in answer to their complaint the department wrote:—"The minister has power as per the ordinance to alter any school district, but of course he only does so in the interest of justice and education." As a matter of fact the new district was formed to benefit a few subdivision owners and the owners of the majority of the land taken into the district were quite opposed to the change but they knew nothing about it until after it was done. The act distinctly states that the minister has power to make the alteration provided it is satisfactorily shown that it is to the benefit of all concerned, and this is very clearly not the case in this instance. Several of the land holders who are taken into this new district are farming large tracts of land and also mining coal. There are no children within several miles of them and yet they will be assessed as a village district because the small area comprising the district cannot exist as a rural district. This is one of the cases in point, and should be carefully considered by the members.

F. C. CLARE, Sec'y.
Edmonton, Alta.

APPOINTED PRESS AGENT

Stainsleigh local union held its annual business meeting on December 17, and the following officers were elected for 1911: President, A. Earle Mallough; vice-president, Arthur Risley; secretary-treasurer, Everard H. Tweddle; press agent, Fred Pegg. The press agent was appointed for the purpose of giving reports of the union meetings to the local papers for publication also to forward a report of matters of interest to the general secretary for publication in THE GUIDE. A number of the members of Stainsleigh union are joining Hayter union for 1911, the latter union being more convenient to them. B. H. Tweddle was appointed delegate to represent the union at the annual convention. A fowl supper and entertainment was held at J. H. Mallough's house on December 8 for the benefit of members, prospective members and their friends. It was a grand success and everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

E. H. TWEDDLE, Sec'y.
Trachlin, Sask.

FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

At the last meeting of Rocky Coulee union the following resolutions were adopted for submission at the annual convention: "Resolved that in the event of the resolution presented by Rocky Coulee union for amendment to the constitution being carried that all candidates nominated by the Independent party be pledged to support Direct Legislation." "Resolved that the provincial secretary be required to publish in the official organ a list of the names, post offices and stations of each secretary of the local unions of Alberta."

C. BLUNDEN, Sec'y.
Granum, Alta.



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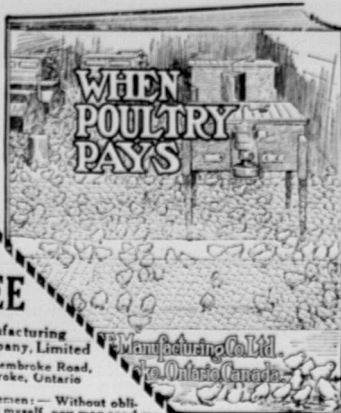
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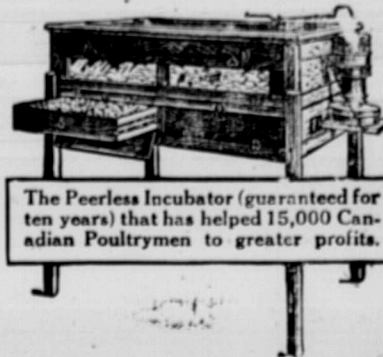
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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw

President:
F. M. Gates, Fillmore

Vice-President:
J. A. Murray, Wapella

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green - - - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:
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District Directors:
James Robinson, Wapella; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaver Dale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thomas Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

Important Convention Notices

A gathering of the class will likely be held on the evening of the 9th. Executive, directors and district chairmen will convene on Monday forenoon, the 6th of February at 9.30 to work on the resolution committee. Order of business at the convention will be as per constitution outlines, and will convene at 9.30 on Tuesday morning, February 7th. The elevator proposition will likely be a prominent item at the convention. The report of the elevator commission will be in the delegates' hands, and the attitude of the government will likely be known. The convention will doubtless declare itself regarding both. A new draft of the constitution will be presented, providing for the widening of the objects and general operation of the association. Providing for county organizations in each of the Federal constituencies in the province, or for each provincial constituency. Also for district organizations, and the changing of the basis of representation to the central. To provide the advance Life Membership fees in the Trust Fund against any liability should the association become involved in any financial responsibility. Also to permit transfer of life membership to heirs and provide for permanent administration of the fund by life members should annual membership fail to do so. To raise the annual membership fee to \$1.50. Also other minor changes. This draft to be passed on by the convention and stand as thus passed for one year as a notice to the members, and only to become legal when adopted as may be further amended at the next annual convention.

For immediate effect the following constitutional amendments are proposed: That in clause 13 the word ten be struck out, and the words, **twenty-five or part thereof**, be substituted. Clause thirty-five be amended by the word "member" in the last line being struck out, and the words "local secretary" and "published in the official organ" be substituted. Delegates from the organization districts as outlined in last year's annual report will be asked to convene as special committees on local organization work. Rooms and time will be set apart for this work, the object being to lay out for a series of meetings in each district with dates and local speakers to visit each association during the balance of the winter, and a central summer gathering in each district. To appoint a district chairman and report results to the convention. Last year's annual report will furnish guidance in this matter. Let each delegate get well acquainted with his district geography. It is likely that several visiting speakers will be present. If time will permit, a model local association meeting will be introduced.

Regular convention rates on each railway will prevail. Each delegate must secure standard certificate for money paid for his one-way first-class ticket. Failing this, reduced fare cannot be secured. If one hundred delegates attend, a free return ticket will be furnished. Do not forget this receipt. Secretaries will kindly send us names of delegates appointed as quickly as possible, to assist us in procuring accommodation. Say if your wife, sister or daughter is coming with you. Take a critical look at both sides of your credential card and fill in same before handing to credential secretary at Regina, who will know your name, the association you represent, the railway and station from which you started and to which point you want a return ticket, and the fare you paid. As fares are to be pooled these precautions will save yourself and the secretary a lot of annoyance, delay and reversed smiles. When more than one delegate is attending from one association, try and appear at the credential secretary's office together, as this will greatly facilitate matters. All resolutions intended to come before the convention must reach this office before February 4. All members are welcome but only delegates can vote, life members are requested to kindly wear their badges. Those who intend to visit the convention should notify their local secretary so that he may report their names and accommodation

be secured for them. We are sending one dozen copies of the elevator commission report to the secretary of each association. If more are required write this office or department of agriculture.

F. W. GREEN.

MORE BUSINESS IN SIGHT

As a reader of the Grain Growers' Guide for over a year I am deeply interested in the work of the association, and I have a large number of thrifty neighbors who could also be interested. We would like to organize here, and I think we could easily get twenty or twenty-five members. I am councillor for this division and intend to call a meeting for municipal affairs. So if you could give me some circulars or light of some kind on your work, I will put it before my electors. I was one of the first to settle in here three years ago, and there is over six thousand acres ready for seed in the spring. Myself and my two brothers will sow over sixteen hundred acres this year, so you see we are a progressive people. If you could give me any information as to a railroad line running southwest of Moose Jaw to Swift Current, as in its route, I would feel greatly indebted to you, as we are eighteen or twenty miles south of Herbert.

WARD H. SMITH,
Neilpath, Sask.

The Advantage of It

Your favor of the 29th ult. to hand, re organization of a branch of the Grain Growers' Association in your neighborhood. You would receive great benefit from such an institution, if your men really wanted to help each other and be hitched on to the most powerful organization of farmers in Canada. However, it all depends on the men and women in your neighborhood as to whether your organization would be really successful or not. Follow enclosed instructions and report to us, and we shall be pleased to welcome your association into our ranks.

F. W. GREEN.

RE SPECIAL BINNING

E. J. Ruxton, Esq., Powden, Sask.
Your letter of the 16th ult., addressed to Mr. F. W. Green, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association at Moose Jaw, has been forwarded by that gentleman to me for action. According to the Grain Act it is not obligatory for elevator operators to store grain in special bins unless they so desire. If, however, a warehouseman enters into an agreement to special bin grain then he is required to conform to the duties of a public country warehouseman in such cases. Among other things he is required to issue a ticket for each load delivered, drawing a sample out of each load in the presence of the person delivering the load, which he is required to preserve until such time as the bin has been shipped out and the car inspected. He is also required to issue a special bin form of storage receipt (Schedule "C"), showing the terms and conditions under which the grain is stored. The ticket, among other things, requires to show the number of the bin in which the grain is stored, the grade, kind of grain, and the gross and net weight.

For your information I am forwarding you a copy of the Grain Act, and would refer you specially to the provisions of Section 61, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4. My own opinion is that the Act should be amended whereby all country elevator operators should require to reserve at least two bins in their elevator for special binning grain in car lots. I have prepared an amendment to that effect for submission to the House at the present session.

(Sgd.) CHARLES C. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner.

January 3, 1911.

E. J. Ruxton, Esq., Powden, Sask.
Following my letter of the third inst., re special binning in country elevators. On looking over the correspondence, I find I omitted dealing with the last paragraph of your letter in which you intimate that the elevator operator offers to take your grain into store and grade and dock it. Providing this arrangement is satisfac-

tory to you there is nothing to hinder you doing so; subsequently when you desire to ship and sell you can have the shipping bill turned over to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, just the same as though the grain was special binned. Of course, before doing so you would have to surrender your storage tickets and pay the charges due thereon. Whether the grain is special binned or graded into store the storage tickets representing such grain issued by the warehouseman are transferable by endorsement. You can therefore transfer your storage tickets to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, or anybody else if you prefer to sell to them rather than to the elevator, and the elevator operator must honor them.

C. C. CASTLE.

January 9, 1911.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

The following constitutional changes are suggested by Cupar: "That a district or county association be formed in each federal electoral district in the province containing one hundred or more members of the association. That these shall be known as county associations. That the executive of county associations shall consist of president, a secretary-treasurer and their six directors, of whom four shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. That all officers and directors shall be elected by the annual convention, except the secretary, who shall be appointed by the executive. That each county association shall hold an annual meeting not later than January 20 in each year, and such other meetings as the executive may call. That the county annual convention shall consist of the executive of the county association and delegates duly elected by the subordinate association within the county, and not in arrears to the county executive, in proportion to one delegate to every ten members. That each county convention shall be entitled to elect one delegate to the annual meeting of the central association for each fifty fully paid up members within the county on December 1 last past, as well as one director to the central board of directors. That the number of directors comprising the central board be so increased as to allow six directors at large and one director for each county association. That each subordinate association shall pay to the county association twenty-five cents per member on or before December 1st in each year, and shall be at liberty to add this amount to the annual membership fee. That a committee of seven consisting of four men to be named by the president, the secretary of the association and the mover and seconder of this motion be appointed, with power to divide the province as above provided, and to appoint for each county a secretary, pro tem, whose duty it shall be to arrange for the first county convention under the direction of the said committee, which convention shall be an organization meeting, and shall be held not later than July first of this year. That at the annual convention of the central association, except by a special vote of the meeting, no resolution except such as relate to matters in connection with the annual convention, shall be in order unless the same has been passed by at least one county association in convention, and a copy of the same forwarded by the county secretary as required by Clause 18 of the constitution. This resolution to take effect on January 1st, 1912."

Notes: Mr. Musselman proposes to introduce the above at our convention.

F. W. G.

LASHBURN ENQUIRY

Will you tell me if any person who has not paid up his subscription to the local association, but states that he is in sympathy with the movement, and asks the secretary of the local to place his name on the books, is counted as a member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the purpose of representation (roughly) of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at present? A reply to the above will settle much dis-

cussion. Will you tell me whether you know of any association that gives a limited time in which subscriptions may be paid. Do you consider it advisable to erase the name of any person who fails to pay his subscription?

Lashburn, Sask.

Our Reply

In reply to your favor we would say that we like to have the sympathy of every one and have the sympathy of thousands, but only those who are paid-up can be considered as members or representatives. A paid-up member is a member for one year from the time he pays his fee. Some of the locals run their membership so that they are only members for the year in which the subscription is paid, and they count them as members, fully expecting to get the money from them before the end of the next year. However, the fee is so small that no man can afford to be without a membership ticket, and we certainly cannot run any kind of an organization on sympathy. We would commend to you the life membership proposition. We think it is the surest way to secure an association worthy of the name. We do not know of any association that gives a limited time in which subscriptions may be paid, other than those set forth in the constitution, a copy of which we are enclosing to you. You ask if we consider it advisable to erase the name of any person who fails to pay his subscription. I feel quite certain that the good sense of the members of the local associations is the best guide. If a member has suffered some tremendous loss and is absolutely unable to pay his \$1.00 membership fee, I believe that his association would pay that fee for him. We, at this office, certainly cannot count any person as a member, only such as we receive the fees for, and it is thus that the representation is based. I think this is the best. I leave it to your own judgment. I would prefer to have you turn round now and answer those questions for me. What do you think best in order to build up a strong, permanent farmers' organization which can hold its own with the powerful opposing forces which as we have to meet? Shall be pleased to have your reply by an early mail.

F. W. GREEN, Sec'y.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

JUNIATA REPORT

Number of members, 22; balance in bank, \$57.00; on hand, \$5.40; outstanding debts, nil. We are buying an organ with our funds, which we raised at a concert and box social on Dec. 16th, and purpose introducing one hour's social entertainment into each of our meetings. The outlook for the future is much brighter than in previous years, as our members are taking a more lively interest in the work.

LEWIS COWARD, Sec'y.

Junjata, Sask.

SPY HILL ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Spy Hill Grain Growers' Association was held at the school house on Dec. 28, at which there was a fair turnout. The meeting decided to run a series of socials to raise money to pay the delegate's expenses to Ottawa. The balance sheet was read and accepted. The officers elected for the coming year were: President, R. Blyth; vice-president, W. Jessup; directors, H. Webb, P. Cropp, J. Lowe, M. Barke, R. Greer, and J. Salkeld; resolution

committee, Brown, and elected deleg first social is Thursday. A is composed W. Jessup. We intend round bounds

py Hill, Sa

DREYER

The Dreyer held their afternoon, D the evening officers for was read a balance of following off W. T. Corla secretary, H Jackson, A. Florker, G. new member bership two Kinley, Sask

ORG

When Me is Melfort a was passed that an orga I have no d of all ad an calling great need north of us there is a la men, and a are anxious is the usual Country pe who would over with a they all thi to organize; but, unfortu who would well enough can do in t round, we c any other about this d so.

Valparaiso,

Your fav We note Partridge at Melfort, an ganizer to l note you. Frenchmen anxious to j to help the t and every o to find me inspiring the best ideals, efficiency, I presented U during the s and Domin other bodie money in or operations believing th doing a gre ez, up to e able to see, tless we c getting our where we cl on this cla trying to ar your line an are organize not be able vention. C you in a fev

MI

Herewith tions, I ar signatures, the petition much of the here just at such a peti help though tions every time to go at here. I w three more me some d would make them, as I a the G. G. A become a convention.

Shellbrook,

committee, P. Cropp, R. Greer, J. A. Brown, and J. Salkeld. W. Jessup was elected delegate to the convention. The first social is to be held at Spy Hill on Thursday, Jan. 14th. Social committee is composed of J. E. Brown, R. Greer, W. Jessup, J. A. Brown and A. Millar. We intend to make the membership a round hundred this year.

HARRY J. FERRIN, Sec'y
Spy Hill, Sask.

DREYERS ANNUAL MEETING

The Dreyers branch of the S. G. G. A. held their annual meeting on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 17, to wind up affairs for the closing year, and for the election of officers for 1911. The financial report was read and approved, and showed a balance of \$48.00 to the good. The following officers were elected—President, W. T. Corbin; vice-president, A. Mirek; secretary, H. R. Earl; directors, W. T. Jackson, A. Young, R. Harper, H. C. Flocker, G. Earl and F. Flewell. One new member was enrolled. Total membership twenty-three.

H. R. EARL, Sec'y.
Kinley, Sask.

ORGANIZATION NEEDED

When Messrs. Partridge and Tate were in Melfort a short time ago, a resolution was passed at the meeting there, asking that an organizer be sent into this district. I have no doubt but that you received a copy of said resolution, and the reason I am calling your attention to same is the great need of having the country in the north of us fully worked up. I may say there is a large colony of Maine Frenchmen, and another of Russian Jews who are anxious to join us, and of course there is the usual number of Canadians, Old Country people and American settlers, who would join us. I have talked this over with several of our members, and they all think something should be done to organize the above mentioned district, but, unfortunately we do not have anyone who would or could undertake to speak well enough to do so. But anything we can do in the way of driving a speaker round, we certainly will do. If there is any other information I can give you about this district I shall be pleased to do so.

CHAS. W. HANKINS,
Valparaiso, Sask.

Our Reply

Your favor of the 22nd inst. to hand. We note your reference to Messrs. Partridge and Tate, and their meeting at Melfort, and that you asked for an organizer to be sent to your district. We note your reference to the colony of Frenchmen and Russian Jews who are anxious to join us. We are also anxious to help the Frenchmen and Russian Jews, and every other kind of nationality, but to find men and literature capable of inspiring these men with the highest and best ideals, so as to aid to our general efficiency, is our difficulty. We have presented this matter at different times during the summer to both the provincial and Dominion governments, as well as other bodies, and asked for assistance in money in order that we might extend our operations and secure the right men, believing that in so doing we would be doing a great work for the nation. However, up to the present we have been unable to secure the aid asked for. Nevertheless we are steadily forging ahead and getting our organization into a position where we think we shall be able to take on this class of work. However, we are trying to arrange for a man to go down your line and visit all the associations that are organized, but we are afraid we shall not be able to do it until after the convention. Convention circulars will reach you in a few days now.

F. W. GREEN.

MUST BE SHOWN

Here-with please find co-operative petitions. I am sorry there are not more signatures, but I hope those that are on the petition will help some. There is too much of the "show me" type of farmer here just at present to get any support in such a petition. The Guide is a great help though, and I am getting subscriptions every once in a while. I wish I had time to go and preach unity among farmers here. I would like to organize two or three more associations if you could give me some idea as to the procedure. I would make a big effort to go right after them, as I am a firm believer in the cause of the G. G. A. have in hand, and hope to become a life member at the Regina convention.

J. M. SPEECHLY, Sec'y.
Shellbrook, Sask.

NOW FOR 1911

Please find enclosed the sum of three dollars and fifty cents, (\$3.50), the balance of membership fees for 1910, there being fifty-three members in this association for this year.

GUY FOSTER.
Earl Grey, Sask.

PURELY BUSINESS

I enclose the sum of \$12.00 being membership fees taken at our annual meeting, \$11.00 being membership fees and \$1.00 for membership tickets received some time ago.

JOHN McCUISE, Sec'y.
Balyva, Sask.

WILL SELL COAL

I see in THE GUIDE, a note that no coal can be had only through the combine; that you must pay the piper. Now, excuse me for telling you that this note is not true, for I can ship to any farmer, a carload at \$2.00 per ton L.o.b. Bicefail. At present we are shipping a car a day and most of it to farmers at different points, and there are several mines that would be glad to ship to farmers. Now, I am a farmer myself, and am a member of the Grain Growers' Association at Bicefail, and will always do my best to help the farmers fight for their rights. Now, if you will kindly correct this little error, you will help others as well as me. This coal is admitted to be the best lignite coal in the district. I would like very much to send you a sample carload. I believe it would be the best advertisement I could get.

J. F. BULMIR.
Taylorton, Sask.

FOUR LIFE MEMBERS

Enclosed please find \$3.00 being the fee for ten members for the year 1911. We also have four life members in our local organization.

THEO. KETCHESON, Sec'y.
Wawota, Sask.

WELL DONE HUMBOLT

Enclosed please find \$11.50 membership fees from our association, making with the \$22.50 I sent you some time ago, a membership of 74. Please send official receipt and oblige.

T. L. HAUSER, Sec'y.
Humboldt, Sask.

DR. HILL HEARD FROM

Re the conferences held at Perdue and Phippen, I may say that these meetings were full of interest and enthusiasm. Ten different organizations were represented at the meeting at Perdue. The meeting numbered some one hundred and fifty members. The meeting was addressed by John Evans, Dr. Hill and I. W. Tinkess. Dr. Hill took the chair and opened with a very stirring appeal to the members present on the importance of our organization and the splendid work it has already accomplished. The meeting soon caught the spirit, and many suggestions and ideas were given expression to for the help and improvement of our association. The chairman suggested that there be an interchange of speakers between one association and another, that a scheme of inter-debates be held among the associations represented, that concerts and debates be held frequently, that the ladies be invited to the meetings, that live men be placed in office, that the time between meetings be shortened. The meeting thrived again with interest and new life. Many expressed their willingness to take out life memberships, but owing to the poor crop this year they were prevented from doing so. I might say that we had some fifty promises at this meeting for life members by next fall. The evening meeting was addressed by Dr. Hill and Mr. Evans. The doctor spoke on the importance and utility of the Hudson's Bay railway to the West. He also dealt with the salient features of the elevator commission report and suggestions. Mr. Evans in a very forceful and practical manner dealt with the tariff and its relation to the farmers of the West. His speech provoked quite a discussion among the free traders and anti-free traders. However, the chairman held the firebrands in hand and much good was done to the cause of tariff reform in Canada. Mr. Tinkess also took part in the discussion and in a very forceful speech gave much interest to the discussion.

After a few closing words from Dr. Hill the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the speakers, and the hope that more meetings of this kind would be held in

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of the near future. I may say, that whatever misgivings there may be in regard to the ultimate help and success of these conferences, I am sure that whatever the cost, the cause and organization will derive much good in the way of increased interest, power and education. The following day we held similar meetings at Phippen. Here we secured one life membership and sold a number of buttons. Here also there were representatives from six different associations. The need for our help and educational work was very much in evidence at this point, and I believe it would have paid us to have stayed in this district for a week. This point is a very needy centre of a growing country and calls for further attention.

DR. T. HILL, Director.
Kinley, Sask.

BELLE PLAIN LIFE MEMBERS
I am enclosing minutes of our meeting of Nov. 12, as desired by you. I am also enclosing \$24.00, life membership fees for John Poyser of Belle Plain and Geo. Young of Stoney Beach. I think we shall be able to secure forty life memberships here. I sincerely hope that every association in the province will at least equal Belle Plain in this matter.

H. BATE, Sec'y.
Belle Plain, Sask.

TENFOLD ORGANIZED
Another new branch was organized at Tenfold school house, Dupuis, Sask., with John Anderson as president, Ole J. Tenfold as vice-president, and M. J. Fonstad as secretary-treasurer. These members sent in several subscriptions to THE GUIDE. Thinking men all over the province are getting into this thing to assist in working at the problems of the age.

S. G. G. A.

Farm Miscellany

THRESHING MACHINES

Editor, Guide—My experience with company threshing machines is the worst I have ever had as regards going in company with others, and all the company machines around here are nearly as bad as our own, never agreeing when any little thing goes wrong, and finally some drop out of the company with the loss of property or pay down a lump sum to get clear of the company, like I had to do myself. I was truly pleased to get out with having to pay \$200 down to get clear, and the many threshing companies I know of around here are nearly as bad. Some, I hear, have lost their land and others have lost a great deal more than I did. I have not known a threshing machine to pay when run in company, as everyone wants to have his own way, and two boxes on one machine will never work. My advice is, if one must have a machine let him get one himself and then there will be only one boss. A neighbor of mine purchased a machine and he is doing well, though others said he was mad to take a machine by himself. It is all right if two or three good men get together. I believe then there would be money in it, but if two or three crooked ones get together there is going to be loss.

J. CHAMPION.

Waldron, Sask.

Note—No doubt there is a great deal of truth in what Mr. Champion says regarding company threshing machines, but the article which appeared in The Guide some time ago which Mr. Champion has reference to, advocated two or three farmers getting a small machine to do simply their own threshing so that the wheat could be quickly pounded out as soon as it was fit to thresh, and in this way a better sample would be obtained and chances of higher prices would be better, and the fall plowing could be started earlier than usual than when the farmers, each and all, waited for one machine in the district to thresh the grain. Say there is a district of twelve farmers. Let three farmers club together and purchase a small machine. This would mean four machines in the district and each company would simply thresh their own grain and then use the engine during the winter for chopping, cutting wood

or plowing in summer. The machines need not be large nor expensive and would last three farmers many years, and the combined labour of the three that took to harvest the crop would be sufficient to run the machines.

The Guide invited farmers to give their views on this subject and would be pleased to hear further discussion on the matter.

MOTOR CARS FOR FARMERS

Writing in "Motor", Messrs. Allen and Graham undertake to tell farmers why they should own motor cars. They should have them not only for their own good, but for the good of the country at large, and especially for promoting good roads and for the effect they will have on the nation's prosperity. The writers prepared the article for reading before the National Grange, by whom it will have extensive circulation among farmers. They believe that the car will perform an important service in rehabilitating farm life and in checking migration to cities. He quotes an estimate of the number of automobiles now owned by farmers as 76,000. In Iowa the farmers own 3,000 of the 10,000 owned by all persons in that state.

The farmer has some distinct advantages over the town man in owning a car. He is a man experienced in the use of machinery and hence not only needs no chauffeur, but can make the ordinary repairs himself. He can use his car in other ways than for transportation. It may become to him a portable power plant, being as it is a 10, 20 or 40-horse-power engine on wheels. With it he can saw wood, chop feed, pump water, or shell corn. While his horse works in the field, the car can run to town with the milk or to the mill for flour. The cost of hauling a ton with horses in rural districts is about 45 cents per mile, but the cost by motor-wagon has been figured as low as three cents—a reduction which ought ultimately to mean a reduction in the cost of living. Other benefits to the farmer from the car are specified as follows:

"Perhaps the most important would be the resulting change in the social character of country life. Man is a social being. His nature demands change of scene and companionship, new experiences and recreation. The ban of farm life hitherto has been its isolation and hence its narrowness, and while good roads undoubtedly can do much to remove this curse, the automobile can do more.

"Now the automobile creates in this respect a new condition. It puts farm life on a new plane. Machinery does not tire. However hard a motor car may have been used during the daytime, it is always at hand in the evening to take the farmer and his family to a re-union, a show, a friend's house, a Grange meeting, a party, a concert, a lecture, or what not. On Sundays and holidays long trips up to 100 miles can be comfortably made, and every day it puts within the reach of the farmers' children educational facilities equal to those of the largest cities. The day of the country cross-roads school-house has gone. This is the era of large central schools, built and equipped at an expense of thousands of dollars, and only the automobile can render such schools easy of access to the scattered farms.

"There is a growing feeling that farming properly conducted on scientific lines affords a future to fit the ambition of even the most strenuous. The narrow social and domestic life of the country is the only thing that prevents thousands of young men seizing the best opportunity open to them. Abolish these drawbacks by the aid of good roads and the motor car, and the decentralization of the crowded urban populations will inevitably follow. No sensible young man will, other things being equal, prefer an employe's position at a limited salary, with the cost of living rising all the while, to independence and possible wealth. All he asks is not to be compelled to sacrifice his legitimate craving for companionship and recreation. And where the young blood leads the rank and file will follow.

SHEEP AND THEIR TEETH

Prof. Gaumnitz, of the Division of Animal Husbandry, at University Farm, St. Paul, says that fine wool sheep live

longer than medium or coarse wool sheep. The former have been used successively as breeders from one to eight years, and the latter from one to six, and more rarely seven years. This indicated the extreme period of usefulness in a flock. The prime of life probably extends from one to five or six years.

The lamb has a short and small head as opposed to the head of the matured sheep. Its teeth are smaller in every way. They are usually smooth and white as opposed to a more corrugated, darkened surface in the old sheep. The age of sheep is told by the four pair of incisors which are found only on the lower front jaw. These are all present by the time the lamb is six weeks old.

In the yearling the central pair of small incisor teeth are replaced with a large pair when the lamb is ten to fourteen months old. They are almost twice as wide and much longer than those at either side.

At the age of two years the animal gets a second pair of large teeth.

At three years it gets a third pair of large teeth. It would then have three pairs of large teeth and one pair of small or lamb teeth.

The four-year-old has a full mouth of four pairs of large teeth. The outer ones are never as large as those in the center. After the sheep is four years old it is difficult to tell the exact age. With age the teeth usually grow stiffer and narrower. They begin at six years to resemble shoe pegs. Sheep that are living on short pasturage and get sand with their grass wear their teeth short, even in old age. This is unusual in Minnesota. When sheep get long, peg-like, or broken teeth, it is time to dispose of them.

GEOLOGICAL PARTY WRECKED

Gimli, Man., Jan. 11.—Word has reached here by the first south-bound mail this winter from Fort Churchill to the effect that the schooner Jeanie, with a party of fifteen geological surveyors on board, was wrecked on September 9 in a fierce gale, near Wager inlet, Hudson Bay. The party, for which grave fears had been entertained for several months, all reached Fort Churchill safely about December 1, and are now on their way to Gimli, using what dog-trains they could secure to haul the provisions and outfits. The party is making the 1,000 mile trip overland on foot, and is expected here in the course of a week. J. M. Macoun is in charge of the party.

TO FORTIFY CANAL

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—President Taft to-day sent to congress a special message urging the fortification of Panama canal and recommending that an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the initiation of the work on the proposed defences be made during the present session of congress.

The Famous "Prairie State" Incubator

is now "Made in Canada" by
Gunn, Langlois & Co., Limited

As the largest egg and poultry house in Canada, we have been trying for years to interest Canadians in "More and better eggs and poultry". The demand for poultry products is growing fast—prices are high—but the supply is not increasing. Why?

Chiefly because, as a thorough investigation shows, Canadian farmers lack the facilities for producing eggs and poultry on a really profitable scale.

To be able to market eggs and poultry in the "off seasons", when highest prices prevail, you must be able to hatch as many healthy chicks as you want, when you want them, and to do this you must have a thoroughly reliable incubator. We found no incubator made here capable of meeting this demand.

We decided, therefore as the first step in helping to make Canada's poultry production what it ought to be, to find, or if necessary, invent, an incubator that would make good every time—to manufacture it in Canada—and to sell it at the lowest possible price.

A searching and unbiased investigation of every incubator on the market convinced us that the "Prairie State" is the only incubator whose principle is correct—whose workmanship is honest throughout—whose results have been proven, thousands of times, by experts and novices, under favorable and unfavorable conditions, invariably better than any other incubator can produce.

We found more "Prairie State" incubators in use among really successful Canadian poultrymen than all other makes combined. The "Prairie State" has received 326 awards for efficiency in competition with the best of the other incubators in America, and for more than a quarter of a century its popularity has been steadily growing among poultrymen who know.

These facts satisfied us that the "Prairie State" is the incubator Canadian poultry raisers need—the incubator which we could safely endorse, make and sell. So we have made arrangements to manufacture the "Prairie State" in Canada, in our new factory at Ste. Therese, Quebec—the finest wood-working factory in the Dominion.

Our reputation for nearly 40 years of square dealing is behind our positive claim that the "Prairie State" is the best incubator on the market to-day, bar none. It hatches more strong, healthy chicks than any other incubator because—

1. It gives the correct natural heat at both top and bottom of every egg in every part of the tray, regulated to a fraction of a degree.
2. Its sand tray, beneath the egg tray, give an absolutely even and easily regulated supply of moisture to every egg.
3. It gives a steady, even, supply of pure, fresh air, free from any trace of lamp fumes, with no draft on the eggs.
4. It works satisfactorily under practically any and all conditions.

Let us repeat that every incubator we manufacture is honestly made throughout. The machine we send you will be the same in every detail as the "Prairie State" incubators which have won prizes at every important Exhibition, and which hatch the great majority of chicks raised at every Agricultural College in Canada.

For fuller particulars read our advertisements which will appear in later issues of this paper, or better still, write now for our Catalogue. It's full of reliable, practical information for everyone interested in poultry and contains the results of actual tests made by poultry raisers throughout Canada and the United States. Just fill in the coupon and mail it. The Catalogue will be sent you promptly—free.

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Louden's Junior Sling Carrier

is a necessity in your barn, simply because modern farming conditions demand economy of labor. One man and a boy will unload more hay, straw or sheaves with Louden's Sling Carrier than four men will without it.

How can you afford to do without it under such conditions?

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FOR 1911

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PAID-UP CAPITAL

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**GRAIN GROWERS'
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BEFORE

December 31st, 1911

Before the close of 1911 we want to see the capital of the Grain Growers' Grain Company increased to \$1,000,000. This amount is absolutely necessary to meet the enormous expansion of our business. Then, besides, the farmers are asking us to build our own flour mill, and thus create a better market for their grain. They are asking us to handle other farm products, and to supply them with their lumber, coal, flour, twine, etc., co-operatively at a lower cost. This can be done. All that is necessary is more capital. **WHEN YOU HAVE MONEY TO INVEST, INVEST IT IN GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY STOCK.** It will bring you a double return; it will help build up a strong farmers' co-operative Company, that will save you hundreds of dollars on what you have to buy and sell, and at the same time it will earn you a good sure interest on your money. Purchase all the stock you can now when it can be bought at par \$25 per share. If you wait until after the next annual meeting in July, you may have to pay considerably more, because the stock is now actually worth over \$30 per share. You are now allowed to take four shares for your wife and four shares for each of your sons and daughters regardless of their age. If you cannot pay the full amount of the stock now, you can pay down \$7.50 per share, and the balance next fall. Whatever money you pay on stock before April 30th, 1911, will bear dividends since July 1st, 1910. Write for circulars and application forms, or send in your money at once, and share in this year's profits.

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited
WINNIPEG MANITOBA



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. McKenna, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President: J. W. Scallion, Virden

President: R. C. Henderson, Culross

Secretary-Treasurer: R. McKenna, Winnipeg

Directors: Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; C. Burdette, Fox Warren; J. R. Wood, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

WORKING IN EARNEST

Jas. B. Robson, secretary of the Dauphin branch, writes as follows: "At the regular meeting of the Dauphin Grain Growers, held on January 7, one of the many interesting questions discussed was that of organization and education. It is the opinion of the majority of the members that something radical should be done to interest more farmers in the great movement that is being carried on by the Grain Growers' Association and to educate them to the point where they can see and understand what the organization is doing for them not only socially but financially. With this end in view, and after a general discussion, it was decided to work along the lines suggested by W. H. Armstrong, which was to hold social gatherings in the various school houses in the district where a pleasant evening could be spent by the farmers and their friends as well as their wives and children. The matter was then left with the directors to work out details and put the scheme into effect. They soon got down to business, held a directors' meeting, with the effect that each director is responsible for the work being carried out in his own district. He will be assisted by the other directors and members of the association in his district. The programs will consist of music, songs, recitations, and speeches. While the directors wish it understood that they are all welcome, the speakers will be limited to farmers who will discuss the various questions affecting all classes of agriculture. Refreshments will be served by the ladies who are taking an active part in the movement. The first of these social evenings will be held in the Mount View school on January 18th. There will be no admission charge."

of December and much interest is being taken in the questions before the farmers. E. R. Sutherland, Wm. McLeod, T. W. Sibbald, and J. H. Slater have been appointed delegates to attend the Brandon convention.

DELEGATE SUGGESTS PLEDGE

The Neepawa Grain Growers were called together for the first time in 1911 on January 4th. The chief business was the report of the delegate to Ottawa and the unusually large attendance was evidence of the interest taken by all. The first part of the meeting was taken up with the election of officers and resulted as follows: The president, T. H. Drayson, was re-appointed, and Bert F. Davidson was appointed secretary-treasurer, Mr.

HOLD LITERARY MEETINGS

Mr. Verrall, secretary of the Sanford branch, in remitting the annual dues writes that they have decided to hold a literary and social meeting every second and last Wednesday of the month. The first of these evenings was held on the 25th of last month, and proved a decided success. They have asked for a speaker from the executive to address one of these meetings.

GILBERT PLAINS' RESOLUTION

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Gilbert Plains Grain Growers at their regular monthly meeting on January 7, and copies forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Glen Campbell, M.P., the local member. "That we are convinced that nothing short of government ownership and operation of the terminal grain elevators will give justice and satisfaction to the farmers of this country, and trust that your government will see its way clear to grant our request as early a date as possible, and place in this year's estimates a sufficient sum to carry through this project." J. R. Dutton, the delegate to Ottawa, addressed the meeting at some length, going fully into the various questions submitted to the government, and the general impressions produced by the big delegation. It was felt that the delegation on the whole was a success and well worth the money expended and the time. It has been stated that the reason the farmers never got anything, and Mr. Dutton thought this statement hit the nail well on the head, but that the farmers were beginning to wake up and the Ottawa delegation was only a start. Thirteen delegates were appointed to the Brandon convention, making a good representation from the district.



C. BURDETTE, Souris, Man. A Director of the Man. Grain Growers' Association

GLENHOLM ORGANIZED

On December 19 a meeting called for the purpose of organizing an association at Glenholm was held and addressed by Mr. Avison, of Gilbert Plains. Mr. Avison proved a very fluent speaker and capable man and held the undivided attention of everyone present, while he spoke on the elevator question, the tariff and reciprocity with the United States, the Hudson's Bay Railway question, and the great work that is being done by the organization, The Guide, and the Grain Growers' Grain Company. After the address the following officers were elected to represent the Glenholm branch for the year 1911: President, R. T. Elliott; vice-president, Jas. Sutherland; secretary-treasurer, S. H. Turner. Directors: E. S. Haggarty, T. Turner, D. J. Walker, G. Scott, T. McMillan, W. Hiscock. Auditor, A. A. Turner. The association decided to meet every first and third Wednesday in each month, and after giving Mr. Avison a hearty vote of thanks the meeting dispersed.

Benson retiring. Then followed Mr. Drayson's report of the delegation. He assured those present that he thought the Grain Growers have the sympathy of the government as well as that of the opposition, but stated that he thought nearly all the influential members of both parties were in some way tied to the big monopolies, while the smaller members were tied to their party. He considered that the next Dominion election would be an opportune time to act and only elect members who would pledge themselves to support the farmers in the issues at stake.

LORNEDEALE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Lorneale Grain Growers was held in Lorneale school house on Saturday, December 31, at 2 p.m. The day was very cold and consequently the attendance was not very large. Eleven memberships were received for 1911. If the interest taken is any indication, this is to be another very successful year for this branch. Considerable time was taken up in hearing the report of John Allan who was our delegate to Ottawa. He gave a good account of what was asked for at Ottawa and the general opinion seemed to be that a beginning had at last been made. The election of officers resulted in Mr. Channon

being elected president; W. W. Sykes, vice-president; Jas. Allan, secretary-treasurer. Directors, Andrew Jamieson, Alex. McKee, J. F. Grashy, H. S. Shipman, C. M. Rear and Andrew Allan.

ST. ELIZABETH ANNUAL

At a meeting of the St. Elizabeth branch on January 7th, Mr. Collette presented his report of the Ottawa delegation, and the following resolution was passed: "That the Grain Growers' Association of St. Elizabeth congratulate the Ottawa delegation on their attitude, and approve the resolutions they passed at their meeting on December 15 and presented to the government on the 16th." If the same opportunities present themselves next year the association is in favor of sending another delegation to Ottawa, to demand from the government legislation in favor of the farmers. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. Lacharite; vice-president, J. B. Desantei; secretary, Leopold Landry; auditor, O. Desantiner. Directors: A. Marion, O. Desantiner, J. Leblanc, H. Bellerive, M. Dupuy and A. Champagne. Mr. Champagne was appointed as delegate to the Brandon convention.

MERCHANT SIGNED PETITION

W. E. Keefer, secretary of the Ashville branch, in sending in the petitions re the co-operative bill writes that in his district only three or four to whom he presented the petition refused to sign. The local merchant signed it saying he was in favor of the farmer having all the honorable advantages he could secure.

ANOTHER NEW BRANCH

A new branch of the association has been formed at Albert school, six miles northwest of Carman. The association will be known as the Albert branch. This branch has started off with a membership of nineteen. The president is W. F. Somers, and the secretary Harry Armstrong.

CHAMPION BRANCHES

The secretary of the Killarney Association writes us that they have a membership of two hundred and twenty. This is the second largest membership in the province. Ninga has the largest with a total of 236.

MINIOTA DELEGATE REPORTS

The Miniota Grain Growers met recently to receive the report of the Ottawa delegates. Mr. Lindsay presented the report explaining how the delegation originated, and taking up each of the questions upon which presentations were made to the Dominion government. He stated that the farmers from East and West alike were a unit on all these questions. He then gave an outline of the social functions they attended; first a banquet at Winnipeg on the night of the 12th December before they left for the East, then at a reception given by Earl and Lady Grey at Government House, and a banquet given by Hon. Frank Oliver. The delegation from start to finish was conducted in an orderly and business-like manner.

BALMORAL ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Balmoral association was held on December 10. The president, Alex. Polson, and the vice-president, E. R. Sutherland, were re-elected. J. H. Slater was elected secretary-treasurer. Eight new members joined the association during the month

Let the People Rule

The REFERENDUM gives the veto power to the people. It means that a percentage of the voters may demand a popular vote on a new law before it is finally enacted.

The INITIATIVE means that a percentage of the voters, usually 8 per cent., may propose a new law, which must then go to popular vote.

Only by the use of the INITIATIVE and REFERENDUM can the people really rule.

The MANITOBA FEDERATION FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION will send you literature on the subject for the asking. We have a booklet entitled "Direct Legislation; What It Is, and Why We Need It." The price is 5 cents per copy, or 5 copies for \$1.00 if you want to distribute price is 5 cents per copy, or 25 copies for \$1.00 if you want to distribute will send you a membership card, together with free copies of all literature that we circulate, including the booklet.

If you would like to arrange for meetings to be addressed by MR. FRANK E. COULTER, of Portland, Oregon, and other speakers whom we will have in the field shortly, please let us know. No charge for their services.

MANITOBA FEDERATION FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

239 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE WINNIPEG, MAN. Hon. Pres., J. H. Ashdown; Pres., J. N. Hutchinson, M.D.; 1st Vice-Pres., Donald Forrester, B.A.; 2nd Vice-Pres., John Kennedy; Treasurer, Robert L. Scott; Secretary, Seymour J. Farmer.

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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY LEASING OF LANDS The Company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

This department will take advice relating to the Western Canada Department. of the paper questions on making this clear. MEI Questions in the reader all but it must be good faith.

Subscriber, see these being on left. The booky any plowed land. Ans.—Is about no claim. If have and at time tract landfold might be to kin in same or. HAVE for him make 8 wags. R. C. D. who never lay a proposition about F and G. noative supplied previous are entitled? D in event of the 21 should R. C. D. 3. Ans.—If F can be recognized dip. Coats constitute that can rack laborers, at they of their work.

J. E. Sack.—I in most cases few as I liable if I loss through grain moisture loss. Ans.—The R. company may as water take and up as line of the rail fence thereon, land damages, if

R. T. Sack.—to put up snow collect each day for a month or My neighbor through this to give any or insisted on settin be claim damag down again as I. Ans.—Under I any land dama the above mean "land damages." "Meddled case. T

E. T. Sack.—give R two crop

We sh Veterina charge leading replies b

A. W. P. B. Chisendale ital be look or form against the wa joints became about half the s. inary surgeon t. Ans.—I woul veterinary surg

HO D. W. Hiddle veterinary coll well as J. T. manage cure. I cured my had wide exper I came from originated.

J. M. C. W. got paralyzed i. She is in good use of her hind legs the same. Ans.—Keep dry place and. Liqueur amn Oil of turpe. Raw lined Water, 4 ou Mix well as. Nur vomics. Iodidi of pot. Divide into night and mor

P. S. Ogly has raised tw nearly all the. Could you tell

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it...

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered.

RE RENTED FARM

Subscriber, Sask.—I rented my farm last year, there being no agreement for the land to be left...

HAVE LIONS ON HAY

I. K. L., Sask.—A horse B, C, D, E, F, G, to work for him making hay, and when finished cannot pay wages...

SNOW FENCES

J. E., Sask.—Does the law permit the C. P. R. to erect snow fences on my plowed land...

Ans.—The Railway Act provides that the company may on and after Nov. 1st in each year enter into and upon any land lying along the route...

B. T., Sask.—Are the railroads allowed by law to put up snow fences on my land to collect or collect drifts of snow as to prevent its being for a month or so after it would otherwise be?

Ans.—Under Railway Act, railway is liable for any land damage caused by the fences down again as they are on his property?

CROP FOR BREAKING

E. T., Sask.—A field on a homestead and was to give B two crops of the land if B would break it.

New A cannot be found, and the land was cancelled and thrown open for B. C. filed on it and there was a growing crop on it at the time being the second crop B had put in on the soil...

Ans.—You, C, takes crop, paying government for improvements and B books to government for compensation.

FLAX ON BREAKING E. C., Clearfield, Sask.—I have flax on breaking worked down in the fall? Does it do as well on spring breaking?

Ans.—(1) Yes, flax will do well on breaking well worked in the fall and will also give a fair opportunity for breaking...

(2) You did not want to burn the stubble since you did not plow the land in the fall, as it will sink in holding the snow this winter...

IMPORTED STALLIONS W. L., Dalhousie, Sask.—I left for Europe in September and spent three months visiting the Percheron and Belgian breeding farms...

S. G. L., Sask.—I gave a mortgage on my farm two and one-half years ago. The mortgage is paid off by annual instalments extending over a period of five years.

Ans.—Loan company cannot be compelled to accept payment of mortgage money until expiration of mortgage, where the mortgage does not run more than five years.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide.

SWOLLEN HOCKS

A. W. P., Baldur, Man.—I have a pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, four years old. Last spring he took or formed a habit of kicking his hock joints against the wall of his box stall and both hock joints became swollen and still remain lumpy about half the size of a goose egg.

Ans.—I would strongly advise you to call in a veterinary surgeon as the animal is valuable.

HORSE WITH MANGE

D. W. Hildesbach, Redvers, Sask.—I saw in the veterinary columns that a person who signs himself as J. J. T., Drinkwater, Sask., is asking for a mange cure.

PARALYZED SOW J. M. C., Whitewood, Sask.—I have a sow that got paralyzed in the hind legs about a month ago.

Ans.—Keep your sow in a warm, comfortable, dry place and apply the following ointment.

MARE THAT SWEATS P. S., Ogilvie, Sask.—An old brood mare that has raised twelve colts in good health but sweats nearly all the time, even in the coldest of weather.

Ans.—Have the following powders made up and give one in feed three times daily: Nux vomica, 3 ounces.

HORSE WITH LUMP ON KNEE C. S., Sask.—Horse has a lump on the knee, which is hard like a bone.

Ans.—Have your horse seen by a veterinary surgeon.

HORSE WITH SPRAIN A. C. D., Sask.—Horse has hock spain on hind leg.

LUMPS ON COLTS SHOULDER E. E. A., Man.—Three-year-old colt has developed blind lumps on his shoulders.

COLT WITH LUMP ON JAW J. L., Man.—Four-year-old colt has a large lump on jaw.

Ans.—The remains of the tooth must be extracted before a cure can be effected.

necessary to put the colt under chloroform before the operation can be successfully performed.

WOUND ON FLY'S KNEE

T. M., Alta.—I have a yearling fly that was hurt about two months ago, the hurt was to the inward side of the leg about the back of the knee.

Ans.—Have the wound opened up and scraped out. Keep the parts clean by spraying with a thirty per cent. solution of carbolic.

FORMER POWERS OF THE PEERS

In order to fully realize the revolution that has peacefully accomplished itself in Great Britain, it is necessary to remember that the control of the House of Commons, previous to the reform bill of 1832, rested in the hands of the peers.

It is also necessary to remember that after 1832 the peers still continued to have a strong control over the House of Commons, through their social and territorial influence.

A young man of family can still have a seat in the House of Commons when he chooses. There are no more pocket boroughs, but such a man will have no trouble in finding a constituency where the prestige of his family name and the activity of his family will make his calling and election practically sure.

When someone urged that Lord Falkland, aged sixteen, was too young to be for ward in the speaking of the house, as he had not yet sown his wild oats, that spirited young nobleman replied that he could imagine no more suitable place for sowing them than the House of Commons.

It was by the act of 1695 that minors were formally excluded from parliament, though for many years subsequently they continued to sit in the House of Commons.

Sir Samuel Romilly, the great reformer of the harshness of the criminal laws, complained that in 1807 although he desired a seat in the house he could hear of no seats to be disposed of.

Asked Lord Orford we read that "being asked who should be returned for one of his boroughs, named a waiter at White's Club, but as he did not know the man's Christian name, the election was declared void, and a fresh election was held, when, the name having been ascertained, the waiter was duly elected."

Washington, Dec. 11.—The house committee on naval affairs completed the examination of Capt. R. E. Peary to-day on his claim to attainment of the north pole.

NOT QUITE THERE Washington, Dec. 11.—The house committee on naval affairs completed the examination of Capt. R. E. Peary to-day on his claim to attainment of the north pole.

"Castle Rising." The bargain was struck and Macreath duly elected, after the little delay occasioned by the fact that the noble lord did not know the fellow's first name.

All that is ancient history of course. Still, it is necessary to keep those times in mind, in order to realize rightly how great a change has come about in regard to the power of the peers in Great Britain.

CO-OPERATION PAYS

Taken from the "Scottish Co-operation" the following article indicates very clearly the progress co-operation is making in the old land and that the system undoubtedly pays:

From what could be seen of it in the course of an hour's stroll on a foggy November afternoon, West Calder seems to be a nice little town, but cold—oh, so cold! Situated on the main Edinburgh road, the town extends for something like a mile along both sides of the road, and contains some buildings of interest.

This society, which, in point of trade, is the second largest in the East of Scotland, has been making marvellous strides in recent years, as was evidenced by the figures quoted by the chairman of the society on Saturday, covers a wide area, its trading area extending as far as Linlithgow.

Its method of government, too, is different from most other societies, carrying on its work by means of local committees at the different branches, members of these local committees being elected to form the general management board of the society, which is the supreme management authority.

The total share capital is £100,045, and the profits for the year amounted to £5,603; while the reserve fund stands at £13,333, or over 13 per cent. of the capital. At the same time investments amount to £72,869, and the property amounts to £33,818.

NOT QUITE THERE

Washington, Dec. 11.—The house committee on naval affairs completed the examination of Capt. R. E. Peary to-day on his claim to attainment of the north pole.

Possibilities of the Poultry Business

Continued from Page 14

had effect on any of the chickens. All that is required is a very simple device by which the natural heat of the chick is retained.

Hatching under Philo System

The eggs for hatching are used as soon as possible after laying, a week being the longest eggs are kept before putting them in the incubators. By repeated experiments the experts of "The Philo System"



"BLUE BELL"
First Prize Pullet, Ottawa, 1910
Third Prize, Brandon, 1910

have found that the more evaporation eggs undergo the harder it is to raise the chickens; thus although it is possible to raise chickens from eggs that are six weeks old, yet the possibilities are that the chickens will never become sturdy fowls. Fairly successful experiments have been conducted in the matter of restoring moisture to aged eggs for hatching, but the vitality of the chickens was always impaired according to the age of the eggs. It has been found also that the lower the temperature eggs can be kept at without freezing the better they will be for hatching, as evaporation increases in a corresponding ratio as the temperature rises above the freezing point. A low temperature does not weaken the fertility of the egg; if too low, however, it kills it outright. The eggs intended for incubation are never kept with the small end down, as it is not their natural position, and after remaining in this position for a considerable length of time the germ floats near the air cell at the large end of the egg and the chick besides being impaired in vitality will not be in a position to free itself from the egg shell without help.

At the end of the first twenty-four hours after the eggs have been placed in the machine the thermometer registers about one hundred and two degrees, and this temperature is maintained as steadily as possible during the first week. The relative position of the eggs are changed from two to three times daily, care being taken that the eggs do not get a chance to cool.

At the beginning of the second week the blood veins should completely encircle the egg near the air cell; should there be a space not covered it would indicate a lack of heat, too much cooling, or a deficiency in the egg. If there is a clear space of a quarter of an inch between the extreme ends of the blood veins, and the egg is not at fault, the defective work of the first week may be partially overcome by carrying the temperature a half degree higher than is best under natural conditions during the remainder of the hatch.

Winter Quarters

Climatic conditions differ to such an extent that it is a difficult proposition to formulate definite plans that would be best adapted to all localities. The foremost thought in planning should be to arrange the winter quarters for the comfort of the fowls, although this is generally a secondary matter and the attendant's comfort and ease in handling the poultry is often the first to be considered. This of course should not be ignored when it is possible to combine comfort for both the poultry and the keeper.

It matters not what the breed or what the feed may be, when comfortable quarters are not provided the results will not be satisfactory. Even though wishing to follow the system of an up-to-date poultryman, it is not positively essential that the old poultry houses be discarded and a lot of system coops arranged to take their place in which to winter poultry. The winter house is, in fact, the least import-

Audel's Gas Engine Manual

By Th. Audel

The great need of the West is men to sow, till and gather, and these are the functions that the internal combustion engine furnishes the agriculturist to quadruple the labor that man furnishes. With the Gas Tractor the soil is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor, and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for sawing and chopping, pumping, churning, washing machine and separator, in fact all the chore work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural then that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easily understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams and printed in large, clear type on good paper. Postpaid, \$2.50.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

ant in the new way of keeping poultry so long as the flocks are small and the coops comfortable.

If there is one thing which the "Philo System" recommends more than another in wintering fowls, it is that the flocks must be small, not more than twelve hens in a single pen and six is considered the best number. This would be quite a radical change in the West where the whole flock, probably from 40 to 80 hens, is kept in

suitable to this climate. I do not advocate to build large buildings. If one is not enough, construct two. My last building is 16x30 feet, and I consider this large enough for one house. This building will accommodate from 100 to 150 birds, and costs about \$100 for material.

The next thing to consider is the stock that is most adaptable to the climate. In this I have found the Plymouth Rocks the best general purpose fowls. I breed the barred and white varieties. These I have bred for years and have got them as near perfection as it is possible to get them.

I have tried several other breeds of fowls but have come to the conclusion that I cannot find any that will equal the Plymouth Rocks for a general purpose fowl. I am not a farmer but live in a small village, having just enough land to give my fowls a nice run. I have all my feed to buy, so I know just what it is costing me. I am wintering about 300 fowls and I find that after buying all my feed I can have a very nice surplus out of my fowls.

W. J. CURRIE.

Lauder, Mas.

USEFUL POINTERS

A mistake that many beginners are guilty of is allowing the young stock to run with the old. Especially is this true of the pullets. They should be



"MAJOR"
First Prize Cockerel, Winnipeg, 1910
Second at Brandon, 1910

the same pen. High ceilings are not advocated, but an abundance of sunlight is absolutely necessary.

It would take a great deal of space to follow out progressive poultry raising as outlined by "The Philo System." First of all, careful consideration is given to the selection of the birds and the location of the poultry house. Ground space is considered of little importance as it has been found that a hen can be raised and do her very best work on a very small space of ground. In selecting breeders to produce layers no special variety is recommended as this is often a matter of taste on the part of the poultryman, and climatic conditions play a very great part in the selection. When undertaking the fancy part of the poultry business, new breeds are recommended, but for utility breeding, either eggs or meat, it is considered difficult to improve on any of the old standbys.

POULTRY RAISING

As this is an agricultural country and the farmers are awakening to the fact that poultry raising is one of the best paying branches of the farming industry, and the Grain Growers' Guide is being read by over 22,000 farmers, I thought it well to write this article on the poultry business.

In entering the poultry business the first thing to consider is a good location, one that will be high and dry at all times. If you have not got this, it can easily be obtained by filling in around the building with soil or gravel. The next thing to consider is a suitable building. Personally I have found the curtain front house very satisfactory. This building costs me about \$1 per head for material, and I usually put up the building in my spare time. I might add here that any person wishing to construct such a building may write to me and I will be pleased to furnish the plans which I have found most

kept by themselves where they will not be picked at and where they will have enough food. The old hens seem to delight in picking and chasing the young birds.

It is time now to be mating up your breeding pens for the coming season. This may be done by the process of elimination. Cull closely and only keep such birds in your breeding pens as come up in a measure to the standard requirements. While you cannot get all of the birds to measure up to the ideal standard, you can get the pick of your own flock and breed from them for better results.

If the beginner will cull closely each year the time will come when the culling will be a very small part of the work. In fact there will be but a very few cull birds. Selection is the secret of it all, and the breeder who is carefully selecting his breeding pens will



"REVELATION"
Second Prize Cock at Brandon, 1910

Get 5 to 10 Bushels More Wheat per Acre

You can do it by scientific methods of cultivation. Don't take our say so for it, but look at the Experimental Farm results last year.

Indian Head, 35 to 54 bushels per acre.
Brandon, 27 to 34 bushels per acre.

All through the West there were examples of this same kind of thing. One farmer's crop was a failure, and his neighbor on the adjoining quarter had a good crop. Nothing mysterious about it. Simply the application of right methods.

We Teach By Mail

We teach the methods that spell success, and by our method of instruction you can study at home. Our course of lessons has been prepared by some of the best authorities in the country. Every student gets careful individual instruction suited to his own needs.

Write for Prospectus.

DEPT. G.N.

Correspondence School of Scientific Farming of Western Canada, Ltd.

212 Rookery Building,
WINNIPEG - - MAN.

soon be producing a large per cent. of standard specimens. You cannot be too careful in this matter for it is of great importance in your future work with poultry.

A writer in the American Poultry Advocate writes as follows concerning one of the newer breeds of fowls: "Recently there has sprung up a breed that will, in fact, be growing wonderfully. We refer to the Columbian Wyandottes. Here is a variety that in shape and size, general markings and meat qualities is a Wyandotte; in plumage it is a Light Brahma; and in energy, quickness and egg-laying qualities a Leghorn. Happy thought—three in one." It is a winner."

Oats are an excellent feed for laying hens. They furnish the egg-elements in abundance, and do not make the hens fat.



"PEGGY"
First Prize Pullet, Winnipeg, 1910
First Prize, Brandon, 1910



To feed and clothe
To gratify the
To maintain the
To give a day's

All letters of
judged inconsiderable
and until then a
best wishes for

When Branch
not by mail
is paid. We
over due posts
to 50 cents a
post enough etc.

A.C. Badger
S.C. Pendants
S.C. Buttons

There are briefs
that call for
There is a cross
and an earnest
But a lonely
happy any?

THE

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Santa Claus to

SENT

Dear Marg
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would like to h
to send some
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sister and I are

High River, Alt

SCHOOL

Dear Marg
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which is the m
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where I have b
years. We, wh
hope that our
donation, may b

Dominion Money

are payable

Absolut

to remit

TRAVELLER

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Conducted by Margaret

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Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Home, 374 Hartgrave.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.

PLEASE NOTE

All letters and parcels will be acknowledged immediately after the Toy Mission, and until then accept our hearty thanks and best wishes for a bright and prosperous year.

When Sunshineers are sending us parcels by mail please use that full postage is paid. We have to pay double on all over sea postage and it frequently runs to 50 cents a day. Please see that you put enough stamps on your parcels.

S.G. Badges 20 cents
S.G. Pendants 50 cents
S.G. Buttons 5 cents

MOTTO

There are briars besetting every path
That call for patient care.
There is a cross in every lot,
And an earnest need for prayer;
But a lonely heart that leans on Thee is happy anywhere.

THE TOY MISSION

The second annual Toy Mission is over and you will have read the favorable comments in the daily papers. The happiness that has been given is beyond calculation, as the children enjoyed everything to the full, the mothers enjoyed the presents given by the children on their return from the theatre, and the hearts of many lonely women were filled with gladness in the knowledge that they, who a few weeks ago fell so lonely, had so many warm friends, all helping to make this one day all perfect in love and delight. In the next issue I will give the history of the first and second Toy Missions—with its story of self-sacrifice that others might be comforted. The Toy Mission is, I feel sure, fulfilling a great need. The photo of everything possible in the entertainment has been obtained. As far as a written report and pictures can carry you through this wonderful afternoon, my loving friends, helpers and readers of this page, will be taken. There are so many beautiful letters that I will give all possible space to them—I will write to each and all as soon as I have cleared up the balance of the Toy Mission work. There are still two hundred and fifty orphan children (I call them all orphans because they have been neglected or forsaken by their parents), to give toys, etc. to. Owing to having no overcoats in fifty cases and the others been under quarantine they were unable to attend on Friday. Margaret will see that the little hearts don't ache for the toys or entertainment, as we are taking the Fairies and Santa Claus to them at an early date.

MARGARET.

SENT PICTURE CARDS

Dear Margaret:—As I was looking over the Guild I saw some letters so I thought I would like to be a member and would like to send some picture cards, of which I have a lot, and will do for a scrap book. My sister and I are both writing.
High River, Alta. BELLA KINGHORN.

SCHOOL CHILDREN HELP

Dear Margaret:—I have been very much interested in your Sunshine Guild, and often thought I would write. I enclose to you money order for five dollars and thirty cents, which is the net proceeds of a Christmas tree and entertainment held in Perth school, where I have been teaching for almost two years. We, who arranged this concert, all hope that our work, through this small donation, may be the means of bringing sun-

shine to a few, at least, of the many cheerless homes of which we know not, but which you are daily feeding and clothing through the Sunshine Guild. I will close wishing the Sunshine Guild every success in its good work. Yours sincerely,
MARGARET SIMPSON,
Perth School, Shual Lake.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—Find enclosed five cents for a button and five cents for membership card. I should like to become a member. I will soon be a reader of The Grain Growers' Guide magazine. Hoping to be accepted into your book.
Spruce Grove, Alta. OMER VALENTE.

FROM TWO BOYS

Dear Margaret:—Please find \$2 enclosed from Herbert and Gerald, two little boys who often read your page and feel sorry for the many children less fortunate than themselves, to be used any way you wish.
Abernethy, Sask.

MIRIAM WRITES AGAIN

Dear Margaret:—I am sending you a small parcel containing three handkerchief sets, also three dressed dolls, and two fancy bags which I hope will reach you safely. I am sorry I could not send them for Christmas, but with your large family no doubt you can always find someone to give to. I sincerely trust all the Christmas things in connection with "Sunshine" passed off successfully, and can quite imagine how many, both young and old, were made the happier by your Sunshine work. I trust you and your many helpers are now enjoying a few days' rest, which I am sure you must all sorely need after the strain of the last month. I received a kind note at Christmas signed "Alice Elletson," but as I do not know whether she is a Mrs. or Miss, and the only address she gave was Winnipeg, may I trouble you to forward the enclosed note to her, which I hope may not give you much trouble. Wish you and all the Sunshineers a very happy New Year and much success in your work.
"MIRIAM."

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—I am a new member. I am sending for a membership card which I wish to receive soon. I think the Sunshine Guild is a great help to the poor. I wish I were there to help to distribute the presents to them all. I tried to get some things sent before Christmas, but did not get them. I think I will try and send something.
Nawan, Alta. MABEL LONG.

IS KEEPING HOUSE

Dear Margaret:—I would like to be a member of your club. I am sending a few postcards, of which I have a lot. My sister and I are keeping house. I have two brothers and three sisters. My mother, my brother and my sister are away. They went down to Wapella, Sask. I am only eleven years old. Wish your club success.
High River, Alta. MAY KINGHORN.

A GREAT HELP

Dear Margaret:—Please find enclosed an order for six dollars, which I hope will be of some use to you. Am also sending you some clothes which may suit some person who is in need. Wish you every success.
Workman, Sask. MABEL TODD.

WANTS A BUTTON

Dear Margaret:—I would like to join your Sunshine Guild, and all I ask from you is one of the buttons. I will enclose the money for it.
Pilot Mound, Man. ROBERT BROWN.

SENT THREE DOLLS

Dear Margaret:—I have long been an interested reader of your page in The Grain Growers' Guide, and am going to try to help you a little. My two sisters (Anna and Mabel), and myself are each sending a doll. We are also sending some papers by the same mail, and will send more later on.
Pilot Mound, Man. MURIEL BROWN.

ANOTHER NEW ONE

Dear Margaret:—I saw your page in The Grain Growers' Guide. Enclosed find two cent stamp and card, for which send me your membership card. I will help you in your Sunshine work if I receive your card.
Waukegan, Sask. BENNY BOJGESSON.

BUTTON IS SENT

Dear Margaret:—We have taken The Grain Growers' Guide for two years, and I wish to join your Sunshine club. I read the letters and I am very much interested in them. I wish to get a button.
Justice, Man. HAZEL THOMPSON (Aged 9).

SENT BIRTHDAY PRESENT

Dear Margaret:—I like to read the Sunshine letters. I am fourteen years old today. I thought I would like to do a little to help you in your very good and successful Guild. I enclose 25 cents for one of your Sunshine Guild buttons. It is a very small amount,

but it will be a little help to your Guild. This 25 cents was given me for my birthday amongst other things, and I would like to give it to your little ones. My father has taken The Grain Growers' Guide for a long time. I like the Sunshine page the best of all in the book. If I get anything for The Guild's Toy Mission I will send it to you. I think this is all.
EVELYN CHARLES LITTLE,
Lonsdale, Man.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

Dear Margaret:—Please find enclosed four dollars and sixty cents, the same being from the Burnside Sunday School. Hoping this may prove some help to the good work.
GRANT L. GLEN,
Secretary Burnside S. S.,
Blossvain, Man.

Please send me the names of the Sunday School children and I will forward membership cards. Give my love and Sunshine greeting to the children.
MARGARET

RECEIVED HER BUTTON

Dear Margaret:—I received my button that you sent me. I think it is nice. I am sending some Sunday School papers and cards and some beads that I hope will gladden some poor little child. I hope that your club grows for I think it is a fine work.
Minnie BANNERMAN
Baldur, Man.

IS NOW A MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two-cent stamps for its postage and also a package of Sunday school papers and cards.
GLADYS CATHCART (Aged 10),
Carroll, Man.

ON HIS VACATION

Dear Margaret:—I have signed the mem-

bership form as I wish to join your Sunshine Guild. I will do all I can to help you. My father takes The Grain Growers' Guide. I enjoy reading the club. My two brothers and I go to school all summer, but are having vacation now. I will now close, wishing you every success in your club work. I enclose five cents for Sunshine Guild button.
HARLEY C. WALKER,
Carleton, Sask.

A GREAT HELP

Dear Margaret:—Am sending two dollars to assist the Toy Mission, hoping it may make some of your little folks happy. I am very much interested in your work and want to help all I can. Wish you a merry Xmas and a happy and prosperous New Year.
MRS. O. UFFER,
Kilwinning P.O., Sask.

FOR CANDY AND NUTS

Dear Margaret:—You will find enclosed one dollar which I wish you would use to buy candy, nuts and toys for the little girls and boys that you know, that have no mama and papa and wish you a merry Christmas too.
HELEN ELLWOOD,
Pasewig, Sask.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPERS

Dear Margaret:—Just a line to let you know I enclose 5 cents for button, and Percy and I are sending you a roll of our Sunday school papers. Hope you get them all right. I will send some more. If you get these please let us know.
EVA LILLIAN SMITH,
Wingard, Sask.

PLEASE NOTE

All parcels and letters to be addressed to "Margaret," Grain Growers' Guide, 275 Sherbrooke, St. Winnipeg, Canada, money, etc., to Mr. W. H. Quinn, assistant treasurer.

Granite Harvester Oil

For Reapers, Threshers, Plows, Harrows

Insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion.

Changes of weather do not affect it.

Gasolene and Kerosene Engines is the only oil you need. It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

Capitol Cylinder Oil delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

Mica Axle Grease makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circulars to

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SEED CATALOG
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A. E. MCKENZIE CO. LTD.
 BRANDON, MAN.
 CALGARY, ALTA.
 WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED-HOUSE.



acquaintance: "How do you like your pastor?"

"First rate," was his answer. "He is a good fellow, sensible and sympathetic; his preaching doesn't amount to much, for he does so much social visiting that he hasn't time for the preparation of the 'meat' which endureth unto everlasting life;" but that doesn't seem to affect the size of the congregation. Our people are in the habit of going to church, and, like the whole world of saints and sinners, are always secretly hoping for the power which will bring down saving grace, so they go Sabbath after Sabbath."

These conversations were sobering. Alas, there are too many ministers of the gospel who are content to give half a loaf to the throng which is hungering for the living bread.

Theological seminaries should strive to furnish well-rounded men, and the men themselves be so eager in the work of the Lord in whose name they go forth, that both pupil and pastoral effort will be of the noblest. Our sentiments upon this subject are expressed by the well-instructed but forgetful child who, when asked at a luncheon which she would have, chicken or tongue, replied, "I like either; I will take both."—Methodist Christian Advocate.

HER AWFUL DREAM

A little maid of tender years
Had such an awful dream;
She came to me almost in tears—
"I just was going to scream,
"When both my eyes came open wide
And, oh, I was so glad
To find it was a dream," she cried
"Because it was so bad!"

"What could it be, poor child," I said
"Where you pursued by bears?
Perhaps your dolly broke her head,
Or did you fall down stairs?"

Oh, dear! It's most too bad to tell!
You know in school our class
Are having 'raminations. Well,
I dreamt I didn't pass!"
Elizabeth R. Burns.

GRAINS OF TRUTH

No peace was ever won from fate by sulterfuge or agreement. No peace is ever in store for any of us but that which we shall win by victory over shame or sin—victory over the sin that oppresses, as well as over that which corrupts.—Ruskin.

The more religion one has himself the more he is apt to discover it in others.

"Many a prayer for a revival has failed because the preacher did not want it."

The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts.—Marcus Aurelius.

BUSINESS SUCCESS

The shrewdest thing a young man can do—to say nothing of the influence upon his character—is to determine to put the greatest possible originality and the highest possible excellence into everything he does, to make a resolution, at the very outset of his career, to stamp his individuality upon everything that goes out of his hands, and to determine that everything he does shall have the imprint of his character upon it, as a trade mark of the highest and best that is in him. This is his patent of nobility. If he does

this, he will not require a large amount of capital to start a business and to advertise it. His greatest resources will be in himself.—Success Magazine.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

(By Julia Ward Howe)
Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

I have seen him in the watch-towers of a hundred circling walls;
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat.
O, be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,

With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

MY RECIPE FOR BEAUTY

By Pauline Chase.

A recipe for beauty! What a difficult task—even more difficult than a definition of beauty, which always seems to me almost impossible, for beauty is so largely a matter of individual taste.

What one admires another does not, and beauty is, after all, not a matter of one beautiful feature—eyes, hair, or teeth, but an attractive tout ensemble. The recipe for that—let me whisper it softly in your ear—is a good temper.

A sweet expression is by far the most attractive form of beauty, and that, as you all know, is largely influenced by one's temper.

A good temper, a bright outlook on life, and a philosophical view of disappointments and trifling annoyances are the surest and safest recipes for securing and preserving beauty—at least, that is what I would advise as the foundation for a successful course of beauty culture.

Some Minor Details

After that, there are a few minor details to which I give a little consideration. First, I believe in eight or nine hours' sleep, especially if one has a nervous temperament, for "nervy" people require far more sleep than others, and when I am acting—as I am now—in two performances a day I always have, at least, eight hours' sleep every night.

When I am resting I often do with less, strange as this may seem, but I always take my holidays out of town, and in the country one generally feels inclined to rise with the birds, and the whole atmosphere is so much more restful that one never seems to miss the extra sleep.

To my face I never use soap of any kind, and always cold water, but every night I rub it over with a little cold cream, all of which is carefully wiped off afterwards.

When motoring, I never wear a veil, only glasses to protect my eyes, and I just love a good spin in the rain—provided I am dressed suitably. I think a good "rain bath" is splendid for the complexion, the damp, moist weather, which one gets so much in England, being better for the skin than any cosmetic which was ever invented.

There is simply nothing like open air for health, and as there can be no real beauty without health, an open-air life is one of the best beautifiers I can recommend to you.

Value of Exercise

Exercise is another ingredient in my recipe for beauty, plenty of exercise. Personally, I get as much as I can, and when out of London I ride daily, play golf, walk, and join in any outdoor games which may be going on wherever I happen to be staying, and next summer I hope to

Madam, Buy the Blue Ribbon Lines



Ask for Blue Ribbon Tea, Blue Ribbon Coffee, Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, Blue Ribbon Extracts and Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder. You will find they are all alike in respect to high quality and the satisfaction they will give you. If you are not pleased with them, your grocer will refund your money at once.

get a little exercise—if one may call it exercise—by going up in an aeroplane, an experience to which I am looking forward eagerly. Rushing through the air in a motor-car is delightful, but flying must be ever so much more so.

My beauty recipe—a good temper—must, I'm afraid, sound very like the good little story-book maxims beloved of our grandmothers, but I'm not at all sure there wasn't a certain amount of truth in them; at any rate, I am firmly convinced that a good temper saves one hundreds of wrinkles.

THE HOME

The best institution in all our civilization is the home. Every other institution, and every enterprise, is of high value only when it helps the home. The home is a touchstone and determines the moral quality of public pleasures and private businesses. Does a saloon or a show stain and smirch the members of the home circle? Then the stain source must be very summarily suppressed. If the home be harmed, the state will soon stagger. If the home be destroyed, civilization will be smitten with decay. Where there are no homes, there are no heart anchorages. Where there are no homes, men drift past the essentials of life and are the castaways of a pitiless fate. In a national crisis the head of the government was asked, "What does France most need?" "Homes," was the reply; "France needs most, homes."

This is an age of witty inventions. Men are conquering tracts that defied our predecessors. We are improving and elaborating our machinery in the church and state. It is good to "enlarge the skirts of light" and explore and exploit our resources; but if we do this at the expense of our home we over-reach our defences and fall into a worse plight. It is good to encourage an intelligent interest in the wider life outside the home, but if that interest take the homemaker from her work she is guilty of a treason that punishes itself with painful precision.

Summer sees the temporary dissolution of home life. The children are scattered, the mother is somewhere else, and the fond father has the silent house to himself. As he sits in the empty rooms these August evenings listening in vain for the laughter and music of his family he is fain to believe that after all holidays are valuable only because they make us fonder of home. And is he not right? The holiday that does not end with a longing for home is a mistake; and there is something very seriously wrong with the family and the home when the longing is larger for absence from the home than for a return to it.

There are many poor imitations of home to-day; but the counterfeit only argues the existence of the genuine. Our northern land is a true home land. The parents in our broad Dominion properly regard with suspicion movements that demand the children's presence outside

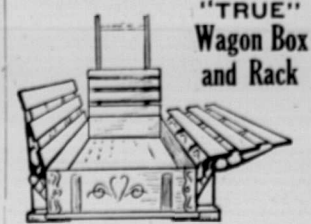
the domestic circle. This is well. The man who can organize a stay-at-home club and enlist a large membership will prove himself worthy of royal honors.—Presbyterianian.

BEGIN AT THE BOTTOM

There is no other place to begin than at the beginning. If you are starting to learn a business, you cannot start too low down. Many boys make the mistake in thinking that the acceptance of a humble position at a very small salary is an acknowledgment of inferiority. But the higher a building is to reach, the lower the foundation must be laid. The master of a business must know it from the bottom to the top. The college graduate who is not afraid

Up-to-Date Specialties FOR Farmers and Gardeners

Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn
Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 5 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

"Eureka" Root Cutter
Will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil
Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Bacon" Seed Drill
Will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

Write for Catalogue
Every farmer, who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

The EUREKA PLANTER CO., Ltd.
Woodstock, Ont. G1

to put on overalls and go to work in factories or machine shops stands a far better chance than if he drew back, fearing that this would be an admission that his education was a failure. Don't be afraid to begin at the beginning.—Exchange.

WOULDN'T YOU?

He told me my face was the fairest
And parent he ever had known,
The bobolink ended my singing,
The nightingale mimicked its tone;
My dimples they quarreled with cherries
Just under eyes tender and blue,
My tresses they angered the sunbeams—
I half disbelieved, wouldn't you?

He told me my fingers were dainty,
My lips only modeled to kiss,
And "would I give one of the sweetest
For such a poor haub as this?"
Maybe I shouldn't have done it,
But he looked so pleading and true,
The ring was so pretty—I took it,
And gave him the kiss, wouldn't you?

He told me there was a dear cottage
Just down near the rocks by the sea;
There sweet rooms nodded a welcome,
And mockingbirds waited for me;
With himself, of course, for the manster,
'Twas made plenty large for us two;
I forgot what I said but, I'm thinking
I kissed him again, wouldn't you?
—Lydia F. Hinman.



8866—A neat and Attractive Dressing or House Sack. Ladies' Dressing Sack with Pegs, and Body and Sleeve in one.
A dressing sack is a necessity in every feminine wardrobe. This model is very simply made. The front closes at the side and a short pleated or skirt piece, gives the necessary length to the sack below the waistline. The shoulder seam extends the entire length of the sleeve, which may be finished in full or shorter length. Figured challis, cashmere, crepe de chine, or cotton crepe, silk, lawn, crossbar muslin, flannel and fannette are all appropriate for this design. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 yards of 44-inch material for the 36 inch size.

CLEANING WITH GASOLINE

The first thing to do is to obtain gasoline of a suitable grade. A simple experiment will determine this and make you independent of the advice of the dealer. Pour a little on a piece of white writing paper of good quality. If the gasoline leaves no trace of grease on the paper after evaporation you will be safe in using it; otherwise it is useless for your purpose. Second, buy enough gasoline both to wash and rinse your garment. Two gallons is enough for a dress, provided you wash it in a proper receptacle, which retards evaporation by exposing a comparatively small surface to the air. Many women fail of success because they do not realize the necessity of rinsing the garment in plenty of clean gasoline.

The gasoline that is left after a garment is washed can be allowed to settle and the clear gasoline at the top used again. It is not advisable, however, to use the same gasoline too often. Personally, I do not try to use it more than twice, for each time gasoline is used the highly volatile part evaporates, finally leaving a residue which is useless for cleansing purposes. The receptacles which I have found to be of greatest general use is a modified bucket made of galvanized iron, with a tight fitting cover. Being narrower at the bottom than at the top, it takes less gasoline to obtain a suitable depth for working than it would if the surface area of the bottom were greater. At the same time, a minimum surface, from which evaporation may take place, is exposed when the bucket is filled with gasoline.

The tight fitting cover allows one to put the garment to soak in gasoline preventing loss through evaporation.

Soak the garment in gasoline. The length of time advisable for this depends upon the condition of the garment. If it is very much soiled, twenty-four hours is not too long. Instead your labor will be lightened and the garment saved much destructive rubbing. Be sure that the vessel in which you place the garment and gasoline has a tight cover. A wash boiler can be used. Cover the opening with two or more turkish towels, and over these place the lid and weight it down all around.

Secure a small wash board, and putting it into the boiler, rub the garment vigorously, just as if using water. Before wetting the garment it is a good plan to locate all the spots that need particular attention by basting around them a thread of contrasting color. Then they are easy to find when the garment is wet. The under-parts of sleeves, the neckbands and hems of skirts must receive special attention in the matter of rubbing. Do not expect the gasoline to do all the work, for it will disappoint you. Rinse the garment in clear gasoline and hang in the sunshine and air to dry. Finally press it with an iron of suitable temperature to remove all the creases and also whatever odor may remain. During the whole process up to the pressing, keep your work out of doors.

There are a few special ways of using gasoline which it may be well to mention. White ostrich feathers can be cleaned by using gasoline and flour. Stir in enough flour to make a thin white paste. Thoroughly shake the feather in this. Dry by waving in the sunshine and air, the flour will shake out, leaving the feather white, soft and beautiful.



8870-8871—Ladies' Costume.
Composed of Ladies' Waist Pattern 8870 and Ladies' Skirt 8871. The designs may be developed in any of this season's popular dress materials. Brown broadcloth, with tacked net for the gimpes or tucker portion, and bands of Persian embroidery for trimming would be very effective. Green velvet with lace, and pascamenterie would develop equally well. The waist pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. The skirt pattern in 5 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches waist measure. The entire costume requires 6 1/2 yards of 36 inch material with 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material for the tucker for the 38 inch size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

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

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BOVRIL possesses always the same nutritive qualities, and we keep a staff of experienced chemists whose business it is to see that our high standard is maintained.

RUB OR RUST

Iller, why lie down to die?
Better rub than rust;
Hark! the lark sings in the sky,
"Die when die thou must;
Day is waking leaves are shaking,
Better rub than rust."
In the grave there's sleep enough,
"Better rub than rust;
Death perhaps is hunger-proof,
Die when die thou must;
Men are mowing, breezes blowing,
Better rub than rust."
He who will not work shall want;
Naught for naught is just,
Won't do, must do, when he can't;
"Better rub than rust,
Bees are flying, sloth is dying,
Better rub than rust."
—Ebeneser Elliot.

COUNSEL TO THE YOUNG

I Might I give counsel to my young hearer, I would say: Try to frequent the company of your betters; in books and life that is the most wholesome society; learn to admire rightly—the great pleasure of life is that. Note what the great specially admire; they admire great things; narrow spirits admire basely, and worship meanly.—Thackeray.



8859—A New and Desirable Model for the Boy.
Boy's Russian Blouse Suit with Knickerbocker. The panel on this model may be omitted. Flannel, serge, corduroy, velvet, or cheviot may be used and a simple braid or decoration of stitching will make a neat finish. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4, 6 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the 4 year size.

Make your Home Attractive
The R-K Lighting System will make your home attractive, cheerful and inviting. Beautiful fixtures for the different rooms giving a pure white brilliant light superior to gas or electricity at one-half the cost. Can be installed anywhere in your residence—cheaply, easily. Easy to operate—fully guaranteed. Write for circulars FREE TO ALL.
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Summary of The Week's News of The World

Our Ottawa Letter

(By THE GUIDE Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, OTTAWA, January 13.

The deputation arranged by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to protest against a reciprocal tariff arrangement being made with the United States or the reduction of the duties upon manufactured articles, waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the government this morning and presented their case. The deputation was a representative one, being composed of forty-four prominent manufacturers, coming from points as far west as Sydney, Nova Scotia, and as far east as Victoria, B. C. It is interesting to note that these forty-four delegates represented 2,608 members of the Manufacturers' Association, whereas the 800 farmers who were here last month represented 40,000 members of farmers' organizations, so that in both cases each delegate represented between 50 and 60 members of his organization.

Sir Wilfrid's reception of the delegation was most cordial. They asked that nothing be done which would interfere with their present prosperity, and the premier intimated that while he hoped for some reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States, he did not anticipate any arrangement which would interfere with the manufacturing community.

The delegation was received by Sir Wilfrid, with whom were Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Geo. F. Graham, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. Wm. Pugsley and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in the railway committee room, and about two hundred people, including many members of parliament, were present. The manufacturers followed closely the example of the farmers in presenting their case, except that they were introduced by D. A. Gordon, M. P., who was himself a member of the deputation. Their views were presented by four speakers, three of whom presented printed memorials to the premier.

Manufacturers' Memorial

In their memorials, the manufacturers stated that they represented approximately \$1,200,000,000 of invested capital, and \$1,000,000,000 of annual output, furnishing employment to 435,000 work-people, and distributing \$250,000,000 a year in wages. They claimed, however, that it was impossible for them to withstand the competition of United States manufacturers, because the United States enterprises were developed to the highest state, whereas Canadian enterprises were not yet so developed because of their restricted markets. It is pointed out that with an average duty of 45 per cent. on Canadian goods entering the United States and an average duty of less than 25 per cent. on United States goods entering Canada, Canadians had purchased from the United States approximately double the amount of goods that the United States purchased from Canada during the last decade. Reciprocity, it was predicted, would stop the flow of capital into Canada and it was urged that no extended treaty of trade should be entered into unless Canada was prepared to abandon the National Transcontinental railway, and to relinquish the idea of deepening the Welland canal, constructing the Georgian Bay canal and of building the Hudson's Bay railway. Figures were given to show that 80 per cent. of the agricultural products of Canada are consumed in the country, and farmers were asked to consider whether it would not be better for them to continue to pursue reciprocity and continue to apply themselves to the building up of strong home and empire markets. That the tariff was a favor granted to a privileged class was declared to be fallacious, and the workman, the storekeeper and the farmer were stated to be just as much beneficiaries under a moderately protective tariff as the manufacturer. The memorial favored a substantial preference to the Mother Country, and also to any other part of the British Empire with which reciprocal preferential trade could be arranged, with the condition, however, that even the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to all Canadian producers. "Any increase in the British preference under present conditions was directly opposed.

T. R. Deacon, president of the Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Winnipeg, addressed the premier on the Western situation, stating that any reduction of the tariff would ruin most of the manufacturing industries which have lately been established in Winnipeg. He referred to the hydro-electric power development undertaken by the city at a cost of \$4,000,000 and said that there were in the city 140 manufacturing industries, representing \$16,000,000 of capital, with an output in the past year of \$36,000,000, and employing 14,800 people.

Sir Wilfrid's Reply

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply said: "Mr. Rowley, and gentlemen of the delegation—I need not remind you that this is a democratic country and that we have at the head of affairs a democratic government. This means that it is the wish and the desire and the aim of the present government to administer the affairs of the country, since it has pleased the people to place them in our hands, so as to meet as far as possible the views of public opinion and of the different classes which compose our people. You will agree with me that the task is not perhaps an altogether easy one. I need not tell you it is a great pleasure and a great advantage to the government to have a deputation representing so important a body in the community as we have now before us. Our pleasure would have been greater if, instead of having you before us on the 13th day of January, we had had you about a month ago, on Dec. 16, when we met another deputation, which presented what it considered the needs of the country in a somewhat different light. It would have been pleasanter and perhaps more advantageous if we had had these two important parts of the community, the farmers of the West and the manufacturers of the country, and had endeavored to reconcile the two views and decide what would be the policy which would give the country the greatest amount of good.

"The farmers were very emphatic in saying that we should have a different relation with our neighbors, that we should have as large a measure of reciprocal trade as it is possible to have. You, gentlemen, take a very different view, and you would impress upon us, if I understand you aright, that we should have nothing whatever to do with anything of that kind.

"The difficulty is to know whether we should listen to the voice which we heard a month ago or the voice which we hear to-day. The government has thought that it might be possible to have some measure of reciprocal trade without injuring the farmers who ask for it and without injuring the manufacturers who oppose it.

"We said a few years ago that we would make no further advances to Washington. You remember that when the treaty we had had from 1854 to 1866 was abolished many efforts were made to renew that treaty. We ourselves, when we came into office, made efforts to have that treaty renewed. And when these overtures failed, we said we would make no more. But it was not intended that we should not listen to overtures made to us. Last spring we received overtures from the nation which occupies the southern part of this continent, which we did not think it best for us to refuse. But when we decided to meet our neighbors we were not oblivious to the fact that the Americans have manufacturing industries developed far in advance of us, and that conditions are not entirely parallel and identical in both countries.

"We approached the question in that light and Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, who are now in Washington, will not forget and will have this fast before them in the negotiations, that there is not a parity between the two countries. For myself, I think we could make some trade arrangement between the two countries which would not interfere with the manufacturing community. You say in your address: 'And that is why we say to you, sir, that we are opposed at the present juncture to any tariff reductions or abatements of trade that would exercise an unsettling influence upon the prosperous conditions which now obtain.'

"This statement I can reciprocate. We do not intend to make any arrange-

ment which would unsettle the prosperous conditions which we now enjoy. This government has been very careful not to disturb conditions which have prevailed in the manufacturing industries of the country. When we came into office we were very careful, in carrying out the reforms which we intended, not to disturb conditions. I may say that the best reform may be carried on in such a manner as to do as much harm as good. The aim of this government has been not to bring about revolution but to bring about evolution.

"If there are two men in the government, or in the community, who will not accept anything detrimental in tariff negotiations with the United States, they are Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, and the interests of the community are safe in their hands."

Guide is Criticized

The criticisms of Western members of parliament which have recently appeared in the editorial pages of THE GUIDE, have not at all pleased some of those gentlemen and at the reopening of the house on Wednesday, W. D. Staples, member for Macdonald, Man., gave voice to his grievance. Mr. Staples read to the house an article appearing in THE GUIDE on Dec. 7 last, headed "The need of decided action," one sentence of which was "There is not a single member of the house of commons who has publicly expressed his belief in the justice of the organized farmers' demands", and in commenting on this said:

"I do not know what purpose the writer of this article had, because he certainly has ignored the facts. He may have had an ulterior motive, but I wish to tell THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, or the person who wrote that article, that if he had been familiar with what has taken place in this house for many years back he certainly would not have misrepresented the members of this house. If he had taken the trouble to go back to 1903 he would have found at page 12626 of 'Hansard' where my hon. friend the leader of the opposition (Mr. Borden, Halifax) outlined the policy of the government ownership of terminal elevators, argued for it and divided the house on it. He would also find that the hon. member for Souris (Mr. Schaffner) brought up the question of a reduction in the tariff, and divided the house upon it. He would also find the same hon. member (Mr. Schaffner) moved a resolution which was supported by every member from the West on his side of the house, on the question of government ownership of terminal elevators. Again, he would have found that when the Manitoba Grain Act was being amended, the conservative members from the West asked the government to take hold of the terminal elevators in the very manner that these delegates recommended. He would also have found that the cold storage system had been many times discussed in this house and that recently a resolution moved from this side of the house in connection with the matter was I regret to say voted down. Then, the Hudson Bay railway is an old story, and if the writer of the article had taken the trouble he would have found that the conservative members of the house had supported the very policy that the farmers of the West are agitating for. He would have found further that I myself moved a resolution in this house stating that the vacancy on the railway board should be filled by a practical farmer, and although that resolution was supported by the Western conservative members it was not adopted by the government. We have every right to ask the person who wrote that article to retract it, may more, Mr. Speaker, I think we might go as far as you went on one occasion in this house and ask for an apology."

Sir Wilfrid Questioned

Arthur Meighen, the member for Portage la Prairie, also brought THE GUIDE to the attention of the house on Wednesday, not however, to criticize any of its statements, but to ask the premier if it was true, as reported in THE GUIDE of January 4, that Sir Wilfrid had promised the executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in the private interview that followed the recent delegation, that the government would keep control of the freight charges not only on the Hudson Bay railway but also on an,

steamship lines carrying wheat from the terminus of that line to Liverpool, and had stated that it was contemplated by the government to provide the necessary elevator and terminal facilities at Liverpool or some other English port for the handling of Canadian grain exported via the Hudson Bay route.

Sir Wilfrid did not answer the question at once, saying he had not read the article in THE GUIDE, but on Thursday he made the following statement, substantially confirming what was said by THE GUIDE: "My attention was called yesterday by the hon. member for Portage la Prairie (Mr. Meighen) to an article of 'The Grain Growers' Guide' of the 4th January, under the heading 'Sir Wilfrid's Promise.' My recollection of what took place at that interview varies from the positive statements of that article. I certainly made no promise of any kind, as I had no authority to do so; and statements of personal views of policy may have been construed into promises.

"The Western farmers, after the public interview with the government on the 18th of December, met me again in further support of the resolution which they had placed before the government in favor of the Hudson Bay road being built and operated by the government. Unfortunately my colleague the minister of railways and canals could not be present. I then reiterated the views which I had expressed in the public interview and stated that whilst personally I was open to considering the building of the road by the government, I was strongly disinclined to the government operating it. I said that considering the object sought to be attained by the farmers, there was more certainty of their reaching that object in the road being operated by a company, subject to the control of the railway board over the tolls, not only of the land carriage, but also of the ocean carriage, with in addition government supervision in England against the mixing of grain, in the manner now obtaining by government supervision against the adulteration of dairy products."

Some Important Matters

W. F. Maclean, the independent member for South York, gave notice on Wednesday of a number of important matters which he will bring before the house as opportunity offers during the next few weeks. Readers of THE GUIDE will agree with many of the planks in Mr. Maclean's platform, and it will be interesting to see what measure of support his proposals will receive from his colleagues in the house. Mr. Maclean gave notice, in the first place, that when the government's measure renewing the bank charters comes up he will propose clauses providing for the public inspection of banks, for the issue of national bank notes properly secured to take the place of the present note issue of the chartered banks and for the repeal of the shareholders' double liability clause. He also stated that he will from time to time move resolutions as follows:

That this house hereby declares that steps should be at once taken to ascertain the rights of the public using the Canadian Pacific railway to a reduced tariff because of the provision in that regard contained in the act of parliament ratifying the agreement with that company.

That this house desires to affirm the opinion that a public owned cable service between Canada and the Mother Country would be of great benefit to the public and to the two governments;

That this house desires to affirm its belief that a public owned telegraph service would cheapen and improve communication between the people of Canada;

That this house desires to express its opinion that the preparation and administration of the customs tariff should be in the hands of a tariff commission;

That this house desires to affirm the opinion that a wide extension of the parcel system of the post office would be in the public interest;

That this house desires to express the opinion that the control of the capitalization of the railways of Canada should be within the jurisdiction of the board of railway commissioners.

That this house desires to affirm the opinion that parliament should empower the provinces to expropriate telephone lines within their respective borders owned

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Railroad Charters

Bills for the renewal of a number of railway charters came before the railway committee of the house of commons on Thursday, and several were approved. The small amount of interest taken by the people's representatives in this important business was shown by the fact that although there are 203 members of the committee only 33 were present and not more than a dozen took part in the proceedings. Among the bills was one to give the C.P.R. another five years in which to construct the line from Shebo to Prince Albert, a portion of the Manitoba and North Western. The charter for this line was granted nearly thirty years ago, the route has been surveyed for a number of years, and a large number of farmers have settled in its vicinity in the expectation that it would have been constructed years ago. The renewal of the charter without the imposition of conditions requiring construction to be begun immediately was opposed by W. W. Rutan, member for Prince Albert, and Dr. Neely, member for Humboldt, and the committee was addressed by Mayor Holmes and Jas. McKay, K.C., of Prince Albert, who pointed out the hardship that was being inflicted upon the settlers along the line of the proposed road, some of whom, they said, were living upwards of fifty miles from a railway, and asked the committee to take some action which would compel the C.P.R. either to construct the line or relinquish the charter. The minister of railways stated that he had received a number of petitions with reference to this road, a synopsis of which he laid before the committee, and the consideration of the bill was adjourned in order that these might be examined by the committee. It is understood that when the bill comes up again Mr. Rutan and Dr. Neely will endeavor to have a clause inserted which will cause the charter to lapse unless a certain portion of the road is constructed during this year. There was also strong objection by A. S. Goodeve, of Kootenay, and E. A. Lancaster, of Lincoln and Niagara, to the unconditional renewal of the C.P.R. charter for the Kootenay and Arrowhead railway. Mr. Goodeve stated that by purchasing a number of charters originally obtained by smaller companies, the C.P.R. had secured a monopoly in a large portion of British Columbia. In the valley to be served by this proposed line, mines had been opened and farmers had settled, but now everything was at a standstill and heavy loss had resulted because the C.P.R. would not build the road. When the charter was last renewed, it was on condition that 15 per cent. of the road was built each year, but nothing had been done and the company was now asking for an unconditional renewal. He moved that the same condition be again imposed, and was supported by E. A. Lancaster, H. Lennox, C. A. Magrath and others, but on a vote the motion was defeated by 20-13, and the bill passed the committee without amendment.

Most of the time at the house since the re-opening on Wednesday has been spent in the consideration of the estimates, and a large number of appropriations for public works have been voted.

The senate has been amusing itself with questions and answers this week, but it will soon have some business to do, the commons having passed the first bill of the session yesterday and sent it to the upper house of consideration. The bill is one to make a standard barrel of potatoes 100 pounds.

CORONATION ARRANGEMENTS

London, Jan. 12.—The executive committee having in charge the plans relative to the coronation of King George met to-day and completed tentative arrangements, which will, if anything, be on a more extensive scale than at the time of King Edward's coronation. The route of the procession to Westminster Abbey on June 22 will be the same as on the last occasion. The royal progress through the capital after the ceremony, which was postponed in King Edward's time owing to the king's delicate health, will take place on June 22. Still another royal procession to the Guildhall for the coronation entertainment has been arranged for a subsequent day. The coronation festivities will last from June 19 and June 30 and will include a naval review at Spithead at which the king will be present, probably a military review and a royal reception in honor of the colonial and foreign envoys.

BAYNES CARRIAGE CATALOGUE

The Baynes Carriage Co., of Hamilton, Ontario, have just issued an artistically finished supplement catalogue, illustrating all their new spring and summer carriage styles. Some of the latest designs this well-known firm has ever turned out are included, and should prove whetted sellers in the West. A copy of the new catalogue will be sent free on request to all agents or prospective agents, in districts where they are not at present represented.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS

For over a week the representatives of Canada and the United States have held daily meetings in Washington, where they are striving to form a treaty or agreement of reciprocity. As yet there has been no statement given out by the commissioners from either country, and it is too early to make any predictions as to the outcome. However, all signs seem to point to an agreement for some degree of betterment of trade relations. One of the most hopeful signs is the assurance of President Taft that any agreement would receive a majority vote in the house and senate. Speaking of this phase of the situation a Washington dispatch said: It is an important fact that ample assurances have been given to President Taft that the proposition of reciprocity

with Canada will receive favorable consideration from the leaders in congress. This development will take away the last hope of a group of big manufacturers in this country and in Canada who have been depending on either congress or the Canadian parliament putting a spoke in the wheel of reciprocity. It can now be stated, however, that not only has the president received assurances on support in congress, but similar assurances have been given by the leaders in the Canadian parliament. Neither the president nor the Canadian statesmen would have carried the negotiations to the present point, it is said, had they not had these assurances of confirmation by the legislative bodies. Predictions have been made freely that when it came to congressional approval, reciprocity would be knocked higher than a kite. Scores of manufacturers, whose goods are affected by the proposed treaty have made their protests milder of late, because they had been given to understand that the "staid pattern" in congress would block the arrangement. "It is easy enough to make these treaties," they say, "but mighty difficult to get them ratified."

President Taft, however, took pains to ascertain how the leaders in the senate would stand on the proposition. From insurgents, as well as regulars, he received information that leads him to presume that there will be a majority of votes for any reasonable reciprocity bill endorsed by the president. It is because of these assurances that the negotiations now going on in this city will be pushed with much vigor. The president wishes to have the whole matter settled before the present congress expires. He wants to have the matter handled in congress by a Republican majority. Nevertheless, quite a number of democratic votes were expected in support of the reciprocity arrangement.

ELEVATOR CASE POSTPONED

The case pending against the Thunder Bay elevator company, charged with making false returns to Warehouse Commissioner Castle, was called Wednesday last and continued until January 18, on account of the absence from the city of E. L. Howell, of the law firm of Hudson, Howell, Ormand & Marlett, who are conducting the case for the government.

U. F. A. CONVENTION

The annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta convened at Calgary, Tuesday. A full report of the meeting will appear in the next issue of The Guide.

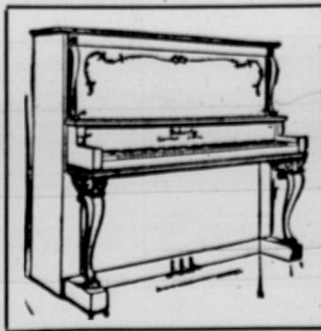
- Manitoba Grain Growers' Association convention, Brandon, January 24, 25, 26.
- Farmers' week at Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, February 13-17.
- Manitoba Dairymen's Association, Winnipeg, February 13-17.
- Beekeepers' Association, Winnipeg, March 13-17.
- Horticultural Society, Winnipeg, March 13-17.
- Provincial Seed Fair, Winnipeg March 13-17.
- Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention, Regina, February 7, 8, 9.
- Western Canada's Automobile Show, Winnipeg, February 12.
- Manitoba Stock Breeders' Association, Brandon, March 13, 14, 15.
- Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, March 11-17.
- Manitoba Seed Fair, Brandon, March 11-17.

NEW YORK PRODUCE LOWER

New York, January 15.—Commission men in New York announce the same conditions in the trade as outlined in western dispatches. It was made known here last night that the butter and egg men were greatly overstocked. Wholesalers were emphatic in their statements that substantial reductions would be made. According to jobbers the finest fresh eggs should sell tomorrow at from 33 to 35c a dozen as against 50c to 55c last week. The finest grades of butter they said should bring from 33 to 35c a pound as compared with 50c and 52c last week. It is said that milk is also likely to fall in price.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 36,000, market weak; heaves, \$1.80 to \$7; Texas steers, \$1.20 to \$1.40; Western steers, \$1.60 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$3.80 to \$5.90; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$6.40; calves, \$7.50 to \$9.50.
Hogs—Receipts 38,000, market more active and strong to 5c. higher; light, \$7.75 to \$8; mixed, \$7.75 to \$8; heavy, \$7.70 to \$8; rough, \$7.70 to \$7.80; good to choice heavy, \$7.80 to \$8; pigs, \$7.50 to \$8.05; bulk of sales, \$7.80 to \$7.95.
Sheep—Receipts 36,000, market weak; native, \$2.50 to \$4.45; Western, \$2.60 to \$4.40; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.70; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$6.45; Western, \$5 to \$6.40.



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GRAIN
Wheat.—I mark, largely of Country delivery has helped the some low grade
Data.—The and Saskatchewan and the eastern province during the next
Barley has will go higher)
Flax has to get this grain

During the Today, however to record a mu mainly helped I ments to Europ market since w Some business I a cargo today I setting down I now due, and w to see this dem the continent I proceeded with may be needed.
Roumania tion at the win materially, and about 6d. per c certainly more, and scarce, and first threshed o they were gath It is still quite samples it is d various sources larger than las estimate but in this as too opti pessimistic repo

Wheat cargoes Pacific Coast Ca \$1.00) asked for 15, Australian WA \$1.00) not asked for buys three parts Ja Russian Wheat \$1.00).
River Plate W steamer Route 509 Feb. offers at \$4.20 Canadian and which checks business No. 1 Nor. Man. No. 1 Nor. Man. No. 2 Nor. Man. No. 2 Nor. Man. No. 3 Nor. Man. No. 3 Nor. Man. No. 4 Nor. Man. No. 4 Nor. Man. No. 5 Nor. Man. No. 5 Nor. Man. No. 6 Nor. Man. No. 6 Nor. Man. No. 7 Nor. Man. No. 7 Nor. Man. No. 8 Nor. Man. No. 8 Nor. Man. No. 9 Nor. Man. No. 9 Nor. Man. No. 10 Nor. Man. No. 10 Nor. Man. No. 11 Nor. Man. No. 11 Nor. Man. No. 12 Nor. Man. No. 12 Nor. Man. No. 13 Nor. Man. No. 13 Nor. Man. No. 14 Nor. Man. No. 14 Nor. Man. No. 15 Nor. Man. No. 15 Nor. Man. No. 16 Nor. Man. No. 16 Nor. Man. No. 17 Nor. Man. No. 17 Nor. Man. No. 18 Nor. Man. No. 18 Nor. Man. No. 19 Nor. Man. No. 19 Nor. Man. No. 20 Nor. Man. No. 20 Nor. Man. No. 21 Nor. Man. No. 21 Nor. Man. No. 22 Nor. Man. No. 22 Nor. Man. No. 23 Nor. Man. No. 23 Nor. Man. No. 24 Nor. Man. No. 24 Nor. Man. No. 25 Nor. Man. No. 25 Nor. Man. No. 26 Nor. Man. No. 26 Nor. Man. No. 27 Nor. Man. No. 27 Nor. Man. No. 28 Nor. Man. No. 28 Nor. Man. No. 29 Nor. Man. No. 29 Nor. Man. No. 30 Nor. Man. No. 30 Nor. Man. No. 31 Nor. Man. No. 31 Nor. Man. No. 32 Nor. Man. No. 32 Nor. Man. No. 33 Nor. Man. No. 33 Nor. Man. No. 34 Nor. Man. No. 34 Nor. Man. No. 35 Nor. Man. No. 35 Nor. Man. No. 36 Nor. Man. No. 36 Nor. Man. No. 37 Nor. Man. No. 37 Nor. Man. No. 38 Nor. Man. No. 38 Nor. Man. No. 39 Nor. Man. No. 39 Nor. Man. No. 40 Nor. Man. No. 40 Nor. Man. No. 41 Nor. Man. No. 41 Nor. Man. No. 42 Nor. Man. No. 42 Nor. Man. No. 43 Nor. Man. No. 43 Nor. Man. No. 44 Nor. Man. No. 44 Nor. Man. No. 45 Nor. Man. No. 45 Nor. Man. No. 46 Nor. Man. No. 46 Nor. Man. No. 47 Nor. Man. No. 47 Nor. Man. No. 48 Nor. Man. No. 48 Nor. Man. No. 49 Nor. Man. No. 49 Nor. Man. No. 50 Nor. Man. No. 50 Nor. Man. No. 51 Nor. Man. No. 51 Nor. Man. No. 52 Nor. Man. No. 52 Nor. Man. No. 53 Nor. Man. No. 53 Nor. Man. No. 54 Nor. Man. No. 54 Nor. Man. No. 55 Nor. Man. No. 55 Nor. Man. No. 56 Nor. Man. No. 56 Nor. Man. No. 57 Nor. Man. No. 57 Nor. Man. No. 58 Nor. Man. No. 58 Nor. Man. No. 59 Nor. Man. No. 59 Nor. Man. No. 60 Nor. Man. No. 60 Nor. Man. No. 61 Nor. Man. No. 61 Nor. Man. No. 62 Nor. Man. No. 62 Nor. Man. No. 63 Nor. Man. No. 63 Nor. Man. No. 64 Nor. Man. No. 64 Nor. Man. No. 65 Nor. Man. No. 65 Nor. Man. No. 66 Nor. Man. No. 66 Nor. Man. No. 67 Nor. Man. No. 67 Nor. Man. No. 68 Nor. Man. No. 68 Nor. Man. No. 69 Nor. Man. No. 69 Nor. Man. No. 70 Nor. Man. No. 70 Nor. Man. No. 71 Nor. Man. No. 71 Nor. Man. No. 72 Nor. Man. No. 72 Nor. Man. No. 73 Nor. Man. No. 73 Nor. Man. No. 74 Nor. Man. No. 74 Nor. Man. No. 75 Nor. Man. No. 75 Nor. Man. No. 76 Nor. Man. No. 76 Nor. Man. No. 77 Nor. Man. No. 77 Nor. Man. No. 78 Nor. Man. No. 78 Nor. Man. No. 79 Nor. Man. No. 79 Nor. Man. No. 80 Nor. Man. No. 80 Nor. Man. No. 81 Nor. Man. No. 81 Nor. Man. No. 82 Nor. Man. No. 82 Nor. Man. No. 83 Nor. Man. No. 83 Nor. Man. No. 84 Nor. Man. No. 84 Nor. Man. No. 85 Nor. Man. No. 85 Nor. Man. No. 86 Nor. Man. No. 86 Nor. Man. No. 87 Nor. Man. No. 87 Nor. Man. No. 88 Nor. Man. No. 88 Nor. Man. No. 89 Nor. Man. No. 89 Nor. Man. No. 90 Nor. Man. No. 90 Nor. Man. No. 91 Nor. Man. No. 91 Nor. Man. No. 92 Nor. Man. No. 92 Nor. Man. No. 93 Nor. Man. No. 93 Nor. Man. No. 94 Nor. Man. No. 94 Nor. Man. No. 95 Nor. Man. No. 95 Nor. Man. No. 96 Nor. Man. No. 96 Nor. Man. No. 97 Nor. Man. No. 97 Nor. Man. No. 98 Nor. Man. No. 98 Nor. Man. No. 99 Nor. Man. No. 99 Nor. Man. No. 100 Nor. Man. No. 100 Nor. Man.

QUOTATIONS:

DATE	1'	2'
JAN. 11	95	92
12	95	92
13	95	92
14	95	92
15	94	91
16	94	91
17	95	92



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, JANUARY 16, 1911.

Wheat.—During the week ending this date May wheat has been over the dollar mark, largely due to speculative influences, and in sympathy with the Chicago markets.

Oats.—The movement in oats is exceedingly light, but increasing in lower Manitoba and Saskatchewan points. There is also a demand for the high feed grade in Ontario; and the demand which is springing up for No. 1 Canadian Western oats to go to the eastern provinces for seed purposes, will make a little premium for this grade of oats during the next month or six weeks.

Barley has improved considerably in price as we predicted it would, and we believe will go higher yet. There is little moving, however. Flax has again moved away up and looks very strong. Dealers are finding it hard to get this grain under offer.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By PROCTOR & CO. LTD., LIVERPOOL, JANUARY 3.)

During the past week business has again been greatly interfered with by holidays. Today, however, the market seems to be settling down to practical business, and we have to record a much stronger tone, and a generally improved demand.

Romania.—Shipments from this country keeps fairly large, considerable accumulation at the winter ports having taken place. Russia.—Shipments have fallen off very materially, and though there are fair stocks at the ports, these are steadily held, and are about 6d. per qr. too dear for our market at the present time.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

(Corn Trade News, January 3, 1911.)

Wheat cargoes are firm with fewer offers at fully 2d. advance. Pacific Coast Cargoes.—30/6 (approx. \$1.09) would buy 15,000 qrs. December Blue Stem; 30/6 (approx. \$1.08) asked for 15,000 qrs. Red Walla December B-L.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—36/7 (approx. \$1.08) asked for Southern Australian about; 36/6 (approx. \$1.08) asked for a steamer South Viet. Jan.-Feb. Parcels present time. Australia.—33/1 (approx. \$1.05) probably buys three ports Jan.-Feb. 33/3 (approx. \$1.05) asked for two ports same period.

Russian Wheat Cargoes.—And-Black Sea have sellers of Jan.-Feb. at 31/6 to 33/6 (approx. 91c-1.01c).

Table with columns for No. 1 Nor. Man., No. 2 Nor. Man., No. 3 Nor. Man., No. 4 Nor. Man., Indian Wheat, etc. and corresponding prices.

Table with columns for Red Kurrachee, Indian parcels to London, Choice White Kurrachee, No. 1 Club Calcutta, etc. and corresponding prices.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from JAN. 11 to JAN. 17, INCLUSIVE

Large table with columns for DATE, WHEAT (1-6, Feed, 1-2, 2-2, Seeds), OATS (1-2), BARLEY (3-4, Feed), and FLAX (1N, 1M, 1R) with various price points.

CARGOES TO ARRIVE

Table listing cargo arrivals for Thursday, December 29, 1910, and Monday, January 2, 1911, including quantities and ship names.

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

Table listing parcel sales for Thursday, December 29, 1910, and Friday, December 30, 1910.

SALES OF PARCELS (LONDON)

Table listing parcel sales for Thursday, December 29, 1910, and Friday, December 30, 1910, for various grades of wheat.

CONTINENTAL LETTER

(By H. WINKLER & CO., ANTWERP, JAN. 8)

Wheat.—America has inaugurated the new year by vigorous sales and sales now \$1 to \$1 cents higher than a week ago and that, in spite of a fresh increase in the visible supply, which the European trade considered one of serious imports.

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Jan. 15, was 6,891,590, as against 6,887,161 last week, and 4,774,063 last year. Total shipments for the week were 311,877, against 395,557. Amount of each grade was:

Table showing terminal stocks for No. 1 hard, No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, No. 3 northern, No. 4, No. 5, and other grades, with stocks in bushels and quarters.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for May, July, September and October delivery:

Table showing closing quotations for wheat and flax futures for delivery in May, July, September, and October, with prices in cents and percentages.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending January 14)

Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, C.P.R., C.N.R., and Total. Values range from 394 to 536.

Disposition

All receipts consumed locally.

Cattle

Last week's cattle market did not show any increase on that of the previous week either in regard to numbers or prices. All the arrivals were consumed locally and sheep were still a minus quantity.

Indications point to a strong cattle market in the spring and the farmers would do well to try and place the feeders they are holding over on the spring market in finished style. One thing is certain that there is bound to be a scarcity of cattle in the spring owing to the way the markets were glutted last summer and fall.

6 a.m.—1 gal. oat chop, 2 pounds linseed cake.

11 a.m.—1 gal. boiled barley, 1 gal. chopped green feed (mixed).

5 p.m.—1 gal. oat and barley chop, 1 gal. chopped green feed, steamed, with hot water; hay and water ad lib.

Last month, feed 1/2 gal. oat chop and 2 pounds linseed cake at 8 p.m. extra.

This is a ration easily within the reach of the average farmer and is, moreover, one that has fitted out cattle to win premier honors in the fat stock show ring.

We strongly advise farmers to commence feeding at once for we have no hesitation in saying that they will be amply rewarded in the spring for their time and expense.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Table listing prices for various types of cattle: Best export steers, Fair to good steers, Best export heifers, etc.

Hogs

The hog prices showed an advance last week of 25 cents for the best porkers. Buyers have been quoting as high as 8 cents per hundred for the best, but we place the ruling prices at from \$7.50 to \$7.75 per hundred live weight for choice qualities.

Hog prices quoted are:

Table listing prices for Choice hogs, Heavy sows, and Stags.

Sheep and Lambs

Arrivals last week were nil. Dealers offer the following prices: Best sheep \$4.50 to \$5.00, Choice lambs 5.25 to 6.00.

Country Produce

Butter

Dairy butter prices still hold steady with last week and as usual the Western supply is very limited. However, the East appears to be able to supply the demands of the market and there is little danger of prices soaring to the height they did last spring.

Wholesalers quote the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg: Fancy dairy \$3c. to \$7c., No. 1 dairy \$4c., Good round lots without culls or mold 39c. to 41c., No. 2 17c. to 19c., No. 3 15c. to 16c.

Eggs

The Eastern storage firms are supplying the market with eggs. It is almost impossible, however, to get eggs that are new laid. Packed eggs are fetching 30 cents a dozen, while at least 50c. would be paid for new laid qualities.

Potatoes

Wholesalers are offering from 80 to 90 cents a bushel for potatoes, but few are coming in from the west. Doubtless the severe weather is the chief cause of this.

Hay

The hay market is steady this week. The demand is still good for wild hay or timothy. Prices quoted per ton on the Winnipeg market are:

Table listing prices for Wild Hay (No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4) and Timothy (No. 1, No. 2).

RETAIL MARKET

Winnipeg retail dealers offer the following prices to the country:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks 35c., Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks 35c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered 50c.

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off 18c., Fowl, shipped same as chickens 14c., Turkeys, dressed and drawn 27c., Ducks, dressed and drawn 18c., Geese, dressed and drawn 16c.

Note—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week.

Beef

Prime carcasses 9c., Front quarters 8c., Hind quarters 10 1/2c.

Pork

Prime carcasses 10c.

Veal (Skins on)

Prime carcasses 8 1/2c. to 9c., Heavy and inferior 7 1/2c. to 8c.

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Owing to the fact that none but frozen hides are shipped at this season, salted hides will not be quoted until next spring.

Dealers quote prices as follows: Green frozen hide and kip 6 1/2c. flat, Green frozen calves 9c., Tallow 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c., Seneca root 30c., Wool 8 1/2c. to 10 1/2c.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay: Slough, per ton \$ 8.00 to \$10.00, Upland, per ton 13.00 to 18.00, Timothy, per ton 20.00 to 22.00.

Butter

Choice dairy 35c., Eggs 45c. to 50c., Potatoes 35c. to 40c., Live Stock: Butcher cattle 85.00 to 84.50, Bulls 2.50 to 3.00, Hogs 6.00 to 7.00, Lambs 3.50 to 6.50, Calves 3.25 to 3.75.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

Table listing prices for various types of wheat: Australian, New South Wales, New Zealand, etc.

WEEK'S GRAIN INSPECTION

Table showing inspection results for various grain types: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, etc.

WINTER WHEAT

Table listing prices for No. 1 Alberta Red, No. 2 Alberta Red, No. 3 Red Winter, No. 4 Red Winter.

OATS

Table listing prices for No. 1 C. W., No. 2 C. W., Extra No. 1 Feed, No. 1 Feed, Rejected, No. 1 Black.

BARLEY

Table listing prices for No. 1, No. 2, Rejected.

FLAX SEED

Table listing prices for No. 1, N. W. Man., Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax Seed.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

Table showing Canadian visible grain statistics for Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Total.

COMPARATIVE VISIBLE SUPPLY

Table comparing visible supply for Wheat, Corn, and Oats.

WORLD'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS

Table showing world's wheat shipments by country for various months.

WHEAT ON PASSAGE

Wheat 20,888,000, last week 20,352,000, last year 27,040,000, increase 1,536,000. Corn 18,191,000, last week 20,000.

443,000, last year 11,497,000, decrease 2,752,000.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Jan. 16.—The buyers are taking something of a foothold in the market to-day, although no change was noted in the general situation. Large offerings from farmers in sections of the Northwest tended to make the local market heavier, as well as a softening of cash wheat position due to an abundance of less desirable spring wheat. The opening was fractionally lower, and prices showed no rallying power. Evidence of support was not lacking on the exchange down turns, but there was no aggressive buying. General domestic statistics pointed to decreasing stocks. The visible decreased 633,000 bushels, and primary receipts showed a much smaller movement than a year ago.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 16.—With foreign countries shipping heavily, and with domestic stocks of the West piling up, the market here showed unmistakable weakness to-day. Final prices were a cent lower to a shade up compared with Saturday night. Corn ended 1/2 to 1c. down. Oats of 1-16 to 1/8. Strangely enough, selling of wheat did not become pronounced at any time. The bears were timid. Commission buying on a quarter-cent scale down kept the market from showing much demoralization, although the drift of news was decidedly depressing. India reports rains assuring a good harvest throughout important districts. Australia was facing cargoes for sale at a reduced level, and there was sharp competition at that from the Argentine. More pessimistic yet, world's shipments for the week proved considerably larger than a year ago. Russia in particular forwarding much more than expected. As if to make matters worse for holders, the cash wheat markets in all directions seemed dead. St. Louis and Kansas City sent word that most of the day's receipts were unsold. In the face of such an array rallies were infrequent and feeble, and closing figures were at the lowest point reached. Corn ranged lower with wheat and on absence of domestic or export buying. The cash market was weak. Local speculators sold oats quite actively at times.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Jan. 16.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state to-day that although trade was very slow in the Birkenhead market prices were well maintained. Whist supplies continue light prices will hold firm. States steers made from 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c, and Canadians from 12 1/2 to 13c per pound.

Glasgow, Jan. 16.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report that 200 States' cattle were offered for sale.—Top quality steers 13 1/2 to 14c; secondary and heavy, 12c to 13c.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Jan. 16.—Receipts 82 cars with 1,579 head of cattle, 1,220 sheep and lambs, 91 hogs and 13 calves. Under a brisk demand for both export and for butcher cattle prices opened firm and at the close the market was ten cents higher than a week ago. Buyers for big Chicago packing houses were in the market to-day, looking for cattle for export.—This circumstance helped to give a stronger tone to the market generally. The top price for export steers about 1,275 lbs. was \$6.25. Top price for extra choice butter cattle was \$6.05. Good loads of butcher steers and heifers firm at \$5.05 to \$6.00, medium \$5.25 to \$5.50. Fair to good mixed loads \$5.00 to \$5.25, fat cows firm at \$4.50 to \$5.00, and bulls at \$4.50 to \$5.25. Steers steady at \$2.25 to \$3.00. Sheep canned at \$1.20 to \$1.60. Lambs, market easy and 30c. to 40c. lower. Hogs market firm and 10c. higher. Selects, \$7.25 f.o.b. and \$7.55. \$7.60 fed and watered at Toronto market.

Advertisements on the right margin including 'HOL...', 'BRITISH...', 'FULL CO...', 'Synopsis west', 'A STY...', 'Deputy...', 'R. A. B...', 'P.O. Box...'

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FULL COMPOUND INTEREST PAID
On Savings Accounts of One Dollar or more



Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within some 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 six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra). A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take 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 \$200.00.

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

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

Watching the Dollars Grow on Trees

is a delightful way to pass the time. Cleared, irrigated and planted Fruit Land in the Whatshan Valley, British Columbia, at \$150.00 per acre, is the remarkable bargain that we are offering for a short time. Only a few orchards will be sold at this price. The contract which we will make with you protects you in every way. We would like to have an opportunity of explaining the details to you. Your name on a postcard is all that we need. Readers of advertisements are commencing to appreciate that this is the

Apple Orchard Opportunity of a Lifetime

and we are making sales so rapidly that it is evident that we will shortly have to withdraw this offer. If you want to get in while it is not too late you had better act at once.

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Good shells in your gun mean a good bag in the field or a good score at the trap. Winchester "Leader" and "Repeater" Smokeless Powder Shells are good shells. Always sure-fire, always giving an even spread of shot and good penetration, their great superiority is testified to by sportsmen who use Winchester Factory Loaded Shells in preference to any other make.

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I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have stood 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.
W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

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 barn 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

When Writing to Advertisers Please mention **The Guide**

For nothing I will tell you all about Cement



These pictures show you plainly how simple a matter it is to change a decrepit frame house into one of cement-stone.



I charge nothing.

You may have my expert advice without charge. I can save you considerable money.

For the asking, you are welcome to use my knowledge. You can inform yourself fully on the whole big question of the use of cement for practically every use you are probably putting lumber to now. I will instruct you fully, in plain language, in the use of cement for making anything from a fence-post to a dairy-barn. And I can show you how to save money by using cement for any building purpose instead of using wood. Simply tell me your name and address and mention what sort of a structure you think of building or repairing—whether a residence, a poultry house, or even a drinking-trough.

YOU pay nothing for what I tell you.

And the reason I offer you my services for nothing is simply that the companies that employ me want the farming community awakened to the value that cement—of the right kind—has for every farmer. Even if they never sell you any cement, they want you and your neighbors to be informed on the uses of cement—and the ease and simplicity with which you can cheaply use it.



You have nothing at all to pay for the advice and instruction I will promptly send you. Write to me before you buy another bill of lumber for any purpose. Be sure to.

Alfred Rogers
THE CEMENT MAN

No High-Priced Labor Necessary

I can soon show you that it does not require an expensive mechanic to use cement-concrete instead of lumber for ANY purpose. I make the whole subject so plain and simple that you yourself could easily renovate your frame house, barn, hen house, wagon shed. I will tell you how to make a hundred farm-utilities from cement quickly and cheaply—more cheaply than you could with lumber. And bear in mind the fact that you are charged nothing for this "Education in Cement-Using." You will not be bothered to buy anything, either. There are no "strings" to this talk of mine—not one. Just write me and ask questions.

Cement Endures—Lumber Decays

That alone is the biggest reason why you should overcoat your house and barn with cement, as I will tell you precisely how to do. Cement is almost indestructible. Buildings exist in Great Britain and elsewhere that were built of cement by the Romans two thousand years ago. For cement rightly used—as I will show you how to use it—makes structures fire-proof; wet-proof; decay-proof; warmer in winter; cooler in summer. And it is ECONOMICAL—much more so than lumber, for ninety-nine uses out of a hundred.

- Verandas
- Box Stalls
- Driveways
- Fence Posts
- Wall Curbs
- Feed Yards
- Barn Floors
- Cellar Walls
- Root Cellars
- Horse Blocks
- Chimney Caps
- Chicken Houses
- Watering Troughs
- Curbs and Gutters
- Windmill Foundations
- Storage Water Tanks



Why not write me to-day? Accept my free services, make use of my knowledge to any extent; and you will not be under the least obligation or expense if you do. We want you to KNOW cement; and I will do all I can to help you KNOW it.

Read This List of a Mere Few of the Uses Cement has on the Farm

Then write to me for particulars of how to build these things from cement—doing the work yourself, if you like, in spare time. Don't wait to write because you are not just ready to make any improvement to your buildings. Talk it over with me if you only need a few fence-posts or a watering-trough. Even on those small items I can save you considerable. Just write me.



ALFRED ROGERS, President

ALFRED ROGERS LIMITED

317 Elias Rogers Building, Toronto