\title{

}
a warning to the powers
The arrival of the organized farriers at Otawa on December 16 will mark a new era in Canadian affairs. Never before was such a representative delegation gathered together in Canada. They are going to Ottawa to demand that their rights be protected and that they be no longer compelled to carry on their shoulders the tariff-enriched magnates and the BARONS of SPECTAL. PRIVILEGE. Of course, the members of the House of Commons will be all smiles towards the farmers. But smiles will not satisfy this time. Both the political parties will make a tremendous blunder if they refuse to give the farmers a square deal. Governments cannot live forever upon a foundation of unfair dealings with the masses.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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## Grain Growers

have got a measure of relief from the Elevator extortions, the "MIDGET" will free them from the Flour Combine

THE "MIDGET" PATENT ROLLER FLOUR MILL

## What It Is

A Complete Roller Flour Mill in one frame driven by one belt

Floor space occupied, 10 ft by 4 ft . Height, 6 ft . 3 in. Requires 3horse power to drive.

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What It Does

Makes 196 to 220 pounds of flour per hour.

Produces results equal to the largest mills.

Does NOT require an experienced miller to operate.

Leaves Bran and Shorts with farmers for feed.

[^0]
## Last Week in Alberta Legislature

The third week of the present session opened quietly, but on Thursday work
bad reached the interesting staje, and bad reached the interenting stage, and from now on there wind doing and divisus will be fre-
thing dill quent
Monday saw the dehate on Bramley Moore's resolution asking that the nat. banded over to the provinee for the
beveft of the provinee. Mr. Moore in moving the resolution, said in the course of a lengthy speech, that the fisheries, timbers and miserals should be under the control of the provinee and not of
the Dominion. So, too, the water powers should be controfted by the province and either aliotted to isdividuals or admiaistered by the goverument for the gen-
eral publie. Speaking of the settlement eral publie. speaking of the settlement
of vacant lands he thought some treaty of vacant lands he thought some treaty shoutd be made witis the Domision the province. he ssid. "Alberta is now the dumping grousd $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tor Eastera } \\ & \text { This is unfair to us beeause the East }\end{aligned}$ by means of its high tarif says we must aecept ao other but, their goods
I am a strong free trader." Mr. Moore coneluded by saying that all the provinces is the Confederation should be kejt is an equitable basis. Alberta is our country, and to speak figuratively sow she only has a cotton dress whea she is entitled to a silk one. further information will be fortheomligg regarding the year's finances. Premier siftoo rep-lied that the estimates mauld be trought dows at an early warrants, and these would also be brouktht dowi. these would also be

Compulsory School Attendance
The act respeeting truasey and compulsory school altendanee was introptaised how it differed from the preseat achool ordisasce. The sew aet makes it tomp-ubsory for a ehild to attend achool for the full terim whes of seliool abe whiel is stated to be from 8 to 13 years, asd the pesalty is fixed at a maximuin of s10. As importast proviall sot be allowed to work out dur. ing seliool hours unless there is a valid exruse. The appoistmest asd costrol of truast officers will reat with the tows and citice is rurnil distrirts the misister of eluentios has the right to mie sprimtments as he aliso has fail to ant befores certain date boards fail to axt

## Ualversity Act

Hon. Mr. Mitehell, is moving the secoed readisg of the act reylertisy seresity for havias the rork earried on in the best way was daily beeomiseg eare apparest. The present act is sot oufficiently elear reaperting the fuastiose of the different bodiee conseeted with the Universaty. The mew bill providee for a board of goversors of sise appisited by the Liestenast-Goveraor. Is Cosencil to wham will be entruatel the fasacial masayement and the property which they cas basille sobljet to the awest of the government. The
senate will be morb larger thas at senate will be marb larger thas at
promest, and dentisto surgeons and presest, and dentista, ill bryegive sad resestatios under certaie enesitiose The faculty will be represestel os the seate, sumd the cosvartias will siso will be gives for raiaisg mosey moler certais conitions and as ing sertast provioion io thot is foture fify per provieiog is that is faturg fity pert centios duties is to to devatel to the Estremity. This amount is sof very large st present, but to growieg rapldy.

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avtherlis loans but osly isdirsted the masaer of raising losas whes they are

## Che <br> ait $\mathfrak{G u i d e}$

R. McKenzIE, Editor-in-Chie!

$\qquad$ CIIIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the asspices and employed as the officia! 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 NEWB 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.
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authorized for future bills. 'It provides that loans may be raised in permanent as may be thrught best st the time. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{On}$ Tuesday Fremier Sifton intro duced "As aet respecting the bonds guaranteed by the Alberta and Oreat Wasterways Kailway Company, being an act to specify certain defaulta and consequent rights of the proviace." This will come up for discussion on Friday. The debate was resumed on Bramley Moore's resolution, whieh was seconded by J. K. Cornwall and who explained the resources of the sorth. He said: $\because$ If we can get hold of our natural resources then it is only a matter of administration as far as Alberta is concerued. " He also sproke of the destrueten years there bas been enounh timber destroyed is the north country to pay off all our proviscial debt and to build a large number of railways. a large number of railways.
part: "I have always believed that is should administer our mines and sime ber. The question is not now whether we would like to control our patura! resources, but what is the best way to get them. I have already diseussed this matter with my government and we in tend to keep up segotiations with the federal goverument with the end in view as set out by the resolution." He suggested that the resolution before the Ilouse should be withdrawn, but be fore this course was takea Mr, Mieheser strongly supported the resoutios and dwelt with the atand takes by his party in the time the sutonomy bill was farty duced is the Dominios parliament.

## Beturns Wanted

Mr. Bessett presested 'twe resole tions, ose callisy for all correspondeses, ete, is cossection with the resignation of the Ilutherford goversmest asd the calling upon Mr. Biftos, asd the other calling for all documents relative to the aequisitios of a boulevard alosg the
Bow Kiver. The premier said the te Bow Kiver. The premier said the re-
turns asked for would be tabled shortly.

## Beet Bugar Bounty

IIos. Mr. Marshall istrodeced a bill reapecting the beunty oe beet swgar.
 pousd the finot itree yoare osed is ceat the mest iwo years jaid on beet sugar. bill resprestisg the righte of married womes. This provides that the eidow of a mass who dies leavigy a will by the termes of which his asid wider would is the opisios of a jod de before whom the sppliration is male revelve lens thas if le liad died intentate may spuly to the supreme court for relief. Amosif masy motions were the fol lowing repectisg railwaysi The Chet terneore sad Caygary Nuburtas Hail way; The Blisiman Valley Electrie Hailway Co; The Larombe, Bullorks ville asd Alis Kailway Ca, The liseher
Creek, Cardetos and Mostass Railway.

## Wednestay's Besatos

Welsenday's sesalos was quiet, except that it wat shews that a divisios will be takes en Bramiley Moere't reap intios. Mr. C. M. O'liries apehe strosely as the satjoet from the standpolst of the Korialiat party, explaisisg the Kar Mae materialiatic cesceptios of bistery and the Moltisusise theory of jopsla tion. Mr. Jatterwas is s brief sjeew sapperted the sestimesta of the resels tien.
Amesg the petitions, frat resiliggs, ete, of private bills, the followieg re pientisg railways were fownd! Edesestas Interurtan Hailway! Lilgb Miver and Ilabses s Hay liailwsy. Moet of the
 erboal stifendsase by the coemplitee ef the whole hesse.

## Thursfay's fleselos.

Thursisy sfternees witsessed the Irst rasl set to of the semsive, and if ook at if something serious sight fot Moens's renalatios was reand ly Mi. 18. R. Ressett, whe mes is a hasieries noot sed foet sataredly sot sfte mood asd good sataredly get sfter soses of the members for what he termed their chasge of frost. IIs Wray
afraid that it was toe late to get every. afraid that it mas too late to get every ters eosild still be seesrel, foels so the

Page 4



Dr. Ruthertord and was iiformed that



 Hail Insurance
Mr. Muehiser was told that the total

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adjuurned till Muaday next when uthers
will speak, and it is uut likely that
vote will be reached for sume time
rom present indications the vate is $\mathrm{go}^{\circ}$
to have quite a large gataeriag, and the old waterways ueal will probably Mr. Cortunall jut his Canadian Nor thern kailway bill thruagh the commit
tee of the luouse, and if will come up tee of the humas, and it will come up Mr. Mitewell s act reppectuag truancy io Mow beng cousidered by the summittee.

## One Bill Passed

The net result of almost three weeks
work su far is that wue bill has finally tees adupted. This is as importaut gue, honever, and Mr. Marcaill is to be eulgralulated ia baving beed success quickly. it was the aet respectiag charres upou hasd coutained ia certan So far cummittees have not got down
o work to any large exteut, and the members have been satistied whth a fem hours' work per day. Nombebcing sext week, bowever, it is prupused to evem-
bivence aight sittingo, so the chances are that sumething may be accumplished and that the ovensius wift suon be at ans and. ther important legisiative foreshadowed, aithuygh it is rumured that sume necesp sary amendmeato to the Lairymen's Act oill be hatrodsced and that several of of the existing acts will be considerThe ous point which impresses itself atruagly is the great aeed for the farmtrs to have a reyrewatative on hand
who will be prepared to watch their is. ferests and to give iaformation to the fariuts commitives. Itopy-ars that the naileays aud other istereata have beea an the ground llour for sume time, sad If the farwers are to reay any advasWher they tou buat be on lased to oug got ingination, pussibly even prejare hiuruagbly cestersasi with same. This is the whiservatiua of une persous after Tatchisg pror emiage for a few dayn. The farimers enat be prepared on all these yuentiuas if they will ever be sue emaful. This is landly reportiag proevolisg of a legislative assembly, but thoughts proupied by the actius of the
leginiature en a private railway bill.

## CIINA'B PARLLAMEENT

Chisa is moviag very rajedly is cosstifetiusal chasge. Of that atee may
be surs, is Niew of the recsat develoyr mesto cuacersisg the cusvenieg of the
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These Boots Are a Great Comfort

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS (Wood Soled)
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## pointed by the eentral goverumen. With to otroug an element in its coul

 position under imperial rather tha pressive that this body should have Toreed the goverament to advance the date for the iatroductioparliamentary syotem.
arliamentary institutions are so alien to Chinese traditiuns and experience lems of a peculiarly diffirult uature. As yet the country has develojed no stron central government sueh as the Jap anese mide the pfvot of their exper ment in this direction. Back of Parlia. ment is Jajas stands the mikado, the oligareby of old ruling families and
the army, whieb combine to furniah the the army, which combine to furnish the state with a statifity pot easily sur passed. Even is Turkey today, with tios and a farliament is session at Con stastisople, there is as equlibrium sup plied by the arbitrary puwer wielded conolficially by the Young Turns secret cominittee, which really controls to
army. Chins's central governaient however, is exceedingly weak, compared with Japas's. The empreror is an infau regest is a strong mas eapable of ex. alting the induence of the throne. The Chisese army is still is the embryusie stage. The empire is an esorwuus couatry is territorial extent, and it contains an imwense population. Whether istic forees is a question to be determia iotic forces is a question to be deterwia od by exjeriebee, but there are reasoas of reyresentative of all the provines would indeed promote the coumolidation whiel all urue fatriot. of China mont desirs, to the end that the empire may sever beceme so dinorganized as to fifil a prey to foreign powers. With all of
the dificulties the sew. Parliament the dificulties the ser Parliamest
muat escouster, it early entablimhuest seeven is lise with progress snd the real interests of the Chisese prepple--8prise
field Ileyublican.

## BIG OCEAN LINERS

Vascouver, B. C. Nov, z2.-Specifiestiobs are sow belag prepared flot sew
liesro to operate betwees ancouver and the Aatiposies shich will be iselve thousand-tuse vensels. Whes the cote. pasy bid fur a resewal of the aervier at the federal suthorities the virss of his doe federal suthonties the viewt of bis sasurasere that the masil suestrect velil be of surs se length Ao to justily the company betheting tr,tove twa steamers for ith
 cume to a decisios, Awsiralis remains to
be heard frow. sir Jowies has juat nailed trues bas trascizes fur syduey.

## CANADA'S DAIRY TRADE

 Ottawa, Nov, tu.-d. A. Haddick, is areport recently isurd is respent to the report reorntly imurd is respert to the
dairy trede of the Dumisios, states that thery tutal experts for the last fival year the tutal esperta for the last lacal year
show sus increase is value of the dairy producto reported smounting to 81 , tose. asaual exbsumption pet lival of 810 , estimater the velue of the products cone aumed during the year lives-10 to be 12,000,000, whinh, adied te the value of the esports, given as ere,oos,000, makes of the dairy prudurtios is casala for the year.

## SHAREHOLDERS MEETING

 The ansusal mevting of the sharehodlers beld st the Chatwiers of cutamerce, Wia-bijes. shes the fullowing mutions were bijeg. stive the fulluming mutions sere
sidupied.

1. Proposed by Alderman Milton asd
seconded oconded by Alderman Cass, that a vole retiring board of directors for the very association had geen conducted duriag q. Proposed by F. W. Drewry and seconded by G. F. Bryan, that the shart holders of the Winaipeg Industrial Et desire to expreas their thanks to to ity provincial guverument and the council finascial support by which they ste enabled to offer mure generous premivins. onded by Wrow G. Scoit, Bhack and mes thanks be tendered to the railruad eve panies for the excellent trais servien readered this year and the assiataces 4. Proposed
onded by A.C. Methae, that the memben of the Wianipeg industrial asmelating dreire to express to the representativa of the preas who have during the put
year stued so luyally by the exhibitis their sppreciation of the services renidered b. Pry onded by G. H. Greig, that the assoriating be enlled the "Canadias Induatrial Ep dibitrial Eshilition of the Wianipeg Io dustrial Exhibition." In bringing lar
ward this mution Mr. Black thought it inas time that the sameiou changred, because the exhibitions lat outgrows the same of "Wianipeg" and that in kreping sith the " He thought that in keeping sith the work which byd tu be duar the name "Canadian" , thay It mustituted for the name "Winnipey
筑 and he weuld like to live to ser it berone the real induatrial exhititive of the formard this pre resaos for his brisgey the liruader and hisaer samie "Casadias" suuld draw the people from all parts
eluer is tuweb with it EXHIBITION DIRECTORS MEET Wiasipeg ladustrial Eahilitiva anovis Soufurd Eveso =as elected presidrat, asd A. A. Giltoy, vire-predidest, the followiay cummitless sere appoisted. presifiest, viceprosilewh, the chat of thy escls of the slasdiag kumaitiest the
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 eity ensacil to the hose of the ohd anis to replece the seme st the eorlieel pouside petrose: Eari Grey sesd Lord Stratheved


# Che $\mathfrak{G r a i n}$ Gromers' $\mathfrak{G u}$ ide 

## Clinnipeg, Celeonestay, S2obember 30th, 1910

THE PRICE OF FLOUR
The announcement was made last week Milling companies had reduced the price of flour five cents per sack, or ten cents per market is somewhat firmer causes astonishment that the milling companies should re duce prices, but one of the officials of a milling company is credited with the following remark: "The lower price of flour is not due to the condition of the wheat market but to a eutting of prices by the companies:' This remark certainly has a good sound but our readers should not be misled to think that the price war in flour will cause any sulstantial reduction in the cost to the consumer. It is also interesting to note that an advance in price of $\$ 2.00$ per ton in shorts and bran was announced at the same time. At the present time there are four big tlour milling companies in Canada, Ogilvie's, Lake of the Woods, Western Canada, and the Maple Leaf Milling Company. These milling companies have their plants seattered from Portage la Prairie to Montreal, and handle a large portion of the western wheat erop. The flour made by these mills is second to none in the world, and holds its own with all comers in the markets of the Old Country. It seems strange to the average observer that flour manufaetured in
Winnipeg from wheat grown in Saskatehewan or Janitoba, sells cheaper in Nova Scotia than it does in Winnipeg, but if this is in any way astonishing, it may be carried further than stated with the utmost truth, that the same flour is sold even more cheaply to the British consumer. Yet our Canadian milling companies assure us that they are condueting their business so as to sell their flour at the lowest possible eost to the Cant adian consumer. It would hardly seem fair to the consumer in the West that the advantages hestowed through the natural fertility of the soil should be so completely offret by the millers in placing their produce upon the British markets cheaper than upon the home markets. Canadian wheat at Winnipeg sells at ten cents per bushel lower than American wheat in Stinneapolis. Yet flour from the Minneapolis mills and from the Canadian mills compete openly on the British market. Does this show that the Minneapolis cost of manufacturing is lower than the Canadian, or does it show that the Canadian millers are getting a mueh larger profit upon their productst No person will suggeat for a moment that the Canadian millers sell their produce on the British market at a loss. If then the British trade is preflesble, how much more profitable in the Canadian tradef Further facts of importanee in connection with the milling industry are the reports of the annual meetings of the milling companies, showing extraordinary profits that are made. The capital stock of the milling companies in Canada does not all represent actual eash invested by a great deal. The milling companies understand the watering business as well as do other manufacturing institutions, and it is also notable that the leading men in the milling industry are elosely connected with other large bus.nesses. Among them are railway directors, bank directors and directors of other large corporations. If there is no combine among the flour milling industries, then appearances are deceitful. Perhaps the fnet that the Canadian millers are protected by a duty of twelve cents per bushel on wheat and sixty cents per barrel on flour might explain in part why they can charge a higher price
in Canada than in Free Trade England. If this does not bring sufficient explanation might assist some.

## SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR COMMISSION

A careful consideration of the summarized report of the Saskatchewan elevator commission published in our last issue indicates considerable study on the part of the commissioners. They have examined various schemes presented to them but have practically dismissed them all as unworkable and have evolved a new scheme which they consider to be suitable to the needs of Saskatche. wan. The finding of the commission will meet with some favor as well as opposition among Saskatchewan farmers. Undoubtedly the ideal system would be that of state ownership with proper provisions for a sample market with full protection being given to the grain of the individual farmer from the time it is harvested till it reaches the Liverpool market. Of course it would depend entirely on the farmers themselves whether sueh a system as outlined by the commission would be a suecess, and it places on the farmers the whole burden of responsibility. We do not think the farmers ar averse to taking their share of responsibility, but the government is merely a committee of the people's representatives to carry out their wishes, and if the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan prefer government-owned elevators to the scheme outlined by the com mission, they have a perfeet right to demand that the government should inaugurate such a system. The report of the commission is not binding either upon the Grain Growers ar upon the government. The matter is still open and it is the duty of the Grain Growers to decide which course they will pursue. The Saskatehewan Grain Growers' Association have been unanimous for government ownership for several years, and if they are still of the same mind they should know more of their own needs than any commission. There is one phase of the report of the Sas katehewan commission which we think was a most unwarranted attitude to be taken by the commission, that is their remarks about the elevator system in Manitohs. The following is the paragraph to which we refer:
iuion are sasaimous io bolding that a
velrme similar to the Manitobs sclome would oot be satiafoctory to the farmers geserally es the one hasd, and oe the other would probably end io financial lisester by various conceizable
deviess of bookkreping the facts may be more or
lese eneesesled for a while, bet if there is anything If a buisese charseter that can be forecasted,
well a whemefruss the grestest powille fisaseial riak,"
The commission dismissed the whole thing Tith the sweeping inference that the Mani toba system will probahly end is finaneial disaster. With all due respect to the Sas katchewan elevator commisaion we do not think their information was sufficient to Trarrant such a statement. The Manitoha system is as yet untried. We do not think the Manitoba system is what it should be, but we believe that it will be a complete success if certain amendments are made to the act along the lines suggosted to the government by the Manitobs Grain Growers Again, the Saskatchewan commission asumes that certain crooked work will be done to keep the books of the Manitobs commisaion from showing the true facts of the situation. We think it would have been wise and courteous for the Saskatehewan
commission to have allowed Manitoba to ork out her own problems without intererence. The Saskatchewan problem is enough without adding Manitoba's troubles as well. The Saskatchewan commission said either too much or too little. If they have information warranting their statements regarding Manitoba they should have given it in detail for the benefit of the public.

## THE V EEK AT OTTAWA

Our report from Ottawa for last week shows that the members spent most of their time squabbling over political matters which were of little interest and certainly of no benefit to the country. It will be noted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that a tariff commission will investigate the implement ques tion in the West. If the goverument insists upen appointing a tariff commission it will be doing just what the farmers of the West do not want. There is no more need of a commis sion to investigate the iniquity of the implement tariff than there is need of a commission to ascertain that the Ottawa government is not doing its full duty towards the people of Canada. Both are self-evident truths and need no investigation. There is undoubtedly a strong element in the House of Commons in favor of the "Stand Pat" attitude which is nothing more or less than the attitude of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Both parties in the House of Commons are still talking to enjoy the sound of their own voices, but there is aothing yet being done of definite character. The speech of W. J. MaeLean in favor of protection would be amusing if it were not serious. Our readers will recolleet that a few weeks ago we published a letter from the editor of The Toronto World, of which paper Mr. MacLean is the proprietor, asking the Canadian Manufacturers for contributions to support their paper. Thus the Canadian manufaeturers have an organ in the Toronto World and an organiat in its proprictor. Mr. Maclean is on the right track, however, when he is dealing with the railway question as well as the telegraph, telephone, expreas company and cable business. The trouble with protectionists is that they are never consistent. They are proteetionists when it affeets their own poekets. and free traders when it affects anybody else. Mr. Monk's bill respecting co-operative credit societies should be able to get through the House this session if members will get down to business and quit party politics. There is considerable to be said in favor of the scheme of submitting the naval ques tion to the people, because it is following out the prineiples of Direct Legislation, without which no people ean rule their own country. The amendment introduced to the Bank Aet is a wise one. At the present time there is no government inspeetion of the banks. Of course the banks do not want any government inspection. They prefer a monopoly over which there is no control. Another amernlment to the Bank Aet should be one that would leave the Bank Aet open to revision at the will of parliament instead of every ten years as at present. The Bank Aet is something that should be framed for the rood of the people and not for the special benefit of the bankers.

> Something should be done with those travellers from the old country who take a three weeks trip through Canadinn Clubdom and then go home and pose as authorities on Canadian sentiment.

## THE FARMERS AT OTTAWA

Recent dispatches from Ottawa suggest will adjourn on December 16 for that day, and kive all the members and senators an opportunity to hear the organized farmers present their case. This is certainly the courme that should be pursued because what
the Western farmers have to say when they go to Ottawa is applicable to every member of the Dominion Parliament. The condition of affairs existing in the agricultural com-
munitios of Western Ontario and the Prairie Provinces are not a sulject of interest to the government alone, but should be vitally important to every member of Parlament. liament, and it would be unfortunate if the presentation made by the farmers should reach the ears of only the member of the government. This is the first time the farmers of Canada, in representative capacity, have taken their grievances to Ottawa delaand redress. This fact in itself of sumfie play in the making of the laws of Canada. The fact that the articulate voice of the agricultural elass expresses strong disapproval of existing legislation on a number of national questions settles beyond a possibility of doubt the verdiet that things are not what they should be. If the members of parliament will give close attention to the grievances presented by the farmers and make an honest effort during the present session to enaet legislation that will give a square deal to every interest in the country they will be performing their proper function. There are far too few of our member at Ottawa animated by an honest and sincere desire to improve conditions. The majority of them kive little heed to national affairs unless it be to add their voice in approval or condemnation of the actions of the party which happens to be in power. If the game of party polities (for the benefit of the parties or the friends of the parties) was not quite so faithfulty followed the common people would secure mueht greater benefit from federal legislation than they do at the present time. Although it seems like an absurdity to suggest it, we nevertheless present it as a fair proposition that the Domin fon Parliament should deal with the demands of the farmers upon their merits and not as political motives may prompt them.

## THE COAL COMPANIES' LAMENT

A loud wail, in the shape of a sixty page pamphlet, is being sent throughout Canada by the coal compranies of Nova Scotia in protest against any reciprocity treaty with United States. The prime mover among the coal companies is the Dominion Coal Company, of which Mr. J. H. Plumaer is Preai. dent. Mr. Plummer takes it for granted that the people of Canada have a great affection for him and his company, in fact so much so that they would not in any way interfere with his business. He presumes that in case of reciprocity in coal, that he would the ce pected to find his market in the New England States. The people of Canada do not care a bit where he finds his market to long as he is not privileged by the tariff to extort undue profits from the people. The people of"Cant ada care as much about the Dominion Coal Company as that same company cared about the shareholders of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, whensit repudiated its contraet and did its best to pain those share holders. Of course that was all right in Mr Plummer's mind to squander the resourees of his company and if posaible eripple or ruin the steel company. The eost of the whole trouble eame out of the pockets of the people and Mr. Pluminer wants them to keep on pay. ing. The reason why the Nova Scotia coal
will not sell in New England market, Mr. lummer explains it, that the American that is so then it is all the more reason why we should not have a tariff on coal, because we want in this country the best Mr. Plummer also explains another trick which has irequently been suspected of on the part of Canadian manufacturers. He says that the Nova Scotia dealers in trying to sell their coal in the United States have made to the American "convessions in price equal to the amount of duty." It would seem a fair pro position that the Canadian consumer should
receive the same "concessions" as does the American consumer, because it would not be conxidered for a moinent that these conces sions eliminate all the profit from the sale of the coal. This in itself should be a sufficient answer to the coal dealers and should remove the last objection against taking the duty of of coat coming into Canada Mr. Plumener talk about combines, the revenue of the Nova Scotia government, the Intercolonial Railway and the Montreal Harvest Commissioners amounts to nothing. The coal companies of the Jlaritime Provinces are capable of taking care of themselves and they should be made to do it and no longer perch themselves upon the baeks of the Canadian consumers and assume a monopoly of loyalty and patriotism. Mr. Plummer is deserving of a great deal of commendation for the frankness with which he states his case. He answers his own arguments so completely that his whole case is really a good argument for taking the duty off of coal.

## AN UNNATURAL MIGRATION

Every little while we receive a letter from a subscriber saying that as he has quit the farm and is moving into the eity he will therefore have no further interest in The Guide nor in the associations. This shows an unfortunate condition of affairs in this country, and is a movement which has worked out in Ontario and the other Eastern provinces greatly to the detriment of the country as a whole. It is a clear proof that agricultural conditions are not as they should be or men would not be so anxious to leave the farm. This movement towards the eity is due to a great many things ; sometimes it is on aceount of failing age; sometimes to secure educational facilities for the children; sometimes to secure better financial returns for money invested; sometimes to seeure freedom from isolation which frequently is a feature of farm life in the West. All these causes which drive the farmers from their farms and many other causes are due largely to unfair conditions which prevail on account of legislation placing undue burdens on the agricultural communities. As a rule the farmer who retires, from whatever eause, and takes up his residence in the city is not henceforth a contented man. The rush and whirl of city life is not congenial to one who has spent his lifetime in a rural community. Nature never intended that human beings should be huddled together as they are in our large cities. Rural life surrounded by proper conditions is the ideal. It is to secure these proper conditions that the organized farmers are fighting today. Whign proper facilities are placed at the command of the rural resident and he is not called upon to support other elasses in the country, life on the farm will then afford good remun. eration for the labor expended, sufficient time for study and thought, and an ideal eovironment in which to rear a family and tquip them for a life of service, which is the proper function for every individual.

There is no doubt but that attempts will be made in all directions and by various interests to detract attention from the im . mense question of tariff reform, but it will
all be of no avail. The customs tariff of Canada has got to go down a great deal lower than it is today. Day by day this is cecoming the determination of the ultimate burden rests. They will not be put aside from the task to which they have set
themselves. The two parties in the House themselves. The two parties in the House
of Commons at the present time are largely sparring for wind on the tariff question. Both seem to be afraid to do anything that will be for the good of the people.

## SOME TARIFF VAGARIES

In the tariff sehedule of 1907 there are 711 items, 221 being free. Farmers get the benefit of free twine, cream separators, and barbed wire. Practically all the other free entries are for the benefit of the manufae turers. Since 1907 twenty items have been placed on the free list by order-in-council and thirteen other items have been reduced It is surprising how the government finds out the requirements of the manufacturers, while they do not seem to be able to discover that there is any necessity of placing any artieles on the free list for the benefit of the producers of food produets, or the consumers of manufactured artieles. Does the faet that the Manufaeturers' Association retains a high salaried tariff agent explain this dif. ference 1 The manufacturers of leather get their raw material, such as hides, free of duty, and get a drawback on steraine, easeine, hyposulphates, and other artieles used in the production of leather. Of çourse they are protectionists when it comes to leather, and free traders when it comes to other commodi. ties. The manufaeturers of mowing ma. chines, reapers, harvesters, binders, and attachments for binders get a drawbaek of 99 per cent. on all duty paid on rolled iron, rolled steel, and pig iron. The thousands of blacksmiths who make a pecunious living in our many towns and villages throughout Canada manufacturing bolts, mending chains and the thousand and one things that farmers require, do not get any drawbaek. They have to pay full duty. Truly we have a paternal government protecting the wealthy manufacturer at the expense of the artisan.

The announcement is made that Mr. J. E. Cyr, ex-M.P. of Provencher, Man., has been appointed superintendent of publie works for the Dominion Government in Manitoba. Mr. Cyr has had considerable political experience and has been a valiant worker in support of the present administration. He is also a journalist of considerable experience, and of course this qualifes him emis. ently to be superintendent of public worki It is but another instance of rewarding the faithful.

The manufacturers and their supporters in Parliament lay very strong emphasis on "Vested Intereats." This is certainly a wise precaution, and they should consider when dealing with this subject that for every dollar of manufacturers" "Veated Interests" the farmers have four or five. Of course there are more farmers and it does not look so big when taken individually.

Last week the council of the Univorsity of Manitoba by a vote of 29 to 6 deeided that the new University should have power to give instruction in all branches of higher education. With this as an ideal, and gen: erous public support, a provincial university will fill a great need in Manitoba.

The number of Ottawa delegates is growing rapidly. It is the most important move ever made by the organized farmers of Can ada. No local association can afford to miss having a representative in the delegation. If each local cannot finance a delegate, two of three locals ean combine and send one.


T Is with mixed feelings a return to his native
land, after an alismace of
is years. Through the "dim divine" of memory calls up old faces the faces at least must have changed The older people whom he knew, and
looked up to with respect, have gone, moat of them to that brourne whence no
traveller returas. The boys with whom traveller returns. The boys with whom he played, and fought, have grown up
and like himself perhaps have vandered "The wee bit lauehing lassie's
Wi Jennie at her apron and Jamie on her tnee.
Only the scenes remain the same; they do not clange. The bura where he
waded and fished and fell in, still "rimplea through the clartase," the hills are Slue or grey or gold, as the mists fall or
the suan ahines on them. If the returned the sun shines on them. If the returned
wanderer be Dumbriesshire bred, he will Eanderer be Dumfriesshire bred, he will at the bead of the glen, that the mist that Crifel and skiddaw still rear thrit linads on the Engtist side of the border romasere bang sbout its history The grey "peel" or ruined tower stail to be if sileat tribute to the grim life of the ot days, whes a man rode out armed with
deddart ase or border spear to drive a foray from his neighbor or the Eaglish it mattered little to hime for they stole the beeves that made their brot, from England and from Scothand both. Armestronge or Rutherforith or by what Armatronge or thutherforth, or by what
ever name they were called. Hut it is set venly the puinen peel, and Horder there os the hill-suides are the cairns of braps of stomes that mark the graves, of
the martyme. The withewes for Seswial's crown, who braved the wrath of king and priests, and oho left home and sife and, children and all that a man holde dras, to bide in the moss hago and amose
the muirs: yes obe gave up life iturlf for the muins: yes ebo gave up life ituelf for
the nakt of Chriat's cruwn and The Covenast. But surely in death theirs oss the virtory, and their coustry owes treessed in Scotlandts history, shile the names of their pervecutors nill be lorgottes or be remembered sesly with wend and spear are lift to ruat. Phe sevition, bive are out, upos odd chelves cruelties of an iroo. And hiere som I is ireland alroady, ohile our party has nef

## How the Trip was Arranged

It was my good fortune a year age lant Key, she vat sumeriated sith me in feading the papers of candilater for eschers eretifisates. is the eosurne (or work, Mr. Ney asked mes, bow many tesebers I thought voold widertake. trip to the old land if such a trip, were
creanised. With Sevtrb caution 1 refranised. With sevteb eaution 1 re Plied it vould depend entirely on the ceat Cit, be sadid, way troe." "They \#t ali po at that prick," I returned, "but it aid and I had forgottes the convernation. sutil latt Tebruary shes 1 reerived : hetter frese Mr. Aeg, wayivic that he had slecat completed arranewersts and that the vioit to the Metherland ene sumied Hr west over to Kngland io March to make Ginal arrasgrements there, retimsed in Jus, and on the sith of July the party
 sisty-five in sumber left
departure by the Winnipeg city on their yas only a foretaste of the joys to comene A special train had been provided for the
party, and the long run to Montral was made in excellent time. a short halt was made, and the teacliers entertained to luncheon mor and councril entertained to lunchron and thes taken parts of the Quera city of the East resumed and Montreal reached ahoul eleven odock in the exening. From the station, the party was cosveyed in
Grakes to the dock where they cmilarked on the Allan Lise stramer tive mimian. Here let me say that the sttention
shows to the party by the officilt of the Chown to the party by the officials of the C.P.IL and Allan Liae could not lave beren excelled in courtesy and coasider.
 doeren of our number had ever visited the


eld lased before, and fer of the mind bees ontaide atrants and womerful *as ail mer Vieving Oid Quebee

The groat river, the quaint eld fankinen bling sill the fremb metlers, the shags ling villages, the inevitabit ceavent-rod wonder and comment. As the day wors en isterest sever wased, and speculation Ens rife as to what we soold wee rease the eest bend of the rive. Soop the The frowsing ramparts the sterp eliff. The frowsing romparts ine sherp eins Abrahase, and history erooided thick and fast os the mermery. For ze were lowhisg tast os the mer moly. ror we wer hosised years ayon, was derided forver the grat gocetios as to alinther the kaves of the Gasi abould role en the Weatern continent Here is ohere the fert ows stationed fort ethere: bere the path up ohir Waitioytre clambered en the evenitul sight of the 1mh. In fancy Ne can ow staie the Fed mases drave up se the pais above the brights, wer the astobilibe fot usdaunted Mestralim, shas doy trate lesting lis oliteretead Lithal.ay

 se hope that server mor aill the rar *e bepe that sewtry bravd by queber en Cansis.
At Fether Prist we dropped the pilet. took os tho last mail and copoidered that \%e were fairly asfot. As we stesmed ob, the towering hasilas of Gape gave wis
which Norman Duacan has flugg such pathos and halo of romance. Some of his descriptions rose to miad as we gazed at and many a sileat prayer weat up that the Great Father Would krep safe and give bountiful
great deep.
Buy My caller herring, ye wha ca
them vulaze faring. Wives and mithers 'maist despairiog thems lives o mea.

## Nill kot through the straits of Merlie ove it

 through vitho thinge happeaed. We got
 moasters from the frowed Noth were trieg in the Straits shen se pated hrougb, while the towerieg pake of many more glittered on the far horizon.

Arrangements for their accommodation and every luxuriously housed in one of the best farts of London that night. But that ride from liverpoot to the eity will not soos be forgotten. The smooth, gliding opeed of the train, the green fields, the
Irim hedgerows. the trexs, the scent of the clover and flowers, floating in through the open wisdow, the riot of color every. where, were all new to the Canadian visitors, and many were the exelamations delight as they sped on. Oa Naturday they were taken for a London, accompanied by fuides, from the London and Nationa 'Teachers' asociations, who provided the brakes. The strans, Osford street, Nacalilly, so ang merely names were now a reality, the form and rush of London's tratie was is thrir eams as enchanted sad partly hesildered they drove through the streets. In the evening at seves o'clock there was a special reception to the visitors by the Londos teachers, and the Bianitohians were officially velcomed to Kingland. At ten o'clork another reeepof Hordiccorded them by the proprietors chowadis News and the party was one of the most widely circulated Kwglish journals.

## Fatertained Royally

On Sunday the Zoologieal ganlens are clowed to the public, but were opers to the
visitors from the Prairics. splendisl opportunity to enjoy the sights thdist urtied hy the crousuines at least, sere spent is visitisg the Lonidon-schools which were still in seston. While on the afternooss of Mosilay they were received by the It. Hoen. Watter Hunsimas, pervident of the board of education. and afterwards were entertaised at
stationer'. Hall by Sir Iase Mitmas and Atationer's Hall hy Sir lasae Mitmas and Mrams. Lobgmas Grees and Ca. Os Turslay aftersees Mrs. Alfred Kemmett, oife of the deputy spesker of the house of commose was at home to the teachers froms Manitabis, and is the evening a
reveptios was gives them by Mrears. reveptian "sa given them by Mesars.
Novefle $\&$ Co, the great musical pubNovetie.
Wednesfoy and Thurshay Eere opent in visiting Kex and Michmend, Windeor Castls, Kies and Stoke Pogis. At Kew and Itirlamosd. the Party was mort by the mayor and council, and a visit was pald a the leasutiful gardess. How beautiful they are is beyoed my pewer of deweription, ser
"Ifere
Hicte my mume her ving maun cower, Tir fights are cless beyoed ber power, harmesy of exlor every shers, the quiet and prave that lies over it sill most be sees and foft to the spprectated. it ti atso seless for mer te stiempt to ceaver any ides of the estreme kindness of the people sho reveived su every where. Sir Jomes Sylumper, Lady Yosaf, the mayor and mayeres could net do toe mueh to make our visit a plrasast ose, while the eserliess of the two places eserted them. felles-vorkers fress tove ile tertais

At Windaer Castle
At Windsor Castle we were dellighted with all we saw. The pelics of the past atsd the splendor of the prosest exre here side by sile, asd whes we came out it was rather a dased and breathless party; Chapel. With hashed fert, they trod the Chapel. With hashed feet, they trad the
 was providoct is thr hatt of Mr Chrtatopter Wren, and we sst dows te the peal surrounded by life wae paintiser of the kisge snd queess of Englasd thal adorsed the walls
Perhape the vialt to Etoe will linger as
losg is the memory, as the memory of

Page 8
anything that we saw. The buildings dating back hundreds of years; the deaks the walls covered with names eut in the Vellington, Nellon, Shelley, Thackeray Tennyson, Gladstone. Not many of the great men whom we know in history that
did not pass through the eld school. One eases to wonder that Eton boys become amous, when we gaze on the surroundings, behind and urge them on. Rather the
wonde would be should they fail. The famous playing fields were also visited, and then the old chapec. As we eutered something of the spirit of the place, and it was a very reverent party, that quietly ocupied the beauties of the ancient building. One corner more thas any other attracted vith brass tablets, inseribed with the names of the Eton boys who tell in the Arican were a memory serves aright engraved there. Theirfountry had called and true to their traditions they had gone forth, to ace danger and hardomp before. Amongat them was the aname of Angel of Peace, stands in froat of the aloo beea built to their tea had been served in the great diniog.-
ball the bead master. The Rt. Hoo. Canoa hall the head master, The Rt. Hoa, Canoa visitors

## Revelled in Art

On Priday the party went to Margate, the Thames. At Margate, we were The liospitality of Loadon's famous ateriag-place zas unbounded. On their an evening receppion to the telechers at so Portland Place. The national gallery, the national sere nest vinited. Members of the Art through the galleries, shile Archdeacon Paulaís conducted them through st. Chambertais "as at home to the vinitiors at ${ }^{34}$ Portland Place. The following
day as visit $w a$ paid to st. Altans and Hay a viait mase paid to st. Albass and Queen Elisatet the fomily has played a foremoit part in tangtiak hatory
 time priacipal of one of the ochools theres. and ene of the first antiquarians in Eing. and toman days, in the distric, tili $=$ Arthur and yeaterday. The Dean himeelf conducted the party through the Abbey. Aer Wiline Cerit the Mar reverived by who showed the every hisg. Biat though be were the eves of a marquin sty times over, be is just a deser lovable out, as he did not spare mimelf and wemed very froil. W. ast the roms she became guese of England, The
toomat are stables now. And he told es the biatory of the lamily from lord Burleight to the last marguis. Armor of
 Aage everysiers. Tattered old colors
fromespan and the Crimes. A great Ceeil to the fore io every engegremat. reprowested. It suas groat meorot and

 of village and su them sofely of en the train.

## Westminster Abbey

Wetminater Abley and Lambeth Pal-
sce zere the ent ploce of interret thpoght by were the next places of interest though condurted the visiters throoght the Abbey. and it is dificult to cosvey any adequate
ides of the ferling, of each member of the
"In the huob of the dread bigh altar:
To asader throwgh the eloisters.

worth a visit to England The world none greater.
Unfortunat Lambeth the Arebbishop was ill, but we were reecived by Mrs. Davidson, and an
ventleman who announced that "he genteman who announced that, One of our lady guides was a very ardent Lollards were not really persecuted, as we had walways believed, and that they were quite willing to retura and be shut
up in the Lollard's tower, also that Archbishop Laud was an uncanonized saint who had been grossly misrepresented. might be well to keep this in mind, when se weat to scotland and heard the scotch that we enjoyed the viait to Lembeth, and appreciated the great kindness showi 0as Thunday whe D
On Thunday the Duchess of Wellington had inviled us to Apaley House. Here the private picture gallery was opened
for our beneit, and a number of very opecial relics were brought out on our
ecount. In the afternoon Mrs. Humphrey Ward invited them to the vacation ehool, and perhaps the crowning event of all, on Friday, they were received by the
members of the House of Commons. menducted through the Houses of Parlis: ment, ather the members had been in the party, and then entertained to tea on the Terrace. Oxford atsd the University also extended a welcome and another of to the Continent When the party left Winnipeg sixty-
five of the number, had signifed their
intention of visiting the contineat; but *hen the time of departure arrived, no less than one hundred and thirty-five st out. Though when they left London sixty of them sers doomed to sleep in the streets of Brusels, as be had beea unable to secure secommodation for so
many. Nothing daunted, and with an taplicit faith in this geaius and ability to manage somehow, they net forth.
Sanalay and Monday were speat in made to Vernailles, and ia the evening the the centre of attraction was the exhibitione, *here is the estimation of all the British and Canadian exhibits beld firt place. A visit to Brusels would aot have beea
cemplete, had ve not sees the fomon fifid of Waterioo. There is little save the "great mound," to mark the poot where teok place one of the mont dieciaive battle Hied fought in the cand houses and sunay. meadows and zaving grail gelds meet the eye everywhere, and the Belgias
prasant sill woos be gethering in the Sheaver of yellow groin It is hard to day, Bealy a huadred yars aso -Y ottiner har out here was gathered is by sterner basds, with bayonet, blade and
ticar." tiritioh squares through the loog and Hoody day. In fancy we can see the tras the thundering of the hooto sind the tumoltuous shout as they rode down oa
the little dots of red wattered over the plais, ouly to be met and brokes, "by
that
unconquerable Brition courages that unconquersble Britinh coursge: tosard the clone of a doubtfal and Fuanderous day." Not the old guand of its, and Jens, could pieter thewe deged, enduring Savos ranks, who vere deotiasd
to bot out forever the vaulting ambitions to blot out forever the vaulting ambitions
of him who was sever more thas merely the vulgar was severer more thas metecty Ghent, Oitend, were the anat points and the party reasembled in Loadon on Avout oth, slad sid

## Britain's Pride

Portumouth the great saval base could aot be pawed by The commanderiaat tic dock yand gates, by two warmat and tselve petty obloers, who conducted then throwgh the dockyarda. The prat And it some of mo did feel the Houth of Ahame montle our check, when we thought of the Britioh tar-peyer stagsering under this hery losd, sed thoyght of the com:
placent contentiment vilich wi se Cas: placeat content ment vilifl wo so Casi.
do so, we were careful not to give voice to our locriage, On our retura, we might have found traitorat we were to Canadaked proud spirit of independence.
Prom Portsmouth we erossed to the
ale of Wight, where by special per Lsle of Wight, where by special per,
mission we were admitted to the Kiag's private gardens. This was a very great did so far yield to temptation as to pluck a forbidden leaf as as souvenir, thir fall has not
sequence.

## Training the Homeless

During our stay in England we were also invited to pay a visit to the Royal
Caledosian Asylum. This is not a madbouse as you might be led to believe by the anme it is a houme for the childrea of Seottish soldiers and sailors who have died in the serviee of their country. And it is worthy of the beat traditions of our Scottish race. We were received
by the boys and girls, dressed in Stewart by the boys and girls, dressed in Stewart band. There were a hundred and twenty boys and eighty girls in attendance when
we were there. Each one of the visitors we were there. Each one of the visitors
was presented with a sprig of heather, as we were led to the great assembly hall.
Here dances and tongs by the child Here dances and songs by the children, pass all too quickly. The childrea are cept here until they are fourteen or
ffieen years of age and then they one bfteen years of age and then they are Curious to know if many of the boys. Curious to know it many of the boys
followed in their father's footsteps in choosing a eareer 1 enquired of one of preseat time the pipe band of the first made up, with two exceptions, of boys. Thom The Royal Caledoniss School. This institution is maintained almost it is one of the fineat in equipment that we saw. We gazed on many monument. to the great dead, vhile in Enerland bui this monament to the dead, is aid of the liviag impressed us most. It was some.
thing to cause a feeling of pride in the thing to cause a feeling of pride in the
race, to see that there were men and Eomen, patriotie enough and generous enough, to take care of the bairns of chance to become useful men and women. Surely the approval of the "Master" who suid "lasumuch as ye have done it unto

## The Emerald Iole

On the 11th of Auguat me left London ean route for Ireland, halting by the way the. At the former place we sa= States. pearre's birthplace, the memorial theatre,
and Ane Hathowa's Cottare, At Was and Anse Hathasay's Cottare. At War.
vick we were recelved by the Counters, vio entertained us to lunchion os the Avierna ia froat of the bistorie Castle. the building itself, sad even taken down into the dungroas where mes were ingmured in the good old doys of "The
Kingmaker." 1 sould wish to dewribe same of these famous places, but whiea obe has sothing but a coofuend mermory, profuion of historie pieturta, sll the *ork of the great masters, silver tables,
or fold chairs eacruated with gems. and or gold chairs eacruated with gems, sad
ancient armor, and ald fire-armes, and time-worn basaens, it is in truth a lietle
dififeult. Fev places in Fagland are difificult. Pew places in Eagland sre
more timous sid few families is the inputant part, thas the saciest family of Warzick.
Oa our arrival in Dablis. *e vere Ned entertained to luancheos by them. Weylilly beastifol they are tewrinage that has beess aid and anat of ther story sond toas. Onty one day cound be spent thrre however sad se returned to
Dublis late on Saturday night. We Pad litie time to view the rity but, the Peoplege Park, Phoenix Park, and Steflot the Geouth of treland is cursed vita
 Beltat day beltas is a fione ceity, foull of
 throbbing manalactories, vipor and lifey in marked contrast to the fithang sud
porrety of the outh of the idand. The tronger eould not bot be improued with some. Why thould the "Mek north"

تre all sorry we had so short a tiven The Land $\sigma^{\circ}$ Caked Crosaing the litah Sea onee more nt
found ourselves in, "The land of trow
heath and shaggy wood,", Bown heath and shaggy wood,", Bonki
bonnie Scotland. island. Oceans divide us and a waste of mas
But still the blood is strong. the mont highland dood is stroag, As in our dreams we see the Hebrida** And as we gated on the Galloway nh
blue in the distance, some of Por we who were bred at her knee
To the hills of the North Where we're more than weatent it \%im With the smell of log-myrtle and peat" From Straarace to Ayr, the sectery
wild and beautiful and full of interac For are we not in the very heart of in Pedeas, and Renwiek, and Richard Cames on crowd thick and fast on the memoong away, To the moorland of mist where the an
tyrs lay,
Where C Cameron's sword and his Biale un seen, grows greea." When we reached Ayr, we were as at the station and driven out to Bund
cottage and many were the exclamation of delight at the beauty of the wesem, Ayr gurgliag kissed his pebbled ahs green." But of course the chinf interat was in the home of the immortal" Robiticfor surely his is, "Oae of the fev, in
immortal names, that were sot bin immortal names, that were sot ben
to die. Olddfachioned sad mean sisting only of "a hut and a ben," "tu sisting onlthe poet atill stands, and form from all parts of the world who har come to worship at the shriae of Scothan! ploughman bard.

## Investigating Edinburgh

Leaving Ayr with regret, we fout
ourselves shout seves oflock the evening in the ancient eapital of forland A committee of ladies and gentlemen ver waiting to receive and escort us to the bouses at which we were to stay, wilicia Edinburgh. How shail 1 dercribe ow the Calos Hill and Arther' , seat) le the Calton Hill and Arthar's Seat? Bu vided and the whole party taker la, delightul drive through the dity The srime old Castle stern and gray laned much of the splendor that me lad wera ia come of the Engliah castles, bet win nose the less, any, tather more implowin long ago duelt, the grat soltitis wils the coll of armse grat the motte of mar great house may still be sees over ite entrace to the "close" which led from the street to the rear of the drolly Hiolyrood faded too is splesdor, but her teplete with interest, and how shail
Oniociated with the hopeless Mary stait We stood is the roome where Mary nth sad aw the hartow stairs up vilat Ruthrea's daseer found the hart David Risios suw the bram plate ia in and the pity of tomespot wente be hith and the pity of romace went out apa and ilbfated Mary.

## Bruce and Knos

Leavigf Holgrood, we next vidited bu Scothand, "for if Bruee zou her indippot ence at liannorkbura it vas Kaot vic made her a mation. Asd a thrill of pist bomes to those of ws who have suis
 his hapd, and defying the Quere ub stands op for the rivit. How do mite aplais it, the Seothah sdmirstios
two charaitern so diamotrically twe charactery oo diametrically eppenk
to each other? it is beyrod it be the very helplesiness sod hate of the oase, and the derotion to troti, ase the unberding coursge of righteonsen that marked the other. The wrak ash the atroag appeal alike to the beat $d$ the Sowt, for though be may be gronits
to his foes, he is hisilly by sature sat to his foes, he is kindly by nature ast
sympathetic as most of you know: and in spite of his rusend nature esidoved with s strong spirit of romance. Proval
In the ahernoss the Lord
Conteond as Faes is

## Elevator Exaction Again



## 

## ,oot mumpows <br> $\qquad$

REWARD EQUAL TO NINE. TENTHS OF THE FINE WILL BE PAID BY THE WINNIPEG GRaIN
EXCHANGE TO ANYONE SECURING INFORMATION WHICH WILL LEAD TO CONVICTION OF MEMBERS
GUILTY OF INFRACTIONS OF THE COMMISSION BY-LAW.
peg Grain Exchange have promulgated Pege drastic orders, implying the re-i.itro-
suction of the famous or infamous "Search
duction Letter or srd degree Sweat Bor System"
Ls highty interesting indeed, particularly is highly interesting indeed, particularly
is view of disclosures during the reeent court proceedings concerring the cel
brated " Commission Rule No. $19{ }^{\prime \prime}$ brated
the "S00 per month salary clause" The
commission rule which was suspended comer a year, was recently re-established,
carrying with it the commendate fature of the one cent per bushel commission and commission dealers who hasdle car lots of grain direet from the producer.
When the one cent commission rule was diopensed nith over a year ago, by the elevator interests in the Exchange who
control the vote, much surprise was ex. presed by those sho failed to uaderimity on the part of the elevator people, ters os tivial as one ceat per bushel
should concern the elevator maguales of this country. The suspension of the one cent commision charge was, however a question of grave cuncers to the track represented their entire revenue, and the peestablishment of this feature of the by-
law sill so doubt be hailed by the smaller dealer

Throttling Competition
However, ingenioualy eoupled sith the
execllent feature of the one cent commisexcellent feature of the one ceat commis-
dion charge in the commision rule, fandy moercive and tendiag to abmelterly throttle compertition by climinating from the grais trade dealers engaged is the comminion men. This is accomplistisd by the re-introduction among other
tings of that highly selebrated and thorovgly court-aired "eso per mosth mary claum.
Quoted below is a clase from the
comminion rule alfecting track buyers commimion rule affection
By.lav 19, See. 6.-" or shall, exerpt directly pay or permite of ofler to pay of give mey comideration of any kind mas tover to any peroos, firtu or corporation. sigaments of grais to any member of this anociation, of to any firmorer corporation sdmitted to trate therrias: provided to peverent the regilar employment by meviners of this Kuchange of legitimate "giotervd travelling mers oho devote employer, ar regitcred track buyef; dollars (nso) per moeth. nor the regular employment by an elevator eperator af elevator emplogees on salary (or part ${ }^{12}$ Preisatit.
Penaliins provided for infraction of shors by-les iselude fines of trom 2500 perty and expulasion from the Eurhange. forty and be ewpulaion from that under the prewest Lited foe o tule track bayern an probld cration of "paying' or giving any concid. fersos. firm of corperation, to purchas arlots, influence shipmests, of procure conipament of grain, but may employ travelinges mers, entailits an espense of about sioe pet, month, and serents at lhas aso per moeth. - There restrictioss vho may employ their country semsto Nho may enploy their coustry ajesto
mimion," Absurfity of the Case crow proft of soly ose cent per bustel, derived thereform would not warrant as would induce mes to devote their whole time to the carlot business, but
would permit of paying a percentage per
bushel or commisain a per bushel or commission per ear on the
amount of business done, and such remuneration though small, would prove attractive to an agent otherwise employed and deriving revenue from another source.
Experience has proven that country agents on the average do not handle over three ears of grain per month. This means a gross revenue to the employer
of 830 , from which, of course, must be dedueted all expense incidental to the handling of the grain, leaving a net revenue The iniquity of having to paysaction. country agent of having to pay such a matician to figure out the loas to a track buyer who may have one hundred odd agents in his employ at 830 per moath. In defeading this nefarious \$s0 per month sebeme, the elevator interests have always contended that the payment of a
percentage per bushel or per car, was a
trouble in the old Grain Exchange. Disgraceful, not only because it is coercive and illegal, but because it, bas already brought many of the Exchange members before the courts, some within the shadwss of the prison bars, and at least one or two have sought relief in exile in foreign climes.
During the past fifteen years many
nefarious schemes have been launched by the elevator interests in the Grain Ey the elevator interests in the Grain
Exchange for the purpose of eliminating the track buyer from country markets. Now the despicable practice, espionage is to be inaugurated, placing a member bribe, on a par with a common whiskey
Getentlemen of the Winnipeg Grain Exehange, you have lauded yourselves before royal personages, retailed your virtues at the Canadian Club, proclaimed yoursuity, high standing. philantrophy and integrity.

## An Explanation

Note.-To bring the preceding, paragraphs withis the comprehension of readers who are aer to the Weat, or who have not followed matters pertaining to the
grain trade dosely, tion are secesarary. Some few yeplanation are necessary, Some few years ago change, a chartered corporation, found themselves is trouble is the courts the main complaint bring on account of clause of that rule prohibiting the handling


## Iesaing Seed Grale se Maple Vlev Ferm, the peoperty of I.W.Wieniles

breach of the commission rule, and renliable to the penalties provided for "rehating commisions." The utter unreasonableness of such argument is only
excerded by the criminal motive Iehisd buyer's aroas ant anly revenue and hisk buyer's gross and only revense and his to commisaius rule shimh stipulates that no fart or percentage of this one cent shall he paid to country ogrsts, might as well go further, and declare dishursemests for advertiving, telegraphing, ollice expense, fley is consection with a track bayer's ind costrary to the by-laws, and olyy atop lere; would not houselold expenditure be "gulated by this commission rule, whiel animat cent per bualiel revesue?

Fat for Elevator Mea
From the foregoing it will be wes that The cemmisifes by-low plainly spells protection for the elevator istereats, sad towe yand for the track hayer, coercive, privilege of exrroidng surlh a nataral impulse and busises practice of ensopise The luest mas availahle as his aperat, tmploying him at his worth, or os termat tommessurate with the volume of hasi-
orss Iranastied; alon beraue through the sus tranacted; alos berause through the tay be forced to diwlose to the couscil of the rurhange the smoant of remoser. ation paid his agents, and divuly the cost thus pormariog tis buadoess rompetitars Thus posuesing bis business competitars tinder the "remminion rule" to rgoulate. and coetrol lis busines eperntions: ilval, becanse the brat, and evrtainly the highest legal authority is the province fiss derlared it so, and amernalite to the attorncy erneralts department, the boasts a loot a ""veluntary" asoriation's im ponity not vithatanding. As a matier of fact the ratrictive mesarses of this hyinve coserning remunerstios to copantry
 ywars ago ves the cause of searly all the

I grain for less than one evet a bushel is a commensdable ose, in that it gives the
commisaios firms a ehasee to live is competition sith the elevator interests. At first glance the annulmeset of the rule sould appear to be is the istervats of the farmers but a thorough knowiedge of the s different light on the subject. This commission of one cent per buslel is the commiosios of one cent per bushel is the ingaliving. The elevator flimas are atrong enough and have so many soures of inf come that this ane crnt commission is of lese consequesce to them. But without it applying they would moos be able to put commisuios frms out of buesisess and be fre to "farm the farmers" according to the dictates of their ews sweet will. Coupled with this one eent per bushel propasition io the laws of the Karlasit to retain an apent ot sey coustry point unlrss he is paid at least sse pery moint How this sould work sgainat the cows. misuios men and is favor of the elevator coscerss is ahews is the shove srticle. Whes this rule was brought te the sttess
tiose of the courts is 1900 , the ceusril of tios of the courts in 1900 , the couscil of
the old Kaflange was given iventy-four the dd Eachange sas given twenty-four shift tose steedity done fiet the elo: vinh ese speedily dose hot the elosted the Karliasgn, ses a moy, eut of thrir difficultirs. The eid Kurhange charter was allowed to lapos, and s sev so-called "voluntary" asooriation *ss formed. The differveer lies is this. The eht Esehange was a chartered corporation asd without question amenable to the
eourta but tho eontrolling the prown courts, but thow eontrolling the prownt Kachange elaim that present legialation, does not sifeet them as a corporalios,
siace they are simply o eroap of is. siser they are simply a gropp of isselves tegether for the trasactios of housseses. Several lesiders of the legal fraters: ty have gives thrir opinion that the frewnt Vischanger comes as morl saler he juriadictione of the courts as did the 44 eee
The commisalos firms are up againat a hard propesition, is that while they
desire the retainment of the one cent rule they do not want the $\$ 30$ rule. Both ules are contained in the same by-law, Until a few days ago no effort was made to nforce the 850 rule, but the council of the Exchange have now evidently made up their minds to follow it out. The "search letter ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ system referred to in the article
is a ruling of the council which makes it compulsory for commission firms makes it accounts of their business to the council in order that this body may determise whether or not they (the commisaine firms) are observing the commisaion rule. The commission men see no reason for submitting their business transections to meni who are their busimess competitors, nd knowing every detail of the commission firms business, could soon put them sill be anomes. it is probabie that there interests are again put in their places.-

## HARD LUCK ADAM

(By Grantland Rice)
Adam had no Easter hat to buy for Mrs. Adam had Adam had nog job to hold by slaving day Adding columing-beating carpets-planAdam had no sometic to write:
 Everything that Nature and an idle life And yet iffords-
Aad yet moulda't exchange with him or IIe never saw a triple drive the winaing

Adam had no dress to buy to calm his (All that Apouse's griefpoll s leaf)- to do was go and Hack in Yather Adam's day-long and There was not an Haviag politicians, aever raved about the Double-croasing voters in a way to beat But with it ball
But with it all poor Adam never had a Of eld three-hundred hitters and a pea-mant-winaing team.

Adan livisg on Easy atreet-dreamiag Never a policemas there to eut is on his Never had a cook around threatesiag te "Bridge" was not invented is the days Take it up and down the line in those golden deys, Adan had it oe us is a hundred differeat Asd yet with all Mis blosiego what a dull Poor old Yather Adamis Bever saw a game of ball.

OPENS BIG TRACT
Vancouver, B,C. Nov, 83-In con: Mans trans-provinciaf lise from Stewart II. C. to Eidmontes, sorth of the G. T. P. toute, sanousend several weeks segs
two featares of importasice love devel. eped. Application for the charter vill be mase to the Dominies pariliamernt the linh: will be the Allierts and Gres! Thetink will he the Aberta and Grast mastas to Fort Mesurray, if the firm in accesoful is its segotiations with the Allerts goversmest to sequire the costre of that elarter. Other intereats alse arel the same franchise, A bill seeking to trasafer the Waterways charter to s mes tompasy, it is sespected will soos be placed efore the Alberts legialatione. The profosed Inaspproviscial milway of Maebrase has Mases will, it is elaimed, develop brger and move fertile agricultural regiess Detailed isformations is the posusatios Mackessie and Mass shows that there ore ever 1,00e ove seres of srable land fe the Nass Valley slose. Mr. Lewis, the irne's engliseer, whe has bees over the district this summer, states that eavy grides eas be secured. Sorvey parties will be placed is the feld earfy serst spring. when Mackensie \& Mans will likely place
s.anall oteamer os Mesisdis lakr in the Nass Volley in consectios with their setivities is that clistriet.

# Direct Legislation 

## The Initiative and Referendum: What it is and why we need it

By ROBERT L SCOTT vourth article

In our last chapter we devoted some consideration to objections which are constantly urged by opponents of Direct Legislation. It may seem unnecessary to the careful and conscientious investigator to reply to these but we purpose devoting a little more attention to them in order that we may convince some who are open to conviction but have commenced the investigation of the question with a preconceived bias.

We have seen that the people of Oregon, where Direct Legislation has become a practical fact, do not vote blindly or ignorantly upon the issues that are submitted to them, that the voters are discriminating in their choice upon all measures of public importance. Upon this point would it not be fair to say that if the people do not understand the laws which are submitted to them, and under which they are to be governed, the adoption of such laws should be delayed until the people do understand them. If the politicians propose laws so complicated and intricate that the people do not know what they mean, that very fact is conclusive proof that such laws are not badly needed. No laws should be passed in any democracy until the majority of the people are sufficiently educated to understand them and to demand them for the benefit and protection of all.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION AS AN EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE

The influence of Direct Legislation as an educator can scarcely be overestimated. When public issues are submitted to the people the people study them and devote to public affairs much the same discrimination which they exercise in the conduct of their own private business. The experience derived in Switzerland and various states of the American Union where Direet Legislation is in foree all goes to prove that nothing has so much tended to the awakening of the public conscience and intelligence as giving the people the final word in determining the legislation under which they, and the democracy of which they are part, shall be governed. All permanent progress, in any country or any sphere, must and can come only through education.

## THE MEANS OF EDUCATION

In this matter we propose that the provinces of Canada shall adopt the same method of informing and educating the people as that practised in the state of Oregon. An official pamphlet should be issued by the provincial secretary to every elector in the province at least ninety days before each election. This pamphlet should contain an exact copy of the measure or bill to be submitted to the people. Parties wishing to file arguments for or against any bill or measure should be entitled to do so. These arguments should be printed and published as part of the official pamphlet and for which the parties submitting such arguments pay their proportion of the cost of printing and publication. The cost of insertion of arguments in the Oregon official pamphlet in past elections has been approximately one hundred dollars per page. The incorporation of the official pamphlet into the scheme of Direct Legislation is one of the most important, and essential to the best success of the innovation. If the legislature refuses to provide this, along with the other machinery, the people can easily possess themselves of it through the Initiative law, by means of initiative petition. It is an interesting fact that Direct Legilation was first actively promoted in Oregon-or at least forced into the sphere of practical politics-by business interests and machine politicians who thought they could casily control public opinion through the corrupt influence of a subservient press. The official pamphlets, to which anyone who wished to file an argument and pay the price, had access, along with ether unexpected developments, completely upset the calculations of the machine element, and now the same forces are exerting every possible influence to minimize the efficiency or actually destroy the system which made the people the masters and dethroned the bosses. No more eloquent proof as to the desirability and efficacy of Direct Legislation in permitting the people to manage their own affairs could be advanced.

## THE COST OF DIRECT LEGISLATION

The cost of government under the system of Direet Legislation is a point upon which those unaccustomed to its actual working ask many questions. The cost of submitting measures to the people is small. It is usually done at the general elections in the ordinary course of events and by the same officials who administer the present election laws. The cost of submitting large isuses to the people is infinitesimal as compared with the cost to some large corporations of campaign funds which are spent in effecting the election of the politicians with whom the corporations are in alliance. If it pays a corporation to spend money sufficient to finance election campaigns on behalf of their favorites, will it not pay the people to spend enough money to give effective voice to the management of their own business? More money is now wasted annually in connection with the compilation of voters' lists in the province of Manitoba than would be necessary to provide the machinery for Direct Legislation.

This is a question often asked by those who are not willing to trust the people. Some imagine it will keep polities in a constant state of animal. Revolution and frenzy only come upon men and nations whative animal. Revolution and frenzy only come upon men and nations where the people have long dwelt under tyranny and oppression. Where frer
institutions are, men always take the course of least resistance. Men institutions are, men always take the course of least resistance. Men only go to dangerous extremes in the first taste of ungovernable freedom after the overthrow of despotic or oligarchio forms of government. The period after the French revolution was a natural reaction from the corruption and domination of one of the worst governments to which men have been known to submit. The result was worse tyranny- that of blood and wa, of the doctrine of might is right-with the most shameful disregard for human life and human rights the world has known in the history of moden times. Safety lies in securing for the people the maximum of responsibility with the minimum of compulsion and the desire of a people to do rigt because they discern it to be right. This can be attained only throuph education. Direct Legislation is a most powerful educator. The people are capable of self-government. They always choose wisely upon the main question if submitted to them, after sufficient education Direct Legislation will give them a chance.

## A LIST OF OPINIONS

Direct Legislation is not a measure advocated by a peculiar class of people of peculiar opinions. It is advoeated by men of all shades of opinive and all schools of thought. Many eminent economists and politiciass of widely varying opinion upon other questions unite in advocating the placing of more power and more responsibility in the hands of the people The following is a list of opinions of prominent men culled from among many which we have not space to publish.

A, M. Fraser, Esy, Winnipg: "I believe in Direet Legislation. Previes to coming to Winnipeg I ived in switzertand werere I had an opportanity of observing the system at close range, and I consider that country one of the best gorenem
democracies in the world.

Lord Salisbury, the great Eaglish statesman, once prime minister and laly of the Conservative party: "I believe that nothing eould oppose the bolvari to popular passion except an arrangement for deliberate and eareful reference of ay United states and Switureland."

Franeis E. Willard: "I believe in Direet Legislation and thiak it is no groth aeeded that language eannot express the dire secosity under which we fisd oursher The reign of the people is the ane thing my soul desires to see: the reign of the politidan is a publiciquomiay. Iaho believe that Direet Legistation is certais to breome th
grat politiral isue of the immediate future. The prople are being ederatel in great politiral issue of the immediate future. The people are beigg edwrater
events. Thry are coming to see that there is so hope for reform uader the evititi syatem of voting."

Prof Pronk Parsens is The City for the People: "The fundamental quentiny arel shall the people rule or be ruled? Shall they own the governasat or be well pelitirians and mosopelists want - Direct Legishation anowers these quention ia povor of the people, and it it the oaly thiag that rasa answer thers is that way, evemi a miraculous coaverion of the politiciass to visdom and angelhood.

Prof. Lecky Conservative member of British parlisment, and author of litary of Eurupeas Morals: "The Referendum =ould have the imsonse sivastape d diwntangling lases, weparating oane great queation from the many minot quathent political dasers of our time. The experienee of Simitarland and Ameriea shows that -hes thrReferendum takes root in a country, it takes pulitical questios.to an inmornu degrees out of the hasis of the sire-pullers and makes it posulble to derife tiva masiely, though perhaps not vholly, on their merits without producing s chase d goverament of of party predomiasace.

Gev. Charles N. Herried of South Dakota: "Since the Referendum has hees : part of our constitution, we have had no chartermongers or railroad speculating by speculative scher mess of one kind asd another, but now thene people do not peres their mhemers on the legislature, and hence there is no necesity for havisg teenent te the Referendum."

Senater Beurne of Oregous "The public servant who will not truat the peoph
uld sot tee truated hy thepeople of should sot be trusted by the people.
Wendell Philipet "Truat the people-the wise and the lignorsat, the good and the had-with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race. At the aser time you secure, not perfect institutions, not necesaarily good ones, bot the her institutions posuible while humas nature is the basis and only material to build with

Sir Frands Adams, Britiah Minlater to Berns, Switaerland, states: "The Refirendum has struck root and expasded wherever it has bees introduced, and ne aenres politician of any party would now think of attempting its abolition. The coaprow found that it undoubtedty enacted as a drag upen hastily and radical law-makiaf
"Under the influesee of Direct Lecislatien a profound chasge has owsertr
parlismest and the people. The set result has beea a great tranaquilising of pellir parlismest and the people. The set result

# The Wisconsin Progressive Platform 

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$\qquad$
$\qquad$ it really creates new elassitication of con
bination. The Sherman act was never inteaded to operate against labor unions and farmers co-operative assoriations. It in iramed to meet a midespread demand of the people to reach abuses on the part combinations of eapitat. It has bera selzed upon by reactionaries for the The platform contains as admirable demand that the postal savings bank law shall be amesded in order to prevent centres, and they are used by the great corporations. and banking intereats of demand as every patriot who calls to mind light at the time of the Armatrong comsIt further rightly halds that; ${ }^{*}$ Eiserpthe Fecleral povernment should coustruet, own and eoperate the railroads, docks opesing up of Alaskan cual fields and Wiscosais to day is.
the States in demanding Iegislation that in theory, the sovereign power, and it which the goversments concers for the sell-being of the people is a paramount
cossideration of the domisant parties. consideration of the dominant partins.
This ceviable position is ehirlly due the disinterested asd lofty patriotisso the courage and ability of one mas,
Hobert. M. LaFellette. He has stood for the people like a stone wall. Ile lase won have cruahed ageinot ovelols ohat set strong in the courage inspired by morsi enthusisum and loyalty to duty Whes he came upos the political stage be $t$ pulie ertvice eomporations and privileged interests. The people's supposed epresentatives were the trucking wervitors gainst corporate svalth. He equened war mosished by those in power that if he
enetinued hts sttarts ofn rntronshet ot aviesas wealth he would be relogated it private life and be kept there. It sentors and be food. Therefore he ons haninhed from publie Therefore he lifpt or jearn in retirement. The marhin determined that be should mever agoin after year to the people and aystermatirally derated the intellertual and conacirner the of it. thironain oteriarals whit t ecame wore powerfal thas the money ontrolled markine and the experiesen inses whe manipulated it. He wat terted teaversor, in spile of the epporis los of the Cinited States arsators the erperations and the machine politiciass. Later he was sest to the Lsited states whats, but sot ustil he had isasgurated his great reform progran looking to the overiarox of cerraph corjorale-weala and ite political machine.
Whes he arriund at W. ypertael that ly Nallingtos it ma sifical, but here again he stoellinsingit) or hobest governaint and the people's rights. The sdenisistration was too be-
agined that ar. Roosevelt would make
a portfolinet official if he would accept
certainly make him one of his close a portfolio, and if not, that he would
certainly make him one of his close
counsellors; but in this way they were
disappointed. \$1. Noosevelt was a
"practical man." He chose for his
high in the favor of Wall Street, and
the great public service ecoporations.
When he wanted to consult a Wisconsin senator, be sent for Mr. Spooner, the arch-enemy of Senator LaFollette, a man
who stood as high in the favor of the
corporations corporations as did Senators Lodge,
Aldrich or Knox. This treat ment by Mr.
Ronsekelt greatly heartesed the rppesenRooselelt greatly heartened the represen-
tatives of the corrupt regime in Wisconsin.
Mr. Taft followed Hoosevelt's example his treatment of Senator LaFollette. soon eame to see that thrir hope lay in people, and a deep laid plan was made by the corporate intereats to end the political areer of this formidable and incorruptble statesman. Money was literally poured into the state, to be spent like water in arder to defeat him in the late primaries. The administration lest aid and comfort to his enemies and no stone was left unturned to eompass his overhan two hundred thousand dollars was than two hundred thousand dollars was that the direct primaries had dune away with party conventions, a makn-believe fonvention mas held is June by the a telegram of feliritation to the Wisconsin Hepulticans aswmbled in convention, and Vire-precielent Sherman who was present, stated that he was oent there by radorsed the tariff and the Taft aslainisration, but entirely ignored Arastor $a$ Fellefte
Mranwlile the senator's' long and faithiful service in the people's behall had undermised his healih, and whes the
kampaign opened hie was not ahte to make ompaign opened ingle specch. Ilis entire expenaes for the eampaign was 85,500 ; yet whes the people registered their votes an September alike. Senator LaFollette received 102 ,000 inajurity, carried every wese of the sinsing a majority of to,000 over the combined votrs of the administration
Hepulalirans, the Demorrats and the Repullicat
Sorialists.
The power of the corruptionists and the machine was lorokrs and the aplendid progreasive platform adopted the last week is Siptember vas the batura eutrome of this long, often discoursgisg.
but finally virtorious struzale of the but finally victorious strugale of the istrepid laseler whose example should be a perpetual inopiration to genuine patriots and lovern of justire and popular severvign-
ty every where. If has lievs ene of the 1y every where. the hantiren one of the
principal Johs the Raptists of the sex

## de moctatie renaisanace -- Terntirth Een- tary.

## CANADA'S GROWTH

## AT Washingtes. D. C, dispatel of Nev.

 13 salit "Costamplating the adoptiosof some of this eoversmanat's improved of same of this qovernment's improved
reshus-taking methods is coasectine sith Kensurtaking metholo is coasectine =ith (has sent to Wanhincten K. 天. MarPhail, of the cenvas hureas of Cansols. to evasult sith Director Durasd regarding the
oferations of the Americas ernoss bureas. The twe efficsals have leve is conferwere duriag the past twe days Mr. MaeThait sald tofly that secerdiep to the
 crnous, which wuit show s populative of shout \$.000.000. This sould be as increase of 2.700,009 or about so per cent. aver the figurn for 1001. 'W. Lopes' said Mr. Msellhail. 'that a large percentage of the increaw vill be shows tg be as accownt of American
immigration.:"

YERY KTND TNDEED
Nest Neighbor-w Was your h
"Kisalt 0 , ladade, mam, Mike was

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As indicator shows the smount of oil in the font. Fillet-cap does not need so be acrewed dowh, but is put in like a cork in a bottie, and is attached to the ont by a chain. Finished in japan or nickel, strong and durable, well-made, buili for service and yet light and ornamental. It has a cool handle and a damper top.

Z
The Imperial ofl Company,

Manitoba Teachers in Britain
magistrates and councillors, received the noon tea was served, and a visit was
afterwards paid to the Museum. But space forbids that I dwell mueh longer here, though one would like to tinger in
St. Giles' Cathedral, and wander through the historie Gireytriar's eburchyard. In the evening, another reecption wor given Sir Edward Perrott. the president of the miterchant whip: Mramp. Murray and a number of ther prominent latiee and gentlemen This was one of the moot enjoyable amusing to hear one Scottish gentleman exclaim of the visitors, "Why they are all Scoteh, at least most of them have one of our Manitoba girls was heard to say, "They are just like Canadians, it is Stirling Castle
The following morning we were the
mests of the Thomas Nelson $\&$ Sons guests of the Thomas Nelson \& Sons fermline Standing os the Castle reck fermline. Standing on the Castle rock that is not surpassed in beauty by anything we saw in Seotland. For broad of fair Monteith, and the beautiful Carse of Stirting while the waideriag forth in its meanderings, only heightened Che charm of the serne. From the Castle walls famous is eight of the battiefields that are we could see again, the plaided sarriors we could see again, the plaided sarriurs mountain fortresses, with the long, light, swinging step, that is learaed only on and hear the bray of the great war-pipe as it urged them to the charge. "Thick mustering hundreds shake the glen." Falkirk where heroie Wallace saw the stubbors ranks of his spearmen brokes
by the English eloth-yard shaft: Basby the English eluth-yard shaft; Has-
sockburs. where Bruce overcame the nockbura, where iruce overcame the iadrpendeace; Sauchicbura where a James III; Sheriffmuir where the forces of the "old Pretender" seat down to the sites were poiated out by the guides. The Famous Abbey
Retaraing to Dunfermaline, the afternoos was spent is as visit to the magnificent Carnegie Haths, and afterwards the famous Abbey where lie the boses of so many of the Krottinh kings and queens. The tomb of Malcolim and Margaret was
shown us, as well as that of Robert the shown us, as well as that of Robert the
Brucs. and to crown the day. tea was served is the beautiful Mittencricff glea. There are some places that have to be aes to be appreciaied and this is one of beauty, it was a very happy and cosetented if rather a tired party of teachefs that feturned to K.linhurght in the evening. The following clay a trip wss male to Lach lamond. The morning was lesautiful and the sail up the Lock was delightful but the afternoos proved wet and gray;
as sometimes happeas even os. "The as sometimes happeas even os, "TM
bonnle, bonnle hanks of Lock Lomand Os. Saturday se hail to be os the wias again, and it was with a sigh of regret that we hade good-bye to ear Neotinh the gray old land had gripped eves the ightreat of us, and we begas to underatand a little of the feeling that iaspired those
exquisitely besutiful lines of stevenses's
\#hes he cries-
"Be it gives to me to behold you again Hills of hos.
Hills of home: to hear agais the call,
To hest round the graves of the martyrs,
the peewees cryisg
Asd, hear bo more at all
Carlisle was the nest point in our msnderisgs. Here we received a royal *vecome. The homes of the beat people twe delightal days were spent in the ancient and famous Borler City, It sill be long indeed, before the Canadiass forget the houpitality of the people of
Winder
Country of England. From Bowness
pier to Ambleside by steamer, through mere, thence by coach by way of Rhydal Skelwith, thence over Ouen Fell to view Elter Water. Langdale. Langdale Pike to Yewdate and Cousston, and on from there
by train to Barrow to accept two day more of the most generous Enguish hospitality.
Space does not permit on my dwelling on the beauty of the English Lakes. But my memory, of our trip to the old land, One is the view from Stirling Rock, the ether the English Lakes. No wonder that poets were born here,-Wordsworth surely drank from the very fountain head of inspiration, is this poetie district.

## At Barrow

At Barrow as I have said we were and council had made elaborate prepar ations for their guests. A reception in the City Hall; a visit to the Vickers Maxim works, the steel works, and pulp works fully oecupied the morning. While Furness Abbey, and a drive to Biggar Bank caused the afternoon to speed all too quickly. In the evening a dance and the last night in England, will be a night long remembered by the Manitobans. Nut all good things must come to en route for Liverpool to commence their long jouraey home.

## Homeward Bound

On the 2sth Aug, we embarked on the good ship Tunisian. The voyage was at the beginning did lead many of our aumber to lean over the rall and gaze earnestly if not pensively on the tumbling sea. Unfortunately two members of our party were taken ill with diphtheria, and

In the south there lingers more of the old supreme, and though the imperial spirit may be no stronger there it is more industrial England, wh
s avery aggressive swing. I heard on common is much less so than it wa this is particularly true of Seotland. A least such was my own conclusion, and with whom I discussed the question More than one told me that it is a resul of Lloyd-George's budget. If that be so the thrifty seot is not prepared to go,
even for fis morning dram. But I also observed and heard on every side, that people do not attend ehurch as regularly as they used to do. The church has to a
great extent lost its hold upon the masses great extent lost its hold upon the masses,
and to-day does not fill the place it used to hold in the life of the nation. Doubtless a remedy will be found that will correct this, but in the meantime it is bad One thing Anneration Bogey
frequency with which we were asked of the likelihood of Canada throwing in her lot with the United States, or declaring her independence. Though we assured that we had heard such pernicious doctrines, the feeling that one of these things will happen seemed to prevail. In speaking at one or two of our gatherings 1 never failed to point out that whes British regular and stalwart Canadiam stood shoulder to shoulder and died side their kinship as brothers in blood and loyal sons of the Empire.

## There are writers to-dsy

I describing the British ws a dease fond race. We saw no signs of decadence true there is great poverty and wretched-

## OUR OTTAWA SERVICE

Our readers sill notice that we are now getting a special and direet service from the House of Commons, independent of all political papers. Tus Geviss has a special correspondent in the Press Gallery at Ottawa, who will devote his
atteation to supplying sews of intereat to Western farmers. A eareful aecoust attention to supplying sews of interest to Western farmers. A eareful secount
witf also be takes of the attitude and votes of Westers members ob vital Western witt also be takes of the attitude and votes of Westers members ois vital Weters
questions. It is due to Western farmers that they should know what their representatives are doing at Ottaws. For this reason we have our own independrepresentatives are doing at
ent representative.
had to be left behind at the Canadian quarantine station, much to the regret
of the others. Rearet however was of the others. Rezret however was
mingled with thankfulness, that the mingled with thankfulness, that the whole party vas not quarantined. Not tobs trarhers the sight we stopped at Growse lile. This unfortunate occurence was the only thing. that marred the
pleasure of the trip and is truth it was ierious enough.
On arriving at Montreal, we found the asme train, and cww waiting is readisess to carry ws back to Wianipeg whiph we
trached safely oe the evening of Siept. tih. Impressions Received
In closing just a word as to some of the improsions we carried away. Perthe beauty of the whole country. The vivid grees of field and hedgeraw, the Eell kept roads, the stately trees, the houses, white-walled and red-rooted, in
atriking contrast with the grees surroundinking costrast with the grees surruandevery where. All appealed to the Canadias eye, as so difereation the unbrokss expanse of our, "far flang feace-
less prairics". Canads cas boast higher mountains, sider plaiss, broader rivers, and kexacty ob a more magnificent icate, but for simple bouty, it is diffeult to aurpas that of the home lased
Apsis we were struck with the howpitality and friendliness of the people. Westers people pride themselves on their open-hasided penerosity, but we had to go home to learn what is meant rare eld gift of by the expitality. No trouble rare edi gift of hospitality. No trouble behalf! se expense was too burilensome: in a mond nothing was toe good for these kin from beyond the sess.

## Whe could not but be struck tos, with

 what seemed to. is as a differsace between the people of the South asd Eant of England compared yjth the people ofness in the slums of the great cities. But the slums are after all not the whole to improve the conditions in these loray. ities. Throbbing induatry, verile life, steady Progreas, marked what we saw of
the Mother rountry, and se come away with the feeling that she is yet far from the zenith. 'The old sursing mother's not hoary yet, There's sap is the anerient tree.
Through the mists to the sus and the sea Palr as the quees of Love, frealh from the Or a star in a dark rloud set
Or a star is a dark cloud set
Ye may blason her shame ye may leap at hut thereis life
But there's life in the ald land yet."
It is imposilb to compars countries England and Canado. The one so old and eatablished; the pther so sew and is the making. In the ofld land, tralition everyshere, every where the past, with its mistakes and its lesons and its achievementa, urging and erying
them on. Perhaps they reveroner the them on. Perhaps they Feverenee the
past too muels, are too much sfraid to post too moeh, sre too much affraid to distarb its sacred dust, but sith pationt
Jases spirit, slow it may seem in our kaves, thry sre prresing on toward the foal, and are still the leading sation of the world.

The Canadian Outlook
With us it is differest. Cut of from the-past and its traditions, with no lintory to speak of in our new land we fook forward to the future, to a great lo our dreams, we are the trarkless siling. in our dreams, we see the trackless wilder-
pess,
graverted into yellosisy shest hest, saverted into yellowing wheat
lelds: we see long liaes of tailsays tretehing away, East and Weat and stretching away, Kast and Weat and
Korth and fouth, we hear the ohlrr of machisery, as great factories sprisg into existesce: , eities that sill aptrival the ancient splendor of Carthager and Greece and Rome, springe out of the future. And
young and fall of vigor and life and hope
we press on. But in our visions and in
our nation-building. Good grant the lose not sight of the best traditions at
the old land. Wheat fields, and cities do not make a nation; faria these but men. Men with high coung and right; and with a supreme fouto meir Creator; these are what make Lest we forget; lest we forget teachers enjoyed their holiday, But It our long journey was taken in wain then think however, we came back with pathy for and a better understanding our kin in the Motherland. With a derpe knowledge of, and a greater devotion th
duty than we have had belore, sith greater reverence for the past, and ; greater reverence for the past, and
brighter hope for the future; sith: deeper pride of race without which
nation can excell. We will be Britons and better Canadians becann of this visit to the eradle of the race, an above all better teachers because of th
broader outlook which we had tis summer. And so we are contented to return to the great Westera land stion
lure is in the blood, for are not we of tif lure is in the blood, for are not we of thi
nation in the making. nation in the making.
"I am content with Canada, and ak No greater joy, no more inspiring task, No greater joy, no more inspiring tank,
Than to upbuild and share her destiay,"

My lord, "the carriage waits witheot" "Without what, thou base varletwithout what?"
"Without horses, my lord-it is the

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## Co-operative News

farmers' co-opreative meet The farmers of Broderick, Sask, held their firt
vember 5. operative meeting on No
The meeting was to have taken place in the store and warehouse of Mr. Gruearud, but owing to the lavge
turroout of members the town hall was turnout of members the town he
put in order for the assemblage.
put ine order for the asemblage
The
Heeakers of the evening were: Hon. P. M. Hearicks, of Outlook, and
W. J. H. Trayoor, manager of the Parm ers' Co-perative Co, Lid.
At the elose of the speaking, whick
 following were elected officers of Bred
erick Branct for the ensulng yeal eriek Branch for the ensulag year
Preident, P. M. Hearieks; viee proal dent, Jobin Benett, J.P.; secretary treasurer, Lyon Findlater; director, Libas And, E. Wightman and Wm. Ross.
Libutt, At this juncture the meeting was on the point of breaking up when the manager of the hotel came forward, an souncing the plessant sews that the use
of the hall to the Farmers' Co-operstive Co., Letd., was free, as it ever would be is the future for meetings of that organization, if not otherwise secupied, and that he hoped all would retais their places untit served with fumeh which was immediately fortheoming in the shape of choice sandwiches, cake, hot coffee, et
This concluded one of the largest and most enthusinstie meetings of farm ers ever held in this section. It is
stated the membership of the braseh stated the membership of the braseh
is 142 , and that similar virogous organi is 142 , and that similar virogous organi-
rations exist, surroundigg alt stations from and includiag Outlook to the Elbew

CO-OPERATION AND EDUCATION "Co-operstion and Eiscation" ered by Mr. D. J. Sharkletos at the Velson Co-operative Society's jubilee elebrations, Beothas
Mr. Shackleton said the plonsers of the movement had to struggle hard against tremendous opponitios and much eritielsm. Many changes bad tales place aince the co-operative movement
first started. Long hefore the Atate had first started. Leng before the State had
realized its responsilillitie the co-pers. realized its responsibilities the co-opers
tive movement had begun its evenisg tive movement had begun its evening
classes, and along with the menhanirs? classes, and along with the mechanies institutes of thirty or ferty yearn ago they were the masas of giviag what was Eves sow, whes the Rtate hal hores Even sow, whes the Rtate had berus erative movement mas mot going to Arp its efurational work. The lateat kisi of efuratios whirb they exreeted the co-operative movemest to help es wat that of giving thair yousz mies an op portusity of a univeralty elturstion. Though they could not expect them to go to the suiversity to receive it, they could bring the university mes down to
them. Voder the Workers" Fiarationa! them. Under the Workers" Edsational
Assoriation, helped an hy the co-opers Associatios, helped on by the es-opers-
tive and the trade gnias mevements. tive asd the trade unias movements.
they were providiag tolay is some $1, S 00$ dhey were providisg tatay is some 1, soo
fase efuration of a tistisetly wiver sity type Tilo mould make the pewer of the wepkers fer greater that it ever had bees up to sow, for they woult be making them equal to what were known is the governing elawes of the cous try, and they were going to make the governisg elasies. Plesting for B erreater recognitios of the wamen's mork is the movement. Mr. Whackletas iseldentaily referred to his Women's Fofrasehisement Bill. He waid that that was anly to the women. Whes they could earry a second readise of a We Hosse of Commaps by a majority of 100 it was a sigo of the times.

## AMALOAMATION

Mr. Johs Hosetnes, at a reeent mat isp helt is Olangot, nAtrment the efs Cational committee of Be. Gearre Ro cisty "os the sabjeet of "Amalgams
tiss." The follewisg is takes from 'The Renttish Co-operstor
Amalgamatios is is the alr at pre est. Bocietien art soesiderisy the ques
but still considering it; sad it was fit ting that the educational committee of St. George Society-a society whieh ha deavoring to draft a seheme of malga mation-should begia their winter' Alueational work Amalgamation." Mr. T. Miller
(ebairman of the edueationai commit (ebairman of preaided, and was accompanied by Mr. John Houston, who was the lec turer of the evening.
The chairman, in his opening remarks, referred to the committee whieh had recently drafted a seheme for amal
gamation. This seheme, drafted by mea who were supposed to represent the wisdom of the movement, had not re ceived the support of any society. He contended that the methods of iwenty years ago were bot sufficient for today The industrial revelution which wa going on all around them had affected not only production but distribution and co-operators would recognize thi and adopt modera methods.
Mr. Houston then delivered his lee ture. Oe risisg, hie was received wit applause. He did not istend to deal with a scheme of amalgamation-tha was a job too big for him. He intended merely to touch on che general prisei ples of the subject. is some thisgr the to far as thare were people inside the tanks whe were there for what they could get out of it, and not for any love they had for its priseiples. These peo ple required to be taught that they had duties to perform as well as besefit, to receive, and to wisely consider the claims which the better conditions of labor had on their conception of what was right. This might sot appear
strietly in keeplisg with the subjeet, strietly in keeping with the subjeet, but he liked to put the priseiples as
a teat of any proposal for the consali a test of any propenal for the consoli datios of the movement. Amalgamation was a priseiple identical with eo-opera jarts which had a common sfinity ints ose whole was itself reasomality isit the diffieulty was to justify the pres ent state of matters in olasgow from siny eeoperative standpolat, white it was wasteful and unbuaineas like. In deed, from the want of uniformity is their methols and the individusiotie character of their tratisg, they wer more is sceond with that competitive methed to which co operstion was sup poesed to be opposed. Amalyamation would remove this isconsistenery, it would effect s saving from an ecosomici peist of view, it would co ordisate the mork of the aci dien asd prevest maste formity of method, and it would ensure usiform dividesi. At present the seeming rale of one society st the ex pense of another was in reslity s weak jense of another was is rwoily s meak nuffered then the whole bedy felt the pais. The seed for setien was srgent, ont only for puttisg an end to the anom alie mentioned and vistieatisg esep eration from the eharze of diserasion, set for the perpase of esterwisg it mith creater power and ensbling it to accom lioh groster trismphs A mider out ook and greater elevation of priseiple mosid commesd it to the suppert of masy whe hitherto have kept aloof be whiel is has bers ras. Oppolitios smalgumatios was to be lophet for. Ti ifmifomat fearfol they hat al fors. The them, and the mont liberal mist dee dows had coneservative leasings os some matters almeat imposelble to ersilieste. Masy, suals, refoes to give the matter the slightent eomelderntiont bot, forten ately, there were others whe were esly toe ansioss to make the movement mor fully earrespen4 wits the same by which it was designsted. Is any tase en matter frem what polnt of rive f was sppreselod, there cosild he so jus tiftation for its rejection without tan siderstios, and surh s step was likely to have the effeet of restrictisa forther progres, and might be of irreseliable loath to eontemplate failure is the
efforts being made to this end, but even in failure it was to be remembered that it was not by waterial results only thas qualities they possessed and exereised, the motives that inspired even in seem ing failure, found a sure and lasting

DUTY OF CO-OPERATORS
The Beottish Co-operator" has the following to say about the duty of cooperators:
Co-operators must recognize that upos them is placed a special duty in the edueation of publie opinion in all that If they allow their movement to become. merely another factor is the becom tive struggle, and without the inspirs tion of great social and economie re forms, they will condemn it to futility, and they will be beaten to the struggle. Unless they give their members an in spiration and an ideal, they will, in short time, find that they have only got those who are connected with the movement for what they ean get out of it. Even from that point of view they row s view of folly of takiag too sar doing they are only helping tor by up the eapitalistic svatemi, not only is commerce and industry, but in govern ment: As anlightened selfahsess sheuld compel them to enlarge their anenta compel them to enlarge their meata

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## Farm and Field


#### Abstract

(By Prof W. Brodriek, of the Manitob There are a great many factors which affect in many ways the yield of our farm crops. Some are within the control of the farmer, others he has no influence over. the farmer, others he has no influence over The condition of the soil, of course is a very impor tion of farm era of the erop depends not only on the soil, but a great deal depends on the of the planis. This is influenced a great deal by the system of farming followed, deal by the system of farming followed,

Condition of the Soil

Agreat deal also depends on the physi- conditions of the snil. It porous to allow a free circulation of air to prevent becoming dried out. the production of food. Hence the season sith its varying degrees of heat and moisture has a marked influence on the crop. Extremely dry seasons tend to reduce the yield on aceount of an insufficirney of moisture in the suil; of an insuficirney of moisture in the soil mansture bring very esmentiaifor the reason in its grosth is absorbed is a dilute form. Wet seasons are often detrimental to the the spring of the year tends to retard the development of the erop by keeping the soil at a low temperature and therelyy petanding the permination of the seed. Eseessive molsture later in the seasos eftes does serious isjury to the erop by escouracisg the development of various encouraging the developmes diseases, as rusts, smuts, blights.


## The Seed

hese various fartors olich control to limited degree the yields of our farms, there is atill another fartor which exert a strong influence on the crop. That is the soed. That factor is very much sithin the farmer's ows hasds. If he be content low vitality, be must be restent with small, undeveloped erops.

The general vigor and productiveness of a erop may be maintained, and to attention to the quality of serd used The seed uned for our grais and geberal farme erops should hoowlected from only those crops which show a derided tend eney towards vigor and productivenesa Suek eharacteristica are as truly trasap mitted froui plant to plast through the from parrets to offsprisg is the pase of irump par
Iavestigations which have bees rarried os during perent years is the aystematic welectlom of the uests of main and other farim crops have clearly demonstratrd the fact, that greatly increased yiekts could be aecured by eareful selcetion of the ared The erowing oe Canadian farms of seed improved by selection promians to lee a very recmunerative occupatios. increased yiuls this improved wed are bousd uning tha improved aded are bound to quatity. Fiomers of the writirn prov iaces sho have cleas farmas vill do vell to take wp this work of seed-selectios They will, is that way, create a supply of will find a ready marker in their own localities.
The advantages of uring hame growis oeeds are many. Neved from planta which have bees thorougly seclimated is beond to produce plants which are hardiet and produced under very different climatic conditions.
The belief serme to be commes that a chasge of seed is necesaary every fes years. Under some conditions this prac tiee may be solvantagrous, but, as a rule, ise moeb befter troults cas lo ohtainei ing. keoch befter mold the and and well tried varieties *hich have lers found to be suitable t any particular locality,
by follosing ep a eareful syatem

$\qquad$ That in its earyly life, until it gets a proper
hold on the soil, it must depend on the
$\qquad$ lood that the young plant gets a goo start in life.

## The Work of Selection

The work of election in the cave of grain crops can be tone bret just before cient. At this season a few hours is suffane beet heads froun the largert and teat plan is to valk right throubh the crop, is doing the selecting, as in that way you can find the best pl
To obtain the best results it is essential that this selected seed be sown on the biest suif on the farm. It should be rie tion. The seed should be sown thinly If sown with a drill it is a good plan to stop every alternate spout. This thin
sowing will induce the individual plants to "stool out" and develop into strong vigorous plants.
Then bofore harvesting, agais select from this improved grain a quantity of hrads for the following year's sowing.
By keeping up this systematie selectlon frots year to year, it will soon be noticed greatly improved and the yield greatly
increased.

## DRY FARMED GRAIN FROM

## MILLER'S STANDPOINT <br> Miller P. Wool, Manazer Rusuell.

 The farmer and the miller are mutually interested in the production of wheat It is impossibie for ase to sureced without produre the largest yield of wheat from ohich the best quality of flour eas be ing machine begins in the fall the careful miller begins anew to analyae the wheat nefreed for his sest meston's supply The raisise of shrat in the dry farmedsections of the Weat has brought an unsections of the Weat has brought an unfamiliar variety, and many millers, with out trating it carefully, have allowed themselves to become prejudiced against it has a shriveled and shruaken kernel. It greatly resmbles the wheat raised it the elfer seftlied seetione of the country during exerptionally dry seasons.
To make good flour the millers must have oheat of the requisite glutes content. and, furthermore, the gluten should be of the right quality for bevad-makiog pur-
poses. Do the whrats grown by dry poses. Dos the wheats grows by diry Itriefly anowered, jen when the land is properly tilled and the best varieties of hand whest erown
To determine the milling valse of any anowern mamely, What kiad to for sill it make? Wil it yield sufficient four
to tre milt to he mined proftatity Can it he hought
ot a price to h m milled at a profi? And at a price to be milled at a profit? And
will there be anffirient of it to sarrant its The first quentiog is, "What kind of Gour will it make?' Is determining the fint quality of wheral ity and guastity of gluten which it contains, for upose ith gluten depends the loread-making power graina grow with a pratrieted amoun of molstare to contalis more proteis er fluten and less atarch than when the grain sith an abundant of excenive amount of molsture. That is, pound for pound the dey-farmed whest is richer is plutes
thas that produred where larer smioust. of sater are available.

Sumerous analy yis of wheats and other water have shown that heyond a certain
point additional water makes a soft. it the medium or vehice for transportion
the nitozen and minerat compound from
the soilto the plat of water these food materials are exees
sively diluted, and henee the plant is ted


## Gluten Contents of Wheat

In the case of the dry farmed whe
disposal, and as a result a grain is grown
richer in the more valuable nutrients,
puts into the dry farmed wheat practieall

material that she does in the "wet farmed

## wheat, but as the water causes a greater

 "wet farmed" wheat, it follows that the essential building materials are in a more concentrated form in the dry farmed more gluteaous wheat. After a certain point, is reached additional water causes a starchy developmeat or a diluting of the gluten with the stareh. Starch growth may also be produced by $q^{\text {ther }}$ causes,$\qquad$ great many hundreds of samples of both irrigated and dry farmed wheat and have had several hundred samples tested b

## Gantion.

In reply to an isquiry Mr, Gannon I have teated and find dry farmed wha very much superior to irrigated wheal from a fiour quatity standpoint; it has produce a higher quantity and quality of bread than the other. Tests
Record of the Test
The record of the samples I have hat Mr. Garinob test shows that the dry ity and quantity of gluten than the irri gated wheat. The dry farmed wheal ity of gluten, with the exception of one sample. Some of the irrigated wheat as 30 per cent. In some the quality was All is all, we could use every sample of dry farmed wheat that was tested, but had to rejest guite a lot of the irrigated
wheat that was offered. The samples thested were not selected but were takea from the market's offerings.

## Bread Making Value

It should be frankly stated that while farmed wheats are rich is gluten, of all suel whests are necessarily of the best quality for bread makiag purposes the leat producers of cuality is prove remains to be determined, and is solviag this the farmer and the mitter shoult eo operate. Some wheats raised by either dry of wet farming methods do soot make good bread flours. In judging the quality of the flour the houserife is the final arby.
ter. Whrst munt be ffows from shiel. tet. Wheat must be grown from whick. whes milled, the housewife can make good lifead-
wheat.

## Mitting Tletts

The second question is "Will it yield
suffirat Blour to be milled proftably?" The answer is, yes. When a miller talk of yields he meass the amount of vhea pequired foer millers secme to think that if they ean ket a harrel of tour froes the they are the grvatest millers. Nient conceded to be a mistake by good millers. and the Dakotas the succruaful millat are satistied if they can make a barrel of Gour from four bushels and thirty to forty pounds of average wheat, and the miller *ho griads dry farmed olinat cas do searly riats dr

Priers and Prolits
Question Va. 3 is "Cas it be bought at a price to be milled at a proft?" Local
conditioss and tranaportation laresly fovern this. As with any sther staple. governed by the surld's markets. The
antr fromen wide Tha do comarative zom



## 



 mila
 Future Supply

## Varieties to be Grown

In the selection of the varieties of shey
 can best produce and what he has a mult for, is order to get the beat results for labors. I strongly urge upon all interetin in dry farming lands the importanes d early learning what are the beit brat wheats and then to produce those virn under the best dry farmisg coadians 1 am not prepared as yet to advise she these beat varieties are, other than stroey quality in bread making. So far, the fe qualiny in bread makint hat kulite aequisition and an efort it it made, equerever conditions warmat extend its production by dry farnit methods. 1 wish to give eredit to Prol. Hum Sayder, chemint of the Russell-Mile Milling Co. for the valued assitase Given is the preparation of this puget has been fursished by him, and masy d has been furnished by him, and masy it he gave me.

## Co-operation of the Millen

The company with which 1 ans amory
ted, the fusm. Mither Mifting Ce, liw recratly compleled and has is operatian at Billings. Mont., a thoroughly modem brick, strel and eonerete sour mise hem whes Almey come up to our atandands. Eic will be plad to co-operate sith any farner of asoniation is encouragisg the gove of-more, and where possible, bettar int land oheat. We betieve that asy likewise.

## farmed wheat. this may be sald of tr

 farmed wheat! it is rich is sotate cas be made rich in gluten of pootal Such brvad has a high food valut, ain
contains a goodly supply of the eid valualite of soll mutrients, the matret that is the most expensive and the met valuable for the support of life. It can⿻t be toe strungly emphasised that the or
armed sheats arm a able for purpows of humes moutritin.
 concentrated ration of the choicest thand of plastiood, is itciurn producrs if the

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- 



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P.S.-The proverbial loneliness of our Western Prairies has ceased to appal the Settler since the advent of

## BUCK-EYES

## A SHORT CUT TOTHE MILLEN.

 King C. Gillette, the Safety Ranor mam, sot bring satisfied with his position is the frld of industry, has branched out intothe feld of fiasince, and is insuing the the Seld of finance, and is issuing the of =Wich he proclalmas Mimentirnthe dis coverer of the prineiples and the iaventor of the syotem. Concriving the ides, a atated in his text, that "ecosomy, stability and abaesee of friction are the atrikisg characteriatics of large corporations, the sified and extenaive its feld of operations, the more these characteriatica atand forth be has gose the baute finsnelers of Wall Street obe better. He is the incorporator t a company with unlimited capital, whose besisess, to summarise it brifly, a to buy up the securities of all the other corporations is the world, with the result. That the World Corporation will dia place all goversmenta. Nations sill be oelpless is its grasp. Ahsophing, een trollisg and eventually directiog isduatrial Ife, it will tear the barriers of caste and ation and combine in one brotherhood ali the people of the earth for ese commoe Perpos.
Rerlape the moot saive of these atate porstios isvites the participatios of every adividual is the porld regardless of Ner, ereed, *Fe or me. IT RECOG. UALS." This last aentesce throws ue dows asce more to the plase of every day siatesee from the glowing brights of inapiastion to vhich the consiferation of this great Leviathas which sill bring all nations and all peoples inte obe orporate body, poserasing one corporste mind, "lends. it thrust + ut back te earth vith an abruptsess which is shocking Gillette lite the reales of theil oir Mr. Gillette enperais alle isfinite Mr. Gillette expecta the paid up capital
 thas esty bilion dollsrs" Of cours t is a very simple matter to obtais this ane as sppended tahle shows A bays the thoussend shares of World Corpors: tios; Werld Corporatios buys ose thouasad dollars' morth of Pessorylvasia hailway frem B. B beyt 1,00es shares
of World Corporation; World Corporation buy 81,000 worth of Southern Pacific from C, and so on ad infinitum, the result being that the working of this wonderful endless chais is infinite is its possibilities. As
Mr. Gillette swerests, "N pothisg has leens Mr. Gillette awgests, Nothing has bees Loat or gained is this tranasction from a Gve speculative wonitios as the maliet before, there is only ane security which is abisolutely fised is value and notespeculative. What Mr, Gillette really intends to atcomplish with this Utopias acheme of his is hard to conjecture: wrre be samed Muaroe or Sheldos se would sot seed to aeek far for as object. If is dificult to conceive of a hard-healed New Eagland bunimesu man entering inte such an immative. But perhape we do Mr. Gillette as injuatice. To put it mildly, however, it may obly be obe of the eccentricities of getlus.

A NEW FLOUR MILL
For many years there has bees a atrong demased is the Weat for a flour mill, of a cost reasobable esough to allow of its
purchas by mes of limited means purchase by men of limited meana the Midget Mill has bere perfected and patented. The object of its introdertion vas to $5 i l$ the dereasd above gives and the esperieste of small millerv io Esgland proves that the Midget will de all that to elaimed for it
This litule roller mill sells for 82000 and the eleaner which goes with it for s300, f.e.b. Wisnipeg or Savkatees. Besides these twe machises all that is seeded to art up a first clase four produeing buainess is a gavoline engine and a small buildisy. The whole entit cas be parchased for the price of a first clas threatinge outst, and it will ras twelve
montha is the ywar and twentyfour montha in the ywar and twenty-four
hours per day if required. This equipment sill grind eso pounds or $48-3$ bishels of whest per hour yieldisg 196 pounds of good quality four, is One of these mills is beling inptalled at Joxmin, Saskatelewas, wnder the supervisios of Charles Luns, who is interested in its introdection iste the Weat, and
sithia
results.
a short time it will be producing The

The floor space occupied is 8 feet by 4 fret, the driving pulley, which is to aches in diameter, propects so iachie: lejoed the end of the mill, the heright is this gives precisely the spare required is this gives precisely the space required is about \& tons 10 evt . The mill is drives by a siagle $s$ iach belt. The power is about $\$$ H.H.P. The apend of the driving pulley is soe revs. per minute.
Is the whole marhine anly ane elevator sased. This is built in and formas a part of the machise. Owisg to the short. yuick process employed, the resultant tour is kept elear and bright, its satura color is preaerved, and its volatile eils are not evaporated by reawop of the interminable operations which obtain is moders practice, where esdless eleva Is consegurses the flour made os the Midgrt is a better color, retains. its astural molat ure loeger, and maliss astural moseture loeger, asd mases slaborate plants

## DOMINION CROP REPORT

 Ottave, Nev, ss-Cessus burea ports es Cansilias crope as fullows:Tood raports fer mraty all of the five ropes of the Demisiob. Petates sloes indicate partial failurs, and is all the proviaces there ore complaists of ret a the fielda sad is the heape for viater atorage. The area is sos, esit seres, ase The estimated yield $74.065,000$ bushels. wisg as averake of about 107 buabela jer sery, which is searly uniform for all he provisces. The quality is 56.48 per Turnit
Turnipe and ether feld roets ahow a puasity of ss.57, a yield per sore of 400 washels for a erop of see.est seres. illa asd elover are compuled for s.s1s,400 ores and a yield per scre of lise toes. The quality is po.is per eest. and the etal yield is,4et,000 tees.
Fodder cors has as estimated yield per acre of 8.58 tess, which upes as sree of r71,050 scres gives a product of $\mathbf{2 , 5 1 5 1 , 0 0 0}$ tens.

Sugar beets are growa more exteasively in Ontario sad Alberts, where they supply roots for three sugar factories. The area ar supptantial incresse upoes Inot year The subishatial iser acrease upos last year. yield iss,000 tons. and the quality os is per cent. The ruots aupplied to the Berlis facfory sre tealisg 17 per cent. of sugar. and at the Wallacebury fartory 16 per cent.; but a produrt of $\mathbf{s , 0 0 0}$ seres is Ontario is being shipped to factories io Michigas. The produet of 8,zoe seres in that province is marketed at Wallaceburg and Berlis, where the average price is about 8 s .56 per toa or better thas 8.57 .80 per acte.
Computed at the average local pricea the market value of potatoes this year is 833,460000 of turnipe and other roots $861,446,000$, of hay and clover 8149,716 , augar beets, sast,000. sugar beets, swat,000.
yeat shous as ares of That sown this year shows as area of 730,500 acres,
whereot 651,500 acres are is Ontario and 107,500 acres is Alberts. Last year the area oss top, too acres for Ontarle and ess,000 in Alberts. The condition of the crop is reported at 0 s. 40 per cent, as coeppared vith 83.60 lant year.
The per cest. of fall plowises eompleted thit year eompared with the ares plasied for is lese thas last year, but the report is made for a period aee moeth carlier. The per cent. of summer fallowisg combpared is the same way is somewhet lower, out herwase are ahow lor Saskatehemas and Alberts.



## FARMERS, GET BUSY:

Editor Guide:-On the 1zth of October letter on taxation was printed in The
Gcios sigued "Reader," showing where the farmers had to bear the burden of the Laxation and the speculators and
money leaders go free. In the same issue money leaders go free. by m . Che same an issue the actual cost of the tariff to the average farmer, i.e., 8200 per year. It is also Forked out is your issue of the sth of Oetober that the homesteaders tarif basue under the bead of "Who payss the tarift," the oteo per year the tariff cost to the larming population amounts to 340 per head per sanum, while the custome revenue for 1909 works out at an average of 87 per head for the eatire population of Canada. 1 think that the above statements prove that the farmer bears
far more thas his share of the cost of governing the country.
Geo. Langley, M.I:P. in The Guibe of September rist, is credited with naying that any combiastion of men taking, up making laws and administering them. mosing represent every intereot in the community. Vor oaly as each interest is represeated, can justiee be done. Now the receat trip of sir Wiltrid, Mr. Guraham is credited in a sperth, delivered at Prince
Rupert. With the statement that the interests of the investing pubie must and would be protected. Ifas anyone heard him say as much for the farming induatry? The mestern provinese are purely agricultural, that is: the bulk of the peaple paying $8 t 0$ pee heat tive in the sestern proviaces. Did they get a
square deal whes they were made provis. esal The Liberal goverement of Sarkatchewen say they did and the Coskatchewan say they did and me
servatives of Manitotha are asking for the same kind of hargain. As both parties have eadorsed it, it sould sppest to be A tair deal but is it? Whes you take into conaideratios the amount that is
being poid by these farmert provinces io taver ${ }^{\text {No. }}$ We erre not even Eranted eur request that the government take over the terminal elevatort of that the
Huduon's llay Railway, if builh, will be Hudson's May Railway, if built, will be
operated by the goverament. Asother operated by the government. Asother
point delegates to Ottawa zould do well point delegates to Otlawa zould do weil to remember is the sll hank charters expiring ia in resard to all hank charters espinag ia
1911, and on what termer the goverament proposea to renew them.
Now, why does the farmer get left eves tiak sabaploth internt farmer government of bisugh interest ine has Eherped and hellered for bis party at election times, ouly to find sfter soother eliection ose over that, wome lanyert ( $s$ long as he was not a farmert) repres. foted, of I should say mierppreseated him, If be took asy faterest is public siftaire and tried to mend the prewent
conditions. be male himerlf no bogy tergconditions, be made himell so besy beg: Fief the powers that be for reformst ther he had so time to seise the reise of gov-
erament and legistate for himeit, and his ernment and legistate for himseif, and his
elaus He ment quit your begeing. You have wee pout only ant ure itt Yos beat your share and more thal your your ofse ranks to spend it. Thes, and not until thes will you get a square deal. THOS. P. CONLAN.

Do BANKS PAY TAXES Editer, Oxide:-Preaidest Liseols, is dis mensige to eongres on Jonary?

18e3, said: "It would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoy lag the opecial privilege of cireulation burden." Is other words, Liseols sam buraen. that if banks enjoy a special privilege they should pay taxes on the value of that privilege. In Canada there are 28 chartered banks enjoying the special privilege of note circulation. Their note cireulation is over $\$ 90,000$,
000 . That is, the 000. That is, the goverument gives reney equal to their paid up eapital. The paid up eapital of the Grain Growers'
Grain Co . is 8290,000 . Now, suppose Grain Co. is 8290,000 . Now, suppase
the goverameat were to lieense the the goverament were to lieense this
Grain Orowers' Orais Co. to priat and issue "Promises to pay", to priat and notes up to that \$290000 and use it as curreney, would that not be a "eineh" up to searly $\$ 90,000,000$, and they pay no taxes for the value of that
these wrongst Should wo not get ap and expose the "pateut frauds" that are being worked on us and present
them to Laurier and demand that he aet at once in our interest $f$
In other countries banks pay taxes,
countries banks pay taxes,
in Canadat They pulled
000 in dividends out of us
000 in dividends out of us
are they not able to pay
Austria-Hungary banks pay taxest In Austria-Hungary banks pay
a heavy tas on their cirulation, and
the government elaims all their earnings over 7 per cent. That is a sample of how they pay taxes elsowhere, so why not in Canadat Why could not the goverament issue all money and then loan it to the By all means let the intelligent Grain Growers and farmers look into and study our banking institutions and they will find as colossal A , graft as there is in the grading of grain at the terminal elevators.

## THE MONEY QUESTION.

REPLY TO SIR G. W. ROSS zad I notice as article by Sir G. W. Ross on "Reciprocity or Protection." 1 noticed this article in the Globe some
time ago but passed it by unheeded but seeing it in Thas Guvos with commbuts appended by editor of the Standard I deem publie perusal of the article advis"tarif reform" faith mos it vide of the intended to do. The article is tantoment inte "hoys be good and pay us our tares.". In the first place the writer says "s treaty is not advisable as without auch we are at liberty to deal with the tarifl from year to year," Now, sir, I understood Sir Wilrid to say that the government was that once in seven years was considered suficiently frequent, and 1 believe the
goverameat are endeavoring to carry out

It would seem that under existing cirees stances the superior" Canadian whet price we get for it
Again he says, "the rates on ocean going freight depends largely upon obtaia if we had free trade with the U. S. S. ahipy plying between Canadian and Europeny ports would have no cargoes guing to rates on goods coming to Canada to the up matters. Now, sir, knowing a litthe of the methods adopted in similar caiks I do not think such a course would even be thought of by any steamship company. still born" affair-dead before it case into existence. Why? Simply beeause they would not get the goods to earry, Then ? be met? Simply by following the method companies would reduce their trans to wy: tion facilities on such trade routes to th. minimum requirements. It must to the forgotten that with such a disturbaot be present trade relations, Mr. Rossace is to think reciprocity would be responsill for, would not effect the outgoing trafie from Canaeda only but equalize the ineoming, so that there would be simply a falling of of trade on certain tride Canas, both going from and coming to would transfer some of their ships to other routes, perhaps to of their ships to other by this commercial upheval. And the remaining ships would still get cargoes both ways and that is paying quantities without doubling freight on goods coming fers to Again, Sis g. W.. Ress facilities since 1860 , but makes so mese tion of the vast ehanges that have bees wrought in other directions, eapecially is the West, such changes in fact that ransportation advances have not bees and are not equal to, and the abuses of these transportation facilities as they aow exist are largely responsible for the strong feeling is favor of better tradr relations with our next door aeighbor.
Sir G. W. further relers to the amount af ir G. W. further refers to the amount of money invested ia rail-ays aad canala the amount beig soil $8380,000,000 \mathrm{asd}$ shareholder but I sotice that the Prasipal is commenting os this part of Sir G. W' article, says' that at least two-thinds of this invested capital is "British" Canadias, but be that as it may weare being pleaded with to leave matters as hey are and not break faith sith thos bho have isvested their mosey for the burpose of secommodating. whot The armers? Well 1 guess not, rather for the profits the liavestimento returned the opeculaturs, sho have largely acquired thene transportation facilities. Were ar Secriving fair treatment at the hands of these prople, Sir G. W. lloas might with According to this as owe argamest them. G. W en should continue patrunitht eves the terminal elevators with their sttendant evils and similarly se ahoult cease thinking of sendieg our grain Wed isatesd of Fant, or is foct of opening a? any new trade relations that would divert these veins of commerce that hart bren pulasting for yoars and whose mani? uhators have grows eorpuleat with the unjust tolls levied on those prodacias the wealth that flow through thes arteries. We are told that whes the Panama Casal is opened for traffe that our. Weaters trade sill largely fo that
way. Thes sir G. W. Rose will have to fet busy. Lastly the writer refers to the That Britial Preference should be argote that British Preference phould be werlest National relations With the Mother Country might be weakened. Now, sir I do not believe that Canadiass wast any preference in the Britiah market that would revolve on the firitish coasument, but rather preference onaly is so far as mutual beseft might be derived. Asy action on the part of Canada beyoed tha sould be as evhibition of very low grade loyalty, It puts one in miad of a bis fobust boy always hasging around bis father and eonatantly begriag fovers instead of getting out and rustling for himaelf and making an honerable liviag typily the true Cansilias, but rather the bey that says. "Father, let me look sher myself, I sm strong asd sble to light life's bastles but if you ever seed me jet may depesed en Joek." English staies mes are constantly saying inst Cansda should make the beet hargaint she exs
ne mattar whers asd sceff at the ides of

BITTER LICK Salt Brick (N) BITTER LIOA sull gro jour iem .ind
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[^1]such interfering with the loyalty of
Canada to the Mother Country.
ANDREW RUSSELL
Rocky Coulee, Alta.
ARE ALL FREE TRADÉRS
Editor, Guide:-Your article in Tu
Geide of November 9th re "Protectio and Revenue" so agrees with my owa
opinion that 1 cannot help but congrat-
ulate you for its proun ulate you for its production. You say
the net revenue collected for 1909 on agricultural implements was $8148,602.94$.
As I see it, this figure means that farmers bought from foreign countries (United
States) implements to the approximate value of 8800,000 on which the govern-
ment collected duty of 171, On the other hand the Canadian farmers bought from the Canadian manufacturers,
implements valued at over $\$ 1 z^{\prime} 000,000$ that practically pays no duty into the
Dominion treasury, but that the farmers pay the manufacturers $171 / 2$ per cent. machines any cheaper than foreiga made ones. in 1909, the International Harvester duty paid oa imported raw material, entering into the manufacture of its
finished produce, and the Massey-Harris
company company received in the same year a
rebate of 8175,973 through its Toronto and Brantford Jactories. Juat thiak of it, gentlemen, those three concerns re-
ceived a rebate from Ottawa of nearly 8200,000 or 833,371 more than the goverament received, and still the privileged few ery out for more pay. Quite
natural. More power to The Guibe. natural. More power to The Guine,
The Dominion of Canada has nothing to lose, but everything to gain, by having
a great big reduction in the tarif, especially in satural products. Reciprocity
with the States is the slogan for us. pith the States is the slogan for us.
IThy? Because, although preferential
trade with the Mother Country, may and trade with the Mother Country, may and
I believe is to our advantage, we canaot 1 believe is to our advantake, we cannot
hope to get it as the working men got hope to get it as the working men got
enough of protection in Britain fity
years ago, the time of the cors law. years ago, the time of the cors laws. the s9th parallel. How the conditions the 4sth paralle. How the conditions
there would affect us if we had free intercoure. 7th. Wheat at Fort William
cover - $911 / \mathrm{ec}$, at Minneapolis, same day 81.01.
Live Stock. Toronto, choice eattle,
 Hogs, Toronto, icits. Chicago, is. 4s.
If $w e$ had recourse to the Americas markets through a fair deal in astural products itself, it seems to me that is tea
years time and right now we would have years time and right now we would have
a natural market at our door that would mean much for Canada. This letter
sill help to show Mr. Meighes and others sill help to show Mr, Meighes and others
of his kind, that we are not what he represents us to be all protectionist and jutt a few disgruntled Grain Growers in the Weat, for Yree Trade. There is so
doubt but that the Graie Growers of the Weat are getting very embarasing to the bigh tarif people of the Vast. As they
are aware, that whe the farmers of Cansda begin to think and act for themselves, the days of special privilege are gone.

JAS. RUSSELL.
REVENUE OR PROTECTIONT
Elitor, Geiser-The present Canadias parties as a revenue tarifl, a protective tariff sad a revense tarif "shich slo protecta. The same of parpose of the
tariff determines our attitude towards it an patriotic citisess. If protection is the ale object, these our duty is to purchase Canadian goods oely, with the revult that no revenue can be obtained from the
turif. If revenue is the oae object, our dety is to purchase foreige soods osly. Si they are the oaly wource of a direct turif revenue. A tarif for both protection and revenue is an abrurdity as Uhe one destroys the other. If the duty
en a foreigs article is placed to bigh en a foreigs article is placed to high an to thoturughly protect the domestice fensufacturyr. no reveaue can be obtained Ifoum it. If it is placed low enough to
simit of entry for revesue purpotis simit of estry for revenue purposes, price of his article to a similar extent. thas draving tros the people a heavy, tressury. We should thortoughty susure sarnelves of the purpose for which the turif wss framed sad if it is revesue only. then for the future we must and shall buy
is the foreige market only, those srticles

## and commodities from which that tariff

 Glenora, Man. ALEX. BROWN.
## MR. ROBERTSON ON TARIFF

 16th 1 notice that it is your intention thave a representative at Ottawa this have a representative at Ottawa this
minter to write a weekly letter on Free
Trade Trade for The Guide from an "impartial
standpoint," and further on you say, It will be of interest to our readers to know that our representative is a beliver practiced in England." ${ }^{1}$ I fail to see how $t_{\text {impartial standpoint }}$
some of your readers will hardly find the promised letters interesting as they are not all in favor of Free Trade. I have resided in this country nearly eight years
and during that time I bave never heard and during that time I bave never heard
any farmer express a wish for "Free
Trade as it is practiced in England." Trade as it is practiced in England."
Tariff reform, or in other words an Tadjustment ref some of the duties on certain articles would be beneficial, such
as a reduetion in the duty on farm impleas a reduetion in the duty on farm imple-
ments, and on lumber, but I doubt if the abolition of protection would appeal to farmers. It seems to me that the high price of lumber is even more injurious to
the prosperity of the country than the prices of farm maehinery for it affects all elasses more or less. 1 believe a certain liasd of rough lumber is allowed free of duty from the States into Canads, but the Canadian lumbermea, seem to be determined to put a stop even to this little advantage, by objecting to the mas is the street, appears to be unfair, and savors of a combine. price of lumber, people think twice before they build, and many doa't build at all, preferring to exist in a small shack or
sod house for the present. Pree trade in England and Scotland has certainly not been beneficial to the farmers there. otherwise the majority of them would
not now winh for taril reform. If you not now wish for tarif reform. If you
have free trade, it of course means taxes in some other form, to carry on the goverament of the country, sad some of the farmers. JOHN ROBERTSON. Bradwell, Sask.
Note- We till think our Ottama representative is better on aceount of his Free Trade belicfo than if he were a protectionist. Mr. Hobertaon's views an opinion:- Free Trade io England and its benefits is a matter of fact-ED.

## RAZE THE TARIFF WALL

Editor, Gurbe:-1 wish to say a word vith so many other writera, anainst the
cursed tarifl Any argument in favar of eursed tarif. Any argument is favor of
 life has not got a foot to stand on. Tarif as imposed is Canada is obsolete and out everything. It is the conntry's upose everythiag. It is the country's curse that to the majority of us, it has become. unbearable and cannot be loager tolerated. It is expenaive to collect and gives great scope to distionesty by the coilectors as M. eas, tentify. Fecently. Ths Tritain's grvatest anet, Aad he is right. It mould be Casada"s great asset slao, if not her
greatest. Our opposents asy, "Shee how Creaseds has proppered usider the tarift laws." Thes how much more woutd Canada have proapered by free trade. I venture to asert at leant 30 per evat.
unore. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, of meast as much, that sulficient tases, could not be raised in this sew coustry but by inpoaition of the tarifl. Well, does Sir
Wilfrid know that this statelmet was Wifrid know that this statetrent was not altogether true? The things which ought to be taned are is a sew country as well as in the old; that is land, house, property, stocks, legacies, ete, ete, and eall the property could be sold by the authorities. Prophaps sir Wi frid would like to favor land dealers and syndicates and manufacturers to the end of his time. The government made a grosa mistake ohen they allowed doalers to hasodle the and are doing was and is to raise the and are doing was and is to raise the are the druses of the commusity who live off the workers; they have partislly rsised the country and we have the gov-
ernment to thank for it. They prevent residence on the land which ought to
have been kept in trust for farmers only. Many a settled farmer in Canada would have bought another quarter or perhaps two in order to give him a little scope to
improve his position and raise food for improve his position and raise food for the people, for a quarter section is only dealers have managed to raise the price to an unprofitable pitch. This is another kind of tariff and a heavy one which farmers have to contend with and which the goverament ought to have prevented As to manufacturers, so befriended at the expense of the farmer, and consumers;

H.BK<br>\title{ Patent Ripless Gloves }

are made for hard wear. Practically everlasting. No seams inside to lurt the hands, and they are

## GUARANTEED NOT TO RIP

## FURS <br> HIDES <br> menullan fura a wool co.  <br> 

Butter, Eggs, Fowl WANTED
We are prepared to pay the highent prires for frat elasi Poultry and freah Butter sad $\mathrm{E}_{6 \mathrm{gs}}$.
GEO. NIXON \& SON
Successors to J. N. Oampbell
jos Portage Ave. Winnipeg. Man.


Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

 $=5=$ $=$













[^2]as the country has them to-day we would have been better without them, if we only had free trade. At present we are
subjected to the neessity of buyin nearly all our manufactured goods at $z 0$ per cent. inferior quality compared to what we would get under free trade competition. That benefits the manufac turer only at the expease of the consumer From a farm wagon down to a needle all things counted the tariff is aboul forty per cent. Every herring ought to hang by its own tail and if the manulet him fall, we have supported him enough. We should not only have reciprocal trade with the United States but we ought to have it with Greal Britain and Ireland also. This poliey would not only advance the prosperity of Canada but it would help the hard workers of the Motherland to earn better wages and also show more of a spirit of loyalty to the Empire which under the present preference law seems very meagre ndeed

High River, Alta. $\qquad$

## FARMERS' PARTY NEEDLESS

 ditor Gorbs:-Under the above head and Mr. Kirkham in The Guide provides very intereating reading. The question at issue is one that will, I think, sooner or later, come more prominently before your readers, dependiag, no doubt. on the suecess or otherwise of the farmers organizations. Meanwhile, however, the aseat policy to pursue is to steer clear of tieular political party. Farmers, as a class, seed educating for some years yet along the line found in Tus Guive before they could be depended upon to vote right.In the meantime why not take a lea! out of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association's book and press upon the party in power-Liberal or Tory, it matters not-and demand legislation for our benefit. That is what q,s00 Canadiaa manufacturers are doing and have done suecesafully, as every farmer knows of ought to know. Cannot we, 80,000
farmers, by working along the same lines. get what we want, and want badly? get vily! If we use the little intelligence we have sed use it rightly we mill put party politics aside and vote for legislation forty politics aside and vote for legisiation will we get or deserve our rights. The farmers are going is the right direction sow, if they have the gumption to keep going atraight ahead, seither turaing to the right nor to the left. "Organise and Educate" should be our war-cry and it
will lead us to vieter will lead us to victorfighthoLme."

## A FARMERS' COMPANY

Kditer Geise_-Is compliance with your letter of recent date I enelose beresith 81.00 , subscription for one year for
Tws Gurps. I might say is cosaesTws Guips. I might asy is conneetion herewith that se are, we might
juatly and proudly say, purely a farmers juatly and proudly say, purely a farmers' inatitution. Our heati efice bring located at Weyburs, Saak, and the branches in the surrousding towns, you caa readily see that our customers are the farmers and the busiaes men doing busisese is isterested is say organisatios that is whotity and truly for the latereat of the farmens. our ewatomets. You seelin to preseat such elaims is your letter to us, and hence please secept ene dellar wilh hoper that you make good your claims, and if you do we wiah you aucees CHAS. C. JOHNson, Masager Weybura Security Co. Weyburs, Saek.

## A WISE FARMER

Editer Gerser-I shipped a car of wheat from Anderson Siding os November Dith, and of course I was warned by thone aot istereated that it would only grade Ne. 8 or No. 3 Northers. On the cos.
trary it graded No. 1 Northers with 1 trary it graded Na. 1 Northers sith 1
per cent. dockagn, thaske to the masager per cent. dorkagn, that
asd his efficieat atalt.

Killarney, Mas. E. D. MAGWOOD.
$\qquad$
Not losg ago a promisisg poet whose costributions were pristed in the Ces: tery marswine =ne diseevered to be prisoner is a Minsesota penitestiary. Missesota inase asylam. It is evident what peetry is comisg ta.

SASKATCHEWAN AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS
place indicates the seed grain judges place indicates the seed grain judges fair or meeting at such place. Those places holding a seed fair are indieated by the letter $x$. Following are the key letters:

Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Saska-
Prof. John Braeken, 8askatoon A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister Agriculture, Regina.
f) F. H. Reed, Sask. Representative f Dominion Seed Branch.
(g) Areh. Mitehell, Asst. Supt. of Tree Mlanting, Indian Head.
Woman's Page, Manitoba Free Press Woman's Page, Manitoba Free Press. Thos. R. Brown, Regina.
(k) George P. Campbell, Ellisboro
(1) I. H. Carter, Fort Qu'A ppelle.
R. E. Drennan, Canora.

## Geo. Harvey, Indian Head.

W. MeCorkeli, Moosomin.
F. Pott, Qu'Appelle.
A. J. Quigley, Bintaluta.
A. P. Stevenson, Dunston, Man. John R. Seharff, Hartney, Man. George L. Smith, Baskatoon. Perey Reed.
J. A. Mooney, Regina. Hoe. W. R. Motherwell, Miniser of Agriculture, Regina.
The following meetings are yet to be held:
Dee. 1
Seott

- (k-v) Langham $x$. (i-r) Bienfait; ( m -n) Lem
 Unity X. laley; (i-z) North Portal. 5.6 - (k-1) Canora x; (b-o) Ros thern x.
(a-l) Glenavon; ( $m-\mathrm{s}$ ) GraySon; (8-P) Landis; (d (5-P) Bigzar; (d-F) Midale (es) Wanchope
$6 \cdot 7$ - $(\mathrm{m} \cdot \mathrm{a})$ Dubue $\mathrm{x} ;(\mathrm{a}-1 \mathrm{~h})$ 8istaluta may; (g-p) (k-u) Iaver (e-s) Redvers. Normanton; (b-e) Skiptes (g-p) Ifope Jall;
Kurehi; (i-p) Lasg-(o-s) Lumsdes x; (a-f) Arcola $\mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{i}}(\mathrm{m}(\mathrm{B})$ Stoek helm $x$.
9.10-( $(-\mathrm{P})$ Miletors Prises Albert
$x_{i} \quad(\mathrm{~b}$ Wadens $x$
10 -( $0-s$ ) Disley; ( $\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{p}$ ) Jesi atay (a-1) Pesse; ( $m-n$ )
Waldron.
12 - ( $\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{n}$ ) Bangor; (e-a) Beth une; (k-8) Quill Lake; $18.13-(\mathrm{sin})$ Maple Creek
13 - $\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{n}$ ) Atwater. $13.14-(m-8)$ Aiwater. 13.14-(e-s) Craik $\frac{\pi i}{}(1-r)$ Moose Wats (b-e) Tisdale; ( $\mathrm{k}-\mathrm{a}$ ) (a.1) 6

14 -(a-1) Gall Lake $x ;$ (m-n) (ipy Hill. Reglefeldt; (e-s) Gir vis) (m-is) Tastallos; ( $\mathrm{s}-\mathrm{I}$ )
Wsidect
15-16-(b-a)
 Rash Lake.
$16-17-(e-8)$ Davidsen $x$.
17 - (k-8) Dasa! (a.1) -(k-a) Dasa! (a-1) Herbert; ( $\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{s}$ ) Welwys. 8wift Currest
13.20-(k-a) Vonds.

20 -(e-a) Kenastes.
81 - (e-s) Itseley.
In sddition to these, several other ciresits of meetings will be held is Jasuary. There will be seventeen meet isge withis a radias of fftese miles of Moose Jaw, tes on the Outlook branels, eight os the Goose Lake brasel of the fashatoses, and many others in districts Sasastoon, and many others in districts
where dairying is an importast in
dustry.

## Henry George's Works

tax" arequestions of land monopoly, land value taxation and the "single readers of The Guide have asked where they can seeure the works of Henry George, the great eeonomist and humanitarian who fought so valiantly in the interests of the common peole. "PROGRESS AND POVERTY" is books published by any author during the past century.
"THE LAND QUESTION". eontains "Property in land: a Passage of Arms Between the Duke of Argyle and Heary George," as well as an open letter to Pope Leo XIII, on the "Condition of Labor." We have Question," which will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 55 eents each.

## Direct Legislation

If you are interested in improving the system of government in Canada you should study Professor Frank Parson's book entitled "The City for and this is considered the best book published on the subject. He also deals in the same bools with Publie Ownership, Home Rule for Cities, and the in the same book with Publie Ownership, Iowe Rule ror Cities, and the Merit System for Civil Sevice, and the best means of Overcoming Corruption.
Professor Parsons in his book shows how reforms have been accomplished in Switzerland and in some of the American cities by means of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. Paper covers, 50 cents, postpaid.

## Dry Farming: Its Principles and Practice <br> By William MeDonald, M.S., Agr, Sc.D., Ph.D.

The author of this book, in addition to his experience in the Transvasl, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this arcount the book is Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully, Professor W, J. EIliott, who s is eharge of the C.P.P. Farm at Strathmore, Alts, saysi 'Il could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are censidering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for the man who is ing this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for the man who is him very mueh in the handliag and treatment of his soil." The book is writtea in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and is faet, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interenting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well fllustrated; $\$ 1.31$, postpaid.

## Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt
Westers farmers at the presest time are intensely intereated in the tarif, and are ansious to secure isformation upon tariff matters. The above
mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the beat work on the subjecf. Mr. Perritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer is Harvard Porritt is a Britisilice Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard 1905-6 be travelled with the Casadias tariff commission and devoted a great deal of study to the Casadian tariff asd the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Torritt's book is enilrely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Casada for the last siaty years. It is writtes is a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and masufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is isterested is tariff reduetion will find Mr. Porritt's book the mest valeshle ane that be eas serure He will atse learn how the manufic turers lay aside polities in their gfforts to have the tarif burdea increased, If every farmer is Canada would read Mrr. Porritt's bodn, the "system of legalized robbery" would cope to an end iaside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for
81.50 postpaid.

## Audel's Gas Engine Manual <br> By Th. Andel

The great seed of the West is mea to sow, till and gather, and these are the functions that the internal combustion engise furnishes the agricul-
turist to qusdruple the labor that mas fursishe. Wits the Oas Traptop turist to quadruple the laber that mas furnishes. With the Gas Traetor
the sod is brokes, the land eultivated asd the erop threabed with the the sod is broken, the land eultivated asd the erop threabed with the
minimen amoust of manual labor and with as ease and convenience that misimen amoust of manual labor and with as case asd convenience that
steam power was never sble to furnish. Thes the various details of the steam power was sever able to faraish. Thes the various details of the
farm work ore takes care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes Tarm work are takes care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes
the pewer for the sawisg asd ehopping, pumpiag, efurnisg, washing machine
 and separator, is fart all the thore work is takea care of by the gas engine It is matural, thes, that every farmer wasta efscationfo the operation of
the Gas Finge, and no better book can be found that files op the variogs the Gas Ragise, asd mo better book can be found that nkes up the various details of construction and operation and is easily understood language,
than Augel's Gas Engise Maneal furaiahes. It fakes ep the esre and than Augel ©as Kagiae lanual furnishes it takes ap the eare an Emgises. The book contaiss 512 page and is well illuatrated by diagrams and pirfated in targe, ctear type on good paper. Tostpald il:.60.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

# S SASKATCHEWANSETION. 

SASKATCHEWAM GRAIM GROWERS' ASSOCIATIOM

Honorary President:

Mice-Preas, Fillmore

## Saskatoon Conference Papers

The following papers were read at the Saskatoon Conference of the S.G.G.A

FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ASSOCLATION
(By President Gates)
The future development of our association is a necessity. The work to be done he knowledge of the work we all. As becomes more widely known the more it will commend itself to the Grain Growers aspirations of our association elearly placed before them or their interest
sufficiently aroused. Judging from past experience It would seem to \&e netessary to continually put before the farmers the if they are not to be the prey of other interests who do unite, and for the purpose of agitating for reforms, redress of grievances and advanced legislation
which shall render their condition and which shall reader their condition and avironmeat more suited to the ealightenprospect s for increasing both interest and memberohip appear good. There are many serious problems confronting the these mut be persitently plaeen brise these must be persistentily placed before heir intereat. This entails beavy worls and has reached a point when the volunand has rosec our more meth piostie and energetie members are insufficient, and measures will have to be taken to provide sdefitions! means for propogands.
duat what form such extra ellort should by the Directors. A paid organizer for the province, or one for each district, or a paid president or executive are possible
solutions. Whatever course is adopted the necessity exists and should be met. But further development is also $\approx \delta$ duty. There should be no question in any man's mind but that he should be one of us, and there should be no question in any
member's mind but that it is his duty to member's mind but that it in his duty to viaced of the besefit of the asoociation to himaelf then he must be convinced that his duty to me that his aightor docomes his duty to see that his neighbor does his life is not worthy that does not contribute towards the betterment of conditions. towards the betterment of conditions,
and some sacrifice is exacted from all of us if we are to be credited with having belped to hesp the vical of progricas turning. I have seen a load of graia proving too much for the tired teasm, all tee mantor back to be overturaed, but The meed is for so stroes boost. The load moves up, the top of the slope is gaised, in the asoociation attaining some object for whieh it hus been worling nend terfivng. The development of our amoriation sifi be a divided advantagl. We have ually, and for that very reason our proapects for further development are where we have gained little thinger in the past that whee our anociation shali have country, and atand as the mont united and numencally strobereat body is the
*ephall aceomplish great thinge lowered extartions aboliahed, a clearer and more direct voice is respect to legialation. These are atme of the ebjects towards
which we are now looking. asd who will ay these things, whes aceomplisherd an sot be to our sdrastapl? The prowing atd frowisg sed growine. keep, country and alert is our interesta are not to be eavmerated, bot if once erraped by the miad should hold that every mass oho has any interest in his own wellare of in
the progress and prosperity of the land in which he lives. The advantage of having
an association that will voice the wishes and desires of the farming class is tremen-
dous. The feeble voice of an individual farmer, however loudly he may shout, may not attract mueh notice, but the of Jericho to fall or a goverument to pay Then the social and educational side. Our movement, remember, is but an infant yet. Wisdom comes with age. constant association between the members friendly in associations will head to more horough understanding as to what is best. Thes our further development may be regarding as a triumph. Farmer's organizations were long a by-word, and we frowing proof that reason dominates our councils, determination animates our nembers and that sell-sacrifice for the general good are attributes to which we gan lay clam. We have a right to be which we have attained, at the respect nd atteation aceorded to us-and we should feel stimulated to further exertions to raise our association still more in the out the entimation of the people among thom welive, that they may fed the spur of a mbition to joia in the great progreasive of a mbition to joia in the great progreasive Knowledge of our work is spreading. means of communication are increasing. the young are imbibing education, the pirit of co-operation is grosing, and the seed of drawing together of those who eader productive our lasd is felt, and
 mbiraces all sad truly expaperesents the eveds and aspirations of the grain growing or farming community.
OUR GREATEST DEFECTS AND How to overcome them
'He who by any exertion of mind or body adds to the aggregate of enjoy able wealth, inereases the sum of human knowledge or gives to humas life higher elevation or greater fulsess-he is if the large masure of the word 'abro' and (is proportion to his exertion) hio is (onetly parning honest wages. But is honestly earning honeet wages. But maskisd richer, wiser, better, happier, Easkiad rielier, wiset, better, happiet, ter by what same of honor he may be ailled, or how lantily the priests of Mammion may swing their censers before him, is in the last sualysis but a beg: garman or a thief. "-Henry George Our greatest defects are laek of en thunianiis, lack of spoildence and faith in our casse, too sombid a cosception of our duty and responsibility. Our prophetie vialos is distorted. We are fooking too mach to how mueh we can sake instead of how waeh we eas do and not in years, and he best lives who thisks the best and sets the noblent. tisuity of purpose Our ofjest con merely to get governmest ownership of elevators, free trade, reiprocity of low Cariff; construation of the IItudon's May coanmay, ete. These are but links in the ment of sur people. Folitical adrase eltizens of a young and growing country. We are now -laying the foundation of a mighty fabrie. We are reformers of a bigher order. To is is committed the tasis of advaselisg the cause of social, political and morni liberty. It was and of the reformers is the eld days that they Doring the repeal of the Cors laws,
 'I cannot. I haves wife whot tied dead
at home." Cobden said: "Come with homes where the wife and the breadwinner We dead for the want of
bread." Bright joined Cobden with his lead. Bright joined Cobdea with his the land like a flame of living fire and soon those infamous laws were repealed, and the common people had bread Our defects lie not so much in the disease of our organism, as in the ster It is the digestive und our members. It is the digestive functions of our More a lack of iron in the blood. We should the mighty forces of demoeracy. To us is committed the
ing this organization
rarding China. "There Napoen said regarding China: "There lies a mighty control him, or he will be a mighty force of destruction.

THE INFLUENCE OF OUR ABSOCIA TION ON LEGIBLATION
(By P. O. Tate, M.I.A.)
When we come to examine the reason why any body of men influence publie opiaion and finally have their opinions embodied is the laws of the labored, we find that some men have minds to view things is somewhat different way than they have done be fore. In other words they are the prophets of the cause and are the men who prepare the ground and sow the seed and wateh it in its earlier stages of growith. These men are often ealled dreamers or hermits by the ordinary man, but the thisker sees their work s of first importance and strives to help the eause along. After the people get interested, the mese of affairs or the practical men take the matter in hand and get the thought put in action

In our Association we fisd the name causen have been at work. Yor years the prophets have been at work in various ways adveeating a union of farmfo for purposes of self-improvement and the betterment of conditions. For nstance, the Grange, Patrons of In lastry, sild last, out emine boty, At Irat public ownership was proposed and got very litile consideration. Thea it was listesed fo but was called visionary, Aftermards pubfie men began to thin chat we were is carnest and gave ua some consideration. Next it became question of practical polities and is reevirimg a good fest of sttention that will fasally result is some legishative action.
Our seeret of the power we already have is this: The desire and the determ festion to right by alt clases of the community, To advocate our ows is terests withont injuring the righta of any other class or body of men. As other is that wo bave kept ourselver ae \& bedy apart from the political parties. We lave lookn to the mera who are managing the afinairs of the country an simply the servania of the people, asd as such, willing to listes to our requeats. Governmests are always ready to liates to a large body of mes and grant their requests, unlens there are opposing is tersats mio cas bring strosg pressur. to bear is another directios.
unity of parpese. Hometimes a lack of unity of purpese. Sometimes spreading determination to have osp ows may. Asd arais, allowisy espselves to lo way. by pelitieises for thrir perpenen, whe by pelitieiass for their purposes, whe ofter looking ai it os all siltes tre can after looking at it os all sides we can see that we have made solid progrese.
People are thinking as sever before. The Feple are thinking as sever before. The
public are looking on our cane with pubie faver. Wisg en oar casse with lie eye, and farmers are sepisg where their strength lies, and are looking to the future with more hope.
Let us follow our ideale. Bdurate and erganite, and we ahall frally anceend in

Vice-Prealdent:
A. Murray, Wapella

| J. A. Murray, Wapella |
| :--- |
| Secretary-Treasurer: |
| Fred. W. Green |
| Directors at Large: |
| E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George |
| Langley, Maymont; F, W. Green, |
| Moose Jaw; F, C. Tate, Grand Cou- |
| lee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. |
| Noble, Oxbow. |
| District Directors: |
| James Robinson, Walpole; J, A. |
| Maharg, Moose Jaw; Uharles Dun- |
| ning, Beaver Dale; John Evans, Nu- |
| tana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thomas |
| Coehrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, |
| Colleston; George Boerma, North |
| Battleford. |

placing our ideas on the statute books ing, but I think, s possible one.

SHALL WE USE MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IN OUR WORK,

## (By Thos. Cockrell)

Now, I would like to modify that a hall. We have mixed settlemente different languages, and we have whole settlements of almont one eatire language; weh as Germans, French, Ruthenians, and the Doukhobours, who are practically nabie to understand your meaning whes givea in the Eagliah language.
As these people are to be Canadianised and made into citizens of this grand country it atanda to reason that we should fo to them and teach and explain to them better underatand the object we have in view, vis: the betterment of the condition the Grais Growers and farmers in reberal. Some of them have come from eneral. Some of them have come from what it means to be borne dows by aristocracy and mes in bigh position. We should show them that they are is. country of free linatitutions where every aborer is worthy of his hire, and where there is an error between law and justice we are trying to correct that error. We should get them intereated to the exteni that they will feel a fellow-intereat in the undertaking which we have is hand. It will be only a matter of a few years when hey, or at least thrir childres., will lis afl probability be among the leadery in the organiaation. We should show them our object is not to dig for a mere living Neither to take awsy any privilege that juatly belongs to another. But to up build and streagthen the mental and stamins to move this mighty sorld alone stamina to move this mighty world along As the Anglo Sason race is the dominant race, and as the Eagliah language io pre-
dominant. I believe it is juat and right dominant, I believe it is juat and right that we should show to these people some coasideration. We should teach the parents of to-day, and as their childree are being sent to Kaglish apeaking achools this same spirit will be instilled into the minds of the rising fenerations, and the influence for good nill be so far reachisy might be, for in the rising graeratios is the future hope of the progress of this as vell future hope of the progress of this as well teach sochild wesphould it is said that to tions before that child is bors. Is other words, we should begis with the grandparents when thry wire children. GWaile we are looking out for the young generation let us try to educste the parents ac that they may reap some of the berefits te be derived from the present good. That they may join wo and help to strengther us in our present light for reform, and to earoil such a sumber asking for the same thises that our Dominion and our proviacial anthorities will not only listen ta, but must acknawledge that our demands are just and honerable, and grant them to as. To do this, and to arrive at the right solution, I thisk we should go to these people is their own language pure and simple, the asme as if we were teaching a child to talk. Who would think of reading a lecture in theology to a child beginsing to taik. Ia goisg to these ppople in
this manser, we might well feel pround
that we are able and willing to help these our fellow men, to a higher and more to them but to us individually, to the association, and to the world in general.
When I was a boy in achool, one lesson in our old reader began thus: "We must educate, we must educate.
short will be our race from the cradle to the grave. "
Educate must be the watchword. We should strive to make this an organization
of which we may all feel proud. and say of which we may ane without boast that we are second to none.

SUGGESTED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMETTS

## (By H. Dorrell)

By the creating of the Grain Growers Assoriation agreat force and has heril has been set in motion, and it devolves on the
fathers of this movement to give to it such fathers of this movement togive to it such our association are safeguarded, the
principle of equal representation at the principle of equal representation at the
councils of its members maintained, sad sbove sll that by careful sifting and selection, the best brains and character the head of our organization.
Nuw in my opimiun our present constitution fails ia sil irree of these easentiala: clause 11 opens a mide door, and may weaken our presentations to the outside
world: our sies should be to have only those who are or have been, actual working priturers. Dr. Robertuas recently made the statement that "labor was better educator than books and while books are aecessary to build up the mind of man. only daily toil that has met the many existing impedimeats to that by their sineere convictions, thrir enduring their sincere convictions, thriif elidurial
patimece, and unswerving fidelity will reach the eads our organization stands rese.
In the second essential, our present syatem of dividing the province and
soasing a director from each is more erude than iust. Representation by population is a part of the Canadias coastitution. Now 1 find that accurding to the agrieultural report for 1900 that

 are 19,380 armerk. Nack district has one of directors lor the ether directors may be picked up any whete, whoever may be the micase of the hour.
Is the third essential, that of enlecting our beat mes our constitution is very
weak ofl在 Eeaki other orders than our own have suffered from the hasty selection of leaders and truatien fromes a large body of delegates met tegrther but for a short time, imper-. fectly aequasinted as to fitess ur character, and stiere the hustrat to sertatim or the "Jolly good frilus" is oftes istalled in matter to fortuar, sot to constitution. there seighbers is the sub-aworiations. thes is their dfitriets before being eligilise to the beard of directors. In the Erat place then I would sugest that the word persos" should be changed to "bonas sde grain growers. We pretend to speak for and as Grain Growers, and the foet that others may berembern our position and maikes ms epent to the may jeia.
The is order to make our ansual conveniose mere vieldy nad eilertive tepertier sad dierus sod pelucate them. sefive os the questions of the day vithout trovelling itlong ditance: divide the
proviace into a number of diatricts proviace into a mumber of diatricts mer that fear rursl provinerial conastituencies *ould be abost the right suse and are Eupposed to district might have its annual cos: Eart diatried might have its sunsual cleet vent of two dietegates to the proviarial ese or ive delesate to the proviacis bering elligitle for the directorates and the cresem of the proviect *ould rive to the top.
filler lo ensure a true representation request \&t a minority so any question, the voting power of each delegste might be takes os the sumber of puif-up members advatage of havias oscl ridiog o diatrict

Would be to bring the member in the
legislature more under our control, which is no small matter when the looked-tor tors comes into operation. I lesides the many other subjec/s we must look to our
local house to reform. An addition too might be made to the constitution by tion an for the need will never cease, and a it by the constitution for all time.

## many of our members favor the principle

## our constitution? It would strengthen

Gentlemen, i hope these few suggestions may belp some in perfecting our
organization and while we can never attain a faultess constitution, still we may give equal opportunities to all our
members to make their miads effective on every queation that may come before our body and give us a leadership that young men to attain to that position, which would be one of the highest in honor in the province.

## WHAT LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS COUED

 DO THROUGH THE JOINT STOCK. COMPANY ACT
## By J. A. Maharg)

This is a subject which 1 am entirely, incapable of even doing partial justice to.
The possibitities open to local associations The possibitities open to tocal asociations
through the medium of the Joint Stock Company Aet are, so numerous that in the few minutes alloted to me I cas only toueh on a few of the points which seem of most importance to me.
importance to me.
the firat thought would be the possibilities from a monetary standpoint. And unleas the promoters of a joint stock company
are able to ahow that it will be a success fasncially they sill find it difficult to induce masy to subscribe for stock.
fortunately for a great many, people. (myself included), we give this monetary consideration too promiaent a place in
our every-day life. We want to see the dollarery bulaging out of the wheel before we sre silling to put our shoulder to it to telp keep it going. We wast the rough asy going. The conditions that the Grais Growers are subjected to at the present time are such that in ay opision he Joint Stock Company Aet could well aflord to regulate the direct monetary places, possibly a lot farther. Now this place, possibly a lot farther. Now this ppposition to the rules of finasce. Neverare more important things thas the are more important things thas the eondiderstion in connection with our heral associations forming jolat stock eumpanise. To me the loringing together of the different units of the Grais Growers and unifying thrmi ia obe great body for ired at the present time by any finasial pule yet made. The education received through coming in contact with one another, the interchange of idess, besides
eultivating the spirit of come and go or give and take, the one thing so secessary in every loody of men., no matter shat they ire, trying to aceomplish those thisgs is
themselves, seems to me to be of more themselves, seemas to me to be of mote present time thas a little fisaserial gais. Thrs the educstlos recelved throuph coming into chaser contact sith the is the ondisary Grsis Grower. Ge becomes more famillar sith figures. Gete elearer cobception of the tartica em ployed by business cubcerns is the matte sil thase thisgs have a tendency to give All thuse thing have a tendency to give themg greater confidence is their ability to posdurt thrir own affairs hlavisg some they are sot dumfounded whes a proposis tion is laid before them, sueh as builifing interior or terminal elevstors, building railroads, hasading our whieat right frum
 hasufacturef, and a creat masy other Things that we are just as capable of doing as are those that are doisg if lor us at the
present time. If present conditions contiane to exist and get less foverable as rapidly is the future as they have is the
past. I ass see so remedy for relief, unlese along lises something similar to those
uggeated. And it is possible the joint local assoriation, would have a tendency
to develop something like this more rapidly than it otherwise would.
I have lieen a member of a purely farmers joint stock company for a long
time and have had no reason to regret it When we organized we paid in is per cent. ears the profits had paid the remaining

## sum for working eapital.

First, we built an elevator' to handle our were getting justice. Then we gradually
worked into merchandise, confining ourwelves to the more heavy and bulky artieles, such as lumber, coal, twine, tors, seeders, drills, earriages, eutters, such as doors, windows, finishings, nails, fruits, flour, bran, shorts, eoal oil, ete These goods were bought in large quantities and were sold to the publie and shareholders alike and at a reduction of
from ten to thirty per cent. less than they are usually sold for elsewhere. our Grain Growers back in taking advan tage of the benefits of our association Also the Joint Stock Company Act- It
seems to me that we will have to devise some scheme or other to make our association more attraetive, so that it will have a greater tendeacy to hold our association companies are successful financially but companies are successiul inancially but companies can co-operate to help one another. At least if there is, 1 am un aware of it. If we had some means by which they could co-operate one with the
other in buying. distributing. financing. and many other things which would be beneffiat to them, it would help uis
wonderfully. wonderfully.

## tregarva life members

 A very eathusiastie meeting of thefarmers of the Tregarva distriet took place in the Grain Growerv' Hall at e. 50 on the afternoos of the 18th. The oecasion was the visit of Messrs. Hawkes and Brown from the central associatiog. The meet-
ing opened by singing. "The Maple Leaf Forever." The chair whs oecupied by the presidest. Mr. Busby, who in his remarks referred to the fact that the
crowd would have been larger ouly they crowd would have been larger only they
had been disappointed twice before in sot securing speakers; and slso because of a fuactal is the neighborhood. He.
however, was pleased to see so many out. The next on the program was an
Tastrumental arelection by Mears, Brown instrumental selection by Mesmrs Brown
and Seed. Following this Mr. Brown andivered several papers that had been delivered several papers that had been confereace. Mr. Crispen then gave a song entited, "The Man Behiad the Plow, "t which was very well received.
lome litule time was taken up is diseus Bome little time was taken up in diseus-
sing the papers read. Special atteation aing the papers read. Special attestion
was paid to Mr. Dorrell's paper regardias was paid to Mr. Dorrell's paper regarding who would be members of our asoocia tion, and the definition of a "bona fide
former. The andience wre farmer. The asdience were here, given and Seed.
Mr. Husly then introduced Mr. Hawkes who took up the histary of the association up until the present times, showing whal it had sceomplished is the interests of
the formers. He slos dealt sith the Ottaws trip, sad the subjects that would come up at the isterviev, with the goverament. Alse the interior elevator quet took up the Life Membership sclerme sas explained it is tertail, and anked for
voluateers. Was he surprised? Well rether! Why, they crowded up so fast that they kept the secretary busy for a the mopey. Whes all wos consted tiag it wes found out that twenty ween had That day juiaed the asooriatius for life. Mr. Sutton, the local secretary, alo secured some eight or tra sanual members. and sold a large number of membership buttans. After a vote of thanks being tesidered to the sprakers, the meeting elosed by singing. "God save the Kisy.:
The oficers of ite Trefors satolat are eerfainty to he congratulated oe the盟re certainly live membership they have.

## LUMSDEN MEETING <br> rery enthusisatic meetiag

MATRICULATION

.

NOTICE


## AVIS








 BoSNAM, TEEXMAY ET CIE,


Lumaden Grais Growers' Ansoriation took place in the council chamber on the
evening of the 17 th . Prosident Ruwell eveaing of the 17th, President Huasel by Mears, A. G. Hawker, and R. J. Browa. Bir. Brow referred briedy to thich were read there by the leading men of the Anociation
Mr. Hawkes took up the proviscial elevator question, and the report of the directorate they could not pass an opinion os it, ss they mad not had time to go
into the matter fully. However. it was likely that another meetigs would take place in the near future whes the matter would be fully goae into.
He next toof up the subject of the Ottaws delegation, and explained it is
detail, and urged the Lumales anociation to be sell ropresented. Next he took up the Lie Memberaip. and calling on the sudience to reapond: and before the merting elowed he hod the pleasure of sering seven mesa come for *ard and volunatarily pry their Life Membership
fee. The meeting elosed after a vote of thanks to the speakers.
zID ELECTS DELEGATE A meeting of the Zid Girsin Grower? Ansociation was held in the Zid sehoolhouse, with Mr. J. MeCready aetiog as chairnas. After a few remarks by the
chairmas. Mexes. Dr. MeNeil and Mace beth Malcolem sere cailed upas to explaig to the mecting the objects of the eopveation of Graia Growers at Ottaws sent month. This they did and converped to the meeting the information that Mr. T. Lawrence of Hanley, suked them to
state that he sould be silling to suburribe
from the Zid Grain Growers' Association Some diseussion took place as to the chances of the Association being able to raise the necessary funds to pay the MacNeil and Malcolm stating that they, too, would be willing to sssist in this respect it was decided that a delegate should be sent, and Messrs. Reynolds were nominated. A ballot was taken which resulted in the election of Mr. Geo. Reynolds, who, in a few suitable words, thanked the meeting for the honor they had conferred on him. A subscription list was then passed round and in a few minutes the sum of 870 had beea sub-
scribed. Another meeting will be held scribed. Another meeting will be held nest Monday night at the same place, and if those soliciting subscriptions report that enough money is in sight another
delegate will be elected. Some of the delegate will be elected. Some of the
signers to the subscription list stated at sigaers to the subseription the meeting that if a second delegate were to be sent they would double the amount of their present subscription.

## BRITISH TRADE BIG

The values of the imports, exports, and re-exports of the Cnited Kingdom
(merchandise only) for the third quarter d 1810 have each been greater than has leen recorded for the third quarter of any previous year.
The totals for the first nine months of the year were as follows: Ite year
Imports
Eyports:

2487,311,000
Cnited Kingdom Produce
$318,577,000$
Foreiga and Colonial
$78,441,000$
The incresse on the figures for the first alse months of the year 1909 were:
Inimports ....... $237,530,000$ or $8.8 \%$ Is Exporta:
United Kingdom
Produce
$41,240,000{ }^{*} 14.9 \%$
Foreiga and Col-
onial Produce

onial Produce $11,064,000$ * $16.4 \%$ "Raw materials and articles mainly masufactured", account for more than | E435,000,000 of the inerease of 2373,000 ,- |
| :--- |
| 00 is imports. $836,000,000$ of the | 000 is imports. $236,000,000$ of the iscrase of $241,000,000$ is exports of Daited Niagdom produce are accounted for

under the head of "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured."
soing manufactured. attributed to the faet that prices have beea higher this year thas last, but this coasideratioa is aot sufficient to ae. Ins coasideratioa is aot sudiciest to acorftect a reat sad subatantial growil in the volume of trade.
The total value of the merchandise iaported into the United Kingdots from Canads during the nine months was A1s, 509,000 , and that of the produce and manofactures of the United Kiagdom aported to Canads $814.584,000$. Foptige and coloaial merchaadise to the value fex,ese,000 was ahoo exported from the Taited Kiagdom to the Domiaion duriag the same period. The $\mathrm{Bg}_{\mathrm{g}}$ ures for the corropondins period of 190a weres Imports Crose Casads E16,541,000; exports to Canada of United Kinglom produce 411,455,000, of foreiga and colonial protove $21,703,000$. The growth is imports Trus Canada has thus beea 10/5 per eent. adia exporta of United Kingdom produce dither ao leas thas I7 per ceat. oe last $^{\text {p }}$ tar's Sgures.
Amosg the priaciple imports and exporta were the followisg

| uports frotes | Niae monthe ending |
| :---: | :---: |
| Casads | soth Sept. |
| Articles | Value |
|  | 19091910 |
|  |  |
| Heat | 4,761,000 5,118,000 |
| Wheat-meal and llour | 734,000 1.1tt.000 |
| Gove and hama | 1,148,000 1,114,000 |
| Cattle | 1,585,000 938,000 |
| Cliese | 5,0tL,000 8,597,000 |
| Casaed salmes | 530,000 60s,000 |
| Waod, saws or split, plased or dressed. | 2,153,000 $\mathbf{4 , 4 3 5 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Exporta to Cansds | (U. K. produces): |
| Lros and ateel and |  |
| osaufactures there- |  |
| of to far as arpar- |  |
| 年 diatieguished |  |
| is tue montaly se- |  |
| evonta) | 1,089,000 1,593,000 |
| Cottes piece | 851,000 1,265,000 |
| Woolles asd worsted |  |

Woolles and worsted 531,000 1, 133,000 $1,757,0002,051,000$

## MANY NEW RAILWAYS

Ottaws, Nov, 23-The Canads GaSette costaisa notice that application
to construet branch railway linea as fol-
From Grosse Isle, Man., northerly to Grand Rapids, with a branch to Sturgeon Bay;
From Wassewa, Man., westerly and From Wassewa, Man., westerly and From Yorkton, Sask., northerly to or near Hudson Bay Junction, Sask.;
From Craven, Sask., northeasterly to rear Hudson Bay Junction:
From Craven, Sask., easterly to Rossburn, branch of the Canadian Northern railway, east of Yorkton;
From Craven, northerly through or near Humboldt to or near Prince Albert: From line D. westerly to a point beween Davidson-and Aylesbury;
From a point near Kinistino north-
easterly to or near the Pas Mission: Pasterly to or near the Pas Mission:
From line D in or
From line D in or near township 40, range 7 west, second meridian, westerly near Jack Fish lake northwest of North Battleford:
From or near Moose Jaw northwesterly to join the Vegreville-Calgary line of the Canadian Northera railway between CamFrome and Sttler;
Frow the international boundary near range 7 west, fourth meridian northerly Battleford:
From or near Macleod, Alta., northasterly to the Saskatehewan and Calgary line of the Cansdian Northern railway in or near ranges 1 to 4 west, fourth meridian. From the Maryfirld-Lethbridge line of the Canadian Northern railway at or near ranges 1 to 4 west, fourth meridian. westerly via Cardstoa to or acar Pincher Creeks:
From
From the Maryfield-Lethbridge line of the Canadias Northers railway in or near ranges 1 to 4 west, fourth meridian. northwesterly via Taber to a junction with line L;
From the Maryfield-Lethbridge line of the Canadian Northera railway beween ranges 1 and 10 west, fourth meridian, morthweateriv to a point is or Bear townahips 80 to 23, range 6 west, fifth meridias
From Lloydmiaster northwesterly and Vesterly to Bruderheim:
From the Edmonton and Slake Lake railway north to Morinville to a point fith meridias: From or mear
From or Bear Fort Pitt northweaterly Application will be mid
lease the Kootenay Central for power to C. P. R. Kootenay Central railway to the
C.

BRITAIN'S AIR FLEET
A Londos cable of Nov, is said: Arragements are being made by the govsrameat for the furmation of the lirst during 1911. The fleet is to consist is the first instance of sis airships and six aeroplanes, and these practically represest a "battle squadron" and a "eruiser iquadros
The airship squadron is intended for the more serious strategical work of defence in reconasiasance, and for under: takine lone jourseys. The seroplase squadros is for the ahorter tactical seout. iag work. The former, misus the saval eraft. is to be headquartered at South Farshorough, in Hamphire, and the lattet at Durrinztos, is Wiltahire. This fleet

Alrahly Squadry
Base, South Faraborough, Ha mpahire.


TOLSTOI DEMONSTRATIONS Londos: Nov, 23-The St. Petersbure cortespondent of the Times describ a the situation arisiag from the student demonstrations is houor of Telatel se serioss. A large foree of police seattered the Trowis to-night outaide the saiversity Twenty atudenta were isjured. Seriose have been ordered to hoid themerive is resdisess.

is the watch of established reputation for accuracy throughout the world. It has had the unqualified endorsement of jewelers, whose knowledge of watch-making is both practical and technical, for nearly threequarters of a century. The Waltham Colonial Riverside Maximus movement is the newest word in watchmaking. A thing of beauty, and a watch of splendid accuracy. Made as thin as it is safe to make ${ }^{1}$ a reliable time-piece. Ask your Jeweler.
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WALTHAM, MASS., U. S. A. Canadian Office. 189 SL . James Street, Montreal

## BUY DIRECT A 4 Wate … price



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WALTHAM 는…
 $2=5$ -






## Want, Sale and Exchange

## diag

per insertion:
Telis department will be made a apecial fasture of The Guide from now on, sad is
designed to better serve the ioterests of our subseribers by furnishing apsee where they may make known their wasts, and get in touch with prospective beagerts oill bo isserted all miscellaseous advertisiag. suei at rorma Yor sale or Wanted, Mastieles Wanted, and Yor Bale. Asetios, Soles. ete.
In this eoluma, 85 is every port of The Hioasble eharacter will not be aecepted, but tios space will be confised exclusively to the ase of lecilimase strentisers who seek help of chisery, ote. A condensed sdvertisement is The Graia Growers Guide should be :
bationse getier for you Try it, and be searrised.

## PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOZ SALE-TWIN COTY LOTS, BEST



## scrip for sale

south afmicas vetemans: scaip yoz
 Melotyre Block, Wianiper

 Wisnipes

## POULTRY AND EaGs

BABEED PLYMOUTH mocks-minger
 MAMMOTH shonze tungers rhom wee. Hoxe come mhode IBLAND EED cocs His.

FOZ sais poulthy-surr and saz
 sEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND swyenal oas lots or anumpases



TOE SALE ABUYDANCE SEED OATS -


OATB WANTED-sEVERAL CARS OOOD


## DOOS FOR ance



JACKS FOR BALE
roll navenmponted spawnar zacs
 WOOD FOR sALE


## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

eekly at the rate of 34.00 per line per year

Ued
.
Under this hesding should appear the you are well aware, are constantly on the lookoat for additions to their herds, or the esehange of some particular animal, and as asarket authority, and in every way the moat reliable journal working in the isterests of隹 to seek is its columes for the sames reliable men ith deal with when buying Conaider the amallass of the cost of ear rying a eard is this columa compared with up your mind to sead us a card today.

ROBEDADE FARM BEBKBHIEBS-YOUNG
 A D. MeDONALD, BREEDER OF PUBE yougs Balls for Bole.- Suanyside Biock Young, Bapinks, Mas.
 Poaise-J, K, Marples, Poplar Park Farm sUPYOLE HOASES-JACQUEs BEOS Alta.
 20 sHORTHOEY HEIFEBS, 460 TO Yock 260


WA.WA-DELL PABM, SHOBTHORM OAT-
Ule, Liester BLeep-A. J. MacKay, Kat donald, Mas.
 Lipten, Bask

## YOBKBHIBE BOARS AND BOWS-ALI

 26"2. RED POLLED CATTLE-THE MEEF AND

 Yoses atoek for sals.

GLYDESDALES AKD B.R. BOCKS-FTME



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 3 m

## LEBAL

MUBELL HARTMET, LL R (LATE DER.


GRAD OROWERS MEETDNG



## BRITISH COLUMBIA

## 




[^3]
## The Practical Conservation of

 Popular SovereigntyBy Hon. JOHNATHAN BOURNE, J

 to defeat vicious legisilation is as important as the right to select publie servants. By
constitutional provisoo the people of the constitutional provision the people of the
several states vested legisation power in the representatives, who in theory were to fulit the wishes of the people in easet-
ment
Experince in all states ment of laws. Experience in all states
has shown that legisistures sometimes betray their trust, and that in order to estabuish truly representative goverament constitution-making power, by reserving to themselves the right, whenever they so desire, to propose and adopt laws independently of the legislature. This is ernemnt, but is a modification that make government truly representative.
Possession and exercise of the
direct legislation has a strong educational influence upon the people. It provide a limited field for the individual member of sociely and for society as a whole to develop through submission of new countability of the electorate for all leginalations for it the legislator fails all enact desired laws, the people can and will resort to the initiative.
Opponents of direet legislation argu that people eannot understand measurea subuitied to them, and, therefore, should As well gives the power to enact laws. of the water untll he has learned to swim. Once give the peop he has learned to swim. and they will soon acquire the knowledge of public questions and demonastrate degree of intelligence that will put opponeats of direct legislation to shame Voters Have no Choice
In most states the voter has fulfilled the duties of citizenship when he has paid his taxes and marked his hallot by choosing between twa eandidates, both of Whom were selected by political bosses That is the limit of the voter's power and respobsibility, In Oregon the farmer at his plow, the mechanic at his bench.
and the buainess mas at his desk, devote a portios of their time to study, of their goveramest and methods of improvisg it They have become the most intelligent most progresaive and most independent people is the world. They wear no is tellectual halters. They eansot be led to the polls and be voted on election day. They do their own thiaking. They do their own voting. They scknowledge so humas authority higher thas a mandate legally recorded is a popular election. The latiative and Refereadum elevate the legialator through realiaation that if be fain to caact areided and progreanive leginatios the peoplelive and sill reler leanlative enaet mests to themselves if they believe them mests to themacives the they believe thes. The existeuce of the Initiative and Referendum and the poniblaty of its une tends to make the legislator view every questios from the standpoint of the people whom he represeats. The meatal attitude which the logintatar in induced to anume, cansot be otherwise thas beaeficial, but I would not say that the mere existesce of the Iaitialive and Refereadum would obviate The Referendu
The Referendum protects legitimate buainess iaterests from the attacks of liar with legiolative ersalions knope that
 for se other purpose thas to make the interests attacked pay for the abaselos. ment of defeat of the latls. "Piach bills" of this eharseter eant the enrporations millient of dollars, either is direet payment to lepialators of is maistenance of espensive lobbies. Where the Referendum is in force blackmailing legislators cannot make their schemses eifective, for corporations unjostly asailed cas appeal directly to the people with full considence that the peoplo their fair aad hosest asit will sol give their approvai to an unjurt attack hand the Meterendepe protects the people againat lecislative grasts of special prisi. agaiast iegilative grants of special phir secure desired legistatios throsgh sound argument rather than by purchase.

Other states should adopt an Initiative
d Referendum amendment similar that in foree in Oregon, because the Oregon and has been demonstrated a success by eight years of practical experience. Uader the Oregon system of direct legislation the people have acted upon thirty-twi
measures, with general satisfaction as measults. with general satisfaction as results. Though opponents of diree legislation in Oregon make the broad ay telligently upon measures submitted to them, they do not point out any specif. instance in which the people displayed lack of understanding or in which the vot failed to express the popular will. Non they ean doso.
People Make no Mistakes

People Make ho Mistakes Oregon legislatures have sevgral time
made such serious mistakes that speein made such serious mistakes that specha sessions were aecessary to correct the errors, but no special seasions have bees direet legislation.
Machine politicians who are alvay guardians of special interest predicted tha men of wealth would not invest theit money in Oregon if the Initiative and Referendum be adopted. Experience ha proven the falsity of the prediction Oregon's commercial and industrial devel opment since the adoption of the amesd ment has beea more rapid than ever be fure. Her people were aever more prox perous, more coateated, or better governed In every state adop
and Refery state adoption of the Initiative and Ketereadum should be made the ediel made a part of the constitution. should be made an issue that knows. party lines. Every candidate for nom nation or election to a state legislatur or conatitutional convention should be required by the voters to define his attitude upon this queation, and no mas should be aominated or elected unless be pledges himself unequivocally to work and vote for the submissius of this ameadmenat
to the people for their ratification to the people for their ratification. By such means such subuininioa of the amesh ment can be secured, and wherever auk
mitted to the voters it will he silopted Whereas, the people of a state regen their sovereigaty by the establisherant of the Initiative and Referendum conat. tutional amendmeat, they can then eanily secure and retain any other progreain laws they may deaire. Perogrally I
ahould recommend concentration of all should recommend concentration of all
efforts on first securing the Initiative and efforts on first securing the Initiative and
Referendum. Then the easetment al the Oregos form of Direct Primary Corrupt Practices Aet and Recall, and absolutely eatablish aad perpetuate the sovereignty of the people and makk all publie servants directly aceountable to the people inatead of to the irrespoantas
polities machise, boss of apecial intereat. No mas has any natural authority over fis fellow mas any matural authority over his fellow men. The basis of ail authonty
rests on mutual sgreement. Thus osly rests on mutual sgreement. Thus osly
eas obedieace become a plesaurable duly and reciprocal obligation be preservel General subjection by the people to sen mase is slavery-bot government. Is society or government the isdividal sarreader is mot to a particular pernet but to all. The individual's compesastina is his aequisition of an equivaleat righ over every other member of his eomment

DE CLOW'S HORSES

W. Drolowatimitit


# PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE 

TMEET the expansion of trade and provide capital for the further extension of business, a large bloek of Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock will be sold within the next few months. With the standing which the Grain Growers' Grain Company has today, and the priee at which the shares are offered, the available stoek should soon all be taken up. If it were offered to the general public without restriction as to the number of shares whieh each man could take, it would be all purchased within a very short time. But, when the Company was started, a wise provision was made whereby the farmers were the only people who were allowed to purchase this stock. This arrangement was made to protect the farmers' rights and prevent outside interests ruining the Company. If this Company is to grow and do the work which we all hope it will do, it must have more eapital, and, according to the by-laws, this capital must all come from the farmers. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the Farmers' Own Company and it will be whatever they make it.

## The Company's Standing

That the Grain Growers' Grain Company is making great progress and is on a very sound financial basis is shown in the following summary of its business since it was started in September, 1906

|  | -07 | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bus. Grain handled | 2,500,000 | 5,000,000 | 7,500,000 | 16,400,000 |
| Bus. Grain Exp 't'd |  |  | 2,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Shares Sold | 1,853 | 2,932 | 7,558 | 14,131 |
| Paid up Capital | \$11,795.00 | \$20,385.00 | \$120,708.00 | \$992,957.55 |
| Profits Earned | 790.54 | $30,190.24$ | 52,902.08 | 95,662,78 |

It will be seen by these figures that the volume of business has been practically doubled every year and that the Company has always been able to clear a good profit. This year, in spite of poorer crops, it is handling considerably more grain than ever before. With this rate of progress it will soon be handling 50 to 60 million bushels of grain per year. To provide capital to meet this enormous expansion, is one of the reasons why the Company desires to sell as much stock as possible at the present time.

## Large Flour Mill Necessary

Then, also, as soon as sufficient capital can be raised, the Company purposes entering upon the milling business. Four years ago the Western farmers organized the Grain Growers' Grain Company and Went into the Grain Commission business in order that they might improve market conditions and secure more nearly the value of their grain. That this Company has fulfilled their purpose and enabled them to get more nearly the value of their grain than they got a few years ago, no one can deny. But even yet there is often $s$ wide margin between the price of grain and its true value, particularly in the lower grades. The price the farmer pays for his flour and oatmeal is altogether out of proportion to the price paid him for the wheat he selle. Many betleve, and rightly so, that a farge flour mitt and oatment mill would do much to reduce this wide spread between the prices of wheat and flour and would raise the price of grain to the farmer. This is a strong reason why the Company should be supported and capital subscribed at once.

## Cheaper Lumber Wanted

Another line the Company has in view is the supplying of lumber to the shareholders at reduced rates. This is a commodity which every farmer must use and which would be used more than it is if it could be secured at anything like a reasonable price. Why has the farmer to pay such a high price for lumbert Because the supply is controlled by a monopoly and he cannot buy a foot unless it comes through the Lumber Combine. The Grain Growers' Grain Company aims at purchasing its own timber limits and supplying lumber to its shareholders at cost. What this will ment in reducing expenses on the farm and enabling the farmer to provide better buildings for himself and his stoek can scarcely be estimated in dollars and cents.

These are two of the lines of development which the Company hopes to take up, just as soon as sufficient capital is subscribed. There are many other lines of buying and selling to which the co-operative principle can be applied with advantage and which ean be taken up as soon as a sufficient number of farmers are willing to co-operate and subscribe the necessary capital. The field for co-operation among the Western farmers is practically unlimited.

## The Purpose of the Company

## As stated before, the object in starting the Grain Growers' Grain

 Company, was to secure for its shareholders higher prices for what they had to sell and enable them to purchase their necessities at cost and not so much to pay large eash dividends on the stock. At the same time good dividends have always been paid and the shareholder may always count on as good a rate of interest on his money as he could seeure from other equally safe investments. After a reasonable interest has been paid on the stock the balance of the profits will be added to eapital, thus inereasing the value of the shares and enabling the Compary to do greater work in buying and selling and effeet a greater saving to its shareholders than it could otherwise do. In the four years the Company has been in business, it has so improved the grain market that every farmer is now able to get $\$ 25$ to $\$ 50$ a car more for his grain than he could have got a few years ago. By entering the milling business it can raise the price of grain still nearer its real value and at the same time reduce the cost of flour to the farmer; by entering the lumber business it will enable the farmer to make a large saving on every foot of lumber he buys.
## A Safe and Sure Investment

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is a limited Company, and no shareholder can possibly be liable for more than the amount of stock he has subscribed for, i.e., $\$ 25$, $\$ 50, \$ 75$ or $\$ 100$, depending on whether he has one, two, three or four shares respectively. The Company is now well established and is making rapid progress, and, as was shown in the figures given above, is clearing a good profit. Every by-law has been placed on the books of the Company that would protect the interests of the shareholders and assure them that the Company shall always remain a Farmers' Co-operative concern. Every farmer who has a few dollars lying in the Bank should invest it in this stock. He would receive two or three times as much interest on his money; interest would be paid him since June, 1910; his stoek would increase in value, and, sbove all, he would be building up a Company which would enable him to save hundreds of dollars on his sales and purehases.

## Now is the Time to Purchase Stock

The shares are still offered at par value, $\$ 25.00$ each, while they are really worth $\$ 30.00$, over $\$ 50,000.00$ of profits having been added to the capital during the past two years. It is quite probable that before long the shareholders will decide to advance the price of these sbares and, therefore, we want as many farmers as possible to join the Company now. While the benefits of this Company have always been shared alike by shareholder and non-shareholder, there is no guarantee that such will always be the case. When the Company is supplying its shareholders with lumber and other commodities at cost, every farmer will want to be a shareholder, and now is the time to purchase the stock. Any money that is paid on stock now will bear interest since July 1, 1910. Interest is allowed on the amount of money paid. The whole price of the shares may be paid at the one time, but, if the applicant is not in a position to pay the full amount, liberal terms can be arranged for. Any farmer who is interested in this co-operative movement and believes it posaible to improve his position and save money, should sulscribe for stock at once. Any person desiring more information concerning the Company, or wanting application forms should write to the office of the Company in Winnipeg.
[ADVT.
sum of ten cents should be collected from each member and paid into the treasury for emergencies, and that the meetings
should be held on the first Saturday in should be held on the hirst Saturday in WM. LINDSAY, See. Strome, Alta.

## AVONDALE IN LINE

At the last regular meeting of Avondale
nion, Mr. James Gordon was unanimously appointed our delegate to the Ottawa conference. Mr. Gordon is leaving at once for Sarkatoon and will jois the delegation at that point. Ile has our credentials, however. and will be one mory for the quota from Alberta. EEST. See. Carbon, Alta.

## DELEGATE APPOINTED

*The last meeting of Cumberland Union held on November 16, proved to te
another large suceess. All the intellizent another large success. All the intelligent
farmers are fully aware of the fact that farmers are fully aware of the fact that
well organized unions ean do lots of good well organized unions ean do lots of goor
work to improve the social and pecuniary conditions of the farmers. The Ottaws delegation question came up for diseusion again, and we can congratulate oursives upoa the fact that we have beea fortunate enough to secure the services of $J$. R. Goldea, our vice-president, as the delegate to represeat Cumberiand eniou. alo decided that a social should be held aloo decided that a social should be held this union, and all the members are taking this union, and ail the members are taking but success is expected.

## Balermo, Alta.

an organization trip Mr. D. W. Warner recently spent sevthe Wetaskiwia line of the C. $\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{R}$. Arriving at Provest on November B, be drove out to Rosenheim for an aftersoon meeting, which proved to be a very satislactory one. A temporary organisation
var effected with a night set to complete var effected with a night set to complete the permaneet organization by the members themselves in two weeks, when Tre same evening a meeting was held in Provost, and great interest was shown by the members on all the topics touched ${ }^{4} \mathrm{Opa}$.
Oa November 9 an interesting meeting vas beld at Hayter, and a suecesaful loeal waioe otganised. There is every prospeet
for a large membership bere. and the Gor a large memberstip hers, and the wheb sill be held is ten days Is the viebing a meeting was held at stainsteriph A sood atrons union is at this peifi sith the members full of eathuriasm. about is being out to heser what mant doing at Central liesiquarters. This beal has some first slass timber in its naks, which is going to be a great support to the cause.
O O November 10 as aftersoon meeting vas held at silver Lake and a temporary taios organised, sith a good promise for doukling themselves at the sest beeting, to be treld is about a week, whes tip peramasent officers vill be elected Oning to the delay lo the maits, caused by jafrequent service, it was not thought aviasble to proceed further at that times,
at it takes a loag time to work ap a meetsit takes a loos time to work ap a meet-
ing smones the farmers when they are wat$i g$ amose the farmers whes they are wat-
terved. Through a miatake io the selvetlived. throwgh s mistake ie the selver. ting the farmets in the Forkeo district
aithered together a s day too soos, but athered together a day toe soos, but of Provent Union will wee that a Union is argaised there at an early date.
Durieg this trip Me. Guy W. Johnson. of Proven, placed himeif at the dioposal sace posilible, doisg a arrat deal to esasure a mircestal trip and a grest deal of thanks ste due him for his self-mecrifice a the cause of the work.

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS Our meeting of Blackfoot Union took ihee at Jarrett's, on November to at 8 pen, and practically the aly business dose uns the putitigy of resplutions to be shmitted by as at the U. F. A. cosven: "That serieg that the work off the U. Y. Y. A. a eripplect for want of funds to cover cost of educating the farmer to seed off co-peration and organisation it is desirale to ereate a sell- -I cenial fuad, ite mesery derived from ame to be invested and the intereat eely used." "That the clasuse
by which railway companies refuse to recognize any lisbility for loss of stock If lest within halif a mile of a railway
crossing. be abolished." "That the rate crossing. be abolished. (That the rate
of interest which the farmer at present is compelled to pay is exurbitant and is retardiag the development of the country The provincial government is, therefore, strongly urged to proeure the eheap strongly urged to procure the cheap
money which is awaiting use in Europe money which is awaiting use in Europe
and Great Britain, and use same for farmers' loans at five and six per ceat." Our president, Mr. Donaldson, and myself were invited to help organize a new union seven milys $\boldsymbol{x}$ uth of Kitseoty last naturday. It enta led a round trip of 34 miles but we were klad to be of assistance. We fou a body of men very
keen on the subject, and are confident that a strong union will reault at Tepee Blaekfoot, Alta.

JAS. STONE, See.
ENTHUSLASTIC JOINT MEETING
The regular meeting of White Lake was a fair attendance of members to discuss the various matters conneeted with the U, F, A. The prineiple topic was the sending of a delegate to Ottawa. Representatives were present from Rocky Coulee Union, and on their suggestion it was decided to have a large joint meeting and invite Jumbo Valley to be present. On Monday evening the Rocky Coulee school house was filled with farmer: from these three unions, all bent on threshing out the delegation question, and other matters as well, and after much diseussion it was decided that Andrew Russell, president of White Lake Union, should be the delegate to represent the four unions. It was further decided to bold a large entertainment on the evening ing a part of the delegate's expen def: ing a part of the delegate'; expenses. finished Mr. Russell, and Mr. Barker, Jumbo Valley, pooke shly on the farie and other questions which will be berore and other questions which will be before farmers were very enthudiastic here and all hope that the delegation going to Ottawa will have a good effect. Rocky Coules, ROY LUCHIN, See.
Rocky Coules, Alta.
NEXT is CREIGHTON
The organixation meeting at Creighton was a litile disappointing in regard to aumbers, but it lacked nothing is enthu: apring, there sill coafideat that betore in this there wint be very fow farmers pembers. Tet memblers joined st this meeting. Tea members juined at this G. T. MeAlliater Masaville, predileat) and G. Beanet!, Manaville, precretary: treasurer.
It was deeided to hold regular meetings every aecond Tuesday daring the winter and besides the regular business there will be some apeciai subject up for diactuaion, farmers' sives and fomilies = sill he invited to we expect that our meetiner will be tooked forward to with a great deal of interest.

Masaville, Alta.
G. BENNETT. See.
$\qquad$
EARLIE ALSO THERE
Mr. Dosaldson and Mr. Stose, of a loen Rariic os Novemier is. amore enthoriaat union, sad they found awaiting thermartic merting of tarmert great deal of intereat to the sidtrawes presented, it was unasimously derided to erganise a union to be known as Tepee Laks, and the following offerns wete elected: President, R, C, Campbell: treepreaideat W. W. Mater: sectetary treasurer, D. Kiaf. D. KING, See--Treas. Earlie.

## FIX THE FIRE GUARDS

ht the last meeting of Kipp Union, membeth made a kick is regard to the cos. dition of the C. P, R. fre fuards around Xipp. It reems that they have bera left is such lad shape that they are practically to fire guards at all, there being about if. much grase on them as there is on the prairie: The secretary reeeived instruetions to *rite the evemeral secretary and request him to try sad aet them put in eshape as feed is scarce enough now without taking clasoses oe beiog hurned

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out. With regard to the Ottaws delegation. we have decided to immeliately get in touch with the other unioas ia our locality, and try and sead one or possibly two delegstee out of this district
THOS. SCOTT, See. Lethbridge, Alta.
IRON SPRINGS STILL GROWING Iron Springs Union is one of the sevly organized ones in Southern Alberts, but ve have already secured sify-nine paid has members, which is going some. It of liscorporation of the U. F. A. and also that we favur the resolution presented by Blackfoot Union, for anistance is buring deep well.. We are ales in favor of the proposition made by Summerviev , aion. that the executive take up the matter of the lumber isduatry and the adviabiflity of owniag lumber mills
troe Spriges, Alts.
ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING The meeting, of Gadoly Cnion mere
diveostinued during the summer monthe and only reaumed the latter part October whes we reerived a vial frum Mr. T. L. Swifh. of the Grain Growers Grain Cosapasy, We are not sure yet shether we silir be able to appoint a delegete to go to Ottave, but are looking into the matier at ence, and if it is at all poasible to do so we shaill be represented.
After the routine busines had bees completed our president, Mr. Prealey. is introuncing sir. soin spaie of hing os havine a reputation in the country an a platormy spoker and erator, and be showed is bis addres that the honet mas well deserved. It en wolely be sidi that the formers. prowent owe thown of ow that the formerspreven "gre chows of fow terminal elevators that explained a few mysteries. Mr. Swift weed a blackioand sed showed ligures which wers oflicial.

## Harness Life

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It is an ell that will penetrate the hardeat leather is ive misutes. No soap or water seeses. sary. Harnes Life will loosen up all dirt so that it can be remove.

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ase per sample tin at your dealor's or dirki $\$ 2$ per gallos fo.b. Winnipeg.

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WIIEN WRITINO TO ADVERTISER
PLEABE MENTION THE GUIDB
and carried convietion to the minds of all present, that a system that
juggling with a product of the country juggling with a product of the cuncry delay. Government owned and operated elevators are the only cure and the farmers of the West are going to have them. subject of direct legisistion, and with his humorous way of putting his point, and his Irish stories, gave bis audience a most enjoyable and instructive evening.
Mr. Swift put new life into our Union, and we expect to have a good winter season of propaganda, and that will add more names to our memberohip list. Some of our members have taken stock in the Grain Company and a number intend to ship their graia to them. Mr. Swift received a cordial request to pay another visit to Gadsby some uime during
the sinter. Our meetings will now be the *inter. Our mad fourth Saturdays of the month and regular reports of same will appear in Tize Gution. will appear ia TIE GUDE. DRINNAN, See.
GEO. M. Gadsby, Alta.

## PINCHER CITY ORGANIZED

Realizing the faet that they were eu off from the existing unions by the aatural run of the land, a aumber of tarmers ine the vieinity of Piacher decided to organize a new union under the aame of Fincher Summerview Union, oecupied the chair at the organization meeting, and' a large at the organization meetigg, and of business was transacted. It eas decided that Pincher City Union should meet the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, and frgm now os sperific busiaess will be atrended to and duly reported. Eathusiastic officers have bees appointed and Pincher City sill grow rapidly. The first officers elected are: President, James Cook, Pineh
dell.

WHEATLAND CENTER ON DECK At the regular meeting of Wheatland Center Union held on Nuvember In, it was decided that our loeal would send a delegate to the conference at Ottawa. Wishing every success to our delegation.
Noble, Alts.
Another active union has been organized in Southers Alberta by Mr. J. Yuinacy. this time at Turis, which is situated is towaship 11, range 18, weat it meridian. ind is a vers to be Eise farmieg land. and appears to be siee farmiag land, settied by farmery. Unfortuantely they buach of farmers. Cafortuaately they did sot secure a crop this year as herly setticment is arm breaking. but they sill be heard frose is future as a grala-raling ceatre. They are anxious to know what will be dose towards securiag seed grain for the farmers aest year, as a aumber may require assistase. Turis Unios starts out eith a membership of eighteen and the ofirers, are: Preadent. B. IS. Spescer, Turia; sectetary-treasuret, N. K. WoodTuria; secte

## WORYD'B WHEAT CROP

Ottawa, Nevember 19.-A eablegram received today from the International Agricultura! Iatitute, llome, gives the yield of wheat erop, eatimated Novem er 1. as followa
Oreat Britais and Ireland, $61,505,000$, compared with $64,250,000$ last year.
 $917,834,000$ reperted last menth, asd \%tt,2ng,00e lant yent
Total sorthers lemisphere reported to date, $3,115,862,000$, compared with $3,192,445,000$ last month, and $3,074,042$ ? 000 lant yeari $1900-10$ eropt Chill 29 sas woe: Ahteris 30375 noe Ares, 1010. 11, Cail, 2,371,000; Australis, $7,210,000$ seres.

ST. HELENA BEOGABED
The 4,000 inlabitants of the island of Bt. Ilelens, which will be one of the famose sjets of the world as long as there is sey histary, are is sarry plipht owing to the removal of the British garrisob, which was maistaised there uatil 1900. The experts have suak far below the inperta, and masy of the inhahitasta are is a state bendering on becgary. is tie days whee the sues eanal was enly a dream, asd Eogland's steam, 8t. Helens was as important port ateam, 8t. Helena was as imporiant port

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## COUPON



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Oestlomes.-Plase formand at osce illuatrotioss of your Pisoos, together with price sud foll parties lans of your free trial offer, axplaising how 1 masy obtain ose of your plasen for tiarty days' free trial without expease to ma.
NAME
ADDRESA
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## W. Doherty Organ \& Piano Co. Ltd.

WESTERN BRANOH
an HARORAVE BT. WINNIPEO, MAN.
steamers which go around have so need to eall there, the dockisg facilities are poop, and the little island appears of slight value to the admiralty, as it is hot heavily fortified. There is some alk of makisg it a port of call for ateamers frowilughand to the Pawama canal, but what shippiag would gain

The story comes from Washisgton that President Taft has been thinking of placiag Mayof Gaysor an the su:
preme court of the United States. It preme court of the United States. It is to be hoped that the hand of the
appeinting power will be withheld. New appointing power will be withheld. New
York eity bas great need of her mavor. The president removed Govi Haphes. Trem president executive tank, and the Em-
pire state has suffered quite enosgl.
The estate of the late Fenator J. P Dolliver was worth is5,415, accordisg to the Inventory fled at Fert Dolpe 5. Tuentay by Mra, Dolliver, selmina real estate holdings, mont of it is twe farme.

# ovember 30,1910 

## The Alberta L.I.D. Convention


#### Abstract

present in the Oddfellows' Hall, Red Deer, on Tuesday afternoon, November

of Bon Accord, cafled the second annual provement Districts Association to order. Mayor MeKee of Red Deer was on hand to convey to the delegates the greetings of the citizens of Red Deer, and he extended all a very hearty welPresident Mason, on behalf of the convention, thanked the maypr for his kind greetings. The president conveyed to the convention the sad news of the death of Mr. Arthur Hives, one of the hard workers of the proviace who had identiworkers of the province who had identi- fied himself with Local Improvement work since its inception. The president lution of sympathy to be adopted by the convention and forwarded to Mr . Hives' family: The president's address was then ) Aims of Association The aims of the association were first, to interest all the members of the Local Improvement Distriets in Alberta and to wateh in their interest any new legisla- tion brought before the legislature tion brought before the legislature. It is time councillors realized the responsibilities that devolved upon them and that they get a thorough understanding $f$ the dut Second,

\section*{ouncils and to hear discussed the mat ters brought before their respective} ers attend the meetings of the ratepay. Third, to gain the concensus of public ppecting better roads and bridges and the means to obtain them, and to and as a medium between the ratepayers and Pr. Mason stated that the Government had made a grant of $\$ 400$-towards the The committee had met in Edmonto early in the spring and sat for two day at whieh meeting a draft constitution and bylaws were drawn up, which wll be submitted to the convention for con sideration. The members of the gov ernment had been waited upon and the xecutive had been cordially received. The committee discussed the sugges tions of alterations to the present Loea Improvement Aet and called attention the districts receiving power to pay he expenses of their delegates. It was hoped that at the present session of the egislature provisions would be made by amendments to the Aet whereby this Mr. G. Hoadley, M P. ras called upaley, M.P.P, for Okotoks, thle adr upoa and is the course of a thle address stid he thought that large ums of money were now being devote objects which may be a fíttle pre ious.


## Question

## Drawer

|  |
| :---: |

PROFITABLE POULTRY
Mrs. W. S., Girvis, SaskatchewanI should be very mueh obliged if you
vould tell me which is most profitable to tear, hens, turkeys, geese or ducks.
Have as sbundsace of water and a section for range. Have as incubator and trooder and have always been suceesolul
in England with my poultry; but am not
so sure of my market out here. Would so sure of my market out here. Would Saskatoon be a good place to dispose of
my produce: if so , how would I get in my produce: if so, how,
Ans.-All of the fowls mentioned are profitable to rear, though perhaps the heo s the most profitable, as with proper ear her eges will bring large returas, eapecially is the winter months. If Saskatoon is your seareat market we would advise you to write to some of the butchers of ers is that town.

## fROBT PROOFING TANE

 $\mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{x} 4 \mathrm{ft}$. is as opes feld. Cas you suggest some way of making it froet prooftWill
Will some reader give the asswer to this questios if others have met the same dIficulty !

## VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of $\$ 1$.

## SICK MARE

 I haves dick mars, has bees sick for two Hiftha she became very veak. leat site outh urianale very inture bot has fot till right that way. she eat weil. 1 leed
 siodpipe sod cannot driak unles the watr of teld up to bert. She cant put to head down low. We seve her a litile whit pettre at firti. and allo plycie. Sthe hever hay. down in stable but will whe sutaide.
Ase-Apply to lumps on neck the
follosing limiment night and morsing! of of turpentine, 4 ounce. Our of turpentioge 4 ounces. Mav: linveed oil, 4 eunces:
Mis well and rub in. Give the follow ise powders on tongue three times a day Divide into potash, tounces.
Divide into twelve pewders and give a directed.

COW WTrH LUMPS
s. C. S, Gilbert Maias, Man--I have

A cow fre your old that has had lump: about the uide your hit for thit hatt ani pant of the jav. They troik sud ta part of the jav. They broke and rao What io the trouble and vhat is beat to do for it As--Syrige out the lumpe with 30 per cent. whution of carbolic adid and sives dote of Eprom salte.

## barren cow

Subacriber. Mielota, Man-1 Lave a Sve-year-ald cow which has had iwo calve andved about every tes days durieg this served about every tea days durisg this yet. yet. Cas anything be
Ans-Have your cow examined by a veterinary surgeos, as the cause is probaby due to diseased ovaries or closure of the neek of the wombi, so I would advise you to have her examised, as a surfical operstion may be seceswary to set thinge right.
was unanimously adopted that the state ment should be printed and circulated among the delegates before the conveneport of the work of the executive committee during the past year The draft constitution and bylaws was then taken up clause by clause, with siderably amended, the finally adopted constitution being as follows:

1. This association shall be known as the

## be:

Improvement Districts introugtout the prov.
(b) To guard the interests of Loeal Imp
provement Districts is any proposed legis
lation, asd
(e) To work, as far as posuible in
secord with the Departumat of Publie Works
to the mutual beneft of both 3. The offecers of this sasociation shill consist of a prenident, rice preaident, secre seven member, The execulive of the asso-
cistion shall consist of the president, vieecistion shall consiat of the presidedt, viee-
president, secretary treasurer and two diree:
fors of said sasociation to be elected by the
directors.

## vice-president), shall preside at all meet

 live held by the sasociatios and the execy ahall elect their owe ehairmas.
dirg. The president, vies-president and ballot at the annual convention for see year asd shall hold effice anail their suecessars
ed at the frat meeting of the board of ed at the frat, mesting of the boen T. It shall be the duty of the aecretary
treasurer to eall sll meetiset of tie suge
eiation on the suthority of the presiden



 ige to the anseriation and pay alt billo ang
sereante that lave bese spproved of by
the executive. twee The expeutive commitise shall, be-


 jest at of suh plese su of shall ho deelded by

 11. At esal ananal eseventios ithe mo

 sid forwanded to eil Liosl Imprevemesul

 andited by an officlar awtitar.

Aoy Lanal I lupyovronest Dlatriat may ansembt, of the sumetiatiat my




 is. E





 As sddition of smendment to the vote of the membere present at the ansesa convention to pasa,
Tuesolay Evening Beanion

On calling the convention to order at eight oflock the preaident read a telegran from the secretary of the Saskatcheras
Lecal Improvement. Districts Asociation. Lecal Improvement Districts Asociation,
regretting his inability to be present and regretting his inability to be present and winhing the convention sucress.
Mr. James Bower, prowident of the

## Sheep Lined Coats

are lined with thoroughly
cleaned and selected skins.
H.B.K. patent Kantilever Pockets, which cannot sag. The warmest coats for outdoor wear in cold weather.

United Farmers of Alberta was called upon Important Resolutions
The resolutions presented to the convention through the report of the resolution committee were then taken up as
follows: The re
15. W. Wesolution introduced by L. I. D. D. a resident of the township in which he is elected, and that all moneys collected should be expended in that townahip." This resolution brought forth a large amount of discussion and the general opinion was that the present Act is satisfactory and the motion was defeated.
L. I. D., No. 27, 8., 4 introduced several resolutions. The frot called for the aet
to be ameaded to read for as eight-hour to be amended to read for an eight-hour
day instead of ten-hour day. The day instead of ten-hour day. The discussion became very strong on this question and it was pointed out that, considering the price of feed and the big
demand for teams and men for nildemand for teams and men for naix
wey eanstruetion, it was fmpositble to Fet the men to work at the price offered.
It was also pointed out that it was ponitl It was also pointed out that it was poasible to get a good days work with a team in
elght hours if the gasg is properly hasdled, eight hours if the gang is pro
It was suggested that t
should be added to the two new sections should be added to the Local ImproveHefore any property
subdivision, that the registrar compel the owner or agent of such sub-divided properiy to furnish a statement from the secre-tary-treasurer of the local improvement district is which the suid land is sitsented, ahowing that all taxes levied agaiast any property have been paid.
"In the event of a city, town or village extending its boundaries, such sity, fown or village shall pay to the local Improvemest diatrict interested all arrears of tases due in said area, and such arrears of taxes shall become an asset of the city. town or village iaterested.
These resolutions appede
Thise resolutions appealed strosgly to
many members, who gave the convgation many members, who gave the coavention
their experiences in trying to asess the their experiences in trying to asess the
many sew sub-divisions saljocent to the cities and towns, and they were uasal. mously sdopted.
Mr. Joha Perrie, tax commlasioser of the Department of Publie Works, Ed. monton, was then called upon and addressed the coevention.

## Eleetlon of Omeers

On re-asemblinges Wedsesday morniay offcers for enauing year, and resulted as follow:
Preaident. Win. Mases, Bee Aecorl, unanimously re-elected.
Vice-preadent, II. Greenfold, Edison.
Hosid of Directors: E Hilter Tein Butte: E, Jirectors: E. Hillier, Twia Bright, Macleod, J. A. Sehults, Strath. Mare: D A. Kenned), Yorovitios E. Pachbiek, Stony Pais; F. L. Moorehouse, Calgery
Mr. T
was thes Treilles, vice-preaident U. F. A. was thes eslled upoe for a short addreas
upoen the work of the sanclatio. and upas the work of the sasociation, and dwelt upon the need of good rosis. is order to enabie the farms.
out
The Pesolutione.

The frot rewolution "dre then taken with the sub, fect of incrasiag the slise asd the powers of the districts, and Mr. Smith, president of Saskatchemsan Lacal Improvement Districts Asmeristion, wns ealled ufoent to Esplain the working of the Saskatchewas
Municipal Ae. Municipal Aet.

Centisesd as mese

## Page 28

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

# SIMANTOBA SECTION + <br> Ouide is condueted officially for the Manitoba Gra ciation by R. MeKenxis, Socretary, Winnipeg. Mal. 

DON'T NEGLECT EDUCATION
What are the officers of our branches doing towards the educational side of the farmation, diseussion on the tariff and kindred questions are occupying so much Growers that there is danger that they might lose sight of the edueational and
social side of the Grain Growers' Association. it is a pertinent question to as the officers of every branch, "What are
you doing to make your, branch the social you doing to make your, branch the social
center of your community?" or, "Are you making any arrangements to attract the younger members of the farming Growers this wister?" Some time age we suggeated that each branch secure the wucleus of a library containing book on surial and economic questions, treating with farm methods and farm eultivation. Our members should not confine all their thought and attention to a diseussion of hume, farm life and community interest should receive close attention. The young ar members of the community muat have some form of recreation during the slack winter months. The officers, of the brasches of the Grain Growers Association eannot embark on a more desirable eaterprise thas to supply this recreation in the form of gatheriags of the Graia
Growers and encourage the younger people to take part is reauings, debates. ple to take part in reauings, delates. develop the mind and cause them to think. The means that may be empluyed is making these gatheringsattractive are so varied that no community need
le sithout them. No adequate reason cas be advanced why any of our branchei sith a hatt of a schoot-fiouse shiere they cas hold their gatherings, cannot make the Grain Grusers' Assoriation so attrae tive and popular in their community, that everyone cons
will be a member.

## BRANCHES ARE ACTIVE

 A representative Grais Grower fromin Goodiasis sas is to call on Tine Guros, and reported the outlook for the Grain promialig. At is meeting held there addresaed by Mr. Avisots, a committee of three was appointed to casvas,for membery for the anociation, and the committex reports that they will be able to add Goodsads is likely to send three delegates to OttawaNever alace the Grais Growers' movement has been started is Manitoba have mevtingo sddressed by the members of the board of sirectors during this month. By the time this reaches our readers fully one bumired and fify meetings, will have been addrensed by membert of the directorste, and the aitendance and essthusisam masifested augurs well for the future of the movement.

## MANTTORA MEETINGS

## During the nest twe weeks Mr, R.

 Avises, see of the directers of the M. G.
## mecting: <br> Medors, Nevember 50 at 8 . Napinis. December I at \& 30. <br> Melita. Decrember 1 at 8. <br> Broewhill, Decrmber I at z.so. <br> Lauder, Devember 3 at s . <br> Siaclair, Decenter A at 8 . <br> Reatos, Decrember 6 at +30 . Hpeatones. December 6 at 8 . <br> Pipestons, December 6 at s . Clasailliam, December 8 at f .so. <br> Clasaillians, December 8 at Empirs, December $s$ at 8 . <br> Springhil, Decenber 9 at 8 <br> Spriaghill. December is at <br> STRONG RESOLUTIONS FROM VIRDEN

A meeting of the Virdes brasel of the Grsin Grosers'Asocistios was lield ee Nevember 1sulc, for the purpose of selecting delegates for the Ortasas conferener, asd Mesars. J. W. Scallion and George Carsloot were chosen. They were given
power to add to their number if so desired. with the Virden agrieultural society in making arrangements for the annual dinner and seed fair. Attention was
drawn to the bad condition of the loading platform at the end of the branch of the and a committee was appointed to investigate. Mr. Headers, president of the who was with us for this meeting, then gave a very able address, dealing principally with the terminal elevators, the Mr. Scallion, the father of the Grai Growers' movement in Manitobs, then addressed the meeting touching upon the same questions and handling them in following resolutions were drafted and carried unanimously

Resolved, that this association strongly urge the Dominion government to take over and operate the terminal ele-
vators at Fort William and Port Arthur vators at Fort William and Port Arthur,
and all transfer elevators, as a messure and all tranafer elevators, as a measure becessary to secure the success and reliawheat is transit from the producers to the consumers in eastera and foreign markets." ${ }^{\text {" }}$ " it is felt that our protective tariff is a great burden on the agricultural industry of this country, and on the great body of consumers of protected goods, and. was adopted by the Canadian people with the distinct understanding that shen the prutected induatries had time
to develop and become firmly established to develop and become firmly established that this protection would be sithdrawa tion for the benefit of these induatries, and. Whereas, is the year 1896 , after rightera years protection, it was contime had come to eliminate the protective principle from the tariff and reduce it to a strietly revenue basis, and.
"Whereas, a governmest was placed of the people is that respect. yet our protective tariff is still in operation:

Therefore. this asociation requests the goverameat, without further delay,
to make good its pledge to the people to make good its pledge to the people and reduce the tariff to a reveaue basis."
"Whereas, our trade with the Enited States, eves under present tariff restric tions, is nearly equal to our trade with all be a great mutual benefit to both cous. bries, and,
*Whereas, the T'nited States acems now
desirous of ealarging ber trade relations with us: and as a sider measure of reciproeal trade with that country would afford tus a larger and better market in which to sell a great deal of our produes, and a
cheaper market in shich to buy s lare cheaper market is which to buy a large quastity of our supplies, and that that trade with $90,000,000$ of people right at our doorn would continue to increase
as time goes on, and requires no subsidies. as time goes on, and requires no subsidies
to stesmahip companies or tranoportation to steamship eompanies
companies to serure it:
"Therefore, this ansociation strongly urgesthe Dominion government to meet
the United States half way, and secure an ine Laited states haif way, asd secure a
large a mesasure of reciprocal trade wil that country as fair dealing and asational honor sill permit.
"Whereas, the Domisios government is pledged to the early construction of
the Hudson's Hay Railroad, and, *hereas. proviaion has beve made for finascing the cosstruction and equipment of the road from the sale of Westers lands aet apart for that purpose: and, whereas, the pro eveds frum the sale of these lands already disposed of amounts to about \$6t,000,000, a sum which sill increase as farther vales
ore made, so that the nad eas loe built are made, so that the road cas be built and eguipped without any lasue of Dominion boads or burclen on the Canadian people, and whes cumpleted will have no Ireight rates need be paly anfliciest to mert operating expeases and the spkeep of the syotetin!
all other Weaters asociation foins with that the Hudson's Bay Railrosd and afl termisals os the system, shall be built
and operated by the goverament, and, further, that no corporate or private in-
terests shall have any control over the system, neither in its operation, manage ment nor freight charges, but that it shal be operated wholly in the interest of the people by a
governmen

## MeCREARY MEETING

The MeCreary branch of the Grain Growers' Association gave Messrs. Wright 18th of November. Mr. Wright addressed the meeting first with Mr. Collins in the chair and gave a most interesting account of the growth of the Grain Growers' Association and of the produet of the
Association, the Grain Growers Grain Company. Mr. Wright was elosely ques tioned after his address, and his replie were greatly appreciated by the audience. The free trade proposition between the United States and Canada being a matter
of vital importance to the Canadian of vital importance to the Canadiaa
farmers was warmly secepted, and a resolution herewith enelosed was unanir mously passed. As regarils the matter of moualy passed. As regards the matter of esting address, and although some of us farmers are not exactly entitled to swell our banking accounts with the velocity. which Mr. Lamb suggests, still we feel that there is a certain amount of reason our way to inersase in wealth as rapidly as Mr. Lamb sill when he turns has hand to farming: and sith free trade, lnitiative. Referendum and Recall aback of his endeavors-pardos- 1 have omitted tas-
ation of land values, for then the firmers. ation of land values, for then the firmers.
EI Dorado would be most imminent. E1 Dorado would be moat imminent. opinion of the MeCCreary branch of the opinion of the MeCreary branch of the
Grain Growers' Association, it would be a very material benefit to the people of this country, as well as those of the U. S. A., that free trade relations should be eatablished betweea these countries. therefore, be it resolved, that we urge upos vasalage of the appareat disposition of the people and representatives of the U, S. A. ot the present time, to establish better free trade relations, especially reapecting natural products and farm implementa. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ MeCreary. WM. E. CROSSLEY,
Sec-Trea

## LORNEDALE IN LINE

At a meeting of the Lornedale branch of the Graia Grower it was decided to send oe November. Ot was deeided to send a delegate to the the secretary of the branel, was appointed. The petitions in conaection sith the pasaing of the Co-operstive Bith were presested and signed by all present, and a determised eftort is being made to have them signed by every farmier is the commusity. It was hoped that a large attendasee would be on hand to hear
Mr. Burdette. director of the Central Mr. Burdette, director of the Central
Asociation,whes he addressed the LorneAsociation, whes he addressed the Lorne-
dale branch on the foth.

## THREE FROM MILLWOOD

## of the Mani.

 toba Grain Growers' Anociation gave as which was listesed to with great sttention and appreciation for over as hour. Afterwarils the meeting adopted rexols. thens demanding government ownership and operation of trasofer and termiasl elevators, that the Hudson's Blay railway be promptly built, ewned and operated by the Dominion povernment, and that every reasobable effort be made to obtaia reciprocal tariff relations with the United Staies, with an increased preference to British goods. The question of delegates to Ottava was discused and IV. Mekay, the presideat of the Millwood aswociations, ons elected. Crelentials were iasued to him, and to Mr. T. A. Crerser, prosident and Mtr. Tiase II. MToynes Compasy, whe are going East and eapresued willine: sho are going Last and expresued sillisf:sess to art as delegales. A cunaiderabfe sum whs subscriteged towards the expensiss of the delegates, and it was apparent of the delggates, and it was apparent
that so dificulty would srise in that matter.

| Directors: <br> Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. 8. Wood, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains. |
| :---: |

## ARCHIE RESOLUTIONS

Grain Growers, the following resolution First: "That we regard it as extremely unjust that the farmers of Canada should be called upon to maintain an army of manufacturers by a protective tarifl whis in the natural order of things a protectire tariff for farmers is impossible. The action of the tariff upon manufacturen being to make them rich paupers and the is detrimental to the welfare of the cosp
try, and we request that the tarif try, and we request that the tarif
reduced to a strictly revenue basis." Second: "That we desire the Domil ion government to immediately construd the Hudson's Bay railway and to own and operate the same in the interests of the West and on no account to place the eperation of this railway in any hasd but those of the goverament.
Third: "It having been conclusively proved by the action of the court in imposing fines upon the owners of the terminal elevators that these elevators have been operated againat the interests ing the presence of the Dominios govert ing the presence of the Dominion gover-
ment inspectors, we urgently reque the Dominion government to acquire the the Dominion goverament to acquire the the same, this being in our opinios the the asme, this being in our opinion the of grain can obtain fair treatment." ept the action of the cattle combin o prevent us fattening our own cattle fir export, and shipping them for espurt is is done by the farmers of Argentine and Australis, we are of the opinios that tir aid of the Dominios goverament in establishing this enterprise would greatly
essiat it mised farming, which is the saly assiat is mixed farming, which is the saly
true method of farming."

## LAUDER MEETING

Grain Growers at lauder meting of the 18. The meeting was not as large as wn hoped for but those present made up la ack of sumbers is their enthusiasse ash gave the speaker a good hearisg. At ine of a delirgate to Ottaws was dhacyued but this was left over until the anawi mexting on December 3. This sw partly owisg to the small attendaser asi the lack of funds seceasary to pay in expenses of a delogate.
ANNUAL SOCLAL AT FOXWARREX The Grain Growers' of Yowwarren hall
 the 1sth fastant, which was a byit
suecess. The ladies were preseat an success. The ladies were preseat a
large aumbers, and a good prograse wis provided. The refresliments, toe, vem all that could be desired, showing that the ladies of Foxwartes still spheld thet reputation for supplying the good thing by the alisesce of Mr. Joha Kessipily, she sas usable to be sifh us. The flev. y *as usable to be with us. The itrv. ite vacancy on the program by as adher vacancy on the programi by an addret
slong economic lines, which was interet ing as well as instructive, as was abeet by the spplasae he received at the ent was the sdires of Mr . Henders Culroses, preallent of the Masitos Association. He chase for his awbjed "The Tarift," and "The Terminal Elir"
tor Question." He browght or Question." He brought out in besefts that the people would derive if haviag reciptority with the Laited state fisveatigations. He aloo deals sith ilf Hudsobis Bay Railvay guratios. At in Hudsob's Bay Railway questios. At in
eopelusios of his address the follovid tesolution was pasedi varren brasel of the Girais Growed Associations, and residente and ratepajer
of the district of Fox warren, bere assemereeutive of the Mr G. G. A. in their
demand for reciprocity with the United States in natural products and all farm of the terminal elevators in the Dominioa by an ind ependent commission, and also to establish evening closed with the singing of the
Natiogal anthem.

## GLENORA APPOINTS ONE

Glenora branch held a special meeting Nov. 18, to decide as to seading a
delegate to Ottawa. Our president, A.
M. Wilson, was proposed as delegate but owing to ill health in his family had to refuse. Then T. L. Laureace, of
Glenora, was proposed and acepted.
We had a very pleasant evening starting We had a very pleasant eveniag, starting
with aome musie and songs: then the sith some musie and songs: then 1 , then more musie, ete., ending at about 10
p.m. Had a fairly large gathering. the adies and young folks of the district meeting on Dee. 8 will be held on the Gime liaes. WILLIAM M. WEBB,
Gen.
Sen. Treas.

## ORGANIZE NEW BRANCH

would be at Granville on Nov. \&9th to address a meeting on behalf of Manituba Grain Grumers Asucciation. We have arranged to hold the meeting at 8.30 p..... on arrival of train from Roseisle. We
have also arranged for a meeting at night have also arranged for a meeting at night
at the Albert sehool where another branech at the Albert sehoor where another brach
is guing to be started and hope this will is going to be s.
suit Mr. Wood.

JAMES MeGREGOR.

CLANWILLIAM MEETS
At our meetiog oa Nuv, 1 , me appointed Minee delogsates to attras the mertiag io Grain Growers on the Inith of November to discuss the adrisability of seadiag une
 tariff and other important alfairs. The
meetiag expreased iterff as bring atroagly meetiog expresed itelf as bring atroagly especially on agricultural implements and machinery, and reciprocity with the United states in farm products: also ia owned and operated by the goverament and the Hudsoa't Bay railmay on the same priaciples. We also thought the would be of great bearfit to the counatry. Clansilliam.

## WASKADA SENDS TWO

 by R. A. Avievin. of Gillingt Mains, it was moved sad secouiled that we esed two delegater to Ottasu on Deermber 16.Our aest meeting is called for soit of this month sad s part of the blowliess sith be the sppoiation of the delegatesi F. H. GIIFITH.
Waskads. Waskads

## GOODLANDS ON DECK

 the Graia Grosere' Amociation held a meetiag at shich Mr. Avieon was present and addresed us os the seed of govers\#eat owned ter mimails evevaluets, the Mr. Avisos is the course of his remarks present that there wire many advantaged prowe gained to the farmers of the West by getting the Dominios governmest topass legilatios slowg thase lines. He sles imptessed the mecesity of having a food atroeg delegatius 50 to Ottawn to
fave the fuverament take up those questions. Nelofe the meeting sidjourned it vas deeided townd at heast ane delegate frem this Vathe Fourteres member were enrulled for 1911. At the cilose of the merting, hearty
teadered Str. Avieo.

## Gootlands.

T. S. PERRIN, See.

Mr. Roesevelt seems to be shocked over the azt,000 salary taken by Julgo ho thisks sot lisy of haxioy blechal the
 procemes of tove to that then Montom mas enablet to jump foom the Rlocsevelt hasitiont commendations.

The Alberta LI.D. Convention
The following resolution was then
unanimously adopted:"Reaolved that the provincial governadmit of the province being divided into ion made for the residents of those areas
to be organized as municiaslities or local to be organized as municipalities or loeal
improvement distriets as the majority
wished.

## Next Convention at Calgary

mproveluent district No . ing that the next convention be held in Calgary and this was unanimously
$\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}$ motion of L. I. D. No. 18-q-4, it was moved, "That the department of public works get out a stoek sheet so that at the to districts can be entered thereon, where such implements are at close of season and in what condition they are. Such
sheet to be in keeping of each secretarytreasurer and a duplicate copy to be sen returas of the district. On motion of
On then Leturas of the distriet. On motion of taxes on lots in any subdivision be
raised to 81.00 per lot iastead of 25 cents per lot as at present.

The Gopher Pest
A large amount of discussion ensued on the gopher peat. Some of the delegated were in favor of the goverament placing a bounty on gophers, others were in favor of the districts appropriating money for the purchase of poison and the holding of fielded that a tax should be put oa suggested that a tax should be put on
unoceupied lands sufficient to cover the coat of a man putting out poison oa this dixesese into the plaphers so that they cm discase into the gophers so that they can requesting the goverament to place a bounty on gophers was then defeated by
a large majurity.

Suriax on Speculators' Land
A resolution te place a surtax of one
ad 0 en-quarter ceats per scre on all had ose-quarter crats per scre on all O o re-amembligec oo Wednesiay steter${ }_{k S-1}^{n-4, \text {, allowing counaillors to work out }}$ their taxes. uss defented.
The matter of the rate of taration for the diatricts was thes taken up and on a vote being take it uss decided to recom.
mend that the miaimum rate of tamation mend that the miaimum rate of taxatios
thould be three ceats per scre sad the thould be three cents per acre and the
maximuas rate to be tea cents per acre A discusion easued on the matter of the survey of see roasd and it was decided to recommend that all the fecte posible be cobsidered by a surveyor the government request their surveyors to couler sith s committes of the council before making the survey if posaible.

More Survegors Wanted
Lollowing remelution which seresed the following resolution which secured the
wnanimusu endoration of the convention "Whereses durias the last sirs years since the present local improvement distriets vere ofganized ceuncilo have bee moad allowance sand have been the land for the purchase of the amount of land for these deviations, weading work ogreenenents to the department of public Everss with the recumaneadation that the agreement should be completed
and the aecenary survey made by the and the aecemary

## department, and

received is slmot every can from the department to the effect that the matter will be sttesiled to the liret time the governmest esgineer is is the district.
Wheres in many cases this work has been delayed for several years owing to diatrict. ${ }^{\text {diatrict }}$

He it therefore reolved that the minister of public surk be infurmed of this delay, and that be be requented to
semedy tame elther by the sppeinatent of minte enatiners of surverors of by tering that the prewet work soon wsiting os the Eles is completed, ss such delay is causing great incouvenience to all the districts affected.
L. 1. D. No. 18. W-t, sloo istraduend
unanimous endorsation of the council, as
"That the department of public works road inspectors to confer with the councils of local improvements distriets when government work is being laid out, as the
present plan is not conducive to systematic present plan is not conducive to systematic
or harmonious work between the department and the local improvement distriet

## Spend More Money on Roads

L. 1. D. No. so-T-4 introduced a strong resolution, which was ably supported by
Mr. H. Greenfield in a powerful speech. He pointed out the need of more money being spent on the roads and stated that the policy of the government in the past
had seemed to be to decide upon every. thing else first and if any money was left then the roads got the balance. Thi asking that the $\$ 390,000$ recrived from the federal government in lieu of lands be used in building rural roads in Alberts. Amendments to the Aet
Several suggeations were made for
amendments to the Local Improvement Aet, among them being a recommendaAct, among thers being a recommeadapresent meaning of the ordinasce giving preseat meaniag of the ordinasce kiving that the ordinance be amended so as to include both curreat taxes and arrears
further resolution was adopted recommeading that any person over
eighteen years of age holling land in any loeal improvement distriet be qualified to vote. Also that sil taxes owing to payer can vote no matter in which division the land is situated.
Several proposed amendments dealing vith the taxation of dogs, raiving the rete of pay received byy councillors: cent. penalty for non payment of taxes and allowiag councillors to expend a a short and summary fate, being rejected by the members.
A suggention was presented that ances should be compelled to the nosious weeds groving on the rosed
in front of his farm. This did sot met is front of his farm. This did sot meet sith the favor of the delegates and the resolution was voted dome. The same fate was meted out to a reanlution sugzes: ing that councillors should have control to waship.

The Referendum
 tion mhich to aslight extent introduced was pamed by a lore the dirity "Rewelved that no survey for a Be\% road is a local improvement district be made vithout the coundt has just lavestigated the matter and in the event of al
difference of apiaion betwen the council and the survegur as to where the roaid and the surveyar as to "here the road treferred to the ratepayers of the dividios in which the road io foested and that the decilios of a two-thirde majority of the ratepayers of the division for or againat a surveyed road be passed by the council and governmest and carried iato effect. Where a petition signed by a majority
of the ratepayers of a distriet for the cancellation of as eld surveryed road sad the survey of a sew rand that has bees paused by the eouneil, that the souncelllor of the diatriet and so ratepayer who has signed sach a petition.

Amendments to the Rallway Aet Mr. Bower, preaident of the U, P. A., of intereat to the farming divtrict as a ohole and suked the coavention to consider asome the rewult being that the following
"Hesolved that we the convention of
 goversmest sgenst the continustios as the statutes of Canaik hallowne set. One of sertion sist the liailowy Act. be Euside to the art making plaio the lisbility of the railway eompanies for loss of stock killed of injured on the tracks the tracks by reasoo of defective guards of freces.

Frece: that stoek being Iound anywere ae the troek other than os the
be taken as prima facie evidence of defeetive guards or fences unless the railway gained access prove that such stock has or crossings carelessly $y$ left open by the
owner of the agents.

Minimum Rates on Cars
Whereas there is an attempt being minimum weight of loads for carse and whereas this would have the effeet of injuring the business of the amaller dealers thereby taking them out of the field of competition giving the large dealers and wholesalars a more complete monopoly. Be it recsolved that we request the
railway commision not to grant the application for a higher minimum weight of

## Franking Privileges

"Whereas the telephone lines of the
proviace belong to the people of the proviace- belong

Therefore be it resolved that we memorialize the proviacial goverameat that they do not grant frankiog priviloged Railway Rates
Whereas hitherto it has been takea as an accepted p iaciple by the rail ways and allowed by the Ruilway comanision that density of tratice and the compettion
of other roads be taken into consi leration of other roads be taken iato consideration when framing their froight and passeager rates making discriminatory rates in evist thus putias the such con uitions evist thas pattiag the aewer proviacea
and districts at a diadvantage and retardiag their developmeat.
${ }^{2}$ We submit that if grant rebates and apecial rates to farge ind weatthy stippers it is equally erve to diseriminate agaiast the newer and less densely populated districts. where competition does not exist more espeeially because of the fact that grester crailmays ia arewer districts.
"Therefore be it resolved that we apply to the railway comanision and protert agoinat as coatiassition of this ciserimiastion and ank that the mileago
rate be made equal over every puiat of rate be made equal over event
any railway company's liaes:
At the request of some of the delegates itws deciled that as these four resols as work comiag under the juiniction the local improvemeat tiftrints noso tive that it should be known that they vere iatrouluced st the request of the U. P. A to asnist theis is wome of the problems they were aow tasisg up. snas these questioss were of grest manest to the lariaers of the counary.
Mr. A. Willef, iaspectur of local
mprovemreat districts, was thea celleal Mr. 1 . Amith
Mr. A. Smith, preilent of the Saskatthewa weal improvenear wiblth owsiation thes edifecuel the evareatisa. At a meeting of the busen of directura Mr . J. MeNied of Blackilelis. was reappointel sentetary-treasureer for the enulag year and Mears. Mana, Green: seld, MeNieul. Mream, and Marrehouse *ere sppoiated oa the eseentive comenitter.
The flassial statement showed re keaviag a balanee of scti.as ia the treasury

## Yazeable flax shipment

Fort Willism, Oat. Nov, is-The most valualle alipmeat of grtio ever frome Yort Willisis yestenlay. The trum Furt Wiluse foleriag.
frieghters, eleared from this purt sith freighters, eleared frum this port with a at ENss, tio. The stesmer Weeks alo cleared yesteriay for liuffolo with eargo of tas.000 buaticle of lias, valued at ENTS,aso. There has bees a big demand movement has been heary, especially duriag the last ten days.

## AEROPLANE RECORD

Piladelphis, Nov. 83--J. Armatrang Dresel broke all seroplane altitade tecords here to-day "hen he elimbee *as unable to make further progreas is the raribed sir. The ink is the seevelle
 which was scopted so at sew woild;
tecord tonight by Cliford B. Harmos. tocord tenight by Cliford B. Harmos. dubs

## The Dairy

## A Model Dairy and its Certified Milk

So far as most people are concerned, bottles on doorsteps by servant girls a an early hour of the morning. On the strength of its being in a bottle people take it for granted that it is clean and wholesome, and about once a month they force themselves to driak a glass of it under the impression that they are thus laying a foundation lor a hale and hearty been in s dairy, They have sees cows in been is a dairy, They the seenly cows in edge of the conection between cows and milk, is one of hearsay and reading.
The average mas, so far as milk dairies are concerned, is much in the same position as the little orphan boy who was posit out to a sanatarium in the country. The matron started in to feed him milk He refused to touch it.
"But it's good fur you," she insisted, "aice, freah milk-it'fl make you fat." "I don't want it," he wailed, "I want clean milk what comes in bottles. I
won't driak no milk what you squeese out of a beastly cow."
That's the general impression. Any milt is a bottle is clean, wholesome milk But if people visited a few dairies they read a few scieatific analyois of milk they would teever driak anything but whisk or some other antiseptic lotion for the rest of their lives. Ualess, of course they were sensible and took to certilied milk. Which briags me to a consideration of that guaranteed lacteal fluid, aad also the very beautiful farm where one variety of it gruws.
Asay up Yoage Street in the neighborhood of Yurk Mills, there is a dairy farm which is a model is its kisd. It is a plant waich would delight the keart of a milk. masa be regarded as haviag any heart. Io the first place, there are about three huadred aeres of rich land, where you can grow saything you saat, from cors to alfalfa. They had three crops of the latter this year. And thes there is a mag; nifiernt big cow-barm, with a buge loft shere they store away all the alfalfs. and a couple of big silos outside where they pack away all the corn. It ferments there and forms silage-the best feed is the world for milch cows.
But the moat intercating part of that If you the basement, where the cows are. If you happea alosg about three o' clock Gordue (woolertham, the manajort of the form, to take you around ite place. farm, to take you arousd the place. you'll wee as pretty a lot of Holateia cows as you ever saw is your ifie. Great, fat handsome beasts they are, with shining black and white coats, the picture of good bealth and good spirits. Aad every cow has its head in a patent irees stanchion Eves the supportisg posts are of irea piping. The door is apriakled with cleas stras, and mes io white garments go frove cove to cow sith patent milk pails, while the air is silled with the plesaat sounds of mikisg time. Everything is the place atien to ene who knows saythis fevel. the erdieary cow hars. And thes Mr. Gooderhas astobialise you by telling you that the cows have bees is for a week or more, and that they won't go out for the reet of the wiater.
"Hut how do they keep healthy," you ask. "Oh, they keep is good shape all right, because we look after the ${ }^{\text {" But properly }}$ why aot let then out for a little air? ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ you insiat, beigg a greenhors, "he doesn't knew asything about it. that they give more milk whes they don't have to une up their energy walking areund.

And soen you begin to see the complete ness of the syotem an this -model dairy. sese slop begis to winderstand the thory ougheses of the precsutions scaisat any contamisatios of the milk. Every cot is carefully brushed ef with m wet cloth before mikiag, and the patent pail strains the milk at oect, to that any hairs of foteife matter that did get in would be elinaisated almost immediately

As the milk is takes fromis the cows a
boy carries it to a concrete building right aear the cow-barn. Here he pours it into And then you and Mr. Gooderhalding. in together-which is a very special favor, for this is the center of the whole system. It is the bottling plant.
After going through the office, you enter the bottle-washing room, and then get into the sterilizing room where the bottling is done. As stated above, this is a special favor, for only the bottler is allowed in here during bottling hours. The reason strangers are not permitted to pleasure-parties of germs and miag in pleasureparties of germis and microbes. being facetious.

## "No, but his clothes are

And the way they do the sterilizing is by turning into this room, which is all concrete, a current of live steam which thoroughly disenfects it. Any mierobes that cas't make a getaway are boiled. The bottles
patent tank.
The system is beautifully complete. The milk flows in warm from the cows. It flows over chilled pipes and then runs

gosales running down out of it. A bos which just reach the bottle heads. The mas is charge presses a lever. The bottles are raised up against the nosales, and the milk pours down into them. They are filled is an inatant, and are then capped and sealed. It is a striking in stance of shat scieatific methods =ill do in the way of handling milk. In this case the milk is bottled in the shortest possible time, and is not allowed at any point to It is certified milk, sith is guarantentiony the medical ansociation, ohose certifear is on each bottle, and whose inapector

pousce dows on the milk wagons every
now and then and bear off a bottle to be aow and
sasalysed analysed.
os they ever get any microben?" you ank, wnder the impreasios that a mi crobe is a thing you eatch with a book o the eubic ceatimetre-we are allowad margie of five thousand.
margin of Gve thousand.
many are there is ordiasery gilk)t, "how "Oh, it would sverage about one huadred thousasd to the ewbic centimetre. though, of ceurse, really had milk moul rus very much higher thas that.
that go to make up concrete-and with them the farmer can work wonders in the improvement of his farm. Thls woth seatury has been referred to as the cement age:" and the growiag work coacrete, in all kiads of structura Ose of the sost important features of this rapidly ineresasing realisation of conerete's great possibilities, is its recogaitios as the ideal material for the coastruction of farm buildings and farm utilities of every deseription.
trete" the cour amierts to conhove produced is the past fem yemes
opens up a wide field of apeculation as to what we may attain, is this directios, a fow years hencei and warrants the predietion thist before very long the wae of any other material for the erection of sey buildinge or the repairing of old ones, may be looked spoes as an unusual proeedure Cencrete in the Cew barn
Every section of the coustry has at times bete aubjected to an epidemie of
infectioss diseaves directly tracrable to iafrctious dimane: directly traceable to this matter close stteation, and is their opinios eontiaual eleantioses is is the frat requisite of a healtiful source of milk
sons ean stand a few hundred mierobe without any trouble in the world-would never suspect midual mierobe is fortunately undersized. But when they get up into the
hundreds of thousands they begin to be dangerous. And the moral is, drink certified milk and be on the safe side
There are a lot more interesting things about this model farm, which is one of and on which, by the way, he has spent great deal of money, in spite of the fact that such establishments are rarely profitable.
here is very little demand for certified milk," Mr. Gordon Gooderham explained, as the ordinary person doesn care in handling milk."
A regarded this kind may, bervice, and as an institution of public hervice, and it is pleasant to know that at o, this Y National Dairy Show is Chicaagrieulturist was able in America in the certified cream competition. In spite of the handicap which he uffered in being obliged to send his milk old medal lor cream. and the diploma for gold medal for cream and the diploma for able evidence of the efficiency of the Manor Dairy Farm.-Saturday Night.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF CONCRETE A bag of cement, a few shovelfuls of sand, and a few more of gravel or stone. mixed with water. Simple, easily ob-
supply. Farmers who experience diffas neat, elean and odorless as they would like, will find their greatest aid in concrete. The stalls of dairy barns are arranged with the cows in the opposite
rows of stalls standing with heads or heels toward each other.
Remove all manure and other foreign matter together with such humps of earth as may be necessary to give the fioor a
slight slope in the direction in which the manure will be removed. Begin the conthe barn so that the middle and ends may be used as working space. and be used as working space.

Consider a barn planned to have the On the earthen floor, at a distance of $41 / 2$ feet from the side walls of the barn, set on edge a line of $z$ by 6 inch boards, Support these boards by stakes driven firmly in the ground on the side of the board a way from the bara wall. By means of a earpenter's spirit level and a grade line, see that the top of these boards have an even slope (say one-eighth inch per foot) towards the manure pit. Alowing a clear intervening space of 10 $q$ by 8 -ineh ia a similhr way a line of stakes inside of the 10 -inch supporting with the top of this board 8 inches higher than the 6 -inch board. In this space the drop gutter will later be constructed.
Between the wall and the 6 -inch board tamp in sufficient gravel to even off all irregularities in the ground surface and to allow the building of a 5 -fnch thickness of floor, sloping $1 / 2$ inch from the wall towards the gutter. Mix the coacrete 1:2 $1 / 2: 5$, tamp into place, and finish the surface with a wooden dioat or a wire brush. The roughened surface thus pro-
duced gives the cow a good footing. duced gives the cow a good footing. With the alley finished, begia the construction of the stall proper. For the average sized cow, the usual leagth of to drop gutter. The stall foor should slope not less than 1 -inch toward the drop gutter to provide for drain. The adjustable stanchion fasteaer is set in the centre of the 6 -inch manger wall and the leagth of the stall regulated by this device. For a stall 4 feet 8 inches long set the outaide board ( 8 by 12 inches) of the manger wall 5 feet 8 inches from the drop gutter.
In this space, place the 5 -inch floor in the same manner as the alleyway was laid. If gas pipe stall divisions are to be used later, make mortises in the foor at around s pore of by lampiag the cosicrete around a core of the right aise, removiag As soos as the floop of three stafls has bees eonereted and while the conerete is yet grees, build the coacrete manger wall upon the new stall floor. The projecting 7 inehes of the q by 18 -ineh board already is place serves as the outer wall form. "Toe nati" twe I by 6 ineh boards together at their edfes, thus providing a 7-iach height for the other manger wall
form and a beariag plate to reat oa the form and a bear
greese stall

## How to Preserve Gate Posts

A saggiag gate poat rotted at the ground lise gives all the surrousdinge as unkempt appearance. A very simple remedy is alfurded by the use of coscrete.
Firat, brace the poot is auch a may as to prevent its fallige. (fiee Fig; 1). Thes excavate around it, to a depth below Trost lise. With the post exposed, eut
away that part of the wood which is away that part of
Full the post i
resail the bract New, driventa
Nough hosidskand place them agoinal allowing the boards to project of faches allowisg the boards to project o inchea around the poat, into which the concrete is poured.
Nail together several amall beards and place them os the ground is auch a poas tioes that they osa be readily shoveled from. Mix your concrete on this platform and ahevel it, when mised, directly into the bos, tampling with + S-ineh by 4 -ineh piece of lumber.
Proportions of concrete ars, lathis. Whes filled, finish of with a steel trowel, leavisg the concrete alightly higher shere it the efges. thracras and tor pos may be remeved after twe days sod the earth silled around the concrete, up to the ground level.
Material Required for 5 a 8 -Inch Post $\$$ cubic feet of baak ran gravel.
4)

## Poultry

The Development of Canadian Poultrying
Depends on the Farmer and True Co-operation
By JOSEPH L. MURRAY

I want to write something, if brief,
about the possibilities of the Canadian poultry industry. Not that end of the business which is of especial interest to
the fancier, or the exhibition specialist, the fancier, or the exhibition specialist,
but that feature which makes of poultry. ing a very important department of agriculture, and a factor in the nation's devel-
opment. Canadians have been, and are, peculiarly slow in grasping the magnitude and the enormous possibilities of poultrying. The hen is regarded as something too insignificant for serious consideration, and her economic value is not appreciated
Compared with the big. mild-eyed dairy cow, or the massive compact Shorthorn, the hen looks small and undignified, 1 am free to admit, but in estimating the value of the world's food products she seff a consideration which must be reekoned with, and seriously. The poultry products of the American Republic, for lastance, last year reached the astonishing
total of six hundred and twenty-five
nitely. The ones cited, however, should be sulticient to convey to the reader an neglected hen, and her value products, when considering the agricultural industries of the United States, and the devel-
opment and progress of the American opment and progress of the American Hepublic in agriculture generally, is undoubtedy eaviable. Now, to more impressively drive home the fact, examine by poultry educationalists that Canads is producing annually poultry products to the value of twenty-five million dollacts The United States is producing to the extent of six hundred and twenty-five milion dollars. With a population of about ten times ours they are producing about thirty times the poultry products words this country is producing. In other vords the United states is beating us three to one per head of population.
tion of different farmers, and they aeem surprised beyond comprehension. To


## ne hared Mymantiont Hes

million dollars. This amounts to more thas the total wheat crop of the same It is mestry is 1908 by mine millions of dollars. It is nearly oterehalf the valse of all the cattle on the farms is the United States seted, is putting only the asnual inceme soted, is putting only the assual income
from poultry products agsinat the tetal Irote poultry products against the total
value of the catile. What is perthaps mote value of the cattle. What is perhaps more readily and generally appreciable is the way of comparisos is the fact that the poultry product alone is more than half States for the year nisinteen bunifred and
Stated states for the year nisetees bundred and
nine. It may be added that this poultry product is twice the value of the whole potate crop of the North Americas cobs. flnest. It fis merarly equal to the farien value of all the barley grown is the world twe years ago. It is greater thas the farm value of the total sheep and swise is the United States on January lat, 1902. One might go os sith those surpriviag
and startling comparisons almost indef:
them the hes appeared as as industria! joke something for the somes and Children to amuse themselves with. These mess, and what I am about to ay is true of Canadian farmers as a clasy readily acknowledge the importance of carefully atudying Shorthors, Ayrahire and Jersey pedigrees, and admit the aboolute moportance of laving noese but the beat breeding amimals on their farma, but io poultry they have failed to see the dif. ercher betweca the typer of fowi which
will produce chickens which sre matured it produce chickens which are watured at two and obe-half pounds, and the type
that produces healthy and vigorous chickens wlich at maturity weigh from five to sis pousids. Wisely and well the atandard-bred cattle have bees carefully utabled, and forced aliesd is stall feeding. but sith witer blindness to self-interest Cansflas farmert have sllowed thet empres of faris productivity, the ben, te acrateh for her living, steal it, of starve for want of it, and the veriest acrub has
been'reckoned equal to the pure-bred bird How long is this situation to exist? industry take the place it should among the factors in this nation's agricultural development? When, in my humble opinion, two things happen-first when the Canadian farmer begins to really appreciate the enormous profit-making possi-
bilities presented by the poultry business and, secondly, when market conditions shall have been so reformed as will ensure to the man who produees the article, a fair share of what it cost the consumer.
The farmer must be shown a schemedollars for his own individual self, and poultrying will be to him magnetic. It is, therefore, desirable to encourage the farmer, and those in a position to do so should by example and instruction help him, and be even willing to stand off for it, and the country will have off for it,
Co-operation among farmers in the producing and in the marketing of poultry suecess. But it must he co-operation that will take out of the poekets of the middleman and the buying combines, the trust organizations, and the earrying corporations, the tremendous profits now made by them, and place these profits where they belong, in the pockets of the producers.
This is possible; it is practical, and I believe its execution will be the solution of Canadian poultrying. The result would redound to the advantage of the individual larmer, and many of those who are carry. ing over an anamal deficit from year to ear would find themselves comfortable, and finally the country would collectively profit because agricultural values would be speedily advanced, and the possibilities of increase are almost unlimitable.

## THE TURKEY

The bronze turkey is the acknowledged king of all poultry. The turkey is eviking of all poultry, The turkey is evild turkey was found in abundance by the pioneers of the eastern, southers and vestern sections of the United States. They existed also in great numbers in Merieo long before this time. It is evident that the turkey was introduced
into Europe from America. The following historical review of this matter was written by Rev. C. E. Peterson, and covers the ground eompletely.
"At what time the domestic fowl was first introduced inta Ringland is unknown, but there is a tradition in Cornwall that it was originally brought to that part of the coast to tratic for tin and copper with the rame to tratticg for tin and copper with the aatives previous to the homan isvanioa; and to this day, in some parta of the country, it is called the Persias bird, but why this latter does not appear; and further, it is expecially noted by Cesar (De Belle) that the eock, the goose
and the hare were among. of not the and the hare were among, of not the anole of the domestic animals of the pleasure only, before his invasion of the pountry, but that soon after thrir seruples is thlis dlieetlion dlaspeared.
However that may be, it is eertain the Remans brought with them the "fighting cock" both to the south and the morth of England! elear proet of which are the bours, say, the very metal spurs ased in their coatesta, that have been found both in Surrey and Cornwall.
One metal spur was dug up in South. wark, and a prit in an eld Romas wall is the latter county, beaides of hers that unfortunately wert not preserved of sufficiently soted.
That these same ancients were not aequainted with the turkey goes far to somewhat settie the disputed quest the turkey is a sative of this shether the turkey is a sative of this
country or sot, being sow takes for country of sot, being sow takes for granted by all aaturaliate its Hethtsen and from there was introduced into the old wopld.
it is intereating to moite the writingi of old hirtarians, if few of which follow The first author of whom any mention is made of the turkey is the Oviedo who wrote about the year 1s4s. He has described them minstely with that curios evenerally incite, and as he was sequainted with no name of thrse bircls, till then anInpwn to the Reroprases, he fave them that which he thowght meat suited to them. He called them s kind of peavork. and he relates that even then, of this
early date, os secount of their stility
and the excellent taste of their flesh, they were not only reared and domesticated by the Europeans in Spain, where they were first found, but that they were carried inst to New
Indands
Lopez de Gomara, whose book was printed in 1559, makes use of Gallopavo, and says that the fowl resembles in shape the peacock and the domestic cock, and that of all the fowls in New Spain its flesh is the most delicious.
In the year 1584 wild turkeys were found in Virginia, and Rene de Laudonnier found them on his landing in North America in 1564.
That these fowls were not known in England in the beginning of the sixteenth century is very probable, as they are not of a grand ia the particular description of a grand entertainment given by Archbishop Nevil; nor in the regulations made by Henry, Vill, representing his royal kitehen are named.
As these fowls are found at present Asia and Africa, it may be worth while to briefly mention that as much proof can be given that they were not known there until introduced by Europeans. The standard weights of young turkeys are: Adult eock, 96 pounds: yearling coek, 33 pounds; eoekerel, es pounds: hen, 20 pounds: pullet, 16 pounds.
Color of body, black, beautifully shaded with bronse. Mluff, black, each feather ending in a wide black, bronze hand extending across the feather, with a narrow edging of white. Male's winga bows a brilliant bronze with greenish lustre. Each primary feather must be evenly and distinetly barred across with parallel bars of black and white throughout the length of feather.

> White Holland Turkey

The White Holland turkey is said to be a native of Holland. This breed of kurkeys is far and a way larger and much more beautiful fowl than white turkey of Holland.
The standard weights are: Cock, 26 pounds; cockerel, 18 pounds; hen, 16 pounds: pullet, 18 pounds.
The plumage is pure white throughout shanks and toes, white or pinkish white; yes, hazel; head, rich red, changeable o bluish-white.

The Narraganselt Turkey
The Narraganselt turkey is a mative isiand and Conaecticut. the stasdard "eiphts beint: Coek, 30 pounds; cockerel, 80 being: Cock, 30 pounds; pulfet, it pounds. Disquallifyiag weights: Coek, less than it pounds; hen, less than 14 pounds. In plumage color this turkey is black, eseh feather ending is a brosd, light steel-gray band edged with black.
Buff Turkey
This variety is of American origis. having been brought out a few yeara ago. Mumsre eolor, pure buff, the wisast beeng seight: Cock, 87 pounds: eockerel, is pounds: hes, is pounds: pullet, 18 pounds. Disquaslifying weights: Cock, less thas is pounds; hen, less than it pounds.

Slate Turkey
This variety is alse of American origis. These fowls when right are almost blue in color, the shade resembling that of the Blue Andalusian, the female beiag muen lighter is color than the male. The atandard calls of a plumage color, slaty or The stand sometimes dotted with black. The standard weight are: Cock, 87 pounds. pullet, Is pounds. Disqualifyis pounds, Cock, less thas is pounds; hen, less thas it pounds.

Black Turkey
The Blark turkey is a native of Americs Is plumage color they are a lastrous blaci Throughout. standard weighta: Cock. pousils; pullet, is pousds Dispualif, is pounda; pullet, is pousds. Disqualifying lesigthas is pounds.

## SHIP YOUR <br> Stricty Fresh Eggs

## Live Poultry

A. G. E. LOWMAN


## The Horse

PREFERS THE CLYDESDALES

## The Geide "What breed of horses o you prefer, and the reasons why?" Che following reply was received fr Billy Marhall," Minitonas, Man:- What treed,

prefer, and why?
Quite a number of years ago I saw the judging of horses at the Royal Agriculone of the largest cities in England.
The open class for draft geldings brought parts of the kingdom; Shires being parts
largely in the majority. The first prize
went to a pair of Clydesdales, sons of the "ent to a pair of Clydesdales, sons of the the breed. The question arises, why
were they placed first being undersized in comparison with the massive Shires? It was undoubtedly their superb artion long springy posterns. I do not prefer a poor Clyde to a good
Pereheron, because the Percheron, Lake him horse for horse, has got all other
draft breeds beates for uniformity. His veak point is his legs, or rather the position of his legs under him. A boy who was set to the task of writing an essay on "the horse, commenced it has a leg at every corner," This boy must have He atands too far apart behind, and is He stands ino forr apart inchind, and is for the Percheron to be a good mover The Clyde is built from the ground
We have unfortunately imported more
Cly de sires fato the Whes, sonie of them oo, of good pedigree, which never should have escaped the casterator's knife, and never would have eacaped it only for the
demand for them here. The consequence demand for them here. The consequence
is that this country contains too many Clydes whieb are a diograce to the name. Another souree of evil is the West is, siders her progeny from a registered horse fit for stud purposes. The choice to-day unsurpassed and unsurpassable.

THE COLT'S EDUCATION

## The better a horse is trained, the

 doser the understandingt that exists greater will be the amount of work that leserns, the longer sill be the working life of both horse aend man.The aversge horse brokes by the average masin does not know how to put
its full strength to the sork at hasid. and oftes develops a had temper that limita its usefularss in many ways. Its
silfulaess causes a loss of time that vilfulacss causes ous los of time that
amounts to many hours in a fre months. The irritation eauned by the driver lenens. his ability to do his beat work, and a a broken vehicle, caused by unsteadiness, lark of costrol, soos amounts to many The first requisite in colt training is a good warking knowledge of the horse's horsement to sttribute to the horse a great amount of intetligrace ansl, in some cases, eves the power of rrasoh. It is
absolutely secesiary that this fallacy be eradicated from your mind, if you
want to have well trained hotes. horse or any other animal but man has Reason is the ability to procred from cause to a conelusion. 1 desire to cos. oider nomi arts some horiss are reported to lave done, and to show that there are other says of explainisg a horse? actions bexides the poser of rasoon The first atory is the old stary of hories working pump handles to get a drink of
water. rater.ing it must have thought some inisg the pump handle ulp and dows and the trough was filled sith water, Now, If sork the pamp handle the same way,
ite trough will be siled and I ran ovt a drink."
If you ever get an opportunity, watel
bis artione and determine whrtier they His artions and determine ohrther they indiate any such thought. His actions
will be about as fellows: Many times
he will quench his thirst at the same whatever. Sometimes he comes when the trough is dry and sniffs about for
water, he repeats this process many times. He sniffs at the trough, the spout,
the top and handle. He nibbles at the pulls at each. Finally he makes an ip and down motion on the handle and a He did not purposely pull the handle up and down, for maybe he had pulled
it laterally many times. No one ean imply any reason so far. Surely, if he has any reasoning power he will now,
since he has succeeded in getting water, repeat the movement of the handle and he again sriffs and sibbles and maybe longer reaching the handle the second the finally happens to move the handl just right and receives his drink. He may repeat this roundabout process
many times until by chance he begins at the handle and gets water. Thus, not ciating the handle and water by numerous repetitions did the horse arrive at the process, of gettiag water, Where this one horse formed thers never formed such a habit.
Asoilher trat that is atimbit
evidence that horses reason is the ability shown by many horses to open gates. Sueh gates have usually a very simple device or a hook. A horse learns to operate this particular zate just as the Each rearhes the end by accident and fixes the habit only by repetition. The or the gate breaks up the muscular habit the horse has galised, and he must begis

Asy one who believes a horse reasons "hen it opens a gate will be easily
deeeived if be changes the fastening the other end and then watelies the performance of the horse. After he process to lears over again, simply because the peg pulls out in the opposite
direction. direction. I mention these instances
because they are invariably pointed out because they are invariably pointed oul as the lighest indirations of reasoning

Many other sueh indirations might be Many other such indirations might be mbility is shown by the horse to go from premie to a definite conclusion is entire y larking. The horse, it a state of asture reavas mestal condition. Never until he comes in contart with man and receives training from him is there any progress is his mental equipment. Every indication points to the fact that =hatever progress | be makes comes from sithout, not by |
| :--- |
| any reasoaing sithin., Therefore it | any reasoaing sithin,. Therefore it is necessary to brar in mind, is training a unless its training is continued. It stops juat where you leave it, exeept for the some misor habit.

I have discuased this point someshat at length, because it is fundamental in training horses. Whes a man tesliser that he is training muscles to eertais
aetions, and that through thre muveles actions, and that through throe museles
the brain is trained, then and thes only

## b he fit to develop a hor

## FEWDING THE FARM HORSE

 Probably the most important part the care of the horse is the feeding. Alarge majority of the dionsers amen form horses result from faulty feediag. So many make the mistake of not secuin ine the leat feed. Their trouble begiss slire partially matured, masty and duaty feed is used.
robsideratipoists ahould be takes inte cunsideration whea we decile upon the
amount of feed: whether the animal amount of feed; whether the animal is
arcuatomed to dry feed. and if lo for accuatomed to dry feed, and if is good fieah or in a thin, cmanclated condition. quantity of hay and grals without iare. quantity Many think that becamese a bors in thin is flesh ne work should be reguired of him. It is slosay best to sork the Brah inte the animal rather thas to fattee him as you weeld a steer.
as to time and amount of feed to le
given. Horses, by all means, should be
fed regularly. Hay requires time for
mastication and digestion. For this reason the large percentage of the hay
should be fed at night. Horses soon learn the manner of giving food and water, The plan followed out for all the horses flrst thing in the morning. After waterand then given grain after all the hay has
been eaten. By this plan the feed which the stomach, and therefore receive proper digestion. The noon feed should been allowed to rest for fifteen minutes or half an hour. A small quantity of water
may be given soon after the horse is brought to the barn. Feed hay, and give all the water he desires, after which feed the grain. At night feed the same feed as much hay at night as is given at both morning and noon meals. When a quantities of grain, it is found advisable once a week, to give a bran mash for the
evening meal. The bran acts as a laxative and prevents indigestion and possibly a case of colie,-C. L. Barnes, Colorado THE RACEHORSE MEN AND THE
COUNTRY FAIR
fairs there is a feeling that features of more educational character should be introduced. Too little attention has been given to this point in the past and a
large number of country fairs have drifted into the chansel of light amuse ments, loosing almost entirely the real objects of a country fair. The fact that many country fairs have failed is recent years, and that many more are due to
meet the same fate, can be aceountable in a large measure by the inadequate provisions made for agricultural and edueational exhibits. If the country real object of its organization, attention must be given to the agrieultur hibits and educational display. visitor who attends these fairs should
able to secure information which eas applied in the daily operations of the farm. He must be made to feel that he has been repaid for his time and not that he has spent the day simply watching horse races. Just how the fair exhibits can be made more educational and of
greater value is a problem that muat be worked out in fair circles.
We take the liberty of quoting the dallowiag from the report of obe of the present at the sanual meeting of the shareholders of the Westers Agrieultural and Arts Asiociation held at Brandon.

One of the leading questions lald before the meeting was that in connection with the policy to be purnued by the new board with respect o the racisg program for last year's falr. The opinion was expressed by several members that the board was devoting too much time and money to this frature of the fair which. They claimed, oas due to the Brandon Turf club being sirongly represented on the fair directorate.
holders. advocating that more alteatlon be paid the agricultural end of the fair, by fincreasing the value of the premium: offered in the horse and cattle sections and giving less importance to the racing program.
Several mer Unanimons
sue with Mr. Matheren the beard took the races were the most, claiming that the races were the most important frafare of the fair, and that as soon as the board decided otherwise, the attendance at the fair would begia to drop off. The
discusalon was of a heated nature. but discucion was of a heatiod nature,

Hlorse racing is an important attract
the fair. but there is a great deal of truth is the shove report that too much time and money is given over to this braseh of smusement ot the summer fairs. It many of the board meetiag sbout minety-five per eent. of the time is devoted to the diacusaion of the races and sports and the remaining time is all that is Eiven to the agricultural end of
the fair. The usual Torf elob member looks on the fair not as an apricultural sad fioe arta exhibit but as the plice raring taeet of the seavos. For this reatos the Turf cluba are asxious (in fact they see
to it is masy cases) to be well represented
fairs and in the majority of cases they Thit tore emompe whe braden sumem Promianat member of the Tuif dibib Brandon emparit tome tuin tot tor tic

 Gerictural Nide of the taicit it is to bic

 ampate Good Aspumat inded to patp metrefilly to tine ter podete a


 The Tuif dato at the varioun toone




 tiffened and, ssserted their rights-the fair


## Live Stock

bulletin published by the Missouri state board of agrieulture deseribes the fomits of the protatabe steer as to The head should be short and small able flesh and because a short head able flesh and beeause a short head body.
The forehead should be full, broad and high so as to show intelligence.
The mouth should be large and the muscles of the jaws well developed, so as to indieate good food grinding apparatus.
The eyes should be full, bright and elear, because this indicates great vi-
tality and vigor, two of the most im. portant qualities.

The neek should be short, thick and set firmly on the shouldurs, beeause this indicates a short, thiek-set body and a tendeney to lay on flesh.
The shoulders should be compaet and well covered with flesh, se as to give
smoothness of form and flesh on forequarters.
Strong, straight and wide-apart forelegs are wanted to give a good foundation for the fore-quarters. Legs should be short because they are not worth maeh, and anyhow, short legs are stronger than long ones. The chest should be wide, deep and thick through the heart, so as to give plenty of room for the most important oryans of the body, asmely, the heart and lungs. The brisket should be deep and moderately projecting and breast wide because The rirth of the animal sho large, beesause this indieates stould be large, because this indieates a good chest. The erops or that portion just
behind the withers, should be full, bebehind the wise is one of should be full, be pertlons.
The back must be short, straight and broad. Short beeause a short-backed asimal is an early maturing one. Broad so as to give room for lots of fleah. Straight se as to give feod suppert. Ribs should be welt spruag and arched is order to give plesty of room for the digestive organs. It is a wellfounded fact that a large, deep ehest and a eapacious stomach are good isparity to utilize large quastities of food asd make rapid progress is fatteuisg, flesh, because this is a zood indieatios that the animal fatteas well.
Wide hipe are wanted because wille bipa go with broad loin and the loin is the most costly pertion of the beef.
Inte nteuld te fulf and thlat for the same reason.
The rump should be long, level and mide, so as to give plenty of room for
fall and well fleahed, is order to yield full and well fleahed, is order to yield plesty of goed round steak.
The hiad legs alould be ahort and straight, so as to give good foundation for kind quarters. The tail should have a amooth base, fre bone and a fise hair switel. Bmooth bave so there will be so fear of havieg lampy patches of fat gathered there. This is very objection: able, because it speils the fooks of the steer, and looks go a long way in affecting the sale of an animal. Fine bose
is the tail indicates that the asimal is fae bened

[^4]be easier of settlement. The good Lord
has established a sort of equilibrium for all nature, and just as soon as this balaneing of parts is broken, just that soon must more stringent means for The one-erop farmer and the farmer who raises but one kind of live stoek is sure to get into all kinds of trouble. to his erops, and siekness is more likely a farmer raises but one kind of live stock he is more subject to the fluctua tions of the market, and his property depends entirely on the market for one class of live stoek. Were he produeing farm is suited be would be sure of good prices on part, for the markets are seldom off on all elasses of animals at the same time.
The weed problem resolves itself largely into this: The very best kind of farming to follow for the farmer is the kind that is going to make life most miserable for the weeds. That means a good rotation of erops and the differ ent classes of live stock to feed them to; this last ineludes, by all means, sheep. They will bring in more elear money, kill more weeds, and utilize more waste feed than any other animals on
the farm. We know this to he a fat, the farm. We know this to be a faet, and it is tha experience of all who have
had anything to do with sheep. It must had anything to do with sheep. It must not be concluded from this, however, is to simply buy sheep and turn them in In nise cases out of tes the big weeds which you fondly erpected to which you tondly expected to see suc cumb to the onslaught of the bovine race will remaia unfeazed. sheep do kind mueh less do they like rank, coarse kisd mueh leas do they like rank, coarse the handled with shill. They witl est the younger shoots of weeds in maily cases in preference to grass. To get
phe younger shoots of weeds in many
phen sheep to do their best work on pasture weeds, mow the weeds off and then sotiee the sheep go sfter the yousg shoots as they reappear. We have seen them almost completely rid a field of rank weeds in this way. The pasture was badly set with perennial weeds and after the sheep bad grazed over it for ahout three years the weeds were prse. tieally all gone. Fach year the weeds were mowed off sometimes twice, and the new tender shoets were largely sipped eff by the sheen. This proess starved the, root svstem by remaving the leaf svitem, and so weakened the plants that they so loserer grew well with the sheen graring an them, and at the end of three years they were practieally all wone. Nince then the sheep save been sold off the place, and the pastare is set as thiekly as ever with ihe ronk weeds. Their reots were not completely hilled, and when eives a chance commenced to prow spaln. Bheep ther eas care of mont posture weeds if and fronl have them sorved on temier and freab-as in the case of the fell weels, which caure so murh trouhle, will is followno. for the far. The patation whies is hest for the form eropit is usually the worst for the weeds.

THE YOUNG PORKERS
The first week after farrowing is the criticat time in the fives of the young porkra. Give the sow nothine bet water
the firat day. After that she will take a litile feed, but the amoust shoultit be incresued slowly. If the ples sho sime of trouring. eut ont the slop snd aive the sow some hood meal. Mosed mral will cure senury in any young animal, and some of it ahould be kept en hand all the time. Trentrofive pirro aut of every hundred are lent ot farrowing time or soon sfief. This is slteperther too bile a alice to take out of the nrofts. Get the pige to esting for themerlves is soon as pesulble. Then provide a hoe pasture for them. The way to produce eheap pork is to have plentr of
prase. Rape makes the meat rolishle erase. Rape makes the most relisble hoe pasture. Alfalis is better, but it If!you wait your hege to leep growing;

## -

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you muat keep them free from lice and vorms. Dipping or spraying with some coal tar dip sill fix the lice. Menty of pure sater and pumplins, of chareoal and copperas, will help the pigo to get

## C. P. R. FINED

Toronta, Nov. 2s.-"Why should these poor beasts be made to suffer because somebody mislaid a health certificate?" Crows Attorsey Corley remarked is the police eourt here the other day, referring (o) the last charge brought against the C. P. fil for cruelity and unsecrasarily ill-treating asimals," by allowisg themin to fo without food or water while is trassit a looger period than is hours. aimals to stand os a siding lo alled after animals to stand on a sidin
surh a long trip." he said.
This was is connection with sir corlonads, 1ss head of cattle shipped from Wianipes by Henty Murvey to Charles Maytoes. by Henty murvey to Charles Ninybes cottle dealet, it was 43, Ghours fram the vere uslosied at the Weaters calile market.
"But the heatrh certiffeste was misulg at the Parkidale station." contended C.F. R. Counsel Spencer," and Superintendent Walker refused to allow their unloading until eleared by that eertificate. At To-
ronte they were enly st hours late. that ronto they were only shi hours late, that
delay oecorred betwees Meakek and delay occorred between Mankeka and
Teronte, where there is no feeding ataToronte, where there is no feeding station." "Then dered" "threw back Mour Cortey. "Why dids'' you give them water at least,
let them be takes off. A mistake la sever Thoun Though regarding the mislald paper as Aregrettabie fart, Magiatrate Kiagoford lield that so long as the cattle were is the responsible. The lise was 1100 sad costa.

## PREDICTS WAR

New York. Nov. 83-Capt. II. H. Rogers, son of the late Standard Oil finasciet, whose hobby is the stwily of Yilitary affairs, has just returaed to New York from a long trip of ebservation is the ormy camps of Frasee and Germasy. He brought home with him the unplessant predirtion that Japas will pruveke oar with the United States some time before the Fanama canal is opesed. This is hot only the belief of Capt. Regers, but The concensus of opinion, he says, of the
military mes he met durisg hls stay s military mes he met during, his atay acrosimerst of the Nationst Guand of New York. Summing up what he gleased obrosd, Mr. Repers said! "The control. of the Paeifle is between her and the Teited Etates, and she mennes to ert it. Notsithatanding all this recent pesee talk Kotwithatandiag ofl this recest peace taik and strike before the Pansme cans! in epened."

A phyyirian was aner arguing with his lavyor friesd ronrerning the personal chararteriatics of one of the latter's eliesta. "It's se use, "he suid finally, "you can't make as angel out of sman m
"Na, that's so, I $\mathrm{can}^{\prime} \mathrm{L}$, " rejolend the
lawyer with feeling " We have to lawyer with feeling. "We have to lesve

# Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild 

Conducted by Margaret


Assoriate Membership Yee
8. G. Pend ladies
S. G. Buttons (ehildrea's)

## objects

feed and elothe some hungry child. 'ratify the wish of some Club Reom at To ben "Toy sainment for at leant 2000 and enter

MOTTO-LET'S HELP

a kindeess, lend a hand
Every deed will plant a seed
And multiply in kind.
Cheer the sad and desolate, Do sot ask them "by Almply soothe the sigh
Make "Leet's Help" a motto true And possibly your deed Will reap a golden harveat of

## lavoh at yourself <br> When your liver's upeet, and your world is all wrong <br> When you doa't see just how you can wrigele along, <br> When you've nothing ale Market of sties <br> Asf your future is dyed with deep isiligo dyes,

> PURITY FLOUR

Head Office:-GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone-Sherbrooke 870


#### Abstract

broken in tw hope is not gone, though Laugh at yourself. For the world is so large and your place is so small, Fate probably geter has seen you at all. To think thatit's pieking on you is pure gall- Just laugh at yourself.


## THE SODA-WATER MAN

It's only sometimes 'at I go
When it's so drefful hot and stieky,

## ve evea takes off my "ricky, mat

We'll try a lemon phos-o-phate."
Why, all the hotness blows awa
An' when he squirts the suds on top
I laugh so hard I 'most can't stop;
An' I say, 'W When I'm big, why-e
A soda-water man I'm big, why-ee

## GIFTS TO GIRLS HOME

The Girls' Home is proviag a great success and is looking very homey and
nice. To the business men of Winnipeg mice. To the business the comfort is due, and I cannot speak too highly of the manser in which each one responded to my eall for help for our Sunshine Ifome.
The Grain Growers' Grain
Mr. Crearer, donated $\$ 75$ to help equit the home. The physieal traising elass is proving a great success, and twelve bew members were cirolled. There is still a lot to do for our home, and much more before our cafeteria can be started, and now I feel that I eas ask for funds to earry os this splendid work. Not only are the town girls benefitted, but also several farmers daughers have found good homes and mueh comfort from the Guild meetiagn.

## Sunshine Gulld Fund

Grain Growers' Grais Go, per Mr. Crearer, 875.

## CHILDEEN'S BUNBHINE RALLY

 The ehildren's Sunshise Itally on ren answered the rell call. A 'r Fairy pey port of the program for the Toy Missios. Miss Jeas Logas will train the ehildren, and the suecess of this leature is sasured.
## TOY Mission

Dear Friends,-For the beseft of my sew friends and members I will explain the second anaual Toy Mission, which will be held under the distis: Guinhed patronage of Sir Daniel and
lady MeMillas. The flot Toy Misnion lady MeMilian. The frot Toy Mision was held at Neweastle-on-Tyme, Kag: land, and the largeat theatre was not too large to mold the ehildren and the
 Cacle Toby asd the Diekie Bird Society readers of the (Weekly Coroniele. Is tandos tast year ithe Cononiele. In an estertainment to 1,000 ehilidres, save giving cony garments to those is seed, and a toy to every ehild.
How the Toy Misuton Was Worked is Pittaburg
Fiftees years sgo Major R. W. Sinmons, of Pittobarg, organized the frat Toy Missios. Sisce that sime it
has grown to colossal proportions in that city. What is a Toy sissios
This is a pertisent question at this seasrilute new, and purpose is to distribute and elothinf amoss the tens, games and clothing amosg the seedy time. To make this one day is all the year fall of joy and happisess for the thousands of ehilires reares is homes where a taily strugsle is foing on for the barent meremarfer of Itfe. The trut

Last year 12,000 children in Pittsburg
enjoyed its benign influeace. The mission received the aid and contributions be a factor in extending this great work. Second-hand dolls were mended paired to bring the greatest possible joy to the recipients.
Winnipeg's.arst Toy Mission was held in the Walker theatre January Honorable T. Mayne Daly bei.gg in the
ehair. The Army and Navy gale the magie lantern entertainment, and artists gave their services free. Seventee hooks, eandy eanes. Policemen who helped at the doors tried to be severe, mat appeal from the merest .it of that air characteristie of all " ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Bob}$ bies." The distribution of toys and an afternoon entertainment among our needy children of the city lifts eaeh one out of the gloom and desolation whie turrounds its life It teaehes the ehila continuous struggle and meagre exist ence. How many ehildren it is pos sible for us to make happy depends oe our readers, is funstifie is dependilig on the voluntary subseriptions sent in. WHO'LL ASSIST?
Toys, dolls, dressed or undressed good warm garments suitable for child ren from 5 o 12 years of age, home seraps, mitts, stockings, botts. Who 'll take collectig cards or mite boxes? Margaret desires to have many thousands of toys in time for the Christ mas distribution and for the Toy Mis sion. The date for returning cards han been fixed for December 20 . Our mem bers and readers have not therefore, too much time in which to send in their
contributions. Now, dear Sunbeams, contributions. Now, dear Sunbeams, where are your applicationst To my readers and friends, old and new, young and old, I appeal to make the comisg Christmas the jolliest ever known Yours lovingly
Miss Blanehe Falmon will start the fund with the smallest contribution pessible to prove the value of "cents" n our Sunshise work.

## TOY MTSsION YUND

Mism Blanche Salmon

## LTTLE THINGS

We despine sometimes little things as worthless. Yet God aets a high value on them. Sohuman, the German coupposer, osce said, "From a pound of iron that costs so little, a thousand wateh aprings eas be made, whose value is treat." "The pound you have received
rom the Lerd, "he added, "use falthfilly Oom the lord, be addec, " use faitmfully. Only a little commonplace, gift, and yet cod will employ it for His glory, And
trom that pift may opring the many rom tents which a faithful expenditury has worked. Juat a word here, or a etter written there and how boundless the results! Let us be faithful is small duties.
Desp
Dear. Friends if we could all realise the value of little things fewer of s kould be unhappy, Many thanks for little thinge and Christmas presenta
plad to have any forther sugerations.


Hilloty, thents for your kied wither, bope





## Dea Maratinthmember





## Dea Magheatheader










 IItce comior siater. Wite yithrgarex.

## sent s. 8 . Papens

## 

 , NEME Jove
 as evimatp cald margaret



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

## Hints for Santa Claus

## Chrigrmas season is approaching all

 too rapidly, and the advice most aeceptable now will certainly be hints orhely's in selecting and making suitable Chrictmas gifts for both rank and file of creation, as it's pretty safe to say that everybody, young or old, rich or poor, will either give or get a Christmas gift. This means a great deal of labor and a great, great deal of thought by the gift-givers. Unless the purse is very keavy and the friends few, many brows will be puekered and many baeks fore jolly old Santa Claus serambles fore jolly old Santa Claus serambles heads his fleet-footed reindeers for heads bis fleet-footed reindeers for land. Every woman at least expects to help old Santa out, and many men often lend a hand, too, though they fad it very trying work and generally welcome any suggestions that come wele way, llowever versatile and competeat a man may be is everyday affairs, when he faces the question of gift-giving instantly his mind becomes g blank and refuses to be coerced into any action whatsoever. Ahsolutely no idea will present itself. Many femin. ine minds balk in the selfsame way. One would think they had Bever seen a book or a faney pieture, a eandlestick or relicule, a piece of music or a prefly flower pet, a card case or fancy box of bon-fions, a mirror or a miltion other irifles 50 acceptable to "the lave., This of course is all very well for the ready-to-wear gifts that only means the handing over the price, but many generous souls abousd who like to give their "labor of love" as well as the price, and for thone are appended a few rugyestions that should be aceeptable to their contemplated recipients.
One gift that cannot come amiss to anyone and is always is seasos is a sice eushion stip, of a eurhion complete is better, of course, being then ready for service without further outlay or work by the receiver.
timbly gift for a maid
and fill in, continuing until there are six rows of six holes each. Make the other shoulder and front in the same Way. This gives the foundation of the garment.
In making the edge, use colored wool for the chain stitches and white for the plain stitches. Crochet a row of holes round the eatire garment, being eareful to makae the stikehes loose plais stitches in each hole, as before adding an extra four for fullness at each corner-in the first row at the right side of corner and in the second at left side. Repeat until there are four rows of plain stitehes and finish four rows of plain stitehes and fanish Form the armhole by lacing the frost and back together at each side with cords eroeheted from the wool and tas sels of the same or satio ribbon to mateh the color of the trimming wool. Four skeins of 3 -ply Bee-Hive fingering in white and one of pink or blue will make this useful and pretty gift.


The lisen basikerehief case is made of white lines worked in white floss and lised with colorel silk. The ease is 6 by 9 fiches, fiafoked. Stamped tiade and cotton for working cost 45 cents.


One of the new and extremely popu lar silk and tinsel elastie belts in Ferslas of Dresies patterns to be had in


A blue and white loug-metight fin ished is blue and laced with blue rib thons.
 of forty four plais stitelies, and turn make four chais stiteles, thes ose sisgle erochet between fourth asd $\mathbf{8 f t}$ plais atiteb of frat row! make four thains, ene single eroeket between eighth and sioth atitel, and wa os to end, makisg a row of eleven boles in sill. Turn and fout four plais stitulem in earh hole. fiepeat ustil there are thirtees rows of plain setiteher. Thurs make three holes, nad sifits mith plain make three boles, asd sil in with phain
stitelies, as before, making three pows of three heles each for the shoulder. of thife beles each for the shoulder. Them mitem nt buth ento by mAfing holes, repecting sntil fhere sre flaree rows of tre boles esch. Thes wides en ester elfe enly by adling four plais stiteler if frst fole; mate nir ploles
shades to matah the silk or wool blouse, or to contrast prettily with the aem wiater switisgs. Buitable oxidian or ekawrielent beeblea *Te sttsehei- Wiat of helt, from 11 y to 3 iseles.


Here is shown a eluahion eover
pattern is in daisy sprays done in hard anger work. The simple lace edge is eroeheted from the hardanger thread The plain centre leaves room to work the name of college or elub or society for a student or member of a elub.
for


One of the new shoulder searfs made from two colors of chiffon, one plain width of chiffon for interlining or foundation upon which to tack the outer folds. The ends are finished in silk balls to mateh


Little girls' bounet knitted from Angora yarn and ruched with a fold of ribbon and loops and strings.


A pretty little desion for pin eushion, whieh needs no explanation.


Oblong Cushion slip of heavy serim with hardanger work. The edge is done is square seallops, behind whish a ruffie of torehon lace is sewn. The oblong of the favored shape at present is eushion formas.


Dresy collar and yoke to smarten a a plain or dull gown. May be made of eolored lace and insertion.


Medroom slippers of Paisley wool, knitted and finished with soles sown on by hase.


A hasdsome seekwart mado from heavy fgured silk in satia faisk. A rimpos grousd with blsek farara would asd fastened with dome fasteners.

ORANDMOTHER REMEMBERED A pretty shawl erocheted from mauve See-liive 3 ply fisgerisg woel Male a small choflo is the centre and mile in all directions as the work proceeds.

to smartea

Another style of bloase improver.


Collar bow made from silk like blose and very soft quilled laee.

Page 36


## in fine wool with finyered ends.



Either bew atwi-es os ouruerd hand kerchiefs with a hand embroidered ini tial to give it the personal touel would be acceptable.

It is hoped that Santa Claus will receive his copy of "The Guide" in time to beaefit by these hiats.

## LADIES' CLUB

Editor, Fireside,-A very successful gathering of the Streamstown ladies gathering of the streamstown ladies Bwift os the 15 th inst. for the purpose of forming a Ladies' elub in connection with the Streamstows braseh of the U.F.A., the objects being: (1) To further the interests of the farmers by raising funds in various ways; (2) Te diseuss dairy work, bousework, poultry raising, needlework, ete;; (3) To arrange social gatherings, ete., ete. The various officers were voted for and eleeted.
A. SWIFT, Secretary Streamstows, Alta. Nov. if. Secretary

## COTM Dome <br> In the way to 号 <br> Dress Well <br> Simple as Washing <br> DYOLA <br> ONE men ALL KINDS er weses

JUsT TMINE of IT

professional and amateur

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
eceive a very special reception as be elosed doors and shut-in little ones in ng the frrat organization of its kind report itself to The Guide. May every success attend your pioneer movement. meeting and the names of all the department, and it would materially aid ng . Perbaps you will send on this information yet. Other dystriets tha have this work in mind might wish to
write to some of your officers for hints If a suggestion may be permitted, it
is that the name selected for the elub will indicate the scope or compass of the elub. Yor instance, we have "The
Canadian Women's Press Club," and the Women's Canadian Club," of which practically explains the
fround eovered by that elub. Suppose ground covered by that elub. Suppose
Women-Farmers Club" were the name selected, it could then be used by every organization of its kind in the West, and would it not be well to have on or provincial so that when are hel (as they will be held some day) there would be grsater unity and cohesion in the workt One has only to mention the W.C.T.U. to understand just what is meant; or 'Teachers' associations; or
the Farmers' associations. If, some the Parmers associations. If, some
day, the women of the Weat want some appecial legislation enacted, would it not give greater foree to have them all affiliated under a common namet We women of the West build for the future
rather than the present. ather cthan we preat
us have early notiee of every us have early notiee of every clu the officern and the elub name. would also be well to sead in as account of the ground covered at each meeting so as to encourage others until the good movement becomes general. Congratulations to Streamstown Ladies' Club! Who comes next!
the lonely road
By Margaret $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ 'rady Henceforth our ways mest grimly lie Yet, haply thus, because you wished For me the lonely road, and you, 8 weetheart, wide and far, again shall The elinging lure of kises deeply On lovestarred, shining eyes for kisses vasde.
Then, faltering os, perchance I pause And do riely seek the place where Love And was laid.
When is the Your groping hands are lost, sigh not Who lived and loved but osce and only
To whisper it whes Lave itself was I gave you all. Twas not enougb, you For see life's best. The lonely road for me.

## VENTLLATION

The forehasded bessebalder will so douht hare bees prepared to greet old
wister with the buasl harricale of \#inter with the usal barricside of
deakle doors and double wisdolis and earthen bankinger and batteningry galore sad every other known device for keep. ing winter's partser, Jsek Froat, st kay, and iseidentally to spare the fuel
ofle. The summer fitelens will be do pile The summer kitelens will be do-
serted for a sell and oaly serve sa serted for a spell and only serve as
starame room, for alto and ando that

 earried into the living room to be performed there. Closing op wisdows and doers and narrowing down the heuse wrace by one room, extrs laber done is side, and perhars treble the seceapanta. as the mes folk spend moeh time indoors is wister. make a difterence
is the atmomplere that is perhape liftle
on is the atmomptere that is perkape liitte appreeisted by the "powessors of the
plais." The mais eoncers is to keep
var.
Bets and elothing receive very im.
elosed doors and shut-ia lithe ones in grains are cooked dally upon the
kitehen stove for stable feed, filling
the living room with noxious steam that kitehen stove for staoxious steam that
the living room with nowe,
filers through the house, upstairs and filters through the house, upstairs and to melt off again in steam when extra warmith affeets etronically charged with health-de stroying vapors that soon begin to leave
their mark upon the family's health The importance of ventilation is not
fully recognized and "colds"" are the order of the day, especially for th
women and ebildrea; lassitude and neneral run-down-aess pervades household, the depression being
attributed to "winter weather,
attributed to "winter weather." The
wiater weather is beyond doubt the braciag season in which to regain the system's loss during summer's heat, nghter diet and heavier work, Be sure Kather logk to the veatilation. Every bedroom window should be put up with the sides of the sash inside, with corresponding serew-eyes on the window jam. This is quite all the security more serew-eyes, one on each side of the window frame, just barely on the outside (and easily reached from within eatek, will fasten the window open, eateh, will fasten rhe wishow ope is shut, for if left to owisg free os it binges the wied may break it or it will not admit the air. The small slat-corered boles in the bottom of the sash are wholly inadequate to admit sufficieat pure air even if left open day and night, should the room be oceupied. In some of the newer designs of storm sash a small pase is set in a moveable little sash at one corner of the window so as to slide opea or shat as desired. These wiadows cost more and do not serve the purpose as well ${ }_{j}$ and if you already have the old style, a pair of linges witt make them up to date. The advantage of the hinged wiadow over the ose with the sliding pane is that ine room call be fiushed with fresk air takes an indefnite tength of time Anist an advastage is that no ied will form from melting frost be tween the two mashes, as the outer one may be opened to allow the wate to rua out over the sill. Many wis. dows have been frozes shut for half a wister from this cause. Where then was the veatilation?
If bedroom windows are raised to the limit, and the storm sash hooked open and the bed elothes stripped back and eloset doors, if any, opesed wide before one leaves the bedroom in the morning very soos all impure air will be driven out and the windows cas thee be aimont cioned for the day. The is a very isjurions mase and ton is a very be sald sgrainst it Cold sir to cot always pure

## Keeping the

asier matteri downatairs aired is an and wiadow mapponite doors or a door time and a strong breese allowed to sweep throwgh for a fem minuter to earry out the stale odors. This done frequeatly durisg the day will meas a vast improvement. Many achnowledgo the impertasce of freal air is the day time, but sees to harbor an lidea that it is baleful at night as eansing colld thes the vitality is low. How plaisly It error they are if vitality is lower at might than is daytime thes surely in fremh air a greater aecenity at night Soss is the day whes vitality is highet. 8o many people believe that colds come fering frome expours to severe cold in the open air. This is a mintale The theory is that drawghts upat the eis tulation and elose the pores of the otios, thich, is conjuartion with other orgass, eleasie the system of waste. The draught "first repels and thes briags on excess of blood to that portion of the body expesed to its fores, and aloe the walls of the nasal cavities, whers the iscressed blood presure casses the membrase lining the nose to secrete too freely. This mastes the macis, that disinfectant whiel the nasal secretion tontaina. llence if we enter a room in mith there are miero orpanamy
ofter having been in a draght which sfter having been is a drawht which


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## Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum has been declared upon the paid-up eapital stock of the Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending the 30th day of November, 1910 , and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any branches of the Home Bank on and after Thursday, the First day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16 th to the $30 t h$ day of November, 1910, both days inclusive. JAMES MASON,

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TURKEYS
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erm are the blood a get into the blood alive where tho white corpuseles have to fight them. Hence in pure air the cold microbes would be powerless.
Colds like many other complaints are eaused by microbes which multiply in great numbers in all rooms where people cohgregate, but especially if these rooms erobes enter the system in large numbers; if the vitality is normal they die early without doing mueh injury; if the vitality is low, then they get the upper hand and the subject must be taken in hand for repairs. Fresh air day and night is nature's panacea.

PASTEURIZING DEVICE
Mrs. Jones' letter received. An illus tration of a pasteurizing deviee is being prepared to appear is as early issue.

## TEARS

(By Lizette Woodworth Reese) When I consider Life and its few years: wisp of fog betwist us and the sun, A eall to battle and the battle done, Ere the last echo dies withis our ears; rose ehoked in the grass; an hour of fears;
The gust that past a listening shore do
The burst of music down an unlistening street,
I wonder at the idleness of tears, Ye old, old dead, and ye of yesternight Chieftains and bards and keepers of the sheep,
By every cup of sorrow that you had Loose me from tears, and make me see How earight
stayed to wath back what onee he Iomer his sight, David his little lad. [This little poem is said to be the finest plece of work doue by an Ameriean writer].

## GEMS OF TRUTH

Genuise saints do not invent nor dis play their own sureoles. Even Moses wist not that his face shone.
"Strength of eharacter depends larvely upon the use of past mistakes. Nothing teacher like experimee,"

To e eross-grained by nature is minfortune; to refuse the straightening and polishing of grace is a sin.

Convietion, were it never so excellest, worthless till it convert itself inte conduct.-Carlyle.

There is no way of keeping the heart eleas save by aiming at positive virtues.Rev. Trever II. Davies.

## WHITE PLAGUE FIGHTS

What are the women in the country distriets doing for the suppression of that great scourge-consumption, so familiarly knows now as the Great White Plarue? In the eities and large towns every where into committers and deputations to inveatigate eonditions that affert the publie health, and to wait upon eivie publherities where nevesuary to urave for needful improvements to that every worker shall have a chanee for health. Grrat progress has bees made this season through lectures to the ehilites In the whoufromes, of how to cemblit the White Plague

Every country achool should have a Iecture at least once a term so that every ehild may become fully foformed of the casues and progress and effeet of this dread malady, and also its prevention and remedy.
Let as protect our children. Mothere should not relegate this imperative work to the slow-moviag mes. You are the natural custedians of the family hralth. tisis work is yours. See ye to it.

WAS HE A COWARDT (Nellie Stevenaon)
"Now for a ridet" exclaimed Dick, the bigeest of the boys whe sere playing ob the pavemest, as he noticed a heavily Insiled wapon being drawn slowly down the street. "No, let's play on. Mother
told me never to steal rides that way.

## Ladies' Suits, Coats and Hats

THERE is always some particular time when seasonable apparel can be bought to best advantage. To the buyer of ladies ready-to-wear sufficient wearing time ahead to enable her to seeure the fullest possible value from that purehase.

## Heavy Reductions

are made in spite of the fact that no more up-to-date or desirable-garments for present wear can be had in the city. Moreover, every garment is a Fairweather garment and carries all that the name implies in regard
to style and quality. We invite early inspeetion for these.

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In Diagonal Mannish Tweeds, Berges and Fancy Mrixtures strictly ed and semi-pleated skirts. pleat

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## Ladies' Trimmed Hats <br> HALF PRICE AND LESB

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WHEN WEIEDNO TO ADVERTISERS FLEABE MEETION THE GUIDE
or sometime I would get hurt," said Jack, the smallest boy in the crowd.
"Ba-ah! I wouldn't be tied to my mother's apron strifgs. What does she know about it? Why, I've been having never got hurt yet!" exclaimed Dick seornfully.
Jack loved his mother, but when the other boys called him a "coward,", a they startéd toward the wagon, 'h followed them.
No sooner had the last boy elimbed on the tail-board than the driver turned around and began lashing at the boys
right and left with his long whip. Jack right and left with his long whip. Jack
received a blow across his eyes, and fell received a blow across his eyes, and fell
backward on to the road. The next thing he knew he was lying on the sofa. How his head and eyes ached! He thought they would burst. His mamma was erying beside him. but she smiled as he looked up into ber ace, and said: "I
The doctor was there, too, and he said that, apart from being badly bruised, a bone was broken in Jack's ankle, and he would be unable to waik without rutch for several weeks.
had a long talk with his accident he had a long talk with his mother about decided that the boy who lets anyone shame him into disobeying his mother is a real coward, while he who is tied tight enough to his mother's apron strings, that the boys may call him a coward all they want to, and still be unable to force him to disobey her-that kind of a boy is a real little soldier.

arac-Cury Coat $A$ Seplititile $T=$ Germent

 sed has plated estrovisetst the ede hark. The



HOUSEHOLD HINTS
The moat coavenient and cheapeat of all diainfectants to wae is the eellar is guick lime. It may be placed is dishes. in bins, or in supboards, or scattered loose is dark, damp corners:

Save one of twe tarkey wing. They are the beat bruahes in the oorld to une closet shelves. Weight the sing tip with iros watil it dries.

Hat irons should be set on the end when put away, Irons haviag been red het aever retaia heat.


The Scarlet Letter of Quality, the Red W It stands for unequalled merit, entire reliability and invariable unformity in RIFLES, SHOTGUNS AND AMMUNITION of all kinds. It means that goods 30 marked are of Winchester make and "Winchester make" means the highest quality of guns and ammunition that can be produced. For your protection always look for the Red W.

[^5]WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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Kettes may be eleaned by boiling potato peelings in them? To prevent the forming of a crust inside kettles, put in a small well-scrubbed oyster shell. raw sliced potato rubbed over knives and then palissing with brick duat makes should be rubbed, dipped in knife powder or bath brick, then polished in the usual way.

another mas's you loose to me my trade and i am very angry for that, and i now I send you back at once you steve to morro for sure bekaws you are sueh fool. shness peoples.

Yurs respeedfullee,
"P. S. since I wrote you dis letter I E:x.

In an Euglish constituesey a canvasser happened upon an artisan busy reading the posted addresses and studying the pietured faces of the two eandidates; Wedi, that do you think of them? his shoulders, and said nothing. "Which candidate would you tike io vote for?" persisted the other. "Don't know noth. ang about none of "em," replied the British elector, "but by what I cas see of 'em, I thank 'eaven as only one of 'em


HOW TO BECURE THE OUTDE PATTERNS
To secure asy of the pattersa published is The Ouide, all that is seree sary is to seld 10 conts to ite Patters. Department, Orsis Grewers' Ouide, Winsipeg, and state the samber of the patters, givisg bust measure for ing patterse for Misese or ebildres. It will require frem tes days to twe weeks to serare these pattersis as they sre supplied direet from the makers. No nem morker noed be nervose of straid to ose The Oaide patters. They are acrarste and perfectly asd plaisly marked. Fall directions for makisg are given with every pattern fou bay; aloe the pletare of the faished germent to mese as grulde.


## Sovember 30, 1910

HE GRAIN GROWERS, GUIDE

## Summary of The Week's News of The World

## Our Ottawa Letter

The debate on the speech from thas exclusively this week, and from present indications it will be continued for at east the house allow the widest possible latitude is this debate, membgrs being premitted to diseuss any subjget which liament or the country, and of the pres braced a great number of subjects, in luding the tariff and reciprocity wit the United States, the naval poliey of
the goverament, the Hudson's Bay rail vay, terminal elevators, and railwa reight and passenger rates in the Weat. But with afl these important questions requiriug coasideration, more thas balf the thme of the touse has beea taken up in fightiag over again the receat by section is the constituancy of Drum government candidate was defeated by government candidate was defeated by
the young French-Canadian farmer, Arthur Gifbert, a nationalist and an Voatle M. M. There have been the most violeat scenes is the house duriag this part of the diseuasion. Members on oth sides of the wouse bees aceused of Mouk was flatly aceused of lying by C . A. Gavreau, one of the Quebee Liberal members. Mr. Gavreau withdrew the sext day, and was thes invited by Mr. Monk to step outaide the house and ropat his words, will a promise thal if ent be deserved. The challenge was sot secepted. Iot secepted.
Monday as to the intentions of the goveramest with regard to terminal ele titors bave not yet brought forth a prosouncement from any member of the governmest, and the only statements as o what may be expected from the reelprocity negotiations and as to the rede rela flons with the Usited States would in Is opiaion be a besaft to Canada but will iot be allowed to interfere with the British preference, and that the requent of the people of the Weet for a redue. tion is the duty an agricultural imple. sents will be investigated by a commis aios at the proper time. W. M. Martis (Liberal, Regias), has, however, givela notice of a resolution declarisg it to be fie the leterests of wectern- -ralio pro. ducers that such measures should be adopted by the goversmest as will more ffectually prevest grain mixisg at the erminat and tranafor alovators, and if tacilities are given for the diseussios of ise resolution a prosouncement by th fovernmest will doubtless be forthcom ing.

Wiah Friandly Relations
Aff of the Liberal apeakers who have alluded to the quention at all have ex pressed a denire to see more friendly afa and the Usited Brates, while from sda and the United States, while from of the speakers have followed the lead of the speakers bave followed the lead for mes 1 have tursed my back os Waal lagtos and I have set iny face towand Prytand," inave tit yoy face towarde trade relations with the Usited Eitates persuade them to give os fair tariffs for tariffo sad cosserve their libertie theit let us make our tariffs ass cosserve out tiberties. But why is God's same tie ournelves up by a tee years' treaty with the truato and combiaations and mighty Infuatrial pewers and iateresta of the Tsited Atates of Amerlest:
The failure of the government to tariff durisg their 14 years of power has bees frequently poisted out by Con tervative spal ars il the course of the fesions of bis belief is free trade as it is practised in England have been
y effectively compared with the pres vative speakers have been loud in their condemnation of the Liberal party for keeping its promindieation of them selves entertaining any idea of depart heg from the policy or protection when It is believed however, that a very considerable number of the Conserva pposition, will support the motion which Arthur Meighen, of Portage I Prairie, has given notice, favoriag a r duction in the duty on agricultural im luctions, but deelaring that such a rerue ends of a protective tariff. Mr Meighen has stated his intention of bringing the debate on at an early date. Oue of the Westers Liberal members, is understood, will move an amend ment eliminatigy the reference ective tariff from the resolution, but what action the leaders of the partie will take remains to be seen.
After the speeches of the premier and the leader of the opposition, perhaps debate was made by W. F. Maelean, he Conservative member for Mouth York and proprietor of the Toronto World.

## Maclean a Protectiontst

Mr. Maclean is a protectionist and he contended that the present tariff sys tem was necessary for national purposes, for economig purposes mad for revenue purposes. He further declared that he had never heard anyone deny that in this country we all believed in tarie. fater, in spenkimg. of covern weat ownersbip be said the hoped be would have as opportunity of meetiog the delegation of Weaters farmers and alking that question over with them. The burden imposed by the tariff he de clared was not one-tenth as great as tha resulting from the exorbitant railway, elegraps and expreas rates provailis thee Weat. Thestarutes provided tha die protita distributed to the saarehold. ors of the C.P.B. should set exceed 10 per eent., and that anythisg earsed over that should be deveted of the reduction of rates. He had proved t the House last session that the company had diatributed over it per ceat. la protita of oae kiad aad asother, and he thought the povernament should have Grought the C.P.K. to court to prove that the time for a redaction of rate day was comist whes publle ownerabip Would be found to be publie ownernaip for rallway exils. lle did fot go bl far as to ssy that the governgent should take over the existing railmays, but if the Itsison's Bay fallway wast be built, it must be buift and controlle by Cassis. Is the cemisg eloctlos ane of the frasu would be publle emen ship applied to telegraplos, telephoses, the appress to felegrapls, telophoses, vies betwers Canals and ihe Mother coustry. Ile slos adrocatel the reform of the senate, but without indleating bis scheme.
Ift was for the democracy, le sald, and though he was a protectionlat lo thought chat protertion nowould be con to railmays they mast be regulatol, asd if we give powers that rore shand we mant take them away, Privilesel companies sought to make moser asd to secare poever flownt mreat and utilities ant serxiom, but ohen pablie utilities were administered by the peo. ple's representatives, and hanently dirseted, the purpose was to give goed service snd sot to make proft. And isg for. More thas anythisg elo ing for. 3fore thas anythisg eloe rendered by publie mes should be consecrattos sind that the whele objeet of those engaged is publlie servies. whether as legisfators or fis any other


## Co-operative Bill

A bill respeeting eo-operative erodit societies has been introcuced by J. D. ducing the bill Mr. Monk said the bill was before the house last session and after being carefully considered and revised was favorably reported by the banking and commerce committee, which threw out another co-operative bill hav ing a much wider seope. This bill did hot receive its thid readiag becauetin it in the form in ofhich it was reported by the committee last session, and he hoped it would now become law
An amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved ot Tuesday by F. D, Monk (Jaeques-Cartier), who said the claim of the Nationalists in the Drummond and Arthabaska election was merely that the people should have been consuited ou the naval question. He moved that the following be added to the address to His Excelleney
"The Heuse regrets that the speech from the throme gives no indication whatever of the intention of the goverament to consult the people on its aval policy and the general question of the contributio
Rerial armaments.
K . L. Borden expressed bimself as being absolutely in sympathy with the object Mr. Monk had is view, saying he bhould be taken on a great guestion of this kind. He thought bowever, might be expressed is words of more satisfactory import, and he moved to substitute the folowing:
"We beg to asaure you Excellency of the unatterable attachment and de votion of the people of Cansds to the antention to fulll sll just responalbill. lies devolving upos th jos country as one of the nations of the Empire.

We desire, however, to express our regret that your Excellency's gracious apeech gives no indiention whatever of cellency's sdvisers to consult the people on the naval policy of Canada. Bils Introduced
The following bills lave also been introduced in the House of Commons Respectisg the hosr
Heopecting the hours of labor on pubjeet of this bili is to enfores as elght hour day on publle works.

To smend the bank set-M. J. Demers. This bill is desigued to compel directors of banks to make more de
tailed reports as to then afsire and to provide for laspection by the govern. meat. amest the interest act-II. II Miller. This bill is to ensble the mortyozor to pay off as overdue mort gage at asy time on ose month'y notice, or oes month's intorent in lisu of sotien. To smand the companlas ant - s. Blarpe. This bill is to compel sll com pasies incorporsted under Dominios auihority to farnish sasual statemesta settiag out the abarabalders, theip preperty asd the general informatios re. quired by the variens provisees from compasien incorporated tuder provia cial authorlty.
-Y. B. Carvall Inspection and sale set. -Y. B. Carvell. This bill is to entablish petateen at 160 pounds.
To probibit the masufacture and im portation of matelte mase with white phosploroes.-Ilos. Mackessis Kiay,
To smend the eivil serviee sct-Mr, Deaparlast. The objeet of this bill le to permit the jaraishmest of a eertain share of the salary of asy publie efficer
 to the wages of is workmas.

## REUF CONVICTION SUSTAINED

 Sourt Francisen, Nov. \&s.-The district court of sppenls sustaifed to-dsy thecopviction of Alushom Reuf, former political bess of thishen lity, iculat ormer political bess of this city, charged with having biritied supervisork, and denied to 14 ywars' imprisonment and was ot

## British Parliament Dissolved

that that demoeracy must rule Great Britain, the British goverament prevailed upon King George to diasolve parliament on
November q8ith. The first polfing will November 28th. The first poling will
take place in about fifty-four constituencies on December Srd, and will continue Britain. The new parliament is called to Britaiap las aury 81 st. The parliament just dissolved is one of the shortest is the history of Great Britain, bring less the nane year in leagth. The great issue
of the campaign from the Libral standpoint will be the eurtailment of the power of the House of Lords. The Vaionits are making as light as possible of the
fords' question, and are laying more partieular stress upon taritt reform and home rule. The storm eenter of the whole
fight is the Right Hon. Lloyd Gieorge, fight is the Right Hon. Lloyd George,
Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has recently beea firing the scotitub beather
with his pasaionate denunciation of the selfishness of the lords In reply to a taunt that American dollars were supporting the Liberal campaign Loyd George
said, it seemed strange for the lords to objeet to Americar dollars whea they were so frequently used to bolster up the
old but impoverished British families. old but impoverished British families.
He referred to the number of American He referred to the number of American
hriresses that had helped to place the hriresses that had helped to place the
titled nobility upon their feet. The titled nobility upon their feet. The
Duke of Marlborough, who married an Americas herires and secured a aumber of
 Loyd Grorge, and has called the chascellor a sham and a fake. He declares that it is the work of scoundrets to stlark the House of Lords through their lacies.
The duke and his durhras have sot beea The duke and his duchrss have not leea an speaking terus (of thee yean os the Canallis tarit question, and the reformers are loudly declaring that Canada is sappy and coatented under protection: ist tarif.

Ireland Greatly Exiled
In Ireland the struggle is growing more bitter. A meeting of the delegates repersarating every hastd in lielfat today, at abich a restution was adopted on motion of a Presbyterian mil beter to draw up a declaration, refusing to pay rates or tases im-
posed by a Dublin parlisment or obey its posed by a Dublin parlisment or obey its
decrees, shile *So. 000 was subscribed oa thereess nhile to orgavise the Claternese into regiments and purchave arma. At night A mobater demonatration was held in Theter Helli, Heifast, ase overfiow meeting of Both aroused the greateat ene opese sime The determinetion of the Hrition gions eramesat to go to the country on the

## EVER FACE A STORM ? <br> 

 ${ }^{\text {м }}$


 플 5-5 $=2$ Evas in w
Martinuus Dysthe, Winnipeg
week ago, when the veto conference between the two political parties broke
up without accomplishing anything. It up without accomplishing anything. It
was then that the House of Lords deter mined to reform itself. This is the firs time in the history of the upper chamber and determined to reduce their ows power.

## Landsdowne's Resolution

Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the hous peerage, introduced the following resolution, which was passed by the House of

## .en

for settling the differences that may made for settling the differences that may arise house as reconstituted, be reduced in numbers in arcordance with the recent resolutions of this house.
"That as to bills other than money bills such provision should be made on the
"If a difference arisea between the houses in regard to any bill other than a and during an interval of not leas than one year, and such differences are unable to be adjusted by any other means, it shall be settled at a juint sitting composed
of members of the two housca: provided of members of the if the measure relates to a matter of grrat gravity and has aot bera alepuatrly it shall not be referred to a juint sitting. but submitted for diseussion to the electors by a referendum. should be on the following lines
"The lords are prepared to forego thrir conatitutional ripht to reject and amend maney Lills which are of a purely financial chararter, provided effertual
provision is made againat 'tacking.' and provision is made aganst 'tacking, and provided, that if any questimer a Lill or any of the provisions thereot, are of a purely that questiof shall be refervd to a joint commitiee of buth houses sith the speaker and who shall have a casting vote only, If the committere houlds that the bills or the provisions in queation are not dealt with forthsith at a juint sitting of the houses.
Sisee this resolution passed the House of Lords the Unionist party have bees making a great deal of capital out of it, but the reform party declare that it is merrly a political dodar ob the part of The Present House
The British House of Commons which wns disulved os Nevember e8 was cosatituted as follows:

## Literals

## Conserv

Nationalists
Lib. Nationslists
Lb-Labor, majority over Cons
Lib-Labor-Nationalint majority hey elosen 113 pollinge last January: and the aeventere by-elevtioss brid since thes failed to bries sbewt a single changre is the represestation of the cosstituencirs. It is this estraopdinary stability of the elertorste-quite unknows heretofore is Great Britainshirh is responsible for the predietios that
after the roming elestioss it sill be s case sfter the coming elections it sill be a case of The followisge.
Georgr's sidresess is Filisburgh is a Georgris aidresurs is Visisburgh is a
sample of his fiery eloquence: "My composulos, 竍y sy mpathy, is set for the lasiderds pining and crying shout a half.
penay tas. I pity the poor seltering is peniny tas. I pity the poor seltering is is that she should take the lrad is the deliversnee of the multitude now dreached is bopeloss mivery.
Abasith. IIallane and ether prominent Liberals all sitting for Scottiah seats are tegarded as eccure. Everywhere the supreme isuse, sith the Yaionists appareatly endravoring to make home rule
asd tarif roform the fighting ground. FOR GOVERNMENT OPERATION

elevator question as well as the tarif ef sgricultural implements is to be brought ep in commets. Dr. Schaftert, roen servative member for Souris, havisg. ives notice of the following motion: What
is the opisios of this house the preseat

## Grain Growers SHIP your Grain direct to Fort William or Port Arthur for Best results I Note on shipping bills "ADVISE S. SPINK, WINNIPEG," the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, and we will watch grading of your cars and endeavor to realise bet pasuble price for same

Refreveca: Unono Bank of Canoda, Rogal Bank of Canda 206 Grain Exchange

Winnipeg
system of operating terminal and transfer elevators is detrimental to the interests of the Western grain producers and that
the government should take immediate ateps to operate terminal elevators Fort Nilliam and Port Arthur and the
transfer elections between these terminals transfer elections between
and the Atlantie sea-board.

DIRECT LEGISLATION ELECTIONS The report of the voting under the is very difieult to secure. The people defeated the special privileged elases at every turn asd the hills providing for new systems of taxation were all carried. The constitutional convention aimed to kill Direct Legislation was defeated. The prohibition amendment was defeated, but lucal option was earried. In the
State of Washiagtos the Womans' Suff State of Washiagtos the Womans Sulf. rage Law, without limitation, was carried. Thus Washington joins Wyoming. Ttah, The people of South Dakota dofeated the woman's sulfrage la that state. The people of Colorado, who, for the first time Direct Legialation placed themaselves oa record as decidedly in favor of Direet Leglalation by a majority of et, 000 votes A prohibition law under Direet Legialation was defeated
remendous majority. of Bhode Ialand the people lave determin. Af to secure Direct Legislation. Is the elected to the atate legislature and sis of the state seastors were all pledged to Direet Leginlation. It is a sew basue in on pariy lines, some of the mes elected to both parties. Considerable siguifieance may be attached to the election of Heary George Jr., son of the famous Heary Georfe sho woo a seat is the tsilk stocking" district of New York eity oo platform demanaling the abolition of all tariff and the inaggurstion of the Single fos to take its place, to eongress with the prestige, of s gues to evagress with the preatige- of a stadeat of publie questions, vith great ability as a public speaker and delater leaders of both parties.

INTERNATIONAL SHOW OPENS Deaver Park. Chicago, Nov, ES-
 Corith t susoliue asd no snow. The fat stork exhibitions, land show, and apple. at stock exhibitions, land show, and apple
show have draws thousads of visitors to the rity frome evrry statelin the walos. every proviner in Cansils, and not a feo fros seress the water.
At the horse shos the exhibits are truly international. as there are horses from the Csited states. Kagland, Frasars, Iforland. and Casada. The Frrach and Dutch entriet are all by arimy oficers, and the The Eaglish horses are military also, with the exepption of thes telonging to Mise Vera Morris, Park Lans, Lendon, a superb hotseromas, who is entered is sis clawes,
own string.

## ewn string.

Hugh Suthorlard's are represested by Hugh Sutherland's string. shich includes and Caralinal. Trumases of flushoell, III, who sere exhititofs at the Duminion foir in Winniper six years ago, are lerte with s great string
The heavy horse clasees, many of which are still to be judged. promise sell. Is the elas for Percheros stallions, Ise
years old. there are 68 entrim. This will years old. there are 68 entrim. This will riag of the Internstionsl smphithentre.
might take a lesson from Chicago. The press gallery here is situated at an angle which gives a first-class view of everything. in the arena, and every facility is afforded both local and visiting newspaper representatives to to their work.
Presideat W. E. Skinaer, Denver, Col, said to-day: "Frous Canada? Well. you own the show. There is nothing too good
for Canadians. We oaly wish more of them eame to exhibit."
Mr. Skinner is an ex-Canadian.
The eattle, sheep and swine section opeas at 780 to-morrow morning, whem
the judging teams from the various agrieultural colleges begia the judging competitions
Much interest is evinced in the Winni. peg team after the record it made at St .
Paul. The competition here will be very Paul. The competition here will be very
keen, as thers are 10 or $1 t$ teams. One is from the Oatario college at Guelph. and from the Ontario college at Gurlph. and
the others are from colleges in the States. The live stork eatalogue will not be out juatir tomorrow, so it is impossible to shrep, and swise are here.
Masitoba has reasos to be proud of the Aberdeen-Angus herd seat by J. D. McGregor, of lirandon. There are nine
head, all splendidly filled and is fine show shape. Cattle judgiag will start oe Monday
A walk through the great baras both upstairs and down, is a revelation. There nuthing of the pure-bred berds.

## NEW YORK POPULATION

Washington, Nov, 83.-New York city for the first time has become greater is point of population than all the re.
mainder of the state of New York outside the greater eity Jimits.
Whe kreater city imita. of New York state census figures, almost as remarkable is the rate of growth of the empire atate. Siace Is70 it has doubled is population asd the rate of increase during the past tes years, 35.4 per evat. Is the greateat since the decade betwes
is 10 and 1850 whes the peresetage of isto and is50 whes the perceatage inerease was 7.S. This increase
largely attributable to growth of cities.

## ressla mproving

Watiogtoon. Nov. Es.-A step is the direction of the educatioasi advancemeal of the Rusias people and of vital inportanee has bees undertakea by the a report received froms Ambassador Kockaill at St. Petersburg, A bill pro
viding for usiversal free primary educa viding for usivernal free primary educa-
tion is being eonsidered by the dumas The bitt stiputates that instruction is tie be gives on 1s0 days of the year is the dities asd teo days is the country dis. tricts. Tesching is to be conducted is the Russian language exeept is the districts where the majority of the population uses another tosgus. In thes may be used.
N. F. Caverly, Bowaman River, Mas. reported that he loaded a ear of wheat Grais Compasy. Os secoast of blindiag snow sturm it took hime two day: to load the car. Yor the extra day be was charged 81.00 demarrage, After the ear sas losied hawever. the railway
tompany left it standing on the track for tompasy left it standing os the track for seves days withaut movise it, but the farmer got so redress frum the milway
company for not giviag prompt attentine
t. bls ahipment.

# Page 41 

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Wheat.-Since writing last week on the wheat situation prices have not fluetuated vasy much, alhough at the close hoday the market was about three cents lower than in abipping grain before the close of uavigation, which is on the 30th of this month, have completed their purchases to ill their space, consequently the demand has slackened of today considerably. The poorer demand, of course, makes prices easier. During the week past there has been a air export demand with a good inquiry right along for slmost all the straight grades of grain, asmely, No. 1, No. 1, No. 8 and No. 4. No. 5 . No. 6 and feed have not been in as good demand as the higher grades. Rejected wheats are practically unsalesble, as there have not been any bids on the market at all.
Farmers deliveries have failen od slightly, but not as quickly as we expected to see closig. Of course the irat week or ten days of December, the demasid is very small closing. Of courae the irst week or ten days of December, the demaid is yery small tor adjuat their previous business. Of course, should we get a good export demand and all-rail freight rates be reasouable in price, values may bot decline very much afler the lot of December. On the other hand, should we not get an export demand, and consid erable wheat is forced on the market, prices could easily decline a few cents further We think now that after our next decline in the market, which will probably come next verk, prices ahould ateady up and gradually work to a higher level, as we look for better prices is the winter thas during the first two weeks of December. Reports of the condition of the Argentiue crop are still contictiog, and it is our opinion that this country vill sot raise for export very mueh more than they had last year.
Uats are weaker again, with the demaad very poor, although we may think they are enough is price. However, unless we get a demand, they may decise further.
Bancey is ia poor demsad, is fact there are no bids oa the market al aill.
Flax asa deeciased rapidily and with the November option out of the way, will probleft in the country will be required for our own conand decline, as we believe all the fla left in the country =ill be required fur our owa consumption,

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT






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## Winnipeg Live Stock

\author{
Stockyard Receipts <br> (Week ending November 26)
Cattle Hogs Sheep C.P.R.

C.N.R. <br> $\frac{3817}{2047}$ <br> | Totals |
| :---: |
| Exporters East from last week |
| 3817 | <br> Butehers East from last week <br> Feeders Yast from last week <br> Exporters East this week <br> Butchers East this week <br> Peeders East this week

Feeders West this week <br> Butchers held over. <br> Butchers held over
Conaumed locally
}

## Cattle

Receipts at the stockyards last week indicated that the large fall rua is about at the end, the arrivals totaling over 5000 head less than the previuus week. Heceipts so far this week sre very light. The smallness of the supply has brought everything that thows any elass whatever in serfling much better than for some neek This bulge took place during the frot wo days of this week and prices last week were about on the level of those before quoted. The rise in prices smoynts to latter figure applying on the best gradea of butcher animals. Exporters are practically at the same figure as last week. Last week's run for the greater part was of a very common quasity and the proportion going to Eastera buyers. proportion going to Eastera buyers. the number of Kasterners on the market being much smaller than during the big quality killing animals are going to bring good priese night sloos. There is a good supply of common stuff at all times and there is but little competition for these on the market. But there is good comppetition for the better clasues and the man who brings these to market will go home astistived.
The feeder trade has also had another boom, but it mill probably last for only a
comparatively few days. Prices for these are up ten to twenty-ive ceato per ext. The aumber ownt hast last week was large for this time of the year. The supply of calves was large enough to meet all requirements and prices remained unclanaged.
Beat enp priest quoted are
Fsir to good shipping sad

## Chiree esport heiters

Yair to good atesra and brifers

Beat fat cew
Yair te good cow
Common cows
Beat bulls
Commos bulla
Good to beat feeding steer 1,000 libe up
Good to beat feeding steers stoekers, 700 to
goekers, 700 te $s 00$ lbs. Light stockert
Ileavy ealves
4.85 to 85.00

40 to 4.60

## Hogr

In apite of a rue of hope that tetaled over iso thoumed bred the market
 bected sith the trade are taiking higher prices Very lew purkers have arrived so ar this work and them sere is strong demasd. If the rus for the seek is as low as proppects wew to indicate there is The demand for pork will show a gaia. Tall send it is sot fikely that pack good sill any great supplien is thrit enllors, and *ay grat supplier is theit cellars, sod demand sill be larger atill vilith thould debouad to the siveratage of the bog reisen. Buyers are eutting for hesvies sad atage.


## Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lamber costinue in rather poor denased sad prices are eves with last *sek.

## Best sheep

## Country Pgoduce

## WHOLESALE MARKET

## Dealers state Butter <br> Dealers state that there is some dair

 butter being sent in from Manitoba point inferior grades. What fresh made coming, is for the most part strongly seasoned with stink-weed. Stock from the southern part of the province is and has been most subject to this taint.Prices show but little change from last week. Low grades are a little weaker but faney stuff will sell well up. There is no
diminishment in the demand for strietly diminishment in the demand for strietly
choice stock and all that comes to market can be taken eare of. Wholesalers quote the following prices, per pound, f.o.b., Winnipeg:
Fancy dairy
Good round lots without culle

## mould

## Eggs

There are so few new laid eggs coming to market that it is hard to give a comprehenaive price on them. The real article will bring a price well above forty
cents per dozen. Almost any number of cents per dozen. Almost any number of new laid egzs could be marketed in Winnipeg. Straight runs are bringing 98
cents per dozen, shriakage out. Dealers cents per dozen, shrinkage out. Dealers
sre bringing in a lot trom Ontario and
the eastern provinces. Potatoes
Dealers are offering 75 to 80 cents per bushel for carload lots of potatoes. They
atate that most of the storage room in the state that most of the storage room in the
city is filled and that the price is probably city is filled and that the price is probabily There are few shipments coming in from. western points, most oa the market coming from Ontario.

## Hay

During the past week the hay market has been flooded with a large supply of poor quality stud. This resulted in a grades of sild bay and while quotations frodes of better grades have not changed thrir position is someshat weakened by the large supply of common stuff Prices quoted per toa, ou track Wianipeg. are:


## RETAIL MARKET

Winnipeg retail dealers offer the following prices to the country

## Butter

Strietly fancy dairy is 1 lb . bricks ...soce strictly lancy dairy, gal. erocks.......sse.

$$
\mathbf{E g g s}
$$ Strietly fralh gathered.......

Dressed Poultry
Prices for dreased poultry show a good sdvace this week owing to the approack of the holiday season. Deslers are layisg
in large storks and prices should hold welf is large stocks and prices athould
Spring chickeas, dry plucked, drawn.
Spring chickess, otry
Youl, shipped same ss chickens
Turkey 1 resued and drawe
Duck, dresed and drawe
Geew, drewed and drave
Note- Vor the retail tride chicken and foal must be dry plucked and not

[^6]Beef should be well hung after killing allow the animal heat to escape from the
carcass. About twenty-four hours should be sufficient for this, and shipment should be made as soon as possible after this time.
Dealers state that first class beef was bever in better demand than at present, prices being fully a cent higher than a yrug ago the market, a result of the large There thin stock at the stock-yards. dressed hogs sent in. Winnipeg dealers offer the following prices, f.o.b., Winnipeg:
Beef Beef-

## Proe carcasses

Hind quarters
Pork-
Veal (skins on)

## Heavy and inferio

103e

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL Green salted bides, unbranded 7 je. to 8 lc. Green salted hides, branded.
Green asalted hides, bulls and
Greea salted veal calves, 8
Green salted veal calves, 8 to
Green solted kip is to as 1 -
Green frozen hides and kip...
Green fruzen calves.
Dry fint butcher hides....
Dry rough and fallen bides. Dry row
Tallow
Sol Seneca root
....... Wool

## EDMONTON MARKETS

Slough, per ton Hay 88.00 to 8 in . 00

Choice dairy, per luther
Strictly fresh, per dos.
30 e. to 35 e .

Per bushel
Live stock
ac.

Butcher cattle …….....8s 00 to 8s 75 | Bults |
| :--- |
| Hog |

8.00
8
8
$=0$
8 Hoge

## TORONTO LIVE STOCK

 Taronto, Nov, 28.-Receipts for toof cattle, 677 were and 19 calves. There was a noticeable abseace of life and activity as compared with receat markel. There wat a ligbi rua os cattle offering. Export trade was dull and quiet partly os adcount of pooroffering. Trade has gone of a litue of Stockens and feeders were ateady. tew loads of northwesters were disposed of at about the aame prices as have preof at about vailed of late.
sheep and lambs strady, ewea 80.75 to uiss, lambs 8s. 7 s to 80
Hogs, market eavier, at so.es L.a.b, and 07 fed and watered.
Expont, ehoice 85.75 to 85; butcher


## Stockers is.73 to 83. Keeders is to is 30.

## BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Co, Liverpool, state to-day that prices Guoted saturday mere maiataised ig Birkenbead market, but the trede was very dlow and draseiag. There war a previom. fsance of rowgh beef sod the price of may come nteres from 15 i to $13 \mathrm{i} / \mathrm{e}$.


## CHICAGO LTVE STOCK

 Chicago, Nov, ts.-Cattle rectipts, 38 ,-

 cow sad helters, th.50 to \$6.30; esives,

Hog receipts, 30,000 ; market more Active, 30 c . higher than Saturiay aversege. ifit, 80.70 to 5.13 : mixed, 86.75 to
 B7.1s. stive. Ne: b. \&5. jearlings bs.io to is. is, Iambs.
 85.30 .

## MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

P.R. east end market to-day were 500 Cile, 1,000 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs, ,500 eattle, 3,760 sheep and lambs, Steers suld at 83.75 for common to 85.50 83.00 to 84.00 : 8 , bull 84.25 , and lambs 86.00 to 86.10 . Hogs 86.25 to 86.40 . Calves sold at from 88.00 oo 818. Receipts at the Montreal stock yards, west end market, were 1,800 eattle, 775 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs, 150
calves. For the week they were: 2,400 cattle, 1,100 sheep. Steers, choice, sold common, 88.75 to 83.00 ; cows, cows, 84.00 to 84.50 ; bulls, common, 83.50 ; to 84.00 , and lambs, 86.00 ; to 84.00 , and lambs, 86.00 ; hogs were 86.25 : calves from 83.00 to 818.00 .10 to

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT
Minneapolis, Nov, 28,- Wheat ruled vithout special action, but early dis played an improved undertone, due to short covering and no special selling pressure. The statistics were not as iberal as predicted, world's exports being around is million instead of is million, a decrease ou passage inatead of decrease, and a reduction in the domestic supply. A moderate sethack at the opening brought in sufficient buying power to take by special importance Ass coneerned the market was harren. Neither was there anythiling on the surface to show that Chicago bulls were lending any support Argratina erop news was conffieting but conservative people are putting the bich is about the asme as the present acason. In the lucal market the receipts were just lair, cash demand good, but not kee. Elevators are taking choice whest at top premium. One Nor, sold mostly or ic. to she, over Decembier, but $8 \mathrm{y} / \mathrm{e}$. Reports covering the dour trade were irregular.

## CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov, $88,-\mathrm{It}$ was estimated bere to-day that the world's wheat supply than the theoretie requirements for the remainder of the year. This condition acted as an offoet to smaller world's shipEnents than expected, and to a decrease is the United states visible supply. Accordingly the market here elosed the asmer as in bours previous for May and ic. lower for otber muaths. There was a aet declise of ic. to ic. is corn and a ahade te ic. is oats.
said to promine sap ert situation was againat demands for only $339,141,000$ buabris demonilating a evehly shomeral of bit 10, to0 bushels. As the tolal for the laat arven days reached 13,ives oop bushels. the fact that the figures were much lest bione rrperted proved liftle brip to the bulls. Is fact, the market opeaed weak and at ao time displayed any gryat amoust of streagth. One reason was the absesce of cash trade ia

| 1 direstions. |
| :--- |
| Towarls |

Towards midday confrmatory details miles north frum Iilahia Blisara in Arges. tias, led to cendilerable lirmarss Arger. otile, ailed by the dectrase of viat a aspply is this country and Canada. Hut graclualy the effecto sere off and the market slipped downwands until juat at the close a ferling of steadiarsa prevailed os purchave

Core was weakened by a decialos on the part of the Freach goveramest to masintais raport dutios. Cobaideralie saport sorn \% December. for elevatork. The dianguas sarrowed perceptildy. Scattered longs wold. WORLD'g SHIPMENTS


## 30,1910 3



| ment of diseases ased lamebest of horseasempresing recent and inproved mestheds. aeeording to as enligitebed systrem of veleris. ary practice, for preservation and reatoration of tralti. Illuatrated. 433 pages. 537 |
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MEDGES WTNDMAEAKS, MHETEMS






Homes fon Home BuILDERs-
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| FARM APPLIANCES-Deveribise samer <br>  |  |
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PRACTICAL TAXIDEAMY AND HOME poccosarios. By Jonagh H. Batty, tarider
 $x-2=$ $y=-5=$ THE Hoostes schoozmastren, By Ed;



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 sorns. By Chas. Wiliam Berketh-The
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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

## The Edison!

The Latest Style EDISON Phonograph in Our Grand New Outfit - this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph-shipped



Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money -I don't want you to keep the phonographI just want to give it to you on a free loanthen you may return it at my own expense.

## Read the Offer:

 will ship you free this grand concert outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen records. You do not have to pay me one cent C. O. D. or sign any lease or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit-the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill-in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and a free concert, give a minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comme MY REASON-My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made-see below

## MR. EDISON Says:-"I want to see a Phonograph in every home.'

The Phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonocraph of our Grand Outat upurored Molel, is the hlest and Ervatert improved talking machinc mule by this great
 beluire, you contut magine what bautiful musie you can get from our neve outat. This new machine is
热保 out and has never been heard around the country. We want to coavince yous we want to pruse to you

My Reason
I don't want you to buy it-I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its,merits, of its superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great new outfits. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edivon Phonograph outfit complete with records for only $\$ 2.00$ a month- 52.00 a month-the cavicst pomile payment and, at the same trme, a ncle wamen price. Perhaps you yourseif would want a Phonograph, and if you ever inoor your iriends wait the machine, that is $O$, $K . ; 1$ sumply want you to have it on a free hon, and perthape somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am



Now, remember, nobody asks for a cent of your money 1 mast every repponild houshidd in the
Write for the FREE Edison Catalog

Write Today for this interesting catalog FREE

Just sign and mail the coupon at the left, and get this FREE catalog. Write TODAY


[^0]:    "A geatleman is Canads who knows the "stiDoEr" and its maccess wherever introdaced, writes me as followi ' 1 know the machises are doing well
     will lave a great future ta this country.". BEWARE of imitations frienda! C. LUNN.

    This Mill with WHEATCLEANEH, Gasoline Koging nat Hoildisf, econts les than a Melers Threshing Outsh, and
    For Booklet, with full particulars and plans for installation, \&e., write to
    ONE OF THEN MLLS WIL SHORTLY
    BE OPERATING AT JASMIN, SASK.
    CHAS. LUNN, JASMIN P.O., Sask.

[^1]:    german cost of living
    Berlin. Nov, 83-The, Socialist in: terpellation as to the high price of meats Nas discussed
    Johasa Rupp, coaservative admitted
    that the prifes wete too high is masy that the prices were too bigh is masy
    cities, but he Manmed the miffleman and vas opponed to the opening of froatiers to foreipp importation at the present times.
    which, he said, was inopportune for such

    ## a concesion.

    Herr Deiliruck, vice-chancellor and minister of the isterior, mid that Chas-
    ceilor Von Hethmana-Hollove upon the solicitation of the South Germas govers. mesto had sasetioned the importation
    from France to a fixed sumber of cattle from Frasee to a 6
    and swise *eekly.
    The importation of cattle from America *hich *as probibited eriginally owing to the prevalence of Tesas fever, could aot be permitted os veterinary grounds. American tresh beef was al the barred. because of Texar feved, but if the protitio
    tion were ibrgated. the inportation tion wate abrygated, the inportation
    vould atill be imposible owisc to the proviaios of the meat isopection law which requires frest beef to ber inported orgass intact. tet of sgriculteres, agreed that is most cities meat prices have reached so sbaormal height but was not due to
    so inadeguacy of home supply.

[^2]:    Depety of ise Finisier of the
     N.B-Unasiburised publligatios of thle at

[^3]:    WHEN WRITINO TO ADVERTIBER
    PLEABE MENTION THE OUTDE

[^4]:    SIIRRP ON TIE FARM Everyose who knows anything about theep or the farm is aware of the fact that they will eat practically every; thing that grows upos the farm exeept mallen plant and thiatles. Sheep are the best seavengers that we ean bave on the farm whes it comes to eleasing eot whects. And we have sees sheep cat thistles-sot growisg thisiles is the
    fellds, bot is witier we have notion feids, but in wister we bave noticed the thisties out from the reat of the bay asd eat them with spparent relish. The matter of how to rid the fellds and The matter of how to rid the felde and
    pantures of othsarlope wosf lo as ever pantures of atsonions weeds is as everSel fanming were practiced we srmly believe that the weed question woold

[^5]:    Winchester Rifles, Shotgash, Shotras Shalls and Cartrides for sale ewerywers.

[^6]:    Dressed Meat
    The nasos of the gear has now arrived *hes formers may stip to sivantage. dresed mesta, to the city metail butcher.

