

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



The Hilton Branch has Decided to Petition the Manitoba Government for an Elevator in Accordance with the Bill Recently Passed. This will be the First Application on Record.

EQUITY

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

APRIL 6th, 1910

Volume II.

CONTENTS

Number 36

EDITORIAL

To Divide the Farmers	5
Supply the Hogs	5
Who is to Blame?	6
United States Tariff Offer	6

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Agricultural Demonstration in the Bow Valley of Alberta	7
Applying the Boost Principle, by E. H. S.	8
Co-operative or People's Banks, By Honse Desjardins, M.P.	9
New Force in Politics, by John Temple Greaves	11
Live Stock Commission Made Discoveries	31

MAIL BAG

The Tariff, by George Langley	13
Time for Reform, by Jas. Schichte	13
Suggests Great Co-operative Scheme, by William Granges	14
Horse Killed, Claim Turned down, by Herman D. Houson	14

DEPARTMENTS

Alberta Section (Arranging for Important Conferences)	16-17
Saskatchewan Section (Who Gets the Big Rake-off)	20-21
Manitoba Section (First Application for Govt. Elevator)	24-25
Around the Fireside (Good Cooking)	28-29
Sunshine Guild (Gross Injustice to Guild)	27
Grain, Live Stock and Produce Market	33-34

It's as much our
business to
Give
Satisfaction
as secure
grain shipments
Try us

Continental Grain Co.

Represented by
Parrish & Lindsay

223 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Farmers of Western Canada

The only way you can be sure of getting all you ought to realize for your grain is by shipping it in car lots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it handled by a reliable and experienced grain commission firm. We are not track buyers and do not own elevators, but we act as your Agents and look after the grading of your grain, and dispose of it as your agents, always striving to do the best possible in every way for your interests.

The commission rates instituted several years ago by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for handling grain in this market have recently been suspended, but an independent grain commission firm that does not buy your grain at a handsome margin of profit, but sells to realize for you the highest possible price, must make a definite charge for the services it renders, and therefore our charges for performing the same are a commission of 1 per cent per bushel on wheat and flax, 3/4 cent per bushel on barley, and 1/2 cent per bushel on oats.

We make liberal advances on car shipping bills as soon as same are received, if shippers so desire; make prompt returns after sales are made, and always furnish our customers with the name and address of the buyers we sell to.

We solicit a continuance of the patronage we have enjoyed for so many years from Western farmers. We invite you to write us for market prospects, shipping instructions and "Our Way of Doing Business." You will be sure to gain advantage and satisfaction thereby.

We are licensed by the Dominion Government. Our license number this season is E. 55, and our bond to the government is for \$15,000.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Grain Commission Merchants
703-F Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Canada

LICENSED **MACLENNAN BROS.** BONDED
GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

Wheat :: Oats :: Barley :: Flax
Consignments Sold to Highest Bidder. Net Bids Wired on Request

Farmers Patronize the independent track buyer and commission dealer and preserve competition on your market. Ship your grain by the carload. Send us your bills of lading and we will hold your grain as long as you desire, and advance you prepaid all the money you want. Write for our market card and shipping directions.

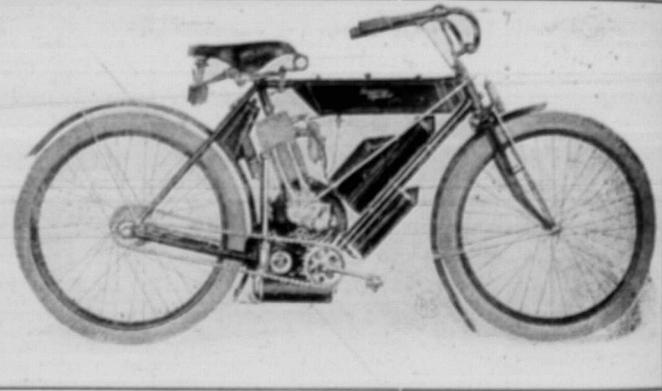
When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Grain Growers' Guide

THIS IS THE LOCK!
USED IN GREAT WEST
WOVEN FENCING



"GREAT WEST" Woven Fencing
It is made of the best quality of No. 9 hard-drawn galvanized wire with a "Tie or Lock" that holds the wires absolutely secure at each intersection. Every rod guaranteed to be of highest quality. Our new catalog is FREE for the asking. Send for it today.
THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Canada

TROUT BROS.



Model 5
Reading Standard Single Cylinder 3 h.p.
Speed 5 to 50 Miles an hour Grip control

PRICE
With Battery Ignition - \$290
,, Magneto (Bosch) - \$315

Showrooms
Central Garage, Water Street
WRITE FOR 1910 CATALOGUE Phone 286

Money to Loan Write for Prices **Fire Insurance**

CEDAR :: POSTS IN CAR TAMARAC LOTS ::

Jno. M. Chisholm, Tribune Building, Winnipeg
Do not forget to mention Paper.

April 6th, 1910

Why Municipal Schools are Better

J. J. Dougan, Secretary-Treasurer, British Columbia Trustees Association, Tells of Their Many Advantages Over Rural Schools. These include Improvements in Management, Better Teachers, Less Cost Per Capita to the Government, Fewer but Larger Classes, and Better Training.

By request of a number of those interested, I beg to offer in brief the following observations on municipal school boards in British Columbia:

It may be pardonable to preface what I am going to say with a reference to my personal experience and observation, extending over the past four decades. I had the misfortune of just failing to be a native of British Columbia, but nevertheless I had the distinction of attending the first district (now called rural) school in the province; that school I shall long remember—it was a type of many others that followed, and may best be described as having for physical apparatus a broken stove, a wooden poker, the much-used ferule, and inartistic carving left on the long wooden bench by that combination known as "the boy and his jack-knife."

The schools grew in number, but not in quality for the most part, till some six years ago, when what we call the municipal school board superseded the rural, or individual school board.

It was an evolution—a big step to take, and naturally strong opposition was raised by many people and trustees, and even teachers. Being at that time in charge of one of the Vancouver city schools, I thought, as did nearly all, that ruin was sure to follow; few took any other view; but the change was made, and naturally no step since the organization of our schools was watched with keener interest.

In a brief time one hundred and twenty-seven rural school boards disappeared, their place being taken by twenty-one municipal boards, and where three hundred and eighty-one trustees had been required, only one hundred and five were necessary. Lately four more municipal school districts have been formed, and others will be formed as sections of the country become sufficiently settled.

The municipal boards were given increased powers, so that instead of being trustees in name, they became such by recognition by the people, the municipal council, and the council of public instruction. The trustees found that they now had to manage a business, and learned for the first time that they ought to be as well posted in educational matters as are the teachers.

Soon, opinions favorable to the change were freely expressed by the trustees themselves, by the inspectors, and by ratepayers. The senior provincial inspector gave voice to his finding in these words: "The erection of the rural municipality into a school district has proven a very long step in advance of anything yet attempted in this province for the improvement of rural schools; and since the formation of the rural municipal school districts on this island (Vancouver), there has been heard on all sides, nothing but expressions of approval with the working of the new enactment. I have great pleasure and satisfaction in working with the new boards for the betterment of the schools."

Opinions of Educationalists

Inspector Allen C. Stewart writes as follows: "Since the coming into force of the new act, I have no hesitation in saying that there has been greater progress made in our schools, a greater awakening to the benefits and advantages of good schools and efficient teachers, than there has been in a greater period of time in the previous educational history of the province. The recent school act has been a great educator."

Inspector J. S. Gordon contrasts the rural and the municipal schools; of the former he remarks: "The conditions prevailing in rural districts are far from satisfactory. We find in many of these districts the minimum salaries, the poorest of teachers, and the school besides being small, poorly lighted, and poorly equipped, is dirty, cheerless and un-homelike. This regrettable condition of things may be attributed primarily to the apathy of the people in school matters." Of the

McKENZIE'S SEED POTATOES



Harvesting our Manitoba Wonder

300 bushels is not an unusual yield for Potatoes. If you only received 50c. per bushel it would still be the best paying crop that could be grown.

Invariably the market prices are much higher, the demand is always enormous and supply short. Grow for the market. Increase your gardening profits.

PRICES include BAGS, E.A.B. BRANDON CALGARY

	5 bus. or more			
	Per bus.	Per bus.	Per bus.	Per bus.
BOVEE (selected stock)	\$1.75	\$1.60	\$2.25	\$2.10
MANITOBA WONDER	1.65	1.50	2.15	2.00
WEE MacGREGOR	1.60	1.50	2.10	2.00

A Post Card will bring our large Catalogue of Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Clovers, Grasses, Seed Grains

A. E. McKENZIE CO.
BRANDON, Man. LIMITED CALGARY, Alta.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE



There's a Feeling of Satisfaction which only comes from wearing

King OF THE Road Overalls and Shirts

"The Better Kind" "The Better Kind"

Made of the best materials by skilled operatives in an up-to-date factory. Every GARMENT IS GUARANTEED to give complete satisfaction, and with "K. of the R." goods there are no **No Rips No Tears No Button Troubles**

Ask your dealer for the King of the Road brand, and if you cannot get it through him write to

R. J. Whitla & Co. Limited
Wholesale Distributors - - - Winnipeg

ANNOUNCEMENT



WE HAVE received a considerable number of inquiries from farmers in the West who are planning to purchase automobiles. We know that there are a great many more farmers who intend purchasing. The automobile has come to stay and farmers are recognizing its utility. Hundreds are now owned by farmers and we know that hundreds more will be purchased this year. We would like all these farmers to write to us and tell us what kind of a car they want and how much money they are prepared to pay for it. We will then put them in touch with a dealer who handles the car which the farmer wants.

We would also like to have all farmers owning automobiles to send us photographs of their cars with their families aboard and themselves at the wheel. Send us a photo of the car with any person on board if you haven't this.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

KEEP

Your Stock Clean



HOG LOUSE

COWL Brand Drips

Acknowledged by all stock-men and farmers who have tried it to be the best

Lice, Nits, Ticks & Germs

estimator ever put on the market. Its effect is wonderful, quick and permanent. Very moderately priced and easily applied. You simply

Dampen a Cloth

with Cowl Brand Drips and wipe the animal down. It penetrates through dirt and hair to the hide, killing all vermin and disease germs instantly, and besides this it also stimulates and refreshes the hair and hide.

COWL Brand Drips

are made from secret compounds blended with Oils-of-Tar. We guarantee it. Try it.

Sold in mostly every good store or sent direct I. A. B. Winnipeg St

\$1.25 per gallon

If you mention your dealer's name address Dept A

Carbon Oil Works Ltd.
WINNIPEG

municipal schools he says: "The work done in these districts has been found much better on an average, than that of the non-municipal schools. In nearly every instance the teachers have been careful and painstaking, while the trustees have attended to their duties in a business-like way. In the municipal schools the

policy of the trustees is to encourage those teachers who display special ability and fidelity, and they are finding ways of making the teacher's tenure of office of longer duration."

The chief superintendent of education, Dr. A. Robinson, says that the percentage of regular attendance for the past year is the highest in the history of the province.

Epitomized

To sum up, the advantages in part are: (a) Better teachers, because better selection, more inspection and supervision, closer co-operation, better buildings, more thorough equipment, greater permanency of teachers. (b) Costs the government less per capita; in 1909 the cost to the government for rural schools was \$18.52 per pupil, and for municipal, \$15.19 per pupil. (c) Manual training and the high school can easily be the choice, (and generally are) of the municipal school. It is fully conceded that the government, the people and the trustees all gain under this system; the gain to the child is inestimable. There are larger classes, inducing gentle emulation; there are fewer classes, so that a teacher can devote more attention to all, and particularly to the more backward or defective.

Under the municipal school system we have a larger opportunity of beautifying character, and we can now successfully inculcate loyalty and patriotism.

It would be no act of empiricism to say that he is a philosopher and philanthropist, who would open a school and thereby close a prison. The municipal school will ensure to every boy and girl within its jurisdiction, the most modern, liberal, vocational, and really best education that the province can offer its sons and daughters.

I was asked to state if I did not think that the plan was better fitted for British Columbia than Manitoba, my reply is absolutely "No," not unless the "sunset province" is to enjoy a monopoly of the most progressive and efficient school administration, and I am free to say, that shall never be, when we consider the interest in, and devotion to, their schools, manifested by the trustees and the people in this great prairie province. From my close acquaintance with Manitoba schools, I am fully assured that her trustees are second to none in getting the very best in both method and material. Manitoba is not acting the roll of follower, she is the leader, and British Columbia today owes much to her for late methods, for efficient teachers, and for our present and most efficient city superintendent, Mr. W. P. Argue.

I do not want to offer a prophecy, but I believe it will not be many years before this province is ahead of British Columbia in municipal schools, as well as in consolidated schools.

I trust I have not too largely trespassed

on your valuable space, and thanking you, I am, Yours faithfully, J. J. Dougan, Secretary-treasurer British Columbia Trustee Association.

CROP FOR SHEEP

The wise shepherd in planning his crops for the year has regard to the needs of his flock. He recognizes the great advantage of providing not only a variety of foods but a succession of succulent crops the season through. Bulletin No. 12, "Sheep Husbandry in Canada," published and issued free by the live stock branch at Ottawa, takes up this subject in a practical and thorough manner. Under special crops for sheep it deals with clover, alfalfa, vetches, rape, cabbage, turnips, mangels, corn and the several classes of grain. Each is treated separately in regard to method of cultivation, and manner of feeding. Dealing with vetches, the bulletin says:

"Vetches or tares, as they are called, make excellent fodder for sheep, either as a soiling crop or as cured hay. This crop much resembles peas in habit of growth and requires about the same kind of cultivation. Its vines are more slender than pea vines and stand up better when grown with a stiff variety of oats. Vetches are grown extensively for sheep feed in Great Britain, and to some extent in Canada for the same purpose. The writer, while raising sheep, always grew a small area of tares with oats for soiling the show flock, and in case of a shortage of clover vetches were cured for hay. The crop being fine in vine and very leafy, is much relished by sheep and constitutes a rich diet."

"Two varieties of vetches are grown for fodder. The common vetch is the chief sort cultivated, but the hairy variety is receiving some attention. The latter produces the heavier yield, but so far the seed having to be imported is very expensive and few care to bother with it.

"The soil for vetches should be clean, mellow and rich. The seed may be sown in drills or broadcast. A good seeding for either soiling or hay is about three pecks of vetches and four pecks of oats per acre. The vetches are ready to feed any time after the crop comes into blossom and before the seed commences to ripen. For soiling the crop may be hauled to racks, or be distributed on the sod of a pasture field as soon as cut, or it may be allowed to wilt in the swath for a few hours. Vetch hay is made in much the same manner as clover or timothy is handled. Vetches may be pastured by sheep, but this is a wasteful practice, as much of the crop is destroyed by tramping."

Sheep raisers who do not already pos-

MR. ROBERT SCHWART

of Warmby, Sask., -
-stated in the February
1910 issue of The Grain
Growers' Guide that
the Cream Separator
were costing twice as
much as they were
worth. Mr. Schwartz did
not know about the
DOMO CREAM
SEPARATOR
or we do not think he
would have made that
statement.



We buy in Europe, pay all expenses of lading down in Winnipeg, and sell a perfect Separator at as low as \$18.00. That's not rubbing the farmer's other sizes proportionally low in price.

Write before you go to bed for Catalogue C. It tells you all about our Thirty Day Offer.
HAMILTONS' WINNIPEG

send a copy of this bulletin would do well to order one from the live stock commissioner at Ottawa.

THAW FOUGHT OFF THE WITNESSES

The suit of Clifford W. Hartridge against Mrs. Mary Copely Thaw, to recover money he claims to be due for professional services, was opened in New York April 1. The most interesting testimony thus far was given by Mr. Hartridge today when he swore on the witness stand that among other sums of money he had paid out before Thaw was tried for the murder of Stanford White was one sum of \$30,000, which he had paid to more than two hundred girls.

All of these women, he said, he had communicated with at the home of Mrs. Susie Merrill, No. 108 West Forty-Fourth Street, where it has been alleged Thaw rented apartments. Hartridge testified that of this sum the largest amount paid to any one person was \$5,000, which he paid to a Mrs. Reed, who, he said, Thaw had passed as his wife. He said she was known variously as Mrs. Thaw and Mrs. Reed.

FARMER KILLED WHILE HUNTING DUCK

A fatality occurred at Plumas, Mas., April 3, at 8.30 a.m., when John Pagin, a farm laborer living about four miles north of here, was shot. Pagin, in company with two companions, were out duck shooting and while one of his companions was loading his gun the shell was accidentally discharged, the contents entering Pagin's thigh. He died about an hour later from the shock and loss of blood. Pagin was 25 years of age and a native of England. An inquest will be held.



Threshing Outfit on Farm of S. W. Arneil, Longlakton, Sask. 65,000 Bushels Threshed last year.

The Grain Growers' Guide
 ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance.
 Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50
 Advertising Rates on Application.
 Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Change of copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

APRIL 6th, 1910

TO DIVIDE THE FARMERS

Following close upon the attack upon THE GUIDE made by F. W. Kerr, came an editorial utterance along the same line by the Winnipeg Telegram. That paper published an article on Tuesday, March 29, claiming that THE GUIDE was partisan in that it had nothing but condemnation for the Manitoba government. In speaking of THE GUIDE in the article, the Telegram said:

"Another curious circumstance is that the official mouthpiece of the association seems to have fallen under the thrall of partisanship. It has nothing but commendation for the Alberta government which has refused to take up the elevator question at all. Nothing but praise for the Saskatchewan government which took refuge in a commission of investigation. Yet this same organ has nothing but condemnation for the Manitoba government which has acted and is the pioneer of this momentous policy, and that condemnation is based upon a matter whose introduction into the question bears signs of original insincerity. These are the grounds which have induced Mr. Kerr to conclude that forces are at work to influence the policy of the Grain Growers' Association, not to further its ends but those of the opposition by embarrassing the government."

The Telegram in this utterance makes statements that are untrue and are not warranted by a consideration of the facts. Either the writer of the article has not read THE GUIDE during the past few months or is wilfully attempting to mislead his readers—with a purpose in view. No person knows better than the Winnipeg Telegram that THE GUIDE has been absolutely impartial in dealing with the elevator question and that we have kept in view the interests of the farmers all the time.

The Telegram represents the views of the Manitoba government and makes no pretense to being non-partisan. We have no quarrel with the Telegram on that score, but when we cannot agree with everything the Telegram says we do not like the spirit in which it shouts "Partisan!" The Telegram maintains that every action of the government is exactly right. We have ventured to disagree upon two provisions of the elevator bill and have not criticized the other acts of the government. Yet we are called "partisan." Those critics who lay this charge at our door know it to be untrue and unjust and by so doing are stamping the Grain Growers of Manitoba as insincere.

The most amazing feature of the Telegram utterance is that which declares the 600 Grain Growers in the Brandon convention to be insincere and partisan. It says that the condemnation on the part of THE GUIDE is "based upon a matter whose introduction into the question bears signs of original in-

sincerity." This refers to the demand of the Grain Growers for an independent commission. That resolution was unanimously endorsed by the Brandon convention and later on by resolutions from more than 100 local branches of the association in the province. THE GUIDE has simply supported the 9,000 Grain Growers in Manitoba in their demands. Yet the Telegram, in its attempt to discredit THE GUIDE, makes the charge that the great body of the leading farmers of Manitoba are insincere and are mere partisans. The farmers of Manitoba are awake to the fact that by working together and laying aside all affiliations with political parties they can secure legislation in their own interests. They have demonstrated this fact, yet in the face of this, along comes one of the big daily newspapers and brands them as hypocrites and partisans. If this is not what the Telegram means, then it should say so clearly.

THE GUIDE stands today absolutely alone in its field in Western Canada. It is the only paper that dares to speak plainly to any and all governments and demand protection of the farmers. There is no other paper in the field that is not owned or controlled by corporations or political parties. The organized farmers own and control THE GUIDE. Its policy is the policy of the farmers from the great lakes to the Rocky Mountains, as laid down by them in their annual conventions.

The Telegram says we have nothing but praise for the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and that neither of them have done anything to assist the farmers in the elevator question. This is untrue. We have called both those governments sharply to time on several occasions and the result has been that friends of both those governments have declared that we were partisan. Governments like to create the impression that all persons who disagree with them are partisan. They do not like the idea of independent thought becoming general. In Alberta the government and legislature has not yet been in a position to deal with the elevator question, though it has assured the farmers that it will do so. It has a bigger matter (from its own viewpoint) on its hands just now, and when that is cleared away we will expect action. The Saskatchewan government has appointed a commission which has been endorsed by the Grain Growers of that province. THE GUIDE assisted in every possible way in bringing the Saskatchewan government to time, and in compelling a recognition of the demands of the Grain Growers. If the Saskatchewan government does not fulfil its promise and protect the interests of the farmers, we will support the farmers as fearlessly as in Manitoba and for our pains will no doubt be called partisan again—but on the other side. The same applies to Alberta. We are linked with the farmers of Alberta in their fight for reform and if we have to challenge the government of that province we will do so despite the fact that friends of that government have also called us partisan. We have been compelled also to call the Ottawa government sharply to account for instances wherein they have neglected the western farmers. In this also we have been called partisan.

Now, if the charge of partisanship is to be preferred against us, it can only be in that we are in favor of the farmers of the west. That we will admit. If, in our endeavors to secure a square deal for the farmers we must be criticized by all political parties, then we must accept our fate. But, nevertheless, we will continue upon our course and uphold the farmers' cause against all comers, even though all the governments may come down upon us. The farmers of the west have the power to secure legislation in their own interests and they must not be deterred by criticism. There never has been a single reformer either in the shape of a journal or an individual but has been criticized, misrepresented and condemned by political parties of all shades. But this we

know, that without THE GUIDE as a fearless champion of the farmers' rights, the Elevator Combine would be still unconquered and the governments of the three prairie provinces would still be standing behind the "constitutional difficulties" fence smiling at the farmers. Now that we have driven them from their retreat we are called partisans. So be it. The limelight of truth will still continue to shine as a beacon to the farmers who want to see their interests protected.

SUPPLY THE HOGS

The executive of the United Farmers of Alberta are urging the farmers to sign the contract for supplying hogs to the pork packing plant. This contract was endorsed by the Edmonton convention and a committee of the board of directors was subsequently appointed to deal with the government. The contract as adopted is the third one that has been drafted, as the first ones presented by the government and by the U.F.A. were not satisfactory to the other contracting party and were discarded. The present agreement binds the farmer to supply hogs to the plant for five years under a penalty of \$2.00 per hog for each hog sold elsewhere. Considering that the farmers who support the plant are to have complete charge of its operations this penalty clause will practically work as satisfactorily as in Denmark, where it is in force in the co-operative bacon curing plants. When the plant is in operation the management will be in the hands of directors elected by the farmers who supply the hogs. The only part the government will have is to supply the money necessary to erect, equip and operate a plant capable of handling three hundred hogs per day. The government will work in conjunction with the directors in arranging for the construction of the plant. The hogs that pass through the plant are to be taxed a quarter of a cent per pound to pay off the money advanced by the government, and when this is done the plant will be owned by the farmers who support it. The government is not willing to erect the plant until 50,000 hogs per year have been pledged to it by the farmers of the province. As the freight rates are to be pooled, all the farmers in the province will stand on an equal footing, no matter how far they live from the plant.

The contract which was accepted by the Edmonton convention is the one presented by the government and is only obligatory upon the farmers, providing that:

"The government of Alberta will establish a pork packing plant in the said province of Alberta in accordance with and along the lines set out in the report of the commission appointed on the third day of July, 1908."

This commission is known as the "Pork Commission," and its report was presented to the government on January 7, 1909. Copies may be procured from the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. The recommendations of the commission were published in THE GUIDE on March 16, 1910. These recommendations must be adopted by the government in erecting the pork packing plant or the contracts signed by the farmers will not be binding. The following is the first and most important recommendation:

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

6th, 1910

WART \$18 \$49

by Offer

uld do well

THE

Hartridge Thaw, to be due for opened in interesting en by Mr. ore on the ver sums of f Standford 000, which ro hundred

id, he had me of Mrs. est Forty- een alleged rtridge test- eat amount ras \$5,000, rd, who, he s wife. He ly as Mrs.

HUNTING

mas, Mas. John Page, four miles tin, in com- were out of his com- he shell was e. contents died about- k and low ars of ap An inquest

market, pay the producers the balance of the full value of their product, less the cost of curing and marketing the same and a sum sufficient to pay local working expenses, such as insurance, taxes, directors' remunerations, etc., also less one-quarter cent per pound live weight. This one-quarter cent per pound to be applied to the creation of a fund for the purpose of paying back to the government their original investment and interest equal to the amount paid into this fund by the assessment of the one-quarter of a cent per pound on his produce."

We believe that under these circumstances that a pork packing plant can be erected that will be of great benefit to the producers of Alberta. It will be also a step towards freedom from the oppression of the meat trust in that province. There are two sides to every bargain. The farmers of Alberta should sign the contracts and have them ready when the legislature re-assembles in May. It will then be up to the government to fulfil their part of the agreement. A great many hogs have already been guaranteed, but the good work should be pushed as rapidly as possible.

WHO IS TO BLAME

When are we going to see actual construction work going on on the Hudson's Bay Railway? This road has been promised to the people of the west by Ottawa governments for the past twenty years. At the last general election we had the promise of "immediate construction." Surveys have been going on for a considerable time, and with the exception of the most northerly part of the road, everything is in readiness to begin work. Why is the delay? The Dominion government gave a definite promise to the people of the west and the people took them at their word. They have had two years to fulfil that promise and not a step has been taken towards it. The west needs the Hudson's Bay road, and needs it very badly. The people are tired of having such promises made and no fulfilment. Resolutions have been passed by the farmers without number and by various other representative organizations and sent to Ottawa, but they have all been disregarded. The demand from all parts of the country is that the government should build the road, own it and operate it, together with the terminals on the Bay. Yet the government makes no move. In spite of all that has been done there is now a private company on the ground announcing that they will build a road to the Bay with all speed and that they have a charter that will allow them to do so. This has a very suspicious look and certainly calls for an explanation on the part of the Dominion government. They have been playing fast and loose with the Hudson's Bay Railway proposition for a long time, and now it is time to show whether there is any sincerity in their promises. The population of Western Canada is increasing at an enormous rate and the Hudson's Bay Railway is needed at once to handle the wheat crop. Even under the most favorable conditions it will take several years to have the road ready for use. By that time the wheat crop will be 200,000,000 bushels and the present facilities will be unable to handle it properly. It is up to the Dominion government to stop acting the part of politicians in this matter and get down to honest dealing with the people of the west. We feel that we are voicing the opinions of the farmers of Western Canada when we say that the Dominion government is deserving of censure for the manner in which it has trifled in this most important problem. The day has come when the farmers of the west are not going to content themselves with empty promises, and it is time the members of the government at Ottawa became appraised of this fact. If they cannot give the people what they need and what they have been promised, then it is time for a change.

Didn't we hear a big noise about the federal government building a railway to Hudson's Bay? We haven't heard anything of construction work being started and even now a private company is in the field.

UNITED STATES TARIFF OFFER

The farmers' associations of the west have supported their attitude towards the high tariff on farm implements in no uncertain manner. They do not see wherein lies the benefit to Canada, for maintaining a high duty on agricultural implements and by this means taking money out of the pockets of Canadian farmers for the support of a few manufacturers. There seems no good reason why the implement manufacturers of Canada should not produce agricultural implements as cheaply as the American manufacturers. The United States congress is willing to meet Canada half way on the interchange of farm implements. They have placed a standing offer in their Tariff Act, which Canada can accept any time. This offer is found in the States American Tariff Act, on page 67, section 476, which reads as follows:

"Plows, disc and tooth harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins, fifteen per centum ad valorem; provided that any of the foregoing, when imported from any country, dependency province, or colony which imposes no tax or duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be imported free of duty."

This is a subject worth careful consideration on the part of all farmers. It is desirable that industries should be built up in Canada and that manufacturers should receive encouragement. It does not seem fair, however, that all our encouragement should be at the expense of the farmers, who are the most necessary of the Canadian population.

ANOTHER TRUST

The Retail Merchants' Association did not want to see the co-operative bill pass the House of Commons. They wanted it killed, and it was killed. The bill would have allowed consumers throughout Canada to organize among themselves for fair play if they so desired and would protect them against unjust prices on the part of all dealers. This bill being killed leaves the consumers in the same helpless condition as they were before. The Retail Merchants' Association is getting busy and has a bill before the senate to incorporate itself to do business. This is certainly "doing things" with a vengeance. The consumers of Canada may not be allowed to co-operate, but the Retail Merchants want to become incorporated so that they can form a trust similar to the one existing in the United States. Down across the line it is considered that the retailers are more to blame for the high cost of living than probably any other organization. Are we going to sit by and see them do the same thing in Canada? We doubt if the farmers and consumers will stand for this.

The Winnipeg Telegram, that is now laboring so hard to discredit us through a campaign of untruth and misrepresentation, has some history to which it does not like to refer. That is the same paper that sold its columns a few months ago to the Elevator Combine and thus assisted the combine to smash the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which is composed of 8,000 farmers. We sounded the note of truth and the farmers saw what the Telegram was at. The farmers taught the Telegram that they could not carry on any double game. Just now the Telegram is determined to break the Grain Growers' Association and besmirch the character of the Grain Growers' Guide, which has been independent and friendly to the farmers always. Our record is clear, and the farmers' cause never was and never will be betrayed by us. The farmers of Manitoba are to-day too strong and too intelligent to be led astray by any paper that has betrayed them so recently as the Winnipeg Telegram. When THE GUIDE has anything to say, it says so plainly and does not stoop to anonymous letters.

We have no quarrel with the Winnipeg Telegram on account of its political leanings. Every paper has a legitimate right to support the cause for which it was originated and is maintained. The Telegram takes the stand that there is one of the great political parties in Canada, that never made an error no matter which province it may be, and never could by any possibility make an error. Even in this we have no quarrel with that newspaper. We are willing to allow a paper to have its own opinion, and we reserve the right to our own opinion. Just now the Telegram is busy misrepresenting THE GUIDE and endeavouring to show that we are partisan. Because we cannot see eye to eye with the Telegram, we are partisan. If so, then the 9,000 Grain Growers of Manitoba, whose actions we have approved, are partisans. We doubt if every one of these farmers are willing to permit any newspaper to call them hidebound partisans because they choose to have some say in the affairs of the province:

A little while ago it was the Edmonton Bulletin that did not like what we said on the attitude of the Alberta Government on the elevator question; then the Calgary News objected to our condemnation of some of the methods of political parties in general; about the same time objections emanated from the Saskatchewan government to the attitude of THE GUIDE on the elevator question in Saskatchewan; now it is the Winnipeg Telegram that kicks us for our attitude towards the elevator question in Manitoba. Truly, any paper that upholds the cause of the farmers all the time will not rest on a bed of roses. However, we believe that the farmers appreciate the truth and we shall continue to purvey that commodity no matter what other papers may think of us.

It would be well for all association branches in the west to pass resolutions in favor of the Co-operative Bill before the House of Commons. The Co-operative Union of Canada is working hard in favor of this bill. To get resolutions and information on the subject, secretaries should write to George Keen, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, Brantford, Ontario. He will be glad to furnish all information needed.

A proper system of publicly-owned elevators in Manitoba, will undoubtedly result sooner or later in a practical monopoly of the elevator business. The figures submitted to the government by the elevator committee, will stand practically as well in handling, say, one-half of the grain, as in handling all of it.

When a cabinet minister is derelict in his duty it is hard to dispose of him. On the other hand, an independent commission, such as the Grain Growers request, directly responsible to the legislature, would be removable without any difficulty.

Now that the Dominion Government is extending the time the speculators are holding Veteran scrip at \$1,000. This is how the western farmers are being continually held up. The trouble is that the farmers are a long way from Ottawa and the speculators are too near.

If the Ottawa government continues refusing legislation in the interests of the farmers and caters to the big monopolistic interests we will soon have ground to ask what the Ottawa government has in view.

If we are going to rid this country of special privileges the farmers are the people on whom the task will fall. They must study the problems that confront them and act as their judgment directs.

The elevator problem in Saskatchewan will soon occupy the attention of the commissioners. They will have the advantage of the experience of Manitoba.

unipeg
inings.
upport
and is
stand
parties
matter
uld by
in this
paper.
ve its
to our
am is
nd en-
rtisan.
ith the
en the
whose
rtisans.
ers are
l them
ose to
ince.

monton
on the
on the
News
of the
about
d from
attitude
tion in-
g Tele-
ards the
ly, any
farmers
f roses.
appre-
purvey
papers

branches
r of the
of Com-
Canada
ll. To
subject,
Keen,
Canada,
furnish

levators
owner or
elevator
govern-
ll stand
one-half

t in his
On the
on, such
respon-
movable

ment is
holding
how the
held up,
ong way
oo near.

refusing
ners and
rests we
Ottawa

f special
on whom
he prob-
as' their

wan will
mission-
e of the

The Grain Grower's Guide

Published Weekly at 275-277 Sherbrooke Street, Winnipeg, Canada
Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as Second Class Mail Matter

Vol. II

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6th, 1910

No. 36

Agricultural Demonstration in the Bow Valley of Alberta

IT IS said and truly, that those who make two blades of grass, or two ears of corn, or two heads of wheat grow where only one grew before are public benefactors.

Such in a sense, is the task that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has taken upon itself in operating its demonstration farms which are located at various points in the Bow Valley, chief among these farms being those located at Strathmore, Cassils, Lathom, Brooks, Bassano and Tilley.

A number of farms which have been recently established in the eastern and central section of the irrigation block are located in sections where irrigation is not available, and a soil culture system will be adopted which is calculated to

our experimental stations will be tried each year. The various acre plots will be carefully labelled so that visitors to the farm may readily compare the different varieties of growing grain. Apart from our 26-acre plot of alfalfa we will, in addition, prepare seventy-five acres for alfalfa this year, but it is not our purpose to sow same until the spring of 1911, as it is absolutely necessary to have this ground in the best shape possible."

While the staff employed upon the various demonstration farms are there primarily for the development of these farms and to demonstrate the best system

others, at length decided that some action must be taken that would permit of the securing of supplies from some central depot. This resulted in the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company purchasing, for the Strathmore Farm, a large dairy herd, erecting a cow barn of the most approved type and the building of a dairy of a size and equipment permitting of their handling all their own cream which they may be able to secure from the farmers residing in the Strathmore district. A poultry department was also established together with a truck garden. The success attending

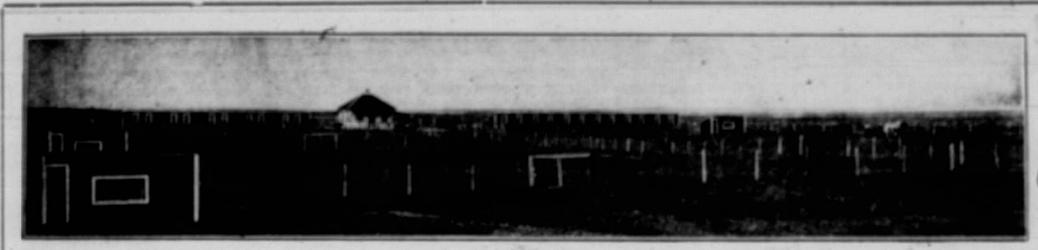
this venture has been very pronounced and the convenience so great that it has been decided to operate the supply farm, during the 1910 season, on a much larger scale than hitherto.

During the summer some twelve acres will be devoted to the production of all manner of vegetables and in this way the dining car and hotel department will be enabled to secure a supply of fresh vegetables at all seasons.

The equipment of the poultry department consists of a group of buildings of the most approved design. The main laying house is 120 feet long, 12 feet wide and divided into six pens, each to accommodate 50 laying hens. These houses all have a southern exposure. The birds selected were chosen with the double object of obtaining a good-sized brown egg and at the same time providing a high class table fowl. For this purpose White and Barred Plymouth Rock, White Wyandotte, Buff Orpington and Light Brahmas have been selected. The hatching of chicks will be continued throughout the year so that when one lot of birds is disposed of, another will take its place in the fattening crate. The large incubator house will have a capacity of 3,000 eggs weekly.

With a view to assisting settlers in the Bow Valley to create a home surrounded with beautiful trees the company has, in their nursery on the Strathmore farm, some 150,000 young trees and they have on order at the present time, 10,000 white pine, 10,000 white spruce, 10,000 native larch, 10,000 European larch. These trees will be planted in carefully prepared ground with a view to distributing among settlers desiring same.

The operation of these farms, therefore, serves many purposes. They give the farmer an opportunity to beautify his home, they demonstrate the possibilities of irrigation and the most approved method of dry farming. In fact, it is generally admitted that these farms will very materially increase the returns that agriculturists will secure, and in this way the Canadian Pacific will meet with success in the completion of their self-imposed task.



Poultry Department on C.P.R. Strathmore Farm

conserve the moisture resulting from natural rainfall. In this way the wonderful possibilities of the non-irrigable areas in these districts will be intelligently demonstrated. The company is, by this means, demonstrating to the residents of the Bow Valley just what methods should be employed in order to secure maximum crops. The Strathmore Farm now named the Canadian Pacific Railway Demonstration and Supply Farm is the most extensive of these farms and consequently demands the attention of the writer.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company attach very great importance to this farm, which fact was proven when it was announced that, last year, over \$25,000 was expended in adding to its equipment. This expenditure has equipped a farm which, it is admitted, will influence the entire agriculture of southern Alberta. On the first of January Prof. W. J. Elliott, of the department of dairying, Montana Agricultural College, gave up his chair in that institution and took charge of this farm, arranging at the same time to act in an advisory capacity to the superintendents of the various other demonstration farms that the company is operating.

In speaking of the experimental work to be carried on, Prof. Elliott says: "This year we will have experimental plots, each an acre in extent, and on each of these plots will be grown a particular variety of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, etc. The seed for each of these acre plots will be carefully handpicked during the winter. In addition to this, each acre will have our most careful attention during the growing period so that all weeds are completely eradicated. By this means, each year, we will have an acre of pure seed of the varieties most suited to the district. This seed will be used for the purpose of sowing our larger fields, and in this way we will be able to supply seed that will be as nearly weed free as it is possible to produce. Only the very best varieties, as gathered from



Part of Dairy Herd in Alfalfa Field on C.P.R. Strathmore Farm

of agriculture applicable to the district, it is well to draw the attention of the reader to the fact that the company desires all settlers to realize that part of the duty of the employees on these farms is to give information and to offer any assistance to incoming settlers, provided they can do so without interfering to any extent with their duties on the farm.

It may be well to draw attention to the fact that the company has attached to their staff a competent irrigationist whose duty it is to assist resident land owners in the laying out of their farm water distributing system. It was only after a very lengthy search that the company secured a man competent to handle this work, but in their present instructor they have one who has had life long experience with irrigation. His services may be obtained by the settler and at no charge.

Besides operating the demonstration farms the company, last year, found it necessary to lay their plans for the building up of a large supply farm on their Strathmore holding. The company regretted that such action was necessary but the management of the dining car and hotel departments in the west, after an earnest endeavor to secure the required supplies from dealers, farmers and



Oat Crop of 1909 on C.P.R. Strathmore Farm

Applying the Boost Principle

Some Suggestions for Developing the Local Associations. How to Attract Members

How to Hold Them. Buying and Selling Co-operatively. The Association as a Club, with Ideas for a Library;

Question Drawer; Bulletin Board, Etc. The Objects of a Local Branch.

Topics for Discussion. Developing the Social Side. Sustaining the Interest in the Summer Time. What Other Associations Have Done.



WHAT are the functions of a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association, or of the United Farmers of Alberta? What line of work should be taken up in order to

attract and hold the interest of the members?

How may the membership be enlarged and the sub-association developed into a strong and thriving body of energetic workers?

How may the members work together to their financial advantage?

How may the business and social life of the association be harmonized?

These, and a score of other questions, are opportune at the present time, when the Grain Growers' movement is attaining such remarkable growth, and new associations are being formed throughout all parts of the west. It is essential that the development of the work be through the sub-associations, consequently it is a vital necessity that these associations be live working factors, so popular in the community that members come voluntarily, and of such great advantage to its members, socially, educationally and financially that it will be deemed a privilege to join, instead of a duty.

That these things may be achieved by any local association working along the right lines is beyond doubt; it is simply a matter of detail and enthusiasm. The history of the older associations is filled to overflowing with methods of success; it is scintillating with clever ideas, and the many plans of conquest which have been evolved out of long experience will be of the utmost value to the new associations, and to others which are still in a lethargic state.

The first function of the sub-association is that it become a virtual school for the study of the social and economic questions which must be solved by legislative and co-operative means. The manner in which these studies may be taken up will be treated in this article. While, however, this is the chief object of the local bodies, it will be found difficult to sustain the interest from month to month solely in this manner. The association must be made a club, a place of magnetic attraction. It must be made to appeal to those members who are intellectually inclined, as well as to those whose interests flag during the course of an address or a debate.

Some of the main ideas evolved from other associations are to make the social and business welfare of the members strong features. The former may be accomplished by the introduction of lady members, and the holding of concerts, socials, dances, banquets, plowing matches and picnics; etc. The keenest business interest of the members will be aroused by the purchase of binder twine, formaldehyde, flour, lumber, farm machinery, etc., co-operatively; by selling farm produce co-operatively; by establishing association weigh scales, and by maintaining a bulletin, upon which is to be posted prominently in the place of meeting, lists of everything the members wish to trade, sell or buy.

Then plans can be worked out for holding debates to which the entire community is invited; by establishing an association library equipped with all the essential books, and many of the prominent daily papers and magazines. A question drawer may be maintained, and the members supplied with ornamental badges, which will not only indicate they are paid-up members, but advertise the association in the community.

How to Increase the Membership

If the association is conducted so as to give direct benefit both financially and socially to the farmers of a community, it will generally result in a large permanent membership, but every effort must be made at the start to interest and educate the producers as to the benefits of organization. An idea that has been tried satisfactorily by several associations is to form a membership committee of the whole association, every man of which is pledged to speak to the farmers near his home. To the member bringing in the most applicants a handsome prize is donated.

Other associations have divided their territory into districts and appointed committees of three men each to make a driving tour of each section, distributing literature, and making a diligent effort to secure new members.

Another plan of campaign is the method adopted by the Mountain View association in Saskatchewan, and other associations; that is to send a circular letter to every farmer in the district pointing out the benefits of the Grain Growers' organization, what it has accomplished, and telling of the co-operative, social and other work undertaken by the local

association to meet changing conditions and requirements. It is essential that the requirements of the farmers be made known through the sub-associations in the form of resolutions upon which action may be taken either at the annual convention or at other seasons of the year, and it is also necessary when occasion arises, that the general executive be given full endorsement of their actions either by petitions or resolutions.

In order to intelligently study and pass resolutions upon the various social and economic problems which affect the farmer it is necessary that there be plenty of live discussion and debate, and there are various means by which this may be handled. Some associations simply announce the subjects to be discussed at the next meeting and invite the members to study up in order that there may be a free exchange of views and opinions; others conduct a series of debates, each of which is participated in by four members, followed by discussion which brings out with striking force all the pros and cons of the subject at issue. Another method is to either invite a well known public speaker or officer of the Grain Growers' Association, or by having the members prepare papers, which ca-

telligent action by our people. The safety and success of a democracy is found in the intelligence of the people composing it; the safety and success of a tyranny, whether of aristocrats or plutocrats, is found in the ignorance of the populous.

Some associations have adopted the plan of reading aloud articles from THE GUIDE which are afterwards thoroughly discussed. In the back issues of THE GUIDE will be found some valuable information for this purpose. In all debates and discussions the greatest benefit will be achieved if discretion is used. Resolutions which are too radical in their wording sometimes have a contrary effect to that for which they were designed.

Discussions and debates in the local associations develop public men and strong speakers. They tend to develop and improve the capabilities of the members; they draw men out of themselves and are a stepping stone to better things.

Buying and Selling Co-Operatively

Apart from this broader work of the sub-associations there are innumerable ways in which the local associations can operate toward the financial and social benefits of its members. Today there are many associations throughout the west that are purchasing by co-operative means lumber, binder twine, formaldehyde, cordwood, fenceposts, farm machinery, machine oil, flour, coal, oatmeal, bran, secus, gasoline, coal oil, etc., etc. At Girvin, Sask., a co-operative company was formed with power to purchase coal, wood and lumber, besides building and operating elevators, or manufacturing. This company is purely local and every member is a member of the Grain Growers' Association. The Bagot, Man., branch saved from 1 1/2 cents to 2 cents a pound on binder twine by purchasing large quantities for its members. The Neepawa Grain Growers were successful in bringing the local merchants down in their price for binder twine. The Kellow, Sask., branch for the past two seasons have co-operated in buying binder twine, and state that the plan has worked well. Last year they also purchased a mixed car of flour, oatmeal, and bran. It might also be mentioned that this association also erected a weigh scale near the stockyards and elevator for which shares sold at \$5, each member limited to five shares. The charges for loading a car at the loading platform was \$1 and for draft of stock, 10 cents. The weigh-master received 50 per cent. of the gross earnings. Wheatfields, Man., association, in August, 1909, organized a co-operative lumber company because the prices there were \$8 and \$10 a thousand higher than other places. The farmers at once gave the new company orders for \$5,000 feet of lumber. The Red Deer, Alberta, co-operative association, under the management of the United Farmers there, has been a signal success. In recent numbers of THE GUIDE full details of their endeavors have been given, so that nothing need further be said here.

Shipping Clubs

Other associations have adopted other means of working for the advantage of their association. The Lewisville, Alberta, branch, during 1909, conducted a shipping club for the co-operative shipping of grain, and of this G. H. Manser wrote to THE GUIDE last December, "There was opposition at first to our loading together; we did not have a 'bee' and load one man's grain, but we each took our own. The writer remembers one time of over 20 of us pulling in together to load two cars in one day, which we accomplished in seven hours, loading some 3,500 bushels of oats in the two. But they could not stop us. We had our copy of the Grain

Continued on page 23



"Bob Evans," owned by Wapella Standard Bred Horse Association

association. In this connection it would be well to point out that the whole commercial world is strongly entrenched behind organizations, and that for this reason the farmers have been oppressed and trodden under foot.

Still another way to wake up the community, and to increase the membership is to use the local papers on every occasion possible. It will be found that news of the Grain Growers' Association will be very acceptable by the editor, for it affects a large number of his readers. Every association should have a press reporter who will insert notices of meeting, with a cordial invitation for all farmers to attend; reports of work done by the local association, and by the Grain Growers' Association at large.

Probably the most important function of the local Grain Growers' Associations is that it become a force and power in the community which will shape public opinion in order that the strongest pressure may be brought to bear on the provincial and federal governments when it is found necessary to pass any new legis-

afterwards be published in the local paper or sent on to THE GUIDE.

Appropriate Subjects

Of the subjects to be discussed are the intricate workings of our transportation, banking and loaning systems, companies, corporations or trusts and combines; government ownership of terminal and internal elevators; the independent commission plan; the tariff, with special reference to machinery prices; methods to remedy the present livestock conditions; how to prevent violation of the Grain Act; farm financing, especially with regard to when liabilities shall fall due; direct legislation; a sample market; land values and taxation; consolidated schools, and other phases of education; the discrimination in freight rates; life membership; great reforms of the past, and how they were brought about; the anti-combine bill; the Hudson's Bay Railway; etc., etc.

Mr. E. A. Partridge, writing for THE GUIDE some time ago, said, "Education is undoubtedly the first requisite of in-



Co-operative or People's Banks

A Paper Read Before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, by M. Albanus B Desjardins, President and Manager of the Levis People's Bank, Levis, Que., Canada—(Continued from last week)

Administration

In such banks the supreme ruling power is vested in the general assembly of the associates, and the various administrative organs selected by the general meeting are always under its strict dependence and supervision.

Three boards, usually called board of administration, commission of credit and commission of supervision, are chosen. The members of each of these boards are distinct; that is, one member cannot be on two boards.

The president of the society, however, is *ex officio* a member of the commission on credit, in order to be in a position of acquainting the board of administration of all that is done in this important body entrusted with most delicate functions, the spirit and reason upon which its decisions are taken, the *apropos* of measures having for their object the increasing of the funds of the society. The president being, or supposed to be, the best man of this general board, and this board being selected out of the best men in the society, his moral authority is large, and so is his responsibility. It is therefore but fair that his guiding influence should be strengthened by corresponding opportunities of supervision and advising. But, as just stated, he is the only exception to the rule, that one person cannot be a member of more than one board or commission. This is so in order to avoid dividing the responsibility, and thereby to make it certain that no excuse can be alleged. Without going into details, the same being unnecessary for the present purpose, let us come to the various duties to be discharged by these boards.

The board of administration has general powers of supervision and control of the affairs of the society. It controls the admission and expulsion of the members, sees to the transfer of shares, if any, makes all the recommendations to the general meeting in connection to the dividing of the profits of the year, apart from the disposal already provided for in the rules, approves or suggests any desirable amendments to the by-laws; submits any increase in the number of shares that can be held by or the amount loanable to one member, appoints the manager and other officials required, and exercises all necessary administrative powers not specially given to the two other boards.

The commission on credit deals only with the loans submitted to it through the manager. It makes by-laws, determining the conditions upon which the loans are to be made, the security exacted, the rate of interest to be charged, the proper payments of such loans. No loan can be made unless the members present are unanimous. In case of refusal for want of unanimity, the would-be borrower can appeal to the board of administration, and the decision of this body is final. The members of the commission on credit cannot borrow, either directly or indirectly.

As the granting of the loans must be considered the most important duty devolved upon the commission on credit, and therefore deserving the closest attention, I must state that the borrower is always required to state distinctly the object for which he asks the loan, how he intends to repay it. If the object is an imprudent one in the opinion of the commission, it cannot be granted for any consideration by the security of the very highest character. Nobody is allowed to borrow if it is not to effect an economy or for a productive purpose. This golden rule has been carried out everywhere and has worked wonders as a matter of safety. The character, the habits of the borrower, as well as of his family, have to be inquired into, in order to convince one of his ability and willingness to reimburse the loan sought for. The moral security is paramount, and refusal must follow if this security is not forthcoming, however reliable may be the other guarantee offered, because the contrary will always bring trouble and discredit upon the so-

ciety. Thus, honesty, industrious habits, good conduct and thrift, becoming a reliable and valuable asset for the poor man.

Once granted the loan must be repaid regularly and faithfully; the conditions, in most cases, are those offered by the borrower himself, if considered reasonable and fair, but once accepted he must be held strictly to them, unless there is a case of *force majeure*, like sickness or unemployment. Punctuality is a lesson that must be taught. Its practice will confer advantages so great that the borrower himself will soon appreciate them.

I need not mention the question of interest, as I have already dealt with it. But I may add that the custom in our society is to make it payable every three months, deducting from the capital loaned all the instalments paid in, computing the interest charged upon the balance only, and so on until the whole is reimbursed.

The board of administration and the commission on credit are renewable every half year and are composed of, say, nine and four members respectively.

The board of supervision is elected for one year and is composed of, say, three members. Its powers are of the widest character, including the ordinary duties of auditors. In fact, I could not better describe its function than by stating that it is the general meeting sitting *ex permanence* alongside the officers chosen to administer the affairs of the society. This board can, and in some stated cases must, call at any time a general meeting and submit to it its appreciation of the acts of either of the board of administration or the commission on credit, leaving the whole matter in the hands of the society itself as represented by the meeting.

Advantages

Officers or members of these boards give their services gratuitously. The manager and officials, if any, alone can be paid. These boards meet as often as the affairs of the society require. Were I to mention here all the advantages of such co-operative banks, I would perhaps weary this audience, for they are numerous and far-reaching. Let me, however, enumerate some of them.

1. Their absolute proximity to the saver and borrower.
2. Their ability to excite local confidence, and, consequently, to draw in local capital. This has been admitted to be by a banker who confessed that no bank could secure to the same degree the confidence of small folk, the hoarders of every description.
3. Their exact knowledge of their clients, and their influence over them, either as members of the same labor union or as co-resident of the same town or city ward.
4. Their power of making the smallest loans, and of undertaking operations, however petty, in consonance with local custom and individual needs, in giving preference to the humblest demands.
5. Their ability to help along a general or particular liquidation of debts.
6. Their ability to work cheaply, almost gratuitously, and thus provide cheap credit.
7. Their retention of local capital and of all profits thereon for the members and borrowers.
8. Their ability to act as agents for their members in certain circumstances and for objects outside of their field of activity.
9. Their power of influencing borrowers towards the true use of credit, and of watching the utilization of loans in accordance with contract.
10. Their tendency to group themselves into unions for mutual development, instruction, inspection and audit.
11. Their steady educative influence in matter of thrift, association and self help, by their continuous presence and continuous object lessons, and by their frequent though small calls upon the

"Peerless" The fence that stands up against every strain

Our heavy all No. 9 PEERLESS Fence, made from hard steel wire, has double the strength ever required in a wire fence. The galvanizing, by the "acid test," stands twice as much as that on ordinary fence wire. This means many years longer life—greater value. Do you want the best?

the fence that saves expense

because it needs no repairs and lasts a lifetime. It is rust that destroys wire fences. The manufacturers of Peerless Wire know how to prevent this. To this rust-proof wire add the PEERLESS method of construction and the PEERLESS lock and you have a fence without a rival. We are manufacturers of high grade farm, poultry, ornamental fencing and gates. Write for book.

THE DANWELL BOXEE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. 2, Hamilton, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.

THE Manitoba

FROST-PROOF

Gasoline Engines

are Simple
Reliable
Economical

Made right at your door. Repairs or expert advice can always be obtained without delay.

They are sold under a **POSITIVE GUARANTEE** to give satisfaction. Made in following sizes: 2, 4 and 7 h.p. Vertical Hopper cooled; 10 h.p. Horizontal Hopper cooled, stationary or portable; 25 h.p. Portable Threshing Engines, and 45 h.p. Tractors.

We also manufacture the famous MANITOBA WINDMILLS, the strongest, best regulated, and most powerful mills on earth, made to suit Western conditions.

Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames and Wood and Iron Pumps.
Send for Catalog G. We are manufacturers, not dealers.

The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co. Ltd.

Box 301 BRANDON, Man.

RENNIE'S SEEDS

THE FINEST IN THE LAND

SOME NEW THINGS FOR 1910

Big Oregon Aster, 20c.	Boothman Tomato, 10c.
Yorker Kohlrabi, 5c.	May King Lettuce, 10c
Essex Giant Pearl Peas, 10c.	Short Season Red Onions, 5c.

The 6 packets for 55c. postpaid.

124 WM. RENNIE CO., LIMITED
108 Market St., Winnipeg

TORONTO

ALSO MONTREAL-WINNIPEG-VANCOUVER
WRITE OUR NEAREST ADDRESS

HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisements we have

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer

The Lightcap Hide and Fur Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG Post Office Box 1092 172-176 King Street MANITOBA

R. A. BONNAR W. H. TRUEMAN W. THORNBURN

Bonnar, Trueman & Thornburn

BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 223 Telephone 766 Offices: Suite 7 Nanton Block WINNIPEG

activity, thought and service of their members.

12. Their tendency to develop high forms of individual capacity, of public life and of national character, and finally and most desirably their tendency towards calling forth habits of thrift, economy and prudence, guiding their outlay into productive channels, giving them credit for productive and useful purposes, promoting union and associated action among very often too isolated units.

13. Being administered by the people of the local population's own choice, they soon and rightly conquer the confidence of everyone.

14. Unlike the ordinary or official savings banks, they have not a mere slot in their wall through which to receive money, but a mouth wherein to give advice, and a heart wherein to feel. In their keeping depositors or members may so speak, see their money, see it safely held, see it laid profitably in the locality, benefiting the district and producing more money, whereas, elsewhere, it disappears to go no man rightly knows where, up in the large monetary market, while the poor is the victim of the shark.

15. They are the best means to put an end to usury, this frightful cancer that is causing so great evils among the laboring classes.

Unfortunately, usury is rife in your midst as elsewhere, and the recent pamphlet published by the Charities' Publication Committee of New York, under the direction of the Russell Sage foundation of this city, being a carefully prepared report by Mr. Clarence W. Wassam, is an uncontrovertible witness to the existence here of this terrible plague. The cases quoted in this pamphlet recall to my mind the most ugly ones I have noted in Canada, and it was with deepest pleasure that I have read the very valuable article written by so eminent an authority as the bank commissioner of your state, the Hon. Pierre Jay, published in Collier's of January last. May I be allowed to add here that no matter how stringent it may be and how rigidly enforced, no law can stamp out usury. Centuries of experience have demonstrated this truth. The most dreadful penalties have been imposed in ages gone by, but with no avail, until this all-powerful remedy has been found and applied in Europe as shown by Mr. Jay.

To sum up, the association that I have endeavored to describe lends to its members and borrowers from them by receiving their savings, either as shares or deposits, for thrift must precede credit. This is a fundamental principle, which it would be dangerous to depart from, even if it could be done. Nothing can be more simple, the more so still when one considers the conditions under which this is to be done. No wonder that those simple organizations should have spread almost all over the civilized world, but specially in Europe, where they originated, among all classes, industrial as well as agricultural. Their number today must reach 40,000, with many millions of members and a general annual turn-over of at least twenty billions of francs, or four billions of dollars. In this huge movement of funds, what strikes most forcibly is the comparatively small amount contributed by each society, showing that each one is moving in a very small area, but doing nevertheless, in its restricted sphere very beneficial work.

Considering these results, one cannot wonder why eminent economists of leading countries have taken a deep interest in such a movement, that has sprung from the very bosom, so to speak, of the masses of the working classes. Everywhere inquiries were made, encouragement of all sorts were given, laws were passed, and that solicitude, acting as the rays of the sun upon an abundant crop, brought every effort to a richer and more beneficial maturity. Books have been and are published in every language and each year sees the enormous progress and expansion of these really people's banks, even in countries like East India.

Authorities

Let me state here that one of the best books I have ever read is that of Mr. Edward F. Peters, of the office of the statistician of the department of agriculture at Washington. This most valuable book is the result of an extensive and official inquiry instituted by your national government as far back as 1892. Mr. Peters does not hesitate to recommend the introduction of these co-operative

banks into the United States for the special benefit of the working classes, and generally of all those who cannot have access for credit to the existing financial institutions. I am particularly happy to have such an authority to rely upon when I venture to say, as I am going to do, that here as well as in other countries these societies would do an immense amount of good without injury to anyone, save the shark.

Practicability of Co-Operative Banks

A question now arises, no doubt, in our mind. "Can such banks be established on this continent?" One would object perhaps, that there is no need of them, that the ordinary banks are catering to all legitimate wants. This brings us face to face with the usury problem. How can one explain if this objection is sound, the huge amount loaned for usurers all over the country. To prove this, I have only to take the report for 1907 of the Provident Loan Society of New York, organized specially to provide for the wants of small borrowers, and we find out that of \$83,045 loans granted in that year, no less than \$36,530 were for amounts varying from less than one dollar up to \$50. And that society does business in Greater New York alone, with only six loaning offices. Surely the population of New York is not the only one who should feel the necessity of borrowing such small sums as one dollar. But in order to better realize the significance of this figure of \$36,530 loans, let us detail the elements of which it is formed. We find that loans of one dollar and under amount to 4,043; those of \$5 to \$1. 39,517; of \$10 to \$5, 52,237; of \$25 to \$10, 96,283; of \$50 to \$25, 44,450. Nothing could better convince one of the existence of such wants and the necessity of providing for them in a systematic and educative way. By letters received lately from various parts of your great republic, I am safe in saying that the same state exists almost everywhere.

But another objection raised is that the working classes would be unable to work out such a scheme. Why should our American laborers, artisans, mechanics be less intelligent, less able than those of the various countries of Europe? Or are they less honest? Surely not. One would also object to the shifting character of your population. I admit that therein lies a certain difficulty, but can it not be overcome? I decidedly believe it can be.

I have had to face the very same objections when I proposed to start such a society in Levis, Canada, and after eight years of practical working. We started with not a cent in the chest, and now our general assets were, on the 14th of February, \$85,892.94. We have loaned altogether, \$377,686.27, and up to this date more than eight years of existence, we are proud to say that we have not lost one cent, although the number of our loans have reached 4,450. Out total membership is over 1,000 in a population of about 7,000, mostly of the laboring class.

This example is now bearing its fruits, for since twelve to fifteen months ago I have had the pleasure to organize 22 similar co-operative banks in Quebec alone. If the movement had not started to expand earlier, it is because I have always refused to give my aid elsewhere until the Levis experiment had been completed to my entire satisfaction.

It may be said that in a panic these banks would be upset by runs. Is it likely? Experience has shown to the contrary. When are the shareholders of a bank upsetting their own institutions? No, it is the mere depositor, not the shareholder, that loses his head first; and do not forget that in these co-operative banks there is no depositor who is not also a member.

But experience, I said, has proved that this fear need not be entertained. In 1893, Italy was in the turmoil of the greatest financial panic ever seen there. The largest banks were falling down, like corn under the mower, and people were so panic-stricken that in many cities thousands upon thousands of depositors spent whole nights waiting at the doors of the banks to draw their money. And while this was going on another stampede was taking place at the Blanche Popolare, or people's banks, of the type here described, but there the storm was of a very different character,

Continued on page 30

**— GET THE —
RIGHT ENGINE
ON FIRST PURCHASE**

YOU don't want to experiment with an engine. It's too expensive. Buy right the first time and your power troubles are over—at once and for all. The engine question isn't a hard one for you to answer—if you investigate thoroughly. For you will find I H C engines far superior. Others cannot compare in efficiency, simplicity, economy and strength.

Profit by the experience of those who are discarding other engines for the I H C. Buy an I H C first—and save the cost of a "one year" engine.

I H C Gasoline Engines

There is one to meet your needs exactly. For the I H C line offers wide choice. Ask the local I H C agent to tell you about these styles and sizes, I H C Vertical engines—made in 2, 3 and 25-horsepower; Horizontal (portable and stationary) in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25-horsepower; Famous air-cooled engines—in 1, 2 and 3-horsepower; Hopper-cooled—in 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6 and 8-horsepower; also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

International tractors have been successful in every contest, winning the highest honors at home and abroad—an ideal plowing and general purpose tractor—made in 12, 15 and 20-horsepower sizes.

Whichever I H C engine you buy will save you a world of time, work and money. You can find no better power to run the cream separator, wood saw, feed cutter, churn, grindstone, fanning mill, thresher, shredder, and the many other machines on your farm. There is no better power to pump water. And the I H C does these things quickly, surely and cheaply. It is the engine that pays for itself—and pays the biggest dividend on its cost.

Investigate. Then judge for yourself. See the I H C dealer in your town. Or, if you prefer, write to International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

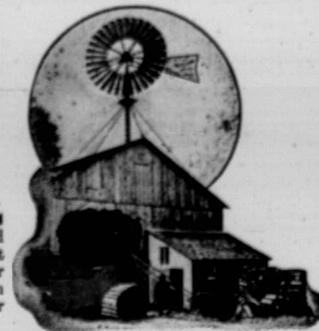


CATER'S PUMPS

STAR WINDMILLS

From Factory to Farmer without the middleman's profit

Cater's Wood and Iron Pumps for hand and windmill use, at reduced prices. Over 15,000 now in use in the west. Write for catalogue.



14-ft. Star Power Mill with 8-ft. Floor Grinders Only \$160
13-ft. Star Power Mill with Mast Grinder Only \$110
12-ft. Star Power Mill with mast grinder. Only \$100
8-ft. Pumping Mill and 30 ft. Steel Tower Only \$60
All Power Mills are fitted with Upright Shafting, Gray Iron and Turn Buckles, ready for erection.

ADDRESS
BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS
Dept. S. BRANDON, MAN.

Ask Your Dealer for
Sackett Plaster Board
and
Empire Brands of Wall Plaster
MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Man.

New Force in Politics: The Most Potent in Country's History

Farmers' Union Has Grown Up Slowly, Silently and Resistlessly, but There Isn't a Congressman From West or South That Doesn't Bow to It's Opinion--Wholesome Foil of 6,000,000 Men to the "Interests."

(By John Temple Graves in New York American)

THE newest and most potential force in politics that this country knows, or has ever known, has grown up slowly, silently, resistlessly, within the last four years.

Strange to say, the newspapers know little of it, and say little about it. But there isn't a congressman who comes from the south or the west who does not know it and bow to it whenever it passes an opinion across his political way.

At this time it is practically omnipotent in legislation, and it is an increasing, rather than a decreasing force.

The Farmers' Union is a little more than forty years old. It is a secret organization that succeeds the old Farmers' Alliance and the National Grange, which rose and fell some ten years ago.

The National Grange was the first organization. It was the first experiment in agricultural organization and co-operation. Its mistakes were many and its years were few. It did much good, but its wisdom was crude and it fell by its own inexperience.

The Farmers' Alliance, which followed, was stronger and better. It cut a deep swath in its day, and mowed down congressmen like grain in its triumphant youth. It swept Georgia for instance, like a hurricane, and left only two congressmen to the regular democrats out of the eleven if the state.

The Farmers' Alliance fell by its dissensions and its ambitions. Its first successes fired its followers to political aspirations, and it faded.

Now comes the Farmers' Union, which has learned wisdom and discretion by the mistakes of its predecessors. Its members do not seek office as members of the organization, but appear to avoid it. Only one United States senator (Smith, of South Carolina) has risen from its ranks to high official state.

The Farmers' Union is a practical, hard-headed body that is after results in legislation rather than offices for its members. It has been managed with consummate common sense and self abnegation by its young and able president, Charles S. Barrett, and an able board of governors. It is a compact, secret organization in every county, state and section west of the Alleghanies, and south of the Potomac, with an advancing growth in the eastern States.

It knows what it wants in politics and it is going out to get it. And it has three million actual and devoted members who are whole-heartedly behind its wants and its methods.

Within the year this magnificent body of farmers has established a working compact with the American Federation of Labor, with its three million members, and from its advisory councils issue the messages which are sent from the people to their representatives in congress and the legislatures.

Here there is a compact union of nearly six million farmers and workingmen, enlightened, definite and resolute, moving upon the law-making bodies for the establishment of such legislation as seems necessary to their interest or prosperity. They are not after honors, but statutes; not working for offices, but laws.

I have said that the newspapers do not have much to say about this organized and omnipotent force.

But let me tell you that congress knows it, and feels it every day.

I was talking today with a Southern congressman who has long held my unlimited admiration and respect. He is a scholar in politics, thoughtful, sagacious, a cool thinker and a careful advisor. He has opinions deliberately reached and thoughtfully held—one of the very few real constructive statesmen of his section and his party.

I was asking his probable attitude toward several of the leading questions on which this congress is to vote.

"It doesn't make much difference what I think now, Graves," said he. "The day of the constructive statesman seems over, and the publicist who thought for his people and led them is passing, if he has not already passed. I have some very distinct and definite opinions upon the great questions of which you ask. I have read, studied and thought of them for years, and have consecrated my experience and my information upon them. If I were free to do so, I should love to rise in my place in congress and give the result of that long and patient study to help my people to a sure and permanent solution.

"But when I find my desk laden every morning with letters and telegrams from the officers of the omnipotent organization, and from hundreds of individual and influential members in my district, telling me how they wish me as their representative to vote, I know that I am no longer a statesman but merely an agent, and that the only thing for me to do is to obey the order of the organization, or to pack my trunks for a sure and speedy exit from the congress of the United States.

"And as I feel and will act, so will feel and act all of us who live within the sphere of these banded and definite constituents who know what they want, and have the supreme power to enforce their will either through me or through some other man whom they will send to take my place."

The Farmers' Union has established a great bureau in Washington to "sit up with congress" on the measures that it desires to pass. The bureau lives with the session, and adjourns when congress does.

Here, then, is the force that is ruling the country. It is not an unwise or an unpatriotic organization. It comes as near at representing what we call the plain people in this country as any organization ever did. It is so far conservative, prudent and considerate.

It makes a fair and wholesome foil to the vast and heretofore omnipotent power of the "Interests" and the "Trusts."

And by all the logic of unity and common sense and success, it seems that it is here to stay.



Things Worth Knowing

Anyone considering the purchase of a "mail order" separator, may with advantage consider the following facts before sending cash with order.

- (1) The "mail order" house does not sell separators cheap but it does sell "cheap" separators.
- (2) It does not manufacture separators but buys "job lots" here and there, having in mind only the greatest margin of profit to be obtained upon money invested.
- (3) It does not employ separator experts nor repair machines, and even the name of the manufacturer is unknown to the user.
- (4) The small manufacturer from whom the "job lot" is purchased this year, may make another kind of separator next year or, quite as likely, may have discontinued entirely the manufacture of separators and their repair parts.
- (5) No separator manufacturer who makes a sufficiently good machine to enable him to find a market for it through the dairy public at the price of the standard article, will sell his output or any part of it to a "mail order" house.
- (6) The man who feels he cannot afford to purchase a New Improved De Laval separator can secure from the Company a re-built De Laval infinitely superior to the best mail order machine and at a lower price, capacity and efficiency considered, than is asked for the latter.

Write for Catalog.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14-16 Princess Street

Winnipeg.

No TRAIL too LONG



for the Flour that
Always Gives Satisfaction

In writing to The Guide be sure to use a separate sheet of paper when dealing with more than one subject. By following this advice all correspondents will greatly assist the office staff of The Guide as different subjects are treated by different departments.



Large ::
Low-down
Supply ::
Can :: ::

\$41.00

Close
Skimming
Easy
Running

A Determination to Give Satisfaction

Is woven into the very fabric of the Eaton Mail Order business. We intend that every customer ordering goods from us shall be a satisfied customer. Every article we sell is guaranteed, and if not satisfactory it may be returned at our expense for freight both ways and the purchase price will be promptly refunded.

The Sterling Cream Separator

for example, is sold on the distinct understanding that it must give satisfactory service.

This Separator is made of the very finest materials and is built on a mechanical principle which insures the greatest possible utility. The business of a Cream Separator is to take every last particle of butter fat out of the milk. Experience shows that the Disc Separator skims cleanest of all. This means that it will give you the greatest possible cash return from every pound of milk put through it. When you are buying a Cream Separator you have to look at the purchase in the light of an investment. The Separator that will give you the greatest dividends is the Separator you want.

We want to tell you in the plainest and most convincing way that the Sterling Cream Separator will bring you the greatest possible profit.

We can think of no method more convincing than to allow you

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL

During this time you can test the Separator on your own farm, in your own way. You can prove to your own satisfaction that the Sterling IS the Separator you want. You are to keep the Separator only on condition that it satisfies you. If it fails in any way, if you do not believe it is the best Separator on the market, or if you do not believe that you are saving money in buying from us, we ask the privilege of taking the Separator back, when we will promptly refund the purchase price, and pay freight charges both ways.

You will naturally say to yourself that "Eaton's cannot afford to make an offer of this kind unless their Separator is what they claim for it. They cannot afford to sell a Separator on the smallest possible margin of profit and take chances on having a lot of Separators returned because they are unsatisfactory."

This is the time of year when a Separator is of most value to you

Every day without a Sterling Separator means money lost, because you cannot possibly get a profitable percentage of butter fat out of your milk by any old fashioned method of skimming or by the use of a poor Separator. It will pay you to order a Sterling today, and in order that you may do so with the least possible trouble to yourself, we are placing an order blank in this advertisement, to which you have simply to sign your name and send us the purchase price of the Separator. We will then ship you a Sterling on the definite understanding that you are to have thirty days trial, thirty days in which to decide for yourself whether you want to keep the machine permanently. If you decide to keep the machine you can rest assured that any repairs required may be obtained from us.

We Carry a Complete Stock of Repairs and Supplies

The low price at which this Separator is sold is made possible only because we sell it to you direct and because we buy in such large quantities. These are solid business facts which any person will readily understand and if you are willing to take advantage of the saving which will be yours in buying a Sterling Separator, if you are willing to let the Separator itself convince you of its superiority, you cannot do better than order the machine at once.

Simply sign your name to the order blank and mark the amount of money you are enclosing.

The Sterling Cream Separators

Are made in four different sizes. Always order as large a Separator as you can. It not only skims your milk faster but it is very convenient in case you increase your dairy herd, as you can do so without having to buy a larger machine simply on that account.

EATON PRICES

Capacity 250 to 275 pounds	- - -	\$41.00
Capacity 300 to 350 pounds	- - -	45.00
Capacity 450 to 500 pounds	- - -	53.00
Capacity 600 to 650 pounds	- - -	57.00

GUARANTEE

Every Separator is sold subject to the Eaton guarantee as follows:—

Try a Sterling for 30 days, and if you are not satisfied it is the best separator made, if you are not satisfied that you are saving money in buying from us, if you are not satisfied with the Separator for any reason, return it to us and we will return to you promptly the purchase price together with freight charges both ways.

Special Order Blank—Thirty Day Trial

I accept your offer of a Thirty Day Trial and wish you to send me a Sterling Separator by first freight. I am enclosing the purchase price, and it is understood that if the Separator is unsatisfactory in any way I may return it and get my money back together with any freight charges I have paid.

Signed (Name) _____

Post Office _____

Station _____

Amount enclosed to pay for Separator _____

Amount enclosed to prepay freight if no Agent at Station _____



THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA





THE MAIL BAG

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

THE TARIFF

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of March 28th you have a short leader on the tariff question and seem inclined to place blame on the Canadian authorities. Since that date things have happened. A deputation of American gentlemen representing the Washington authorities have been to Ottawa, and it is now announced in the press that Minister of Finance Fielding will meet and confer with President Taft at Albany. To consider what? The placing of the maximum tariff upon Canadian goods entering that country.

I fully agree with what your article states, that a tariff war between us and our neighbors would be both serious and regrettable, but a mere statement of that kind is rather misleading and becomes more so when you further say that it will be caused by the Canadian government. What has the Canadian government done that such a charge should be made? The only alteration affecting the tariff relations between ourselves and the United States was made during the recent revision, and those alterations were distinctly in the direction of giving further advantage to our neighbors. The only increase of any moment was the slaughter clauses, which up till now have not, I believe, been put into operation. For the moment I am not dealing at all with the tariff as it affects our producers, that is our own matter with which the United States has no concern, but wholly with the question as it affects the relation of the two countries, and I do not think any fair-minded man can doubt that the action of the United States at the present time is still another chapter in the program of our neighbors to bulldoze this Dominion. We are to be clubbed into making concessions, not because they are just, but because they are the larger nation and we are the smaller. For myself, Mr. Editor, I think we have gone quite as far as a self-respecting people ought to go, along this road. Quite a few things have taken place during recent years that Canadians can only look back upon with a feeling not merely of regret, but shame. We have been acting the part of the toad under the harrow, and as a Canadian with some little feeling of national pride, I want to see a halt called.

It is useless going over old decisions where we accepted because we had to, or referring at length to the sorry time the people of this country endured in the period following the imposition of the Dingley tariff. Our experience in all these matters prove beyond question that our neighbors not only had a giant's strength, but on every occasion used it like a giant. Never at any time have we received a single instance of generous treatment at the hands of the United States government, and their action on the present occasion is on an exact par with their past. Their action is the more reprehensible at present, because of the friendly feeling admittedly existing between the people of both countries for each other; feelings caused and nurtured by the public press of both countries. And yet, this friendliness notwithstanding, the official representatives are still at the same game. Now, I venture to say there is only one way to put a stop to this kind of thing, and that is for the Canadian people to give Uncle Sam a little of his own medicine. At present this Dominion is strong enough to stand up and effectually put an end to this performance, for the first time practically. We meet our powerful neighbor on something like even terms. That a tariff war would cause inconvenience

no one doubts; that some in our midst would use it for their personal advantage may be admitted—but are these reasons sufficient why a nation should forfeit its self-respect and cringe? Surely not. Besides, what are the facts? Nearly everything we today sell to the United States we can find a customer for elsewhere, and nearly everything we buy there we could, after reasonable time for re-adjustment, buy elsewhere. There would, of course, have to be some sacrifice, but we must either make this sacrifice or own that we are mere vassals of the Washington government—a people devoid of common independence, lost to all sense of national pride, who are content to shamefacedly mope along, led by the nose by the spirited schemers who have charge of the national affairs south of the 49th parallel of latitude. I don't believe any question of personal loss will reconcile the Canadian people to contentedly play this craven part; rather, I believe, the general wish will be that if our neighbors strike, then let us strike back with all the strength we possess. These sentiments are not dictated by any anti-American feeling, for from my earliest youth I have had no other feeling for the United States but that of admiring affection. The speeches of John Bright was my American gospel in my earlier days,

suggest anything that would lay the company open to fresh attacks by their opponents. The basic principle of all business is stability, and if the internal policy of the company's affairs is to fluctuate annually disruption is sure to ensue, and as it is not possible to get the wishes of the whole of the shareholders at any annual meeting, the larger shippers will, of course, be represented, but the smaller men cannot afford to go personally, or in many cases by proxy. I would suggest that a circular plainly stating the proposed alterations should be enclosed with the notice of the annual meeting, and each person should be asked to state on the circular his wishes, for or against the alteration.

The company have no reason to suppose that the Grain Exchange will not reimpose the one cent commission rule, they certainly will do so, if by their act they can embarrass our company, and if they do, what will happen? The company must then go back to the present system and who will invest their money with a group of men who may adopt a different policy every year?

Again it is not fair to the shareholders who do not ship grain. It is farmers' sons and daughters, when they bought shares, that were equally divisible as to the profits. They bought something that was worth more than some shares would be under the departure, and this would be a good argument for our opponents to misrepresent the company, a risk which we cannot afford to invite.

I wish that you would insert this letter in your correspondence column and invite discussion thereon, for I think that the shareholders should have every opportunity of considering this matter before the time for the annual meeting.

JAMES H. FRY.

Fry, Sask.

DAYLIGHT WANTED

Editor, GUIDE:—Our local Grain Growers' Association is showing commendable curiosity in the matter of how the members of the Saskatchewan legislature are casting their votes on questions of paramount importance to Grain Growers and farmers. Do you know where we can obtain the

DISCUSS THE TARIFF

The farmers' organizations of the three western provinces have placed themselves on record in favor of a lower customs tariff on imported goods. The farmers evidently want to buy these goods more cheaply than they can at the present time. The passing of resolutions will not do a great deal towards securing a better tariff. Something else must be done. We want our readers to use these columns for a discussion of the tariff. All political parties are in favor of a high protective tariff, so the question may be discussed freely without any fear of arousing a political controversy. The tariff is a matter of more importance to the farmers than to any other class of people in this country. Send along your letters dealing with the tariff and state how you think the tariff should be regulated and the best plan to follow to secure results. Copies of the tariff as at present in force may be obtained free from the Department of Customs, House of Commons, Ottawa, and letters addressed to that department require no postage. If any readers wish to ask questions about the tariff, send them along and they will be answered in our "Question Drawer." Show your interest in your country and in your fellow farmers by giving the benefit of your knowledge and experience.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

and my admiration for the great American people and the wonderful men they have produced has grown with growing years, but in this fair Dominion we are building up an heritage for our children and one most important part of that heritage should be a determination not to submit to injustice from any quarter.

GEO. LANGLEY.

Maymont, Sask.

THE FARMERS' COMPANY

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of August 28th, page 11, there appears a report of a special meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, held on the 13th, at which resolutions were passed with a view to revert back to the original co-operative methods of running the business of the company.

Now sir, while Mr. Partridge and others may be as they assert, unalterably attached to co-operation, I, as a shareholder, do not think that the best interests of the company, or of the farming class, will be served by altering the method of dividing the profits equally among the shareholders, as has been the practice to date, and I am rather surprised that after the directors have proven themselves equal to meet the various hostile tactics of the opposing interests, that they should

division list showing how each member voted on any question? We wish to find out if our member really represents us and if not, to try and get someone who does at the next election. It was suggested by one of our members, that THE GUIDE should endeavor to publish the division lists when any important question was voted on. Is this possible? If so it would let a flood of daylight into some rather dark corners.

G. W. D.

Arlee, Sask.

[Note.—The names of members are not recorded when voting except in formal divisions. In such cases the vote with the names is recorded in the "Notes and Proceedings" of the legislature. These may be secured from the clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Regina.—Ed.]

PAPER FOR FARMERS

Editor, GUIDE:—The voice of farmers united causes legislators to listen. THE GUIDE is as a panacea to the farmer, imbuing faith in his country, hope in honest endeavor and charity for the self-satisfied, who stand aloof and with smirk and jeer, and doubt the integrity of the millers, trusts and combines. THE GUIDE is the friend of the farmers for its editors are farmers themselves who have devised

and planned, being forced thereto for the preservation of present and future activities in farm life which are the fundamental laws of the association known to the world as The Grain Growers' Association of Canada. The harvest is great, grain growers are increasing. Long may we live!

COL. I. D. BAIRD.

TIME FOR REFORM

Editor, GUIDE:—I am pleased to see the letter from Mr. E. A. Partridge, in your issue of February 16. It has the true ring and, coming from so able a champion of direct legislation and single tax, it will bear fruit. He is right in stating that the "kingdom" (an ideal government) will never come until we have a sufficient number amongst us seeking righteousness. A wise man once said: "A city is known by the men it crowns." It may be taken for granted that a nation can be judged in like manner, but what do we find here? Many who hold high positions believe in large armies and navies, a high protective tariff, abominable woman suffrage and consider themselves custodians of the wealth created by labor, none of which conforms with the dignity of high ideals or righteousness and only serves to retard the progress of our advancing civilization. The fact seems to be overlooked that in striving for justice for others, each individual benefits himself. The time is now ripe for governments in order to perpetuate peace and protect property, for the laws to be made by a direct vote of all the people by universal suffrage. The old representation system is fast becoming bankrupt. The combined will of the people is true sovereignty. "Be it enacted by the people," is the handwriting on the wall, that is being seen plainer every day. History, the tombstone of all fallen nations, in recording their rise and decline, does not cite a single instance of the destruction or death of a nation where rights were inalienable and exercised as duties, but proves conclusively that in every instance the decay and death to the parting of these rights from their duties, the gathering of the privileges increased the power of a continually decreasing number of rulers, while at the same time but in a far greater ratio the performing of duties without rights increased poverty, ignorance and wretchedness. In conclusion I wish to state that law making by a direct vote of the people is no wild chimera and is not only applicable to certain countries or places, but is a principle, and not limited by time or space. The only requirements are: High ideals, a true sense of justice and equal rights to all; no special privileges to so-called "material wealth," whom fortune has favored.

JAS. SCHICHTE.

WHAT CO-OPERATION IS DOING

Editor, GUIDE:—I shall be glad if you will kindly announce through your valuable columns that owing to the heavy demand for shares, together with the increased trade at the farmers' co-operative store at Gwynne, the directors have decided that the manager and secretary organize a series of meetings throughout this neighborhood in such districts as seem necessary, with a view to opening branch stores, under the management of the company (which is entirely owned, operated and controlled by farmers, members of the U.F.A.) together with a head office and distributing centre. As considerable applications have been received already, the directors have decided that meetings be held at Bittern Lake, Millet, Lewisville, and Duhamel, for branch stores and at Wetaskiwin for a distributing centre during the next few weeks.

HAYDON NEWTON

Secretary, Farmers' Co-Operative Store.

Gwynne, Alta.

SUGGESTS GREAT CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME

Editor, GUIDE:—I read the letter re co-operation in the last issue of THE GUIDE by George Duseigne, and I think that it would be a good thing to raise a discussion in the columns of THE GUIDE on this subject. The farmers have too many middlemen to keep with our present system of doing business, and I would suggest a remedy if I may. The Grain Growers' Association should form itself into a co-operative society by

letting the members subscribe \$5.00 or \$10.00 shares, each branch/society by itself, making the present executive of the association into a buying commission. Take machinery, for instance, the farmers are paying about fifty per cent. more than they ought. Let each branch send in a list of machinery required, and the make of machine wanted, and the buying commission could make their own terms with the manufacturers and dealers in machinery and sell to the farmer at a reasonable price, instead of having four or five agents in each town. We could appoint one to look after the selling part of the business and collecting, any profits at the end of the year to be paid out to the members of a co-operative store, as in the Old Country to holders of one-pound shares. They audit their books every three months and hold a shareholders' meeting, paying the profits to each member; it usually runs about three-eighths or three-tenths to each pound's worth of business. That is, for every \$5.00 you had spent you received 88 or 92 cents in the dividends. You could let this remain and draw three per cent. interest, as this money is used to loan out to members on mortgages at four per cent. The manager and executive are elected at the yearly meeting. They run a news room and lending library free to members. This is the system the farmers ought to go in for and kick a large number of the drones out of the hive. Let them go and do as we are doing, earn their living out of the earth. Wishing you and THE GUIDE every success.

WILLIAM GRANGES
St. Claude, Man.

APPLY THE PAINT BRUSH

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed please find my dollar for THE GUIDE for another year. From your circular at hand you give me the impression that you cannot well get along without me. Gentlemen, my opinion is that I need THE GUIDE a hundred times more than THE GUIDE needs me, it being the only journal of its kind that I ever read. I must admit that I have been sort of curious to know whether THE GUIDE will take me and after reading it for a year I feel like asking

every farmer to clear his throat and shout, "Long Live our GUIDE!" It is a healthy infant. As a farmer's eye opener and elevator THE GUIDE is No. 1. Get a paint brush and paint well over the old Liberal and Conservative parties and make the new representative "a farmer, by the farmers, to represent the farmers," in framing laws that will give the farmer equal rights with other citizens and make him a good citizen, not in name only, but in reality. I believe it would be well to educate the farmers along these lines from now until next provincial and Dominion elections. Thanking you for this space, I beg to remain,

A friend of yours,
LOUIS O. DALE.
Estevan, Sask., R.R.1.

TO AID THE FARMERS

Editor, GUIDE:—I have been instructed to write and advertise the fact that the Borden board of trade is determined to work in harmony with the Grain Growers' Association in their endeavor to secure a better state of conditions for the farmers generally, and further, to strive to procure those items which are eminently essential for the comfort and convenience of the farmer, but might yet be considered of too local a nature to be seriously handled by the larger association.

With every good wish, on behalf of the Borden board of trade,
WM. H. TALLIS, Sec.
Borden, Sask.

RECEIVED MORE THAN MARKET PRICE

The following letter has been addressed to the Grain Growers' Grain Company: "I received returns of carload wheat shipped you a short time ago, and must say with reference to same the outcome was beyond my expectations, both weight and price. I thought I was getting a good offer when one of the buyers here offered me 93 cents per bushel, which was beyond the market price, but you were able to sell same wheat to same company 1 1/2 cents above market price in Winnipeg."

JOHN L. GORDON.
Deleau, Man.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NIPPED
Editor, GUIDE:—When organizing a short time ago at Kelliher, Mr. W. L. Lawler made a statement in public to the effect that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., of Winnipeg, had been speculating through their manager in oats, and had been "hipped." I wrote the Company, and the following is their reply:
Winnipeg, Feb. 23rd, 1910.

MR. C. LUNN,
Ituna, Sask.
Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 19th inst. is at hand this morning. We are very much obliged to you for calling our attention to the statement made by the grain buyer at your point, to the effect that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. had been speculating in oats, or rather, that their manager had been, on their account.

This statement is absolutely wrong, as the Company never speculates in the way of going either long or short on the market. This statement has been frequently made by the representatives of the elevator people, who would like nothing better than to know that it was true. It has been done for the purpose of creating distrust in the minds of the farmers in respect to the Company and its work, and should you be at Kelliher again, you can, undoubtedly tell this buyer in question, that he does not know what he is talking about.

Over two years ago a rumor was circulated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, that the Company had lost \$75,000 in speculating in oats. It came back to us from several quarters. This one is on a par, so far as I can judge, with that.

Wishing you every success in your work of organization, I am,
Yours faithfully,
GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.
T. A. Crear, President.

Please post your members with this information, as these lies travel 1,000 miles before the truth has got its boots on.

Yours Sincerely,
C. LUNN.

HORSES KILLED ON RAILWAY—CLAIM TURNED DOWN

Editor, GUIDE:—On October 6th, 1908, I had five horses out of seven killed on the

C. P. R. track. The horses got onto the company's land and went through an open gate that had been given by the company for the convenience of one man. However, everyone used it and no one ever was responsible for closing it. The engineer saw and chased the horses about 600 yards before they were killed and after killing them, stopped the train at the next station and reported his deed to the conductor, of which I have proof. I reported to the C. P. R. agent and section foreman about the horses after the accident. They sent to Saskatoon for Claims Agent who came and had two men value the horses. These men valued the horses within \$30 of our claim. After writing three different times to the company they wrote and told me that they were not responsible for the loss, but that the man who had the gate for his convenience was the man to look to. The company also had the horses buried on their land.

What I want to know is what steps I can take to recover damages. Hoping that you can fully understand this case, and that it may be published in THE GUIDE.

HERMAN D. HOUSON,
Lockwood, Sask., March 15, 1910.
[Note.—Many farmers have faced the same difficulty. What is needed is a change in the railway act that will make the railways more careful.—Ed.]

BANKING PROBLEM IMPORTANT

Editors of the Real Farmers' Paper:—Please allow me to compliment the farmers of these three western provinces upon having established the greatest paper ever published in Canada, as far as the real interests of the people are concerned. Your editorials are able and have the true ring, and your "Mail Bag" department is interesting and educative. Let me say, brother farmers of Manitoba, in regard to government elevators: "Hold the fort, we are coming." Don't give an inch.

I am glad to learn, through THE GUIDE, that many farmers are studying the banking and money system, which is of more importance to us and the people in general than any other economic question. It is also the simplest, if we just give it a little study.
Independence, Alta. REFORMER

The Wives and Daughters of the Grain Growers

Are finding out how to buy their Millinery to best advantage, as the Husbands and Sons did how to sell their crops. Our advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide of March 23rd showed twelve of our popular Trimmed Hats. Here are a few more.



Look for the name McCALL in the Lining



Note We do a strictly Wholesale business. Order through your dealer



There is hardly a town where there is not a store that carries McCALL Hats. Should there be one near you that shows them you owe it to yourself to look them over.

The D. McCALL CO. LIMITED Manufacturers and Importers 375 Hargrave St., WINNIPEG, Man. QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO

Taxing Land Values

WHEN the question for taking land values for public use is up, three general conditions are involved.

First, is the consideration that the owner of land is a trustee, having no moral right to continue holding it if he does not use it well, and, therefore, that he cannot complain if he is so heavily taxed on its value, that he must either use it well or give it up.

Second is the consideration that the value which attaches to his holding, simply as a holding, is a profit wholly apart from the profit attaching to its use, the latter being earned and the former unearned by him.

Third is the consideration that this value, unearned by him, is earned by the community wherein his holding lies. It is the financial expression of communal growth, communal progress, communal advantages, in so far as access to his land is necessary for their enjoyment.

Upon these three considerations the value of land belongs in justice to the community, as a whole, and not to land owners as individuals. It is a value that rises and falls with communal growth, and not with the so-called owner's industry. It is a value which depends upon and belongs to the community of today, and which, therefore, no government of the past could justly sell or give away in perpetuity. It is a fund which comes to the land owner, not as owner or user, but as a trustee for his community. To the extent that he is allowed to appropriate this value in addition to the value of his own earnings, to that extent are the rest of the community deprived of their earnings.

The attempts of governments, now gaining headway, to recover land values by means of taxation, are in the direction of justice not against justice. This will more clearly appear, the more the subject is discussed.

Nor do they intend to "destroy the basis of property and society," as beneficiaries of the "unearned increment" of land assumed—not of just property, nor of democratic society. If persisted in and extended they will save democratic society by eliminating the essential virus of all privilege, and make property secure by basing property rights upon usefulness instead of exploitation.—The Public.

FARMERS BUY AUTOMOBILES

If civilization has been featured by the age of horse and steam power, it is now embellished with an automobile age. The marvelous discovery and application of electrical power has developed the telegraph and telephone. Electricity is also utilized in mechanical traction in propelling street cars, interurban railways and driving horseless vehicles. Half a century ago if one had predicted that vehicles would be driven over the streets of cities and rural highways without horses it would have been considered a mechanical impossibility, but today its wonderful realization has made it cease to be a novelty.

Farmers, when automobiles first made their appearance, regarded them as toys and luxuries of the rich, and considered the intricacy of their mechanism would debar them from general use. It has taken years of automobile construction to develop a perfect and durable machine suitable for business as well as pleasure use. It is the business feature of automobiles that appeals potentially to the patronage of the farmer. Agriculture is a practical business and farmers as a class have eliminated luxuries from their profession.

The bulk of automobiles in operation in cities are in the luxury class, as they are maintained only for pleasure riding. It is one of the most spectacular features of the city boulevards to see the hundreds and thousands of automobiles passing in an almost endless procession, filled with people out for a pleasure ride.

There is nothing too good for the farmer, and he only has to be convinced that a machine has some practical utility to become a purchaser. Distances are great in the country, and it is often a trying day's work to drive the family carriage to town. Horses are almost as valuable as motor cars, and the farmer needs their services in agricultural operations, and as a matter of economy finds the auto-

mobile a good investment in saving both time and the wear and tear of valuable horses. First the residents of cities and villages used the automobile, but today they are in use by many of the most progressive farmers for both business and pleasure. The farmer does not drive his machine with the reckless speed of the city operator, and accidents are almost unknown among rural automobilists. The saving of time and the small operating expenses are increasing the popularity of motor vehicles as a part of farm equipment.—Farmers and Drivers Journal.

SOME GOOD THINGS

"The Land Reformers' Handbook," by Joseph Edwards, London, England, contains some real good things, e.g.:

"I wonder sometimes what truth there is in the bald statement of the American statesman (or was it a member of our own House of Lords?) that 'the laws of every country are quite good enough for the damned fools who live under them and allow them to continue. There is at all events much food for reflection in the statement for many of us in this country.'"

"One man, in one year, as I have understood it, if you lend him earth, will feed himself and nine others."—Carlyle.

"Dick Turpin is blamed—suppose—by some plain-minded person for consuming the means of other people's living. 'Nay,' says Dick to the plain-minded person, 'observe how beneficently and pleasantly I spend whatever I get!' 'Yes, Dick,' persists the plain-minded person, 'but how did you get it?' 'That question,' says Dick, 'is insidious and irrelevant.'"

"Morality knows nothing of geographical boundaries, or distinctions of race."—Herbert Spencer.

"What gives reality to ownership, what makes it a valuable and precious thing to many people, is that we have hitherto associated with it the power of guiding the destinies of the estate, of superintending its development and improvement, and, above all things, the right to select the persons to be associated with the proprietor in the cultivation of the soil."—Lord Lansdowne, 14th August, 1907, in House of Lords.

"You, who shall liberate the land will do more for your country than we have done in the liberation of commerce."—Richard Cobden.

SILVER STAR

ENGINE KEROSENE

— Specially adapted for use in Oil Burning Engines —

15 cents

Per Imperial Gallon in Wooden Barrels. F.O.B. Winnipeg in Full Carload Lots or less than Carload Lots

We pay \$1.60 each f.o.b. Winnipeg for returned empty bbls. in good condition

ENGINE GASOLINE

Carried in stock at 200 Branch Warehouses in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

FOR LUBRICATION OF CYLINDER AND EXTERNAL BEARINGS

For Prices at Branch Warehouse nearest you, write

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
LETHBRIDGE CALGARY EDMONTON

The right to select involves the right to reject. With Lord Lansdowne & Co. selecting persons to occupy the land of England and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy & Co. selecting persons to occupy the land of Canada the question naturally arises—What is to become of the rejected? Verily, those that own the earth own the people that live on the earth.—F. J. D.

If the advocates of good government really wish to succeed, let them help to abolish the causes of involuntary idleness and poverty. Make the masses of the voters prosperous and independent of the few offices to be doled out to political partisans, and there will soon be an end to the evils which the "Good" reformers are trying to cure.—Boulton Hall.

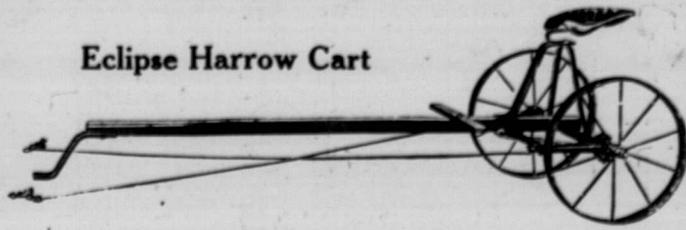
The profit of the earth is for all.—Eccle.

ARE YOU DISSATISFIED

With the prices you are paying, or have you difficulty in getting what you want in Hardware, Harness and its parts, Mechanic and Farm Tools, Blacksmith Supplies, Cutlery, Paints, Sporting Goods, Sewing Machines and hundreds of handy things for the Farm and Home?

We make a specialty of these lines. We sell direct to the consumer. We buy as wholesalers and you buy as retail merchants buy. Our free catalogue, No. 7, in your home means right at your elbow a larger assortment in the above lines than is carried in any other store in the West. We guarantee the quality of our goods, and if not satisfactory when received can be returned at our expense and we will refund your money. We want satisfied customers; our determination is to maintain their good-will and increase their number.

Eclipse Harrow Cart



Simplest, steadiest, strongest and easiest Riding Harrow Cart made. Made entirely of steel, no wood but reach; wheels are wide apart. No chance to upset. Wheels work on swivel axle and turn with harrow, so there is no crowding on harrow.

Cart, 24 inch wheel. Price \$6.50
" 28 " " " \$9.50

Write for our Price on Barb Wire

MACDONALD-FLEMING COMPANY



Russwin Food Choppers

Has hinged case and very easily cleaned; 3 plates, all different sized holes and one knife with each.

Small size \$1.35
Large size \$1.65

Mail Order House
263 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG



ALBERTA SECTION

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

ARRANGING FOR IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

As was to be expected, after the report presented by the transportation committee at annual convention of the U. F. A., it is intended to endeavor to improve market conditions between the two provinces of Alberta and British Columbia very materially at an early date. This committee carried out a short investigation last year and met with good results, but the time has now arrived when some steps must be taken to further improve conditions.

The investigations carried on last year brought forth the fact that there was need for improvement and it was also discovered that the people of British Columbia were willing to assist in the work, but that they expected Alberta to take the lead. The transportation committee have decided that they will take the lead on behalf of the U.F.A., and are making arrangements for the holding of a conference of representatives of all the different producing and consuming elements of the two provinces, as well as the heads of the two governments.

As the last convention was held in Alberta it is possible that this one will be held in Vancouver, and to find what the feeling of the country is the following letter has been forwarded to all the boards of trade, agricultural associations, lumber associations, and the fisheries and canning industries of the two provinces.

Letter Sent Out
March 24, 1910.

To _____

Gentlemen:—
Realizing the importance of the free and unfettered exchange of the natural products of the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and believing that this exchange is not carried on to the extent it should be, the United Farmers of Alberta would like to bring this fact before your notice and respectfully solicit your co-operation in an attempt to bring about not only a freer interchange of commodities, but also to do it in a way that the present great difference in price between what the consumer pays and the producer receives shall be materially reduced.

In the first place we believe that the present high freight rates have a very retarding influence on the development of both provinces. We believe that these rates greatly discriminate against the west, and favor the east, thus hindering not only the development of inter-provincial trade but the development of the western grain route as well, besides keeping the western ports closed as a source of supply for the general merchandise which the residents of the inland provinces require.

It is quite plain that were it not for these discriminatory rates the lumber, fruit and fish of British Columbia and the general merchandise of the other lands could be laid down in Alberta at greatly reduced prices, while the grain, hay and live stock of the Alberta farms would command a much higher price.

We also believe that the present system of handling the live stock trade is one of the causes of the great difference in price between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays for his meat. To remedy this we would suggest a uniform system for both provinces of municipal abattoirs, under government inspection and control, where all dealers, both large and small, shall have the same advantage.

We are also suggesting a uniform system of hay inspection for both provinces to protect the buyer and seller from the trickery which is too often practised upon them, with its consequent loss.

Likewise a uniform system of licensing and bonding commission merchants, so as to establish confidence in the minds of those shippers who do business in this way.

Soliciting Co-operation

We are also inviting assistance from others as to the best means of bringing about these and many other needed reforms, and for this purpose we are

soliciting the co-operation of all the producing and consuming interests of both provinces, as represented by the boards of trade, the agricultural associations, the fruit growers, the lumbermen, the fishing interests, or any others who may have an interest in this matter.

To get this co-operation and to consolidate this strength we suggest, and we are taking steps for the holding of a conference at Vancouver at an early date, to which we cordially invite your board to send a representative.

We believe that at such a conference ways and means can be devised, sufficient strength and influence can be created, and the necessary evidence gathered, that when brought to bear on the railway commission or the government these much needed reforms can be brought into effect.

We will advise you later of the time chosen for the conference, and hoping you will see your way clear to send a delegate, and in the meantime to communicate to us the views of your board on this matter.

We are, on behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta, yours faithfully,
JAMES BOWER, Pres.
EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec.

ALBERTA'S HAIL PROBLEMS

For some time back the farmers of Alberta have been wrestling with the hail insurance problem, and it seems a very difficult task to devise a plan which will be acceptable to all. The votes of the different unions are coming to hand at a rapid rate, but the present prospects are that there will not be a clear majority in favor of any of the plans submitted, and, in fact, there is quite a strong opposition apparent all over the country against any kind of compulsory insurance.

"In answer to your favor of the 16th instant addressed to the attorney general, and which has been handed to me, I would refer you to Sec. 16 of Chapter 110 of the Consolidated Ordinances, which provides that, after the coming into force of this Ordinance no company, association, or society shall carry on the business of insurance against loss or injury to growing crops by hail.

"Each of the bills referred to by you, namely 25 and 26, contains the following proviso: This Act and the company hereby incorporated and the exercise of the powers hereby conferred shall be subject to the general laws in force or that may hereafter be in force in the province respecting insurance companies.

"Your protest, however, will be brought to the attention of the proper committee. I am sure that any scheme submitted by your association regarding hail insurance will be gladly received by the Premier and carefully considered by the cabinet."

At the time the protest was forwarded to the government the general provisions of the present hail insurance act of the province was known, and therefore no companies could transact business in Alberta until this act was repealed. But the same act was in force in Saskatchewan and it did not take very long to get same off the statute books there. If the farmers of Alberta are indifferent to the subject it would be a short time, probably, until the act was repealed also, and so as to be on the safe side the committee presented their objections. It is gratifying to know that these objections will be presented to the committee having charge of these bills, and it is to be hoped that they will withdraw the few objectionable words relating to hail insurance. Then there will not be the chance of misunderstandings later.

EDWARD J. FREAM.

One Family of English Immigrants recently arrived in Winnipeg.



They Could Start a Western Town

It will not be advisable to discuss these matters very fully at the present time, as it will be necessary to give a synopsis of the whole vote at an early date, but the legislative committee noticed that among the private bills presented to the legislature were two from insurance companies and both these companies asked for legislation authorizing them to insure against hail. The committee decided that it was better to be sure than sorry and registered a strong protest against the passing of such legislation, taking the stand that if companies were authorized to insure against hail it would be only a small move for the government to then step out of the business entirely and the farmers would then be at the mercy of the companies with a consequent increase in rates, etc., along the same lines as those adopted by the insurance companies in Saskatchewan. A copy of this protest was forwarded to Premier Rutherford, the attorney general and the minister of agriculture, and a reply received from the Hon. Duncan Marshall that the protest of the committee would receive every consideration. An interesting reply has also been received from the attorney general's department, and reads as follows:

A BUDGET FROM GAETZ VALLEY

A public meeting, called by Mr. G. W. Spires, was held in the Cumberland school house, Gaetz Valley, on March 12, 1910, at 2 p.m. The purpose of this meeting was to get the general opinion as to whether it was advisable to organize a local union of the United Farmers of Alberta or not.

Mr. Spires was called to the chair and Mr. K. Em. Swalling was appointed secretary pro tem.

The chairman read aloud the constitution relating to a local union and after some deliberation it was decided that a local union was of need and would be beneficial to the farmers generally and ten signed the membership roll. The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: President, Mr. Sidney Smith, on motion of Messrs. Swalling and McKay; vice-president, Mr. J. R. Golden, on motion of Messrs. Davidson and McKay. Directors, Messrs. G. W. Spires, James Davidson and James McKay, on motion of Messrs. Smith and Golden. Mr. Smith then took the chair and called the meeting to order. Mr. K. Em. Swalling was appointed secretary-treasurer on motion of Messrs. Spires and Davidson. It was unanimous-

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT: JAMES BOWER - RED DEER
VICE-PRESIDENT: W. J. TREGILLUS - CALGARY
SECRETARY-TREASURER: E. J. FREAM - INVERNESS
DIRECTORS AT LARGE: James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.
DISTRICT DIRECTORS: T. H. Balsam, Vegreville; George Long, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosehill; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Greishack, Gleichen; A. Von Mielecki, Calgary.

ly decided to call the union Cumberland and to meet once a month on that Wednesday coming on or before the new moon. At the meeting held on March 23, there was a good attendance of the members and two new members were received. The secretary was instructed to get into communication with the Central office in regard to the pork packing plant and get full particulars and data regarding the proposition. A discussion took place re Valley District's resolution concerning hail insurance and after thoroughly considering the matter it was unanimously decided, upon motion of Messrs. Spires and Thorn, that Cumberland Union with the government to stay with the old plan and eventually raise the premium per acre insured if necessary. The secretary was instructed to get into touch with Mr. C. Norton, secretary of the Great Bend Union, and also to secure full information and particulars concerning the Red Deer Co-operative Association.

A long discussion then ensued on matters of general interest to the farmers of the district generally, and the meeting then adjourned till April 20.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING

We had a most successful meeting at Lloydminster on March 12, when Mr. Stevens was here in connection with the proposed pork packing plant. Mr. Stevens was, I believe, quite satisfied with the result of his visit here and there seems to be a fair percentage of people in this district going in for hogs now that there is a likelihood of a good market for same. The majority of the farmers who were present seemed to have liked Mr. Bower, and I believe it will be the means of some more branches being started in the near future as I have been told of several lots of farmers who are beginning to see that the force of being united together is to their advantage, and anything I can do here I most certainly will with great pleasure.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Stevens and Mr. Bower for their addresses and unanimously carried.

In the evening, taking advantage of the presence of our president and Mr. Stevens, a most successful farmers' banquet was held in the Alberta Hotel, upwards of 50 farmers and their wives and friends sitting down to do justice to all the good things provided by three members of the local union who are now proprietors of the hotel. The chair was taken by our local president, Mr. A. J. Blackwell, J.P., and he was supported by the other members of the executive.

After dinner a musical program was provided, Mr. Keiser and Messrs. Keiser, Adams, Avenall, McCormick and Owen taking part in the program.

President Bower gave an excellent address on organization work and sternly impressed the farmers on the need of uniting together if they wished to attain good results. Mr. Stevens also spoke and he was followed by Mr. H. C. Lisle, M.P.P., and Mr. R. W. Miller, representing the Lloydminster board of trade.

Mr. J. Campbell proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bower, Mr. Stevens and the other gentlemen for their addresses, and the pleasant evening was brought to a close by singing the national anthem.

The arrangements were ably carried out by the local committee who had charge of same, and all are to be congratulated on the first of the happy re-unions of the U.F.A. in this district.
W. LINTON, Sec.

ROSEVIEW UNION

The Roseview Union held a very interesting meeting on March 19, among the topics up for discussion being hail insurance, rural telephones, and the grievance of many farmers being left without pre-emptions in the districts entitled to this privilege. The secretary was instructed to frame up a resolution calling the attention of the government to this matter and suggesting a remedy, the same to be passed on at the next meeting of the union.

In regard to the hail insurance question, after referring the whole matter to a special committee and again being brought up before the union the following was finally passed.

Resolved, that Roseview Union favors plan No. 3 with the following suggestions added: That those who are interested in live stock and not in grain deserve some consideration re taxing all lands for hail insurance purposes, we would recommend that a flat rate be fixed on all taxable lands so that stockmen can have an insurance, also on all classes of domestic live stock lost through lightning, the maximum sum to be paid for the loss of a horse to be \$100, cattle \$20, and sheep \$3. The same to be appraised by the councillors of the township as in No. 3 resolution. The money to meet this insurance to be advanced by the government, then, in the following year the government to reimburse themselves by levying a tax on all lands that will cover all expenses and money paid to parties that have suffered loss through hail or lightning.

ROBERT S. SHAW, Sec.

ROBERT KERR UNION REORGANIZES

The first meeting of Robert Kerr Union was held on March 10th, when Mr. W. Marcellus, of Pincher Creek, took the chair and explained to the members the benefit of the union. He was ably assisted by Mr. C. H. Harvev, of Fishburn, both gentlemen explaining the benefits of the United Farmers of Alberta in grand style.

Thirteen members joined the union and the following officers were elected: President, J. Hescott; vice-president, H. Pearson; secretary-treasurer, D. James. Directors, P. A. Carnell, F. Dennis, N. Vance, D. L. Campbell, Newman C. Geberdt, J. Thibadeau.

A regular meeting night has been arranged for and it is the intention of the officers to have every man in the district a member of the U. F. A. in a very short time.

WELLSDALE TO THE FRONT

On March 17, the farmers of the Wellsdale district held a meeting and decided to organize a union of the U. F. A. Seventeen members signed the roll and the election of officers resulted in Frank Lawes being chosen president and Alfred S. Farmer, Secretary-treasurer.

Wellsdale Union is the result of the efforts of Mr. Lawes, who has been in correspondence with members of the executive for some time.

It was decided to support resolution No. 2 on the hail insurance question, and the secretary was instructed to secure quotations on barb wire of the best quality in carload quantities.

ALFRED S. FARMER, Sec.

WILL SAVE MONEY

The regular meeting of Sunnydale Union was held in the schoolhouse, on Saturday, March 19, with the following attendance:

G. A. Rogers, president, H. E. Etheridge, chairman, W. M. McLean, S. B. Wood, J. Lindsey, A. A. Hillson, D. M. Fraser, G. A. Rogers, O. E. Farman, C. W. Siegel, and Fred'k Wood, secretary-treasurer.

The president then asked for applications for membership and two responded. A letter of encouragement from Jas. Stone, secretary of the Blackfoot Union was read and the meeting expressed its appreciation.

The officers of the Medical Hall and Red Cross Pharmacy to supply members with gopher poison and formalin were considered, and it was moved that the offer of the Red Cross Pharmacy to supply strychnine for gopher poison, 70 grains to four-ounce bottle, at 18c. per bottle, Kill-Em-Quick gopher poison at 75c.

and \$1.15 per bottle, and formalin in 1-pound bottles at 55c. or in quantities in members' own container at 50c. per pound, be accepted, the pharmacy to be furnished with a list of the members.

The secretary read a letter from the Brantford Cordage Co. in reference to binder twine but no action was taken in the matter.

It was decided that in future the hour of meeting be at 7 p.m. instead of 8 p.m., and the meeting then adjourned.

FRED'K WOOD, Secretary.

TRENVILLE IS GROWING

Trenville Local Union held its regular meeting at the residence of one of its members on Friday, March 4th.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been disposed of two applications for membership were received and accepted.

It was decided to accept the quotation of a local druggist for formalin.

Circular No. 1 was then discussed and it was decided to vote in favor of Plan No. 5 on the hail insurance question, with a rider attached that the district councillor be appointed appraiser at a salary of three dollars per day for such time as he should be engaged in such duty.

The secretary was authorized to purchase the necessary stationery and forward the subscriptions to THE GUIDE.

After a few remarks from the president regarding the necessity of every member making an effort to spread abroad the good work done by the Association and to endeavor to secure at least one new member, the meeting closed at 11 p.m. by singing the National Anthem.

THOS. LAVER, Sec

INVESTIGATE INSURANCE RATES

In spite of the fact that the farmers of this district were busy on the land, plowing and other operations being in full swing, we had 30 members in attendance, and the secretary's report showed

like to have the Central secretary's circular letter sent to each member of the committee.

In a discussion which was raised on a question of the comparison in rates of insurance charged to farm risks in Alberta and eastern provinces, a suggestion was made that the subject be investigated and that it might prove feasible to form a company along mutual lines under the U. F. A., as a purely farmers' company, run by themselves.

A number of members gave a list of "wants" and "for sale." Satisfactory sales were reported from the results of last meeting.

The secretary can furnish lists of horses, cattle, seed wheat and oats, implements, for sale or wanted by members.

Altogether I think Cowley Union is here to stay, though only two meetings have been held, yet from the opinions expressed and the interest shown I believe the feeling that the farmers have at last made a stand is more deeply rooted than many give credit for. The success which has been achieved by other unions may yet be equalled by Cowley Union No. 106.

JOHN KEMMIS, Sec.

OPPOSES HAIL INSURANCE

At the last meeting of Lamont Union it was decided to report to the Central that the members are opposed to compulsory hail insurance.

W. H. CAMMACK, Sec.

HAIL INSURANCE DISCUSSED

The South Buffalo Lake Union held a meeting at the Scales schoolhouse on March 19, there being a good attendance of members. The usual routine business was attended to and four new members signed the roll.

The meeting then took up the hail insurance question and after discussion voted in favor of Plan No. 2. Considerable discussion also ensued on the

the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved that all assessable land in the province of Alberta be taxed two cents per acre for hail insurance, said tax to cover and insure all grain crops, with a maximum premium of eight dollars per acre.

It was decided to write the Central office for literature that can be used in organizing work, as there are several places which require unions and the members are willing to give every assistance.

JOS. STAUFFER, Sec.

COOKE UNION ORGANIZED

On March 12, Director F. L. Langston journeyed to Battle River and organized the farmers of that district into a union to be known as Cooke Union. Sixteen members joined and the officers elected are: President, E. W. Keeler, Battle River; secretary-treasurer, J. N. Franklin, Battle River.

Mr. Manser, of Lewisville Union, and Mr. J. C. Peterson, of John Knox Union, went over with Mr. Langston and assisted in the work, Mr. Manser acting as chairman of the meeting.

The hail insurance question was discussed and it was decided to vote in favor of Plan No. 7.

J. N. FRANKLIN, Sec.

ONAWAY UNION

A meeting of the Onaway Union was held on March 12, there being a good attendance of members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted and eleven new members were enrolled, making 30 altogether.

A vote of sympathy was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Beupre in the sad loss of their daughter, which occurred recently.

A long discussion ensued on the hail insurance question and it was decided to recommend that a committee be appointed to, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, lay out a scheme more satisfactory than the present one, and we further recommend that the government graduate the premiums asked for hail insurance on the plan of a smaller premium for land that was never hailed and a larger tax on land that has been hailed a certain number of times in a number of years, the said tax not to be compulsory. All resolutions bearing on this subject to be handed over to said committee for investigation.

It was decided to meet on the first Saturday in every month at the Onaway schoolhouse.

A. A. BROWN, Sec.

NORBO IS ORGANIZED

The Norbo Union was re-organized on March 14 by Mr. Jas. Miner, of Ferry Point, and a most enthusiastic meeting was held, there being a good attendance to listen to Mr. Miner's excellent address on the work of the U. F. A.

Sixteen members were enrolled and the following officers elected:

President, O. E. Olson, Ferry Point; vice-president, B. J. Stolee, Norbo; secretary-treasurer, O. A. Broughton, Norbo.

It was decided to vote for Plan No. 7 on the hail insurance question.

O. A. BROUGHTON, Sec.

BELLCAMP IS GROWING

The monthly meeting of Bellicamp Union No. 135 was held at Patrick Hurley's on March 24, at two o'clock, there being a good attendance of members. Seven new members were enrolled.

A motion was passed endorsing the resolution of Valley District Union on the hail insurance question.

A motion was adopted encouraging the elevator committee in their work of drafting a plan of government elevators.

The meeting unanimously adopted the pork packing contracts and all the contracts on hand were signed.

It was decided to support the resolution of Edmonton Union re the consolidation of schools, also the resolution of Lakeford Union in regard to flour mills.

A resolution was also passed asking the government to experiment with boarding houses as well as schools.

An entertainment committee was appointed for the ensuing year and thirteen subscriptions were taken for THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec.

WILL START CO-OPERATIVE STORE

Rosenroll Union met for the transaction of business on March 19, there being a good attendance of members, and five new members being received.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Robert Sawers; vice-president, G. Frick; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Hoover.

The pork packing plant was thoroughly discussed. The straight objections made were that the patrons should not be asked to leave one-third of the delivery price tied up with the company for an indefinite length of time. Another objection raised by some was that the government should be satisfied with the amount of hogs signed for without wanting what a person had over that amount. An unanimous vote was then given in favor of supporting the plan.

The hail insurance question was up for discussion and it was decided to support plan No. 2 as presented by the Prairie Centre Union.

The resolution from Edmonton Union regarding the consolidation of rural schools was discussed with interest and an unanimous vote taken in favor of the plan.

The flour mill question was laid over till the next meeting. The Rosenroll Union is preparing to start a co-operative store at Bittern Lake shortly, a number of the farmers having taken shares in the company.

W. J. HOOVER, Sec.

an increase of twenty members in the month, at the regular meeting of Cowley Union held on March 19.

Much satisfaction was expressed at the interest, shown by the correspondence, of the U. F. A. executive in the two cases we sent to the Central secretary for advice and assistance, members seeming to realize the necessity and advantage of getting together. The reports of the committees on these cases were received, and the committees directed to take up any further development of the cases for next meeting.

A complaint was made about the railway crossing in the vicinity of Cowley, and it was stated that often it was impossible to get a loaded team over the track, owing to the steepness of the approaches. The secretary was instructed to write the C. P. R. superintendent through the secretary of the local improvement district, calling his attention to the matter.

As we are now starting on the busy season it was felt it would be difficult to maintain our meetings at a high water mark, so to deal with matters that may arise during the year a general purpose committee was appointed to meet at the call of the president or secretary. This committee will take up the elevator question referred to in Circular No. 2, and also keep in touch as far as possible with all matters brought up before the U. F. A. To aid us in this we would

matter of having farmers' notes fall due at a later date than November.

It was decided to request Mr. Barnett to attend the next meeting of Stettler Union, so that he can advise the members of the matters up for discussion there.

FRANK HOPKINS, Sec.

STAINSLIGH ORGANIZED

On March 19 several members of Provost Union journeyed to Stainsleigh and organized an active union there with a first membership of 14. The officers elected were A. H. Taylor, president, and E. H. Tweddle, secretary-treasurer.

From the sentiment expressed it is confidently expected that the membership will have increased to at least 30 in a few weeks.

WILL ASSIST IN ORGANIZING

The regular meeting of the Olds Union was held on March 17, there being a good attendance of members. On application for membership being requested twenty came forward and joined the union. This shows that the farmers appreciate the good work being done by the U. F. A.

Circulars No. 1 and 2 were read and the hail insurance question discussed pro and con. None seemed to be satisfactory to all the members and different schemes were presented and discussed. Finally on motion of Messrs. Dodd and Hansen

The Romance of Wheat

Once Raised for Princes Only—Now the World's Food

WHEAT is the food of princes and peasants. It is the food of the world. It was known to be the best food for fifty centuries, but it did not until thirty or forty years ago become universal. Every community ate all it raised. There was none to sell. It was so precious that only kings and the nobilities could afford it. It was sowed by peasants, who reaped it with a sickle by hand. For five thousand years no better plan was conceived than the sickle and the scythe. Then came the reaper, an invention by Cyrus H. McCormick, of Scotch-Irish descent. Then the world began eating white bread.

This new machine, the reaper, when it was full grown into the self-binder was equal to forty sickles. With one man to drive it, it could cut and bind enough wheat in one season to feed 400 persons. In its most highly developed form, the combined harvester and thrasher, it has become so gigantic a machine that thirty-two horses are required to haul it.

This leviathan cuts a fifty-foot roadway through the grain, threshes it and bags it at the rate of one bag every half minute. And the total world production of reapers of every sort—self binders, mowers, headers, corn binders, etc.—is probably as many as 1,500,000 a year, two-thirds of them being made in the United States.

Because of this harvesting machinery the wheat crop of the world is now nearly twice what it was in 1879. The American crop has multiplied six and a half times in fifty years. Western Canada, Australia, Siberia and Argentina have become wheat producers.

The cost of growing one bushel in America with machinery and high wages is now about half a dollar, which is less than the cost in Europe and as low as the cost in India, where laborers can be hired for a few pennies a day. With a sickle the time cost of a bushel of wheat was three hours. With a self-binder it is now ten minutes.

Then came the steamboat and the railroad that carried the grain. At the outset it was shipped in bags. Then some railway genius invented the grain car, which holds as much as twenty or twenty-five wagon loads, and today one of the ordinary moving pictures of an American railroad is a sixty-car train travelling eastward with enough wheat in its rolling bins to give bread to a city of 10,000 people for a year.

The Siberian railway, which is the longest straight line of steel in the world, was built largely as a wheat conveyor. So were the railways of Western Canada, Argentina and India.

It is cheaper to carry wheat from one country to another than from the barn to the nearest town. The average distance that an American farmer has to haul his grain is nine and a half miles, and the average cost of haulage is nine cents for a hundred pounds. Thus it has actually become true that to carry wheat ten miles by wagon costs more than 2,500 miles by steamship. Such is the tense efficiency of our wheat carrier system that a bushel of grain can now be picked up in Missouri and sent to the cotton spinners of England for a dime.

WESTERN WHEAT FOR THE PACIFIC

We made some remarks recently on the fact that Alberta wheat is being shipped west to the Pacific instead of being sent east; and observed that nobody here seemed to have a very clear idea in detail of what became of it after it got to Vancouver. It is an old saying that you have to go from home to hear news. Looking at the London Times of Feb. 4th, we noted the heading "The Development of Canada." Naturally we wanted to see what the great British "Thunderer" had to say on this subject.

It proved to be a report of a speech made by Mr. Alfred W. Smithers (chairman of the Grand Trunk) at a dinner of the Canada Club held at the famous Prince's Restaurant, Piccadilly, London. Responding to the toast of Canada and Earl Grey, Mr. Smithers appears to have made an interesting speech; and from it

we gathered that "There are some 3000 tons of Alberta wheat being shipped via Vancouver to the Philippines, and 10,000 tons would be shipped from Vancouver to Mexico during the next four months."

This accounted for some of that Alberta wheat which was vanishing into the thin air on the bosom of the Pacific.

Mr. Smithers also said there were signs, besides the Philippines and Mexico that a "new and great market for Canadian produce would be opened in China and Japan," and he went on so far as to foreshadow the time when "the commerce crossing the Pacific might be as important as the commerce crossing the Atlantic."

This reads like a large order, but it must not be dismissed as a railroader's dream. The population of Mexico is well on to 20 millions, China and Japan account for pretty nearly a third of the human race. Then there is sparsely South America with its 75 millions to be reckoned with. The thin end of the wedge of Canadian commerce is being driven into all these populations. The Philippines themselves open up a considerable vista. The produce trade of all these countries will, we believe, fall in a few years as a natural heritage to the Canadian west.

In speculating on the future of the markets for western wheat it must not be forgotten that all the trade in wheat, flour and food products now being done by the United States will eventually be in the hands of Canada.

We do not make this statement on our own authority. J. J. Hill and D. D. Mann—to mention two authorities—are of the opinion that in a few years time the United States, with her tremendously increasing population will cease to be an exporter of food. She will need all the food she can raise to feed her own toiling millions. And when we say that no less an authority than Senator Elihu Root, one of Roosevelt's late cabinet ministers, has declared that in ten years time America will need all her raw products for herself we think it pretty well clinches the nail.

The outlook seems to be that in ten years time not only will Canada be sending wheat to the countries named, but to the United States as well. For instance the enormous flour industry of St. Paul and Minneapolis, if it is to continue to do an export trade to Europe must have free or at any rate favorably access to our prairie wheat before many years are over. They have to buy from us now at times notwithstanding a 20 per cent duty.

There are some people who when they read the figures of wheat expansion in the west are haunted by a fear of our production. But it seems to us that the Saskatchewan farmer can go on breaking new land and sowing the golden grain with a light heart. There seems to be a consensus of opinion that world production is falling behind the demand rather than showing a tendency to get ahead of it. In the past nine or ten years Canada's output of wheat has risen from 84 millions to 168 millions, and broadly speaking, the more wheat we have grown the better has been the price.—The Earl Grey Coronet.

THE SINGLE TAX IN VANCOUVER

The cities of the Canadian West are in the lead in promoting the single tax policy. Vancouver is the latest to be heard from. It was long ago the taxation policy of this progressive city to value land at full capital value and improvements at only fifty per cent, thereby taxing buildings only half as much as valorem as sites. So satisfactory did this experiment prove that in due time a further step was made in the same direction; the valuation of improvements being reduced to 25 per cent, so as to tax the capital value of improvements only one-quarter as much as that of sites. And now Vancouver abolishes the taxation of improvements altogether. On the 3rd of March, to use the language of the Vancouver World of the 3rd, "the council decided to adopt the single tax system in its entirety."—The Public.

When land is made to bear all the burden of taxes, it will be the end of land monopoly, and of all other monopoly, and also of all political corruption. For all monopoly is founded on the land, and all political corruption is founded on monopoly.—The Only Way.

Wear Ruthstein's STEEL SHOES

Absolute Protection Against
Colds, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Discomfort
No More Blistered, Aching Feet
GOOD-BYE to CORNS and BUNIONS!

Off With the Old, Rough, Wrinkled Leather!
On With the Comfortable STEEL SHOES!



FREE
Write for book "The Soles of Steel, of course a pair of Steel Shoes on stock."
like them, for they keep your feet warm dry and comfortable—though you work in mud or slush up to your shoe tops. Steel Shoes are shaped to fit the foot, and the rigid steel bottoms and sides force them to keep their shape. No warping, no twisting, no leaking possible. And they are as light as any ordinary work shoes.

How Our 1910 Model Steel Shoes Are Made The Wonderful Steel Bottoms

Steel Shoes solve the problem of the Perfect Work Shoe for all times & seasons. The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel. As a further protection from wear, and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets. The adjustable steel rivets of the 1910 Model Steel Shoes add the finishing touch of perfection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down you can instantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of toe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear out the rivets. And the Steel Soles shed mud almost as easily as they shed water. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed. The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable, water-proof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoes in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather and the way they are put together.

Low Prices on Steel Shoes
Sizes 5' to 12, 6 inches, 9 inches, 12 inches and 16 inches high.
Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair; better grade of leather, \$3.00 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$2.50 a pair.
Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5 a pair.
Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6 a pair.
Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7 a pair.

One Pair Will Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of Leather Shoes

The comfort of Steel Shoes is remarkable. Their economy is simply astounding! Practically all the wear comes on the rivets in the bottoms, and the rivets can be replaced very easily. Don't sweat your feet in rubber boots or torture them in rough, hard, twisted, shapeless leather shoes. Order a pair of Steel Shoes today. Sizes, 5 to 12.
Order Steel Shoes Today!
We strongly recommend the 6-inch high, at \$3.50 a pair, or 9 inches at \$5, as they give best satisfaction for general service.
In ordering, state size of shoe you wear. Enclose \$1.50 a pair for 6-inch shoe, and the best and most comfortable working shoes you ever wore will promptly be shipped to you. Your money refunded if Steel Shoes are not exactly as represented when you see them. Send today!

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Sec'y and Treas.
STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 380 Toronto, Can.
Main Office and Factory: Racine, Wis., U.S.A.
Great Britain Factory: Northampton, England

Order Blank for Steel Shoes
Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 380 Toronto, Canada
Gentlemen:
I enclose for \$.....
in payment for pair Steel Shoes,
Size.....
Name.....
Town..... Province.....
County.....
Dealer's Name.....



This Fence Stands Every Test
Hard drawn steel running wires and "The Tie That Binds", give a strength that resists every strain.
Heavy galvanizing protects against rust.
Patent Posts are made of No. 12 gauge steel, bent at right angle, to give the maximum strength at reasonable cost. No staples required to put fence on posts—we've attended to that.

STANDARD WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Is fully explained in detail in our book. Write for free copy and sample lock.
The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock Limited, Woodstock, Ont. & Brandon, Man.

10,000 Acres

We have the above amount of land, improved and wild, located in the Red River Valley district; all first-class. Prices from \$15.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Call or write immediately.
C. T. FELTON, Room 3 Alberta Block, 255 1/2 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

When writing to Advertisers please mention the Guide

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c. per word per insertion; no insertions given for the price of five.

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND BUFF WYANDOTTES; 14 years a breeder; eggs for sitting \$1.50 for 15. A liberal discount for quantities. T. W. Kowles, Emerson, Man. 35*

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS - Shorthorn dairy cows at \$25 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$25 to \$75; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap. - J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18*

FOR SALE, TWO REGISTERED CANADIAN bred Stallions cheap; Nos. 9935 and 9936 Apply, John H. Weddell, Spring, Man - 30c

FOR SALE - ONE HANDSOME LINED Buffalo Horse in perfect condition, one hand Wolf Hubs, one Gentleman's Coon Skin Coat, size 44, in excellent state of repair, and one pair of Coon Skin Gaiters, faced with burk-skin. Full particulars of these articles with the sacrifice price at which they are offered, may be procured by addressing the Grain Growers' Guide. 51-a

WANTED, AT ONCE, A CARTOONIST, ONE capable of making first-class newspaper cartoons and illustrations, and also of doing color work. Applicants should send samples of their work to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 32*

NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE - AVERAGE size 12 inches; \$1 per dozen or \$7 per hundred, prepaid. Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 32a

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 per setting; Barred Plymouth Rocks \$1 per setting. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 32b

LAND SURVEYING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES Farm work a specialty. Allan Findlay, D.Sc. M. and D.L.S. 815 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 32c

PURE-BRED S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS, PEN selected females (excellent layers); mated to lat cockered, Sask., Prov., Ergins, 1909; 2nd Winnipeg; 3rd Portage; headed 1st pen, Brandon, 1910; eggs \$2 per 15. - J. Mitchell, Church bridge, Sask. 35i

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

FOR SALE - ABUNDANCE SEED OATS grows from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged \$2.00 a cwt. L.o.b. Girvin. - Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 34*

THOROUGHbred BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for thirteen or \$2.00 for hundred. - Henry Woodcock, Clawson, Man. 34d

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

PRIZE-WINNING CLYDESDALE STALLION for sale; aged 8 years, sure stock-getter, bargain to early purchaser. - E. A. August, Home-wood, Man. 35v

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

FOR SALE, TWO YOUNG PURE BRED Shorthorn Bulls, cheap; good pedigree. - Apply to James A. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 34i

BINDER TWINE - THE MINITONAS GRAIN Growers invite tenders for one car of Binder Twine. - Sealed tenders will be received by D. Reid, Sec., Minitonas, P.O., Man. 35v

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, GOOD AND clean; price \$6.00 for 100 lbs. L.o.b. Hamota. Geo. S. Fraser, Hamota. 35v

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE - IMPORTED pure bred Clydesdale Stallion, good foal getter, gentle, well-broken to work, 8 years old, have had him four years. - Address J. Kemmis, Cowley, Alta. 35v

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

WANTED, TENDERS FOR CAR LOAD OF Twine, all grades. For Birtle Branch Grain Growers, W. J. Bartley, Secretary, Waterville, Man. 36i

5000 BUSHELS PURE REGISTERED WHITE Garter Seed Oats For Sale; free from weed seed and exceptionally good quality. Orders receive prompt attention. For particulars write Graham & Hayes, Canora, Sask. 36i



PROMPT ACTION FOLLOWED

A member of the peace committee saw two youths fighting. He pushed through the crowd and appealed to the combatants to desist.

"My good young fellows, settle your disputes by arbitration. Each of you choose half a dozen friends to arbitrate."

"Hurrah!" yelled the crowd. "Do as the gentleman says." Having seen the twelve arbitrators selected to the satisfaction of both sides, the man of peace went on his way rejoicing.

Half an hour later he returned that way and found the whole street in an uproar. "Good gracious!" asked the peace-maker. "What is the matter now?"

"Shure, sor," said a bystander, "the arbitrators are at work."

The new Washington postcards have George's picture on one half and his wife's picture on the return card, thus recognizing woman's right to the last word.

Young Husband (helping himself a second time): Bertha, where did you learn to scramble eggs like this?

Young Wife: Oh, George, that's a shrimp salad.

Loved to Death

"Did you ever know a girl to die for love?"

"Yes."

"Did she just fade away and die because some man deserted her?"

"No; she just took in washing and worked herself to death because the man she loved married her."

Quercus: Who is the happier, a man who has \$100,000 or one who has seven daughters? Rabbi: The latter.

Quercus: Why? Rabbi: The man with the \$100,000 wants more; the other doesn't.

The late Judge Silas Bryan, the father of William J. Bryan, once had several hams stolen from his smokehouse. He missed them at once, but said nothing about it to anyone.

"Say, Judge," he said, "I heard yew had some hams stole 'other night."

"Yes," replied the Judge, very confidently, "but don't tell anyone. You and I are the only ones who know it."

QUESTION DRAWER

This department of the Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Jobs in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

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

HERD LAW

Old Subscriber, Melfort, Sask. - Please tell me where the herd law exists; how many months it is in force, and what are those months.

Ans. - There is no herd law at present in force in the vicinity of Melfort.

ESTRAY ANIMALS

Old Subscriber, Melfort, Sask. - A stray calf came to my place last fall. I advertised it in the local paper but have found no owner as yet. What steps must I now take?

Ans. - The procedure to be observed at the present date is to take up estrays and deal with them according to the provisions of the Stray Animals Ordinance. Clause four of this ordinance states: "Any person who finds he has on his premises any stray animal (other than a stallion or a bull) the owner of which is unknown to him which cannot be driven away from such premises shall at once forward to the department of agriculture a notice to the effect that such animal is on his premises, which notice shall contain the name, location and post office address of the finder and a full description of the animal with all its marks (natural or artificial), color and probable age, with any other remark which may lead to its identification, and such notice shall be published for two consecutive insertions in the official Gazette, and a copy of each issue containing such notice shall be forwarded to every post office, and every post of the Northwest Mounted Police in the Territories, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded with every copy of the said Gazette.

In addition to the notice forwarded for insertion in the said Gazette, the finder of any such animal as is described in the front sub-section to this section, may cause a copy of the notice to be inserted in three successive weekly issues of the nearest newspaper, and any expenditure (not exceeding the sum of one dollar) made for such advertising shall be re-imbursed to the finder by the owner when the animal is claimed, or, if not claimed, by the justice after the sale of such animal upon proof of such expenditure having been made.

The owner of any such stray animal shall be entitled to recover the same from any person in whose possession it may be upon tender of the amount of the expenses incurred up to the time of such tender, from the day on which notice was given of the finding of the animal.

Such expenses shall consist of the sums prescribed by this ordinance and no other. In case the owner of the animal and the finder are unable to agree as to the amount of such expenses any justice of the peace may determine the amount of the expenses payable. In default of the payment of the expenses so determined the justice shall post notices of sale in the nearest post office, and in at least two other conspicuous places in the neighborhood for at least eight days, and shall then sell or cause such animal to be sold by public auction, and out of the proceeds of such sale shall first pay the expense of sale, and advertising and justice's fees, and then the costs of keeping to the finder and the balance to the owner, (if known), otherwise to the minister.

If such stray animal is not claimed within four months after the date of the first publication of the notice provided for in section 4, the finder within sixty days thereafter shall make application to a justice, and the said justice may proceed to sell the animal, and deal with the proceeds as before mentioned, that is, by paying the finder the costs of keeping, and sending the balance to the minister. For the care and sustenance of any head of cattle during the period from the fifteenth day of November in any year to the fifteenth day of April next following, the finder shall be allowed seven cents per day from the date of mailing of notice to the owner or to the official Gazette, but not exceeding in all the sum of \$7.

PICKLING WHEAT

Subscriber, Holland, Man. - I am sowing wheat that was taken off of new land last fall. Last spring before sowing this wheat, I pickled it well with formalin. Is it necessary that I should pickle this wheat again this year as a prevention against smut?

Ans. - Yes, you should pickle the seed with formalin this spring immediately before sowing.

WANT, SALE & EXCHANGE CONT.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS FOR SALE. Close prices, prompt delivery. - T. D. Thompson & Co., 44 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 36a

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

BRED - FIRST AND SPECIAL FOR BEST Pen of "Brandon Winter Fair" under "Sharpe Butterfield." EGGS, No. 1 and No. 2 setting. Catalogue free. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Oakville, Manitoba. 36a

FOR SALE - PURE BRED WOLF HOUND dog, or will exchange for Garton's Abundances Oats. Also best rate seed potatoes at \$1 bushel, L.o.b. Selkirk, bags free. Address box 71, Selkirk, Man. 36a

FOR SALE, TWO SECTIONS OF THE Great wheat land in Canada, located near Hal-brite in the famous Weyburn district. Harry Plunk, Halbrite, Sask. 36a

FOR SALE, CEMENT BLOCK OUTFIT AND business at Gilbert Plains; good location. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains. 36a

JAS. CASWELL, SASKATOON. - SHORT hams. Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.50. Rye Grass Seed, no noxious weeds. 36a

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE-BRED Yorkshires and pure-bred Shorthorns, young Bulls for sale. - Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

McKIRDY BROS., MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns; stock for sale.

HERFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES, J. E. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

"If it Floats, We Have It."

WINNIPEG MOTOR-BOAT Co.

K-D Frames and Launches :: Marine Hardware and Motors 151 Portage Avenue East - WINNIPEG Phone Main 9394

When Down in the Mouth Remember Jonah, He Came Out Alright

And so will you if you buy eggs for hatching from James Goring. Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Houdans, 12 eggs for \$1.00. Dark Brahmas imported from England, 13 eggs \$2.00. Snowy White Klondykes, \$2.00 per 13. Golden Laced Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 13, imported from England. Moreover Duck Eggs, White, \$2.00 per setting 11 eggs. My birds are all imported from the best stock that money could buy from Ontario, U.S. and England. White and Buff Leghorn and Houdan Cockerels for sale, \$1.00 up to \$3.00. James Goring, Roden P.O., Man.

CORRUGATED METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED. TORONTO, CANADA. IRON

Western Canada Factory: 797 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

REPRESENT US

We want a lady or gentleman at every post office to be agent for the only farm paper published, owned and edited by the farmers. It is the only official organ of the largest national buying and marketing organization of farmers, the American Society of Equity. First applicants have choice of territory. Exceptional proposition to Solicitors this month. Salary, commission and premiums. Equity Farm Journal, Room 419, Indianapolis, Ind.

When writing to Advertisers please mention the Guide

DES... omfort... tIONS!

ather! SHOES!

oes than in shoes. And 7 feet less walking. - better you red or black ooms and able. And

Made

Shoes

inches, 12

1 pair; better 7 grade of

1 pair; extra 5 a pair.

1 pair; extra 6 a pair.

1 pair; extra 7 a pair.

1 pair; extra 8 a pair.

1 pair; extra 9 a pair.

1 pair; extra 10 a pair.

1 pair; extra 11 a pair.

1 pair; extra 12 a pair.

1 pair; extra 13 a pair.

1 pair; extra 14 a pair.

1 pair; extra 15 a pair.

1 pair; extra 16 a pair.

1 pair; extra 17 a pair.

1 pair; extra 18 a pair.

1 pair; extra 19 a pair.

1 pair; extra 20 a pair.

1 pair; extra 21 a pair.

1 pair; extra 22 a pair.

1 pair; extra 23 a pair.

1 pair; extra 24 a pair.

1 pair; extra 25 a pair.

1 pair; extra 26 a pair.

1 pair; extra 27 a pair.

1 pair; extra 28 a pair.

1 pair; extra 29 a pair.

1 pair; extra 30 a pair.

1 pair; extra 31 a pair.

1 pair; extra 32 a pair.

1 pair; extra 33 a pair.

1 pair; extra 34 a pair.

1 pair; extra 35 a pair.

1 pair; extra 36 a pair.

1 pair; extra 37 a pair.

1 pair; extra 38 a pair.

1 pair; extra 39 a pair.

1 pair; extra 40 a pair.

1 pair; extra 41 a pair.

1 pair; extra 42 a pair.

1 pair; extra 43 a pair.

1 pair; extra 44 a pair.

1 pair; extra 45 a pair.

1 pair; extra 46 a pair.

1 pair; extra 47 a pair.

1 pair; extra 48 a pair.

1 pair; extra 49 a pair.

1 pair; extra 50 a pair.

1 pair; extra 51 a pair.

1 pair; extra 52 a pair.

1 pair; extra 53 a pair.

1 pair; extra 54 a pair.

1 pair; extra 55 a pair.

1 pair; extra 56 a pair.

1 pair; extra 57 a pair.

1 pair; extra 58 a pair.

1 pair; extra 59 a pair.

1 pair; extra 60 a pair.

1 pair; extra 61 a pair.

1 pair; extra 62 a pair.

1 pair; extra 63 a pair.

1 pair; extra 64 a pair.

1 pair; extra 65 a pair.

1 pair; extra 66 a pair.

1 pair; extra 67 a pair.

1 pair; extra 68 a pair.

1 pair; extra 69 a pair.

1 pair; extra 70 a pair.

1 pair; extra 71 a pair.

1 pair; extra 72 a pair.

1 pair; extra 73 a pair.

1 pair; extra 74 a pair.

1 pair; extra 75 a pair.

1 pair; extra 76 a pair.

1 pair; extra 77 a pair.

1 pair; extra 78 a pair.

1 pair; extra 79 a pair.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

WHO GETS THIS BIG RAKE-OFF?

Much uncertainty prevails at present in connection with the fluctuation in price and quality of our wheat on the ultimate market, as well as its relative value to wheat from other countries. It is pointed out that our grading system is the most reliable of any and that our grades are fixed; that is, Canadian 1, 2 and 3 Northern is the same today, yesterday, and the day before, for years, and while the prices remain fairly level on the market, Canadian fluctuates many cents per bushel more than they, while its quality is more firm and steadfast than the others.

Many students tell us that this is due to the manipulation of our Canadian dealers, and that it is done in the interest of our large millers, who are large exporters of wheat also, while others maintain that this cannot be done as competition is so keen between our bulls and bears, that the real value is always attainable and is as sure as water to find its level; and variations are due to natural causes. Again, others claim our wheat is so deteriorated that several cents per bushel is lost in consequence, while others as stoutly maintain our wheat reaches England in exactly the same condition Mr. Horn grades the wheat cars at Winnipeg; in other words, cargoes arriving there are as good as the average samples taken from cars here. Cannot the causes and conditions that produce these results be traced and exposed so that remedies might be propounded, or at least the causes be established beyond dispute, because from this comes much of our unrest. It is not pleasing to be told that we are being beaten out of ten cents per bushel on our wheat by some scheming scoundrel of a manipulator; and it is just as disquieting, though it be untrue, if you are persuaded it is true. Is there no way by which we can establish facts regarding the actualities of the arrivals of our wheat on the old country market and its real values. John Miller, chairman of the Royal Grain Commission of three years ago, told the Irish grain and flour dealers, when asked if the Canadian dealers picked out the cream of Canadian wheat, that human nature was the same in these Canadian companies as it was in Ireland and no doubt they would use their position of having so many grain houses and mills in the grain fields of the west to the fullest advantage to themselves. Now, the question is, how much advantage does their position give them, and other dealers who get possession of practically all our wheat?

Both the Guardian and our ministerial adviser might help us think this out. I noticed also an article in this same paper, a report of a trial of a certain grain case over in England, which was said to be very important. A certain farmer had sold a certain quantity of grain by sample, and after the sale and before delivery the price of grain had declined. The purchaser on the arrival of the grain declined to accept it, on the ground that it was not up to the sample. Much evidence was taken on both sides, all of which is very interesting and proves conclusively that human nature is much the same in the grain trade in England as in Canada. Also the sample market does not settle

information is important in such a study. But in general," said he, "the man with an observant eye, and a wide experience, will be able to predict far in advance of the purely statistician. Yet statistical data based on actualities, studied in connection with a good clear view of certain well understood social laws, would help one away beyond the wanderings of mere speculative opinion. Figures will lie, however, because liars will figure."

The remedy for crude opinion on the elevator question is the cultivation of the determination to use facts with a keen and true sense of human nature and social laws.

"Well," I said, "that is quite a nice lecture and I will try and bear it in mind, as it applies, I suppose to any investigation as well as to elevators?"

"Yes; oh, yes."

"Yes; oh, yes."

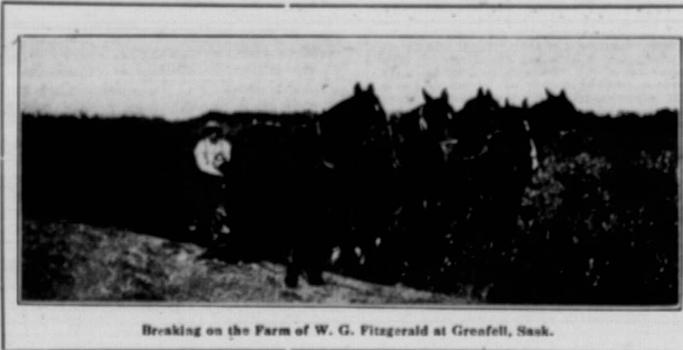
"Well," I said, "that is quite a nice lecture and I will try and bear it in mind, as it applies, I suppose to any investigation as well as to elevators?"

"Yes; oh, yes."

F. W. GREEN.

CO-OPERATION AT RADDISON

A. R. Henderson, of Radisson, writes: It may be interesting to you, also to the readers of THE GUIDE, to know that the visit of A. G. Hawkes, to Radisson, was not a failure by any means. Farmers for miles in every direction were on hand to hear Mr. Hawkes, and everyone seemed more than pleased to hear him give such a clear outline of the association from the beginning up to the present, and also the most interesting points which the Grain Growers' Association wish to accomplish in the near future. There



Breaking on the Farm of W. G. Fitzgerald at Greenfold, Sask.

everything. The judge in this case ruled that the grain was not up to the sample. Advocates of the sample market should study this case to see how many curves can be introduced into a system of this kind, as well as into the grading.

SOME SOUND, FRIENDLY ADVICE

The other day a friend proceeded to give me some advice on elevator matters. He said, "You know, to get a clear conception of the elevator question, a man should study the question from its relative positions to other industries and questions. Its relation to the position in general, that is, the relation of elevators in general to farmers in general, as well as its relation to the individual patrons. The real duty the system has to perform for the nation as well as the farmers as a class, its position in past, present and future. Its relationship to other interests likely to be affected by it. The laws by which it is regulated, both economic and ethical, as well as the characteristics of human nature likely to be brought into play in its operation. Clearly ascertained facts," he said, "are the only reliable and indispensable starting points in seeking a solution of the various problems presented. Some conditions prevail on account of some local or combination of local conditions, others because of some underlying principle either economic or those common to human nature everywhere; others because of some geographical or climatic conditions which interfere with our transportation operations. It is a trained investigator who knows just what data is reliable (and only such should be used), and of course the source of your

was an attendance of sixty-five at the meeting, forty of which were members. Nine new members were secured. Our association has secured formalin for all our members, and have some good offers for twine. We have a total membership of sixty-one members, and we intend to supply all with twine and formalin if they want it.

A. R. HENDERSON.

PRESIDENT CRERAR CORRECTS FALSE STATEMENTS

The Allan Grain Growers' held their regular meeting in Fraser's hall March 12, where quite a large number of farmers were present. Mr. H. Rodwell, president, occupied the chair, and in the absence of Mr. Carl Edquist, the secretary, Mr. Chas. Brady acted as secretary pro tem. The president stated that in the absence of their secretary they were unfortunately unable to read the minutes of the last meeting, and called upon Mr. Lunn, organizing secretary for the district to address the meeting. Mr. Lunn gave an enthusiastic address speaking on the necessity of organization, and he also gave an emphatic denial to the report which had been circulated by some of the local street buyers of grain, that the Grain Growers' Grain Co., of Winnipeg, were speculating in oats and had got "hipped." He read the following letter from the Grain Growers' Grain Company's president, Mr. T. A. Crerar:

Winnipeg, Feb. 23rd, 1910.

C. Lunn, Ituna, Sask.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 19th inst. to hand this morning. We are very much obliged to you for calling

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

- HONORARY PRESIDENT:
E. N. HOPKINS - MOOSE JAW
- PRESIDENT:
F. M. GATES - FILLMORE
- VICE-PRESIDENT:
J. A. MURRAY - WAJELLA
- SECRETARY-TREASURER:
FRED. W. GREEN - MOOSE JAW
- DIRECTORS AT LARGE:
E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Osbow.
- DISTRICT DIRECTORS:
James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Mahorg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

our attention to the statement made by Mr. Lawler, the grain buyer at Kellner, to the effect that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. were speculating in oats—rather, that their manager was on their account. This statement is absolutely wrong, as the company never speculates in the way of going either long or short on the market. This statement has been frequently made by representatives of the elevator people, who would like nothing better than to know that it was true. It has been done for the purpose of creating distrust in the minds of the farmers in respect to the company and its work, and should you be in Kellner again, you can, undoubtedly, tell this buyer in question, that he does not know what he is talking about.

Over two years ago a rumor was circulated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, that the company had lost \$75,000 in speculating in oats. It came back to us from several quarters. This is on a par, as far as I can judge, with that.

I am glad to know that you have appointed an organizing secretary for the district along the G. T. P. from Saskatoon to the Manitoba boundary. The work of organizing our farmers into various associations is very important, and we trust you will be successful.

In respect to the statement made by M. H. Coverley, of Bowsman River, Man., that he had made 8 1-3rd cents per bushel by shipping to us, over what he was offered by the British America Elevator Co. at Swan River for a car of barley, is doubtless quite right. The farmers have frequently made more than that in the price they realized in a carload, over what they were offered on the street at the point of shipment. Wishing you every success, Yours faithfully, Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., per T. A. Crerar, president.

Must Stick Together

Mr. W. B. Fells, president of the district from Saskatoon on the G. T. P. east to the Manitoba boundary, was also present and spoke on the elevator question. He showed how by the present system Canadians in the west are losing their reputation in the world's markets of growing the best quality of wheat, drawing their attention to a statement made by Mr. Fisher, of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society, Glasgow, that Australian wheat is fetching about 14c. more per bushel in the old country than Manitoba hard which is altogether incomprehensible to us, as Manitoba wheat has in the past been a long way ahead of any other foreign wheat both in quality and price.

In consequence of this he urges the farmers to stick together and go in for government-owned elevators, so that we can see that our wheat is not mixed or adulterated before it reaches the world's markets.

We had also speeches from Mr. Murray and several visitors from the recently organized association at Bradwell. It was announced that the Bradwell association would have a meeting and concert on the 22nd inst. and all friends of the cause were heartily invited to attend.

As a result of this meeting twelve new members were added to the Allan branch, and all went away feeling that a new era had dawned on this work in the district, and we heartily invite all friends of right and progress to unite with us.

FAIRLIGHT'S FINEST

St. Patrick's day was celebrated at Fairlight by the local branch of the Grain Growers' Association giving an entertainment and banquet, which was certainly one of the greatest successes in the history of our town. After a somewhat lengthy program, in which our local president gave a very talented address outlining the benefits derived from the association, the audience adjourned to the Hotel Fairlight, where Mr. and Mrs. Townsend had prepared a most sumptuous meal which was greatly enjoyed by all. As the clock struck ten, people began to retire to their homes, feeling that they had once more spent an evening long to be remembered. I believe such evenings as this, spent together, will ultimately greatly increase the membership, and we trust, this being the first of the kind, that each year will furnish a greater number to participate in the good things enjoyed at such a gathering.

A. M. EDWARDS.

HURONVILLE'S GRAIN GROWERS' SONG

Composed by J. Harvey Lane, Secretary-Treasurer of the Huronville Branch, and sung at their annual banquet.

The organized farmers are gathering their men,
From prairie and plain, from valley and glen;
Good laws are our aim, we are earnest and strong,
Then come, join the Grain Growers and be working along.

CHORUS

Working along, we are working along,
Come join the Grain Gainers and be working along.
By getting good laws, we'll be respected and strong,
They come join the Grain Growers and be working along.

King Combine's army is gathering in might,
Then come to our help; come, join in the fight;
When we trust in our God, and our own right arm,
Then we're sure to get justice for the men on the farm.

We outnumber the Capitalists by many a score,
But they have the money and don't want to give o'er;
But the Grain Growers will conquer if all the farmers come
And join with us now, and be working along.

From Atlantic to Pacific, from the States to the Bay,
The Grain Growers are gaining in power, day by day,
Getting justice for the farmer, we still will grow strong;
Then come, join the Grain Growers and be working along.

BANGOR RAISED FORTY DOLLARS BY CONCERT

The Bangor association is all alive. Its members are in real earnest and acknowledge the fact that men united can do things, and moreover if they have the assistance of the ladies. We held a concert on March 26, when the ladies helped so wonderfully that we had a splendid program, and our funds are swelled to the tune of \$40, as we cleared that sum. We organized this to defray the expenses of our delegate and find ourselves well on the right side. We are still signing on new members.

Yours truly,
HENRY WEBB, Sec.

GLASSTON ASSOCIATION CO-OPERATIVE

The Glasston association is keeping up a fair amount of enthusiasm, and new members are being constantly enrolled. We hope very soon to reach the half-hundred mark. The matter of purchasing binder twine by the carload was taken up at meetings held during the winter and well discussed from all standpoints, and the executive decided it advisable to ask the Weirhill association to cooperate with us. They appointed Vice-President Noggle and Secretary Moynes to attend a meeting at Weirhill to lay our plans before them. When our representatives reached the Weirhill school, much to their surprise the twine question was being discussed, and after hearing what

information our secretary had obtained, they unanimously decided to act with us in purchasing twine. At our last meeting, on March 19, it was decided to place our order with the Farmers' Binder Twine Co., of Brantford, as their prices were the lowest. We also co-operated with our brothers from the north in the buying of formaldehyde, thereby making a saving of from 11 cents to 16 cents per pound.

A. C. MOYNES, Sec.-Treas.

MR. A. G. HAWKES AT GREENWOOD

The members and friends of the Greenwood branch met at the school house on Tuesday evening, March 22, to have a social evening and to listen to an address by Mr. A. G. Hawkes. The attendance was not as large as was expected, owing, probably, to the early spring a number of the members having started working on the land.

The address by Mr. Hawkes was listened to with much interest as it brought us into touch with the work of our executive body. Songs and recitations were interspersed with short speeches by the members.

Our lady members were to the front as usual with refreshments for the inner man. A profitable and enjoyable evening was brought to a close soon after midnight.

GEO. PENSOM, Sec.-Treas.

THIS MAY PROVE INTERESTING TO OUR MEMBERS

Copy of letter addressed to Isaac F. Doyle, New Warren, Sask.:

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of a letter from F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, together with a communication of yours to him of March 21. You state that in November last you stored in a special bin in the Lake of the Woods Milling Company's elevator at Rouleau, 1,600

buishels of wheat, and that a few days ago you went to the elevator and demanded your wheat to be loaded out on track so that you could ship same to the Farmers' Milling Co., of Duck Lake, and the elevator manager refused to ship your grain unless it was shipped to a terminal elevator.

I may say if you held storage tickets for a certain amount of grain, and if you surrendered these tickets, and paid all elevator charges in full, the elevator company would have to deliver you your grain at point of shipment if you requested them to do so, but you would have to take delivery of car at point of shipment. So that if you shipped the car to the Farmers' Milling Co., of Duck Lake, and it outturned short, you would then have no redress against the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. On the other hand, if this car was shipped to a terminal elevator and it outturned short, the elevator company would have to deliver you the amount of grain your ticket called for.

I have taken this matter up with the Lake of the Woods Milling Company here, and as soon as I hear from them shall write you further. Another thing I might draw your attention to is that I understand the Lake of the Woods elevator at Rouleau has not got any cleaner, neither have they any scales they could weigh out on, so if you are shipping grain to another point and taking delivery of it at Rouleau, you would not know whether you were getting your full weight or not.

In regard to the ticket you claim that the elevator company did not give you some two months ago: As the company have duplicates of all their tickets, it would be well for you to go in and see the buyer and demand a duplicate for the one lost. The elevator company here show that a storage ticket No. 234 was issued for you on November 3rd for 71 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat. Whether this was the ticket you speak of I do not know.

Trusting this will be satisfactory in the meantime.

CHAS. C. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner.

WELL DONE, WAPELLA

Please find enclosed money order for \$32.50, being dues to the central association for sixty-five members, who, with five life members, makes a total of seventy. (Sgd.) J. A. MURRAY, Sec.-Treas. Wapella, Sask.

STRENGTHENING INFLUENCE OF MR. HAWKES

Mr. Hawkes visited us at Waseca on the 18th. The meeting was not a crowded one, owing to the fine weather, and there being an auction sale at the same time in the immediate neighborhood. However there were about thirty present, and we enrolled four new members that day. I might say that Mr. Hawkes' visit

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO FORM A G.G.A.

One of the best ways is for two or three good men to get together and talk the matter over as to what kind of an association they want, knowing that it will be what the individuals forming it make it.

Let each carry a paper similar to the following: "We, the undersigned, would like to have a branch of the Grain Growers' Association formed at and hereby agree to become members of same, and attend a meeting called for at for the purpose of organizing and electing officers."

When sufficient names have been secured, call the meeting, and get some one of the promoters who has previously read the constitution and bylaws and otherwise prepared himself, to state the purpose of the meeting, and ask for the nomination of a chairman and a secretary. Then proceed to get those who have signed their names, and others who may wish to join, to pay the membership fee of \$1.00 as per the constitution. Then proceed to nominate and elect prominent officers as per the constitution. You have then got a little parliament, college or university of your own; and although you have not got the power to make laws to bind the province, you have an organization without limitations. You may develop and lead public opinion, which may not only dominate the provincial legislature, but also the Dominion legislature, and reach out further into the empire and influence the whole world.

After organizing you should immediately send a report of the meeting, together with the names of the officers and one-half of the fees collected, direct to the Central Office at Moose Jaw, and ask for such further information and literature as the secretary may be able to send you.

There are other ways of organizing, but this plan has given about as good results as any we know of.

You can then proceed to call in lecturers from other local associations or the Central, as you see fit, to entertain or instruct your organization.

F. W. GREEN.

has greatly strengthened our association, as all our members were anxious to hear something from headquarters, and to have some definite statement of what was being done.

Please find enclosed \$14.50, fees from twenty-nine members for the first quarter of the year. I sincerely hope to forward some more by the end of the next quarter. (Sgd.) LIONEL G. KNIGHT, Sec.-Treas.

ANOTHER ONE GATHERED IN

Enclosed please find a money order for \$12.00, being life membership fee for T. F. Calder, of Saskatoon.

Would you mind letting me know where I can find the constitution of the G.G.A.? I have often been asked about it, so I would like to be prepared to answer any questions. (Sgd.) W. J. FLANIGAN, Langham.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

I enclose herewith \$4.00, being half fees for eight members of the Springside

branch of the S.G.G.A. There are a number who will shortly join us.

When farmers realise the power they hold in their hands, and wisely used, the outlook for our country will indeed be bright.

(Sgd.) WM. DAVIS, Sr., Sec.-Treas.

A NEW ASSOCIATION BORN

Enclosed please find \$10.00, being the dues for twenty members of the Nary Grain Growers' Association. I send you the names of all the members, both yearly and life members.

We thank you for the good speakers you sent out here. We were more than paid back our dollar from the first meeting. There will be more join, but I have been too busy to get after them.

(Sgd.) HANS MOLLERUD, Sec.-Treas.

This association has six life members and twenty annual members. In all, twenty-six.—Editor Sask. Sect.]

A SUGGESTION FROM BEAVERDALE

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., also of the 19th inst. with correspondence. Regarding life membership, I will do the best I can. Mr. C. Dunning is also taking the matter up. I think I told you before that this is a district that originally devoted itself almost wholly to stock-raising, so that grain growing is not so rapid as in some newer districts. Heavy scrub is also a drawback to extensive grain growing, but for mixed farming this district is hard to beat. I am telling you this so that you may see that it is more difficult to get life members. Now, I would like to make a suggestion to you along that line. From observation and experience, a farmer's life is not quite so palmy as some newspapers would have us believe, and a considerable amount of farmers, especially the fairly-well educated ones, are not at all satisfied with the drudgery and routine of a farm, and a considerable amount of them sell out and move to town or elsewhere to make a more profitable living. These are the ones that would be most likely to make life members, if it was not for this restlessness. They simply say: "Well, I don't know that I will be farming another year," etc. Then there is another class that are, or claim to be, quite ignorant of the benefits of the G.G.A., and as for life membership, they would sooner invest \$12 in the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Others, again, are doing you a good turn if they subscribe \$1 and never attend a meeting. So there you are. This is not my suggestion, but how would it be to have the \$1 yearly, and about \$5 for a period of, say, ten or fifteen years, and the life members. I think by this method more money could be gathered in than by the two methods you have at present. I fully realize that great things could be done provided you can get sufficient funds. I would like to know what is your opinion. I hope to become a life member myself shortly.

On the 10th inst. we held a meeting and discussed the various resolutions at some length. The resolutions on glanders, gristing and the beef question were especially gone into, and gave much satisfaction, and it was the desire of the members present that I inform you of same. The surtax resolution was not favorable.

A resolution was also passed that the secretary of the central shall petition the government to have a farmers' manual of law consolidated and furnished to the different grain growers' associations at a reasonable price. The object of this resolution was to give farmers generally a chance of knowing the law relative to everything a farmer should know.

The members expressed themselves as satisfied with the commission. I am pleased to say that we are creeping up in numbers and now muster forty-two members. Enclosed you will find \$11 for fees due.

(Sgd.) C. EVEREST, Sec.-Treas. Beaverdale, Sask.

When sending photographs to us be sure not to roll them but send them flat.

North Dakota Farmers Fighting

WHEN asked recently to explain the object of the Society of Equity, of which he is secretary for North Dakota, and whether or not the organization was trying to effect a corner on wheat in order to raise prices abnormally high, J. M. Anderson made the following statement:

"No. People who believe that, have failed to understand the object and mission of the American Society of Equity. The word 'corner' suggests the idea of a trust. Our society is not a trust, but simply a mutual organization, existing for the purpose of educating the farmers in the business principles connected with farming. The world has at last recognized the fact that the farmer, besides being a herdsman and a tiller of the soil, is also a business man. A systematic marketing of agricultural products, is, in fact, the most important phase of a farmer's vocation. Now, where can the farmer receive the knowledge or information required in this phase of his work? Business colleges can teach him bookkeeping. Agricultural colleges teach the science of production; but nowhere, except through mutual organization, can a farmer obtain knowledge as to where his products are in greatest demand, which markets are glutted and which are not, etc. It is information of this kind that the American Society of Equity will in the future endeavor to give.

"The present system of marketing leaves the farmer at the mercy of commission men and speculators. To illustrate the force of this I will recite the experience of a farmer engaged in berry raising at Baraboo, Wis. He shipped one day a consignment of blackberries to a fruit commission firm in Chicago, and with the first mail received the report that the berries were spoiled while in transit, and were consequently sold for 40 cents per crate—the old story so to speak. The day on which the Chicago consignment had been made, the farmer shipped also berries, of the same kind, picked from the same patch, to Fingal, N. D., for which he received, above extra freight charges \$1.70 per crate. In Fingal there happened to be an honest middleman, and a market that hadn't been glutted by over shipments. The experience of this man has been duplicated by thousands of farmers in the fruit growing districts. These farmers are now endeavoring to organize through the American Society of Equity, to the end that they may have representatives in all sections of the country to keep them informed on the conditions of the markets, with reference to the visible supply and demand, and also to see that the farmers are given a square deal by commission men and other merchants.

"We, in North Dakota, have been told that the price on grain is determined by supply and demand. A careful study of the markets reveal the falacy of that doctrine. Take for instance the market report as given by the Minneapolis Journal yesterday. Under the heading, 'Duluth Grain' we read: 'Flax shorts got some relief today, the price being hammered down five cents under the pressure of heavy receipts.' In other words, had the receipts been higher the price would not have been 'hammered down.' How long must our farmers be at the mercy of such price juggling as that?

"We have, in the past, given no thought to the cost of production. The Society of Equity will guard against the sale of the farmer's wares at a loss to the producer.

"It is estimated that the farmers of North Dakota each year give away screenings to the value of \$150,000. They pay annually one million dollars to the old line commission firms for the privilege of having their grain offered for sale. It is estimated, too, that the grain dealers make an average of from 10 to 15 cents per bushel in the process known as the 'mixing of grades.' All this is at the expense of the farmers. By means of terminal elevators and proper organization these iniquities can all be done away with, and the vocation of farming placed on a higher and better plain.

CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSE FOR REGINA

The Farmers' Co-operative Association has applied to the board of trade for four lots in the warehouse district for the purpose of erecting a large distributing warehouse, with the intention of making Regina their headquarters for the province. The association is now operating from Davidson, where they have had their headquarters for some time past. The business has grown to such an extent that larger and more central quarters are needed. The Farmers' Co-operative Association conducts a general supply business, but makes farming and industrial lines for farmers' trade a special feature. The application was referred to the finance committee of the city council and will be treated in the regular way by that body.—The West, Regina.

THE GREAT FIGHT

Written for "The Guide"

The farmers of Canada won the land,
And the price was the sweat of their brow;
And generations have come and gone,
But what better off are they now?
Hammered and hampered on every side,
For the gluttonous trusts take all,
Do you wonder they are filled with a
righteous wrath,

When their cups are so filled with gall?
Dark was the outlook! Dark indeed,
And they wondered how long it would last;
But help was at hand, and faintly they
heard

The Grain Growers' trumpet blast.

Now it is not so faint as it used to be;
Now it rolls all over the land.
Farmers, oh farmers, heed it well,
Come and take up your stand.
Thank the God that you live in the times
Of the men who have started the fight,
Fighting a battle of fearful odds
Against graft and oppression and might.
Farmers, oh farmers, rally around,
For the warriors are fighting for you,
And if they lose, then your all is lost;
Come, you've a duty to do.

Join your forces and give them help,
The help they so justly deserve;
Proclaim the glad tidings to one and all,
And produce a mighty reserve;
For when the battle is won and o'er
And your legions have had their say,
It will surely mean for you and yours
A brighter and happier day—
Gaining the price of the sweat of your
brow

And with Equity's banner unfurled,
Then your Canada must and surely will be
An example to all the world.
—D. T. Griffiths, Reston, Man.

The truths for which Henry George battled are destined to capture the world. The single tax martyr is really more alive than ever. What matters it to him whether he is conscious or unconscious, so long as the principles which he counted dearer than life, grow more and more.—Herbert N. Casson.

Whoever heard of a landless aristocracy? There is not a nobility or a privileged class on earth today that does not owe the whole of its power, privilege and wealth to the ownership of the land from which all the people must live. They have always owned the land, and could not have existed in any other way.—Lee Francis Lybarger.

Those that make private property of the gift of God, pretend in vain to be innocent; for by thus withholding the subsistence of the poor they are the murderers of those who die daily for want of it.—Gregory the Great.

Why should home-seekers be forced to the outskirts when there are hundreds of good vacant acres in the city?

The home is the safeguard of republican institutions and the land value tax would make it possible for all to have homes. The land belongs to all the people. Keep this in mind, whatever be the political expedient of the moment.—C. D. Blackhall.

A tax on land values would pay a proportional rental into a common treasury for the common good, and would stand half way between nationalism and individualism, and is only a method leading to equal rights. The common people do not seem to realize the power within their own hands to remedy the existing and growing evils of the day. We have the means within our own hands to make conditions as they should be, and if we don't avail ourselves of them, the fault is with the man behind the ballot.—Hamlin Garland.

One hopeful fact is that the truth left us by Henry George has never lost a disciple. It has never lost its vigor.—Stanley E. Bowdle.

Land monopoly stands between labor and the earth, absorbing all but a bare living for labor. The single tax will stop land monopoly.—C. D. Blackhall.

Evils do not die until they become intolerable. They are not put down until they burden the world's conscience and destroy its peace.—Bigelow.

Wherever there are in any country uncultivated lands and unemployed poor, it is clear that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural right.—Thomas Jefferson.

Whenever the ownership of the soil is so engrossed by a small part of the community, that the far larger number are compelled to pay whatever the few may see fit to exact for the privilege of occupying and cultivating the earth there is something very much like slavery.—Horace Greeley.

Special Value For Prompt Shipment

TIMOTHY SEED

We have called this Seed

EATON'S BEST

that means we guarantee it the best seed obtainable at any price. This seed is

Specially Suited for Western Planting

is a strong germinator, and under all ordinary conditions will produce a most satisfactory crop.

PRICES

Eaton's Best Timothy Seed

Per lb.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
\$0.10	\$2.00	\$3.90	\$7.25

We Can Guarantee Prompt Delivery

A copy of our Seed List giving full particulars of all Grass Seed, Vegetable and Garden Seeds will be sent free to any address on request.

T. EATON CO.
WINNIPEG CANADA

Somerville & CO. BRANDON Monuments



A Postcard will bring you our FREE CATALOGUE, which contains numerous illustrations of monuments, showing our latest designs.

BUY BY MAIL from our Catalogue. We guarantee satisfaction and a saving of 25 per cent.

Somerville Steam Marble & Granite Works
Rosser Ave., BRANDON, Man.

DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU

THAT

YOU MIGHT SUFFER
A GREAT LOSS BY

LIGHTNING

Kills People, Burns Buildings and Destroys Stock

Protect
Property
and Life
By Installing a
"Townsley System"
Lightning
Arrester



Save Money
By Spending a
Little Now
Instead of Many
Thousands
Later On

The Prize Farm in Manitoba uses our Protectors
Endorsed by Insurance Companies :: Made in Canada

CANADIAN LIGHTNING ARRESTER & ELECTRIC Co. Ltd. 197 Main Street :: WINNIPEG, Man.

APPLYING the BOOST PRINCIPLE

Continued from page 8

Act and studied it well. We ordered cars so that we would have one about every third day, that is, if they had come right; so we would have three or four names on the book following in the order mentioned above. We purchased scales from a truck buyer and obtained a site by the aid of C. C. Castle. I will recount some of our successes. First, about threshing time the C.P.R. sent one of their officials to make arrangements with our president re the season's shipping. Next we had offers for our oats; again we sent quotations to two British Columbia firms on our grain, these firms asking us for the same. Again, one of our prominent townsmen wanted to buy 10,000 bushels, offering us cash as soon as loaded, 54 pounds to the bushel and no dockage."

Other associations have used their organization to secure local improvements, such as telephones and good roads. The Clover Bar union in Alberta, made four complaints to the railway commission, two of which were successful, orders being issued for increased width of farmers' crossings and for fencing the G.T.P. line. They requested the government of Alberta to have the report of the chilled meat committee printed and circulated, and this was done. An agitation for a ferry at Clover Bar was successful. During the year the secretary there wrote over 200 letters. One association wrote to certain banks asking them to reduce their rate of interest on a par with other banks. Another local conducted a labor bureau for the benefit of its members, and this same association maintained a bulletin board at the place of meeting on which was prominently posted lists of articles for sale or wanted by the members. Recently one of the farmers' unions in Alberta planned a campaign against the gophers in the district and put up prizes for the members bringing in the most tails. The Spring Creek, Saskatchewan, association sent a delegate to Winnipeg last July to witness and report on the farm motor contests which were held at that time.

In certain parts of the United States farmers' associations have developed the co-operative plan to a much greater extent than in Western Canada. The Farmers' Exchange in New Jersey exercises the functions heretofore performed by commission men, thus getting the products of the farm to the market at a much reduced cost to the original producer.

Among the important work which may be done by Grain Growers' Associations is to give correct crop reports during the season and thus offset the fake bulletins sent out by the manipulators; to keep the central executive notified of all new moves and trickery on the part of the combine; to secure concessions from railways, such as better crossings and loading platforms, and to erect halls for a permanent place of meeting.

Developing the Social Side

During the past year, and particularly during the past few months, it has been amply demonstrated that the local Grain Growers' Associations can stir up great interest and strongly cement their organization by developing the social side of the work. Many associations have made virtual club rooms of their meeting

quarters where the members gather whenever they are in town. The rooms are equipped with all the latest magazines, especially those devoted to economic subjects, and with prominent newspapers on both sides of politics. In one or two associations a lending library has been established which is equipped with volumes bearing on the subjects of greatest interest to the farmers of the west. They have been a boon to the life of the community and have helped to solve the problem of keeping the boy and the girl on the farm by keeping them interested. Banquets, oyster suppers, concerts, dances and other forms of entertainment have been adopted by many of the associations as a means to develop interest in the movement. In many, a ladies' auxiliary has provided refreshments, and, indeed, the ladies have rendered valuable aid in the social development of the organization. At Camlachie, Saskatchewan, the ladies conducted a box social in aid of the local association and the proceeds from the sale of the boxes amounted to \$40.50. The entertainments held have been used as a means to develop the talent of the young people and in some districts the young men have participated in public debates.

Many associations have issued neatly printed invitations to their social functions inviting all the farmers in the vicinity to attend. It was universally found that some good speeches on the Grain Growers' movement resulted in making a lot of new members.

Interest Sustained in the Summer

During the summer the interest can be sustained either by holding plowing matches or picnics. Last summer the Shoal Lake association held a monster picnic at which \$400 in prizes for athletic sports and matches were distributed. A platform was erected and many prominent speakers delivered addresses. The town of Shoal Lake was handsomely decorated for the occasion. There is, however, some little controversy as to whether other associations should emulate Shoal Lake in fostering sport of a professional character. At a picnic held in Saskatchewan an amusing feature was a bachelor bread and bannock competition.

The local associations should hold meetings every two weeks if possible and at least once a month. Several sub-committees should be appointed to handle various phases of the work in order to keep all the members interested; if possible, the directorate could include a foreigner, in order to get the confidence of the foreign born population. Every endeavor should be made to secure life members and to encourage ladies to join the association. At Houston, Man., they have appointed a lady secretary in the person of Miss McConnell.

Every association should aim to double its membership and sectional interests should not be allowed to interfere with what is best for the association as a whole. The members should learn to trust each other. They must have a common interest in a common cause; must learn their inter-dependence on each other, remembering that on them more perhaps than on any other class, depends the responsibility of laying the foundations for a national structure.—E.H.S.

THE FUTURE IS ROSEATE

During the past year there has been a tremendous impetus given to the Grain Growers' organization movement in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and it is estimated that the combined total membership in the three provinces now numbers very close to the 25,000 mark. According to the auditors' figures the actual paid membership in January of the current year was over 18,000, distributed as follows: 7,000 in Manitoba, 6,000 in Saskatchewan and 5,000 in Alberta. The enthusiasm generated, however, by the three greatest provincial conventions ever held by the Grain Growers has resulted in many new associations being formed, the membership of which will contribute an additional 3,000 to the association in addition to those who have not paid their dues.

When it is considered that this great organization of farmers has become welded solidly in less than nine years the scope of development may be appreciated. The first meeting to organize a Grain Growers' Association was held at Indian Head, December 18, 1901, with twenty persons present.

At the time the auditors' figures were compiled early in the year there were 500 associations throughout the prairies of Western Canada, but at the present time there are considerably over 650. New associations are being organized at the rate of about one every two days. Of the 600 associations in the west, 330 are in Saskatchewan, 195 in Manitoba, and 132 in Alberta.

Like the heavy train which makes a start with great difficulty and gathers speed slowly, the Grain Growers and the United Farmers have progressed until they have gathered a momentum that is carrying them along at record speed. The adage that nothing succeeds like success is working out, and where it was once necessary to press farmers to join they are now coming forward voluntarily and eagerly. There is a magnificent future in store for the association, and possibilities for justice and reform that no man can forecast.

Canada's Greatest Seed House

The growing demand for Steele, Briggs high quality Grass and Clover Seeds is not a mere happen-so but the result of many years of painstaking care in selection and preparation. With our own Seed Laboratory and germination tests it is next to impossible for anything of an inferior nature to get past the watchers so guard. The best possible results are assured with

- Steele, Briggs "Lion" Red Clover
Steele, Briggs "Marten" Timothy
Steele, Briggs "Condor" Alsike Clover
Steele, Briggs Hardy Alfalfa

Judging by past performances there is nothing in sight to equal these lines for quick and positive results.

The house that carries the distinction of having introduced the only vegetable seeds ever bred and brought out in Manitoba can never take a second position, in the seed business in a steadily progressive country.

The house of STEELE, BRIGGS is also the grower of the only lot of YELLOW DUTCH ONION SETS produced in Manitoba, and its best energy and capital are devoted from season to season to the promotion of new standards that mean financial gain for enterprising gardeners and agriculturists.



\$656,000 Subscribed Capital \$656,000

Cash Deposits with Three Provincial Governments

HAIL INSURANCE

It is Every Man's Privilege to carry his own risk and save the insurance premium, but why pay a premium and still carry the risk?

We Offer insurance that has been on trial for TEN YEARS in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and it shows an unbroken record of loss claims PAID IN FULL, to which thousands of satisfied insurers will bear witness.

Why Experiment with something that is on record as having failed whenever put to the test of a bad hail season, or with the NEW and UNTRIED METHODS of Companies having little or no knowledge of Hail Insurance.

OURS is not cheap insurance, but an article that CAN BE DEPENDED UPON, and the price is reasonable.

THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO. - Brandon, Man.
THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE CO. - Regina, Sask.
THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO., Edmonton, Alta.
INSURANCE AGENCIES LIMITED
GENERAL AGENTS - WINNIPEG, BRANDON, REGINA

LOCAL AGENTS in all districts
Will be pleased to quote rates and furnish other information

Choice Manitoba Lands

Table with columns for land parcels (e.g., N.W. 55 & E. 1/4 N.E. 22, 10.4 West), area in acres, and price per acre.

To Close out an estate we offer the above choice lands at very low prices. Apply:-

AIKINS & PEPLER
WINNIPEG

Shipment SEED
EST
Planting
Seed
Delivery
CO. LIMITED CANADA
ille & CO. N
ents
you our which con- rations of our latest
our Cata- satisfaction
ranite Works DN, Man.
DU
ns Build- ys Stock
g a
Now
er On
in Street :: PEG, Man.



MANITOBA SECTION

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

WILL PETITION GOVERNMENT FOR AN ELEVATOR

A meeting of the Hilton branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in the school on March 24 at 8 p.m. The president, Mr. James Hill, in the chair. The minutes of a previous meeting having been approved, of the members proceeded with the appointment of three additional directors, as follows: P. Q. R. Stone, I. Cheetham and H. Morrison. Messrs. Stone and Ward were the directors appointed to act on the executive committee. A discussion took place in regard to securing a government elevator for Hilton and it was agreed that the executive be empowered to petition the government

the first year, was 55; 1908, 40; 1909, 42; and 1910, 50.

Souris branch leads in Manitoba with a membership of 186, Nings second with 172, Killarney third with 105.

REMOVE THE TARIFF TO FIGHT THE CEMENT MERGER

The meeting of the Russell branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to discuss the elevator question last Saturday afternoon was well attended. Mr. P. H. Spencer acted as chairman, and before calling on the speakers, a resolution was passed asking the Dominion government to remove the present duty

as to a farm crossing at Harrowby, and from the C. N. R. re that at Silverton and much satisfaction was expressed at this outcome.

J. H. FARTHING, Sec.

GRANTED REQUEST OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Bulletin to the Agricultural Societies of Manitoba

Gentlemen:—In response to the request of the Manitoba Agricultural Societies' Convention, that the direction of the Provincial Agricultural Societies be in charge of the agricultural college, and under the supervision of the principal of that

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:
J. W. SCALLION - VIRDEN

PRESIDENT:
D. W. MCCUAIG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

VICE-PRESIDENT:
R. C. HENDERS - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER:
R. MCKENZIE - WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Mar. inghurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

of Solsgrith branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, approve of the stand taken by the elevator committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association on the elevator question."

H. P. HAMILTON, Sec.

BIG SAVING BY CO-OPERATION

W. A. Rowe, secretary of the Springhurst association, writes as follows: After considerable discussion on the various questions, not forgetting the elevator bill and the strong resolute stand our committee took in regard to the appointing of the commission, we extend to them the thanks of this entire community. We decided to order another carload of twine. Last year we enjoyed a net saving to our members of \$7 per hundred pounds, and this year we are offered the same twine 68c. per hundred-weight cheaper. Mr. Editor, this acts like a tonic or a nerve stimulation. Let me give you another hint—our apples and machinery are in the next car.

The following resolutions were passed:
1. Requesting the Dominion post office department to change the name of our present post office, "Springhurst," to the original name, "Springhill," and give us a tri-weekly service from the C.N.R. railway.
2. That the railway commission be petitioned to make an order forbidding the importation of dogs from Ontario until hydrophobia in dogs is stamped out.

3. It was moved and seconded that "Whereas the Dominion and provincial governments have largely subsidized the railway companies of Canada, we request the Dominion government through the railway commission to reduce all passenger rates to two cents per mile."

Mr. Avison was the speaker of the evening, and began by reviewing the history of the conditions that farmers had to contend with in regard to shipping their grain through the elevators. About 25 per cent. of the farmers belong to the Grain Growers' Association, and these few have been the means of placing us in the position we stand in today. Mr. Avison reviewed the history of the elevator question and said an act of legislation failed to have the desired results for the Grain Growers and claimed that the only way that would be satisfactory to the farmers would be absolute control of the elevators. Mr. Avison impressed on the meeting the fact that the important offices of the association should be filled with men who were whole-hearted Grain Growers, so that our cause would be well carried out. The speaker reviewed the drafting of the elevator bill by the Grain Growers' committee and outlined the proceedings with the government throughout. The committee objected to the expropriation clause on the ground that it would create a monopoly and that this clause has been struck out of the bill.

Mr. Avison explained the difficulty between the elevator committee and the government in appointing of a commission. The committee stood firm for an independent commission, free from party influence, but the committee were forced to select four men from which the government would appoint the commission.

Mr. Avison explained a number of advantages that would accrue by having cleaning machinery in our government elevators. The farmers of the three western provinces would be saving the freight on a two per cent. average dockage.



Eighty Horse-power Petrol Plowing Tractor, English Make, Under Test

for an elevator. It was also agreed that the executive petition the railway commissioner to have a station agent here. Various matters of interest to Grain Growers were discussed, among them the matter of binder twine, but no decision was come to concerning same. Five new members were enrolled. It was agreed to have a meeting after seeding.

JOHN KENNEDY'S ADDRESS TO MIAMI GRAIN GROWERS

Mr. Kennedy, vice-president of the G. G. Co. and a member of the G. G. elevator committee addressed a well attended meeting at Miami, last Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Kennedy spoke for about an hour and a half on the elevator question and marketing of grain. He pointed out the advantages to be gained by an independent commission in charge, showed how impossible it would be for the committee to concede this point even had they so desired without going beyond the authority given them by the Brandon convention and over one hundred resolutions by local branches. He also gave reasons why there should be no expropriation which means arbitration and would be almost sure to add unnecessary charges to the system. He outlined the advantages of a sample market. The manner in which the wheat markets are manipulated to the disadvantage of the producer was shown and the speaker claimed this was possible on account of the manipulators holding the storage capacity of the three western provinces.

Mr. Kennedy referred to Secretary McKenzie's trip to Ottawa in connection with the terminal elevators and considered prospects bright in that quarter. A number of questions was asked by those present and satisfactorily answered, while the hearty applause in tendering the vote of thanks proved to the speaker his address had been appreciated.

The Miami branch is moving its membership upwards as the following figures will show: The membership in 1907,

of 20c. a bag on cement and put it on the free list.

Mr. R. J. Avison was the first speaker called on and in a fair and impartial way handled the elevator question from a grain growers standpoint. He explained how the association was first started at Indian Head, and the work it has done since that time, but he devoted most of his time to the new elevator bill, and the saving it would mean to grain growers if successfully carried out.

Mr. A. L. Bonnycastle, M.P.P. for Russell, followed and took up the question from the government side and explained that the bill had been amended to meet the demands of the grain growers, with the exception to the control of the commission, and he claimed that no government could allow that privilege to pass from their control. The question was ably discussed by both speakers and those present left with a better idea of the work done and the stand taken by the elevator committee, and also the position the government took in regard to the question.

The secretary was able to report satisfactory answers from the C. P. R.

institution, arrangements have been made accordingly.

Steps have already been taken to secure adequate assistance for carrying on this work. The services of Mr. W. W. Thompson, who has now completed his fourth year at the Manitoba Agricultural College, have been secured.

Mr. Thompson was born on a Manitoba farm, and has been identified with agriculture all his life. He has already done very acceptable service as a judge of grain and live stock at fairs, and rendered valuable assistance in the management of Virden exhibition. He will be directed by Principal Black, managing director of agricultural extension work, and will have the advice, assistance and co-operation of the members of the Manitoba Agricultural College faculty. Trusting that we may continue to enjoy your co-operation and loyal support, Sincerely yours, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

A POST-RESOLUTION

Copy of resolution passed at Solsgrith, Man.: "Resolved, that we, the members

AN INTERESTING BUDGET FROM CORDOVA

Generous Grant of \$30 to Central Association

At the last regular meeting of the Lorndale Grain Growers' Association held in the school house, March 22, a motion was passed expressing our disapproval of any further extension of time being granted to holders of South African veterans scrip, and that a copy be forwarded to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior and also to our member W. J. Roche.

A motion was passed that our association forward to you three months' subscription for all our members who are not now subscribers to THE GUIDE.

A motion was passed granting ladies the privilege of membership to our association free of charge and that the usual fee of 50 cents be forwarded to the secretary of the central out of the funds of the association.

We also decided to join with the Franklin Association to purchase binder twine for coming season.

A motion was carried unanimously that we forward to the secretary of the Central Association the sum of thirty dollars to assist in furthering the interest of the association. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Tuesday, the 20th of April.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec.

MIN
IATION
VT :
VIRGEN
LA PRAIRIE
CULMOS
ER :
Winnipeg
R. M.
W. Kerr,
rticle: J S.
I. Avison

which would be about 2,000,000 bushels; besides having the cleanings at home for feed.

The speaker explained the advantages of a sample market in Winnipeg and said the Western Flour Mills Company came to the offices of the Grain Growers' Grain Company to select from sample and would select from 10 to 20 cars of wheat per day for their mills to grind, and had the effect of raising the price of wheat two or three cents per bushel inside the last three days. (Applause.)

Mr. Avison reviewed the difficulty between the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and the financial straits they were in during the time they were expelled. But the farmers stood firm by their company and today they are handling double the amount of grain they ever handled in any one year.

Mr. Avison has a clear conception of the Grain Act. He is able to give a concise and logical address, being very emphatic in his arguments and assured the audience amid applause of a financial gain to the farmers through the achievements of the Grain Growers' committee.

The chairman, M. Clark, eulogised the directors of the Grain Growers' Association for the way they have carried on the work since the inception of the association. He said they deserved thanks and praise for the work they had done in the past, and financially aided for their work in the future.

Moved by Messrs. Fred. Harper and Brooks: "That a vote of thanks be extended to the speaker." The chairman conveyed the vote to Mr. Avison amid applause.

Moved by Mr. Harper, seconded by Mr. Brooks: "That we approve of and endorse the resolution drafted by the elevator committee, and that we congratulate them for the firm stand they took in defending the farmers throughout the country in drafting the elevator bill, and extend to them our very hearty thanks."—Carried unanimously.

W. A. ROWE, Sec.-Treas.

GRAND VIEW'S SUCCESSFUL EVENT

On March 4th a very successful concert was held under the auspices of the Grain Growers' Association at Grand View, President A. Berry being in the chair. The appreciation shown by a crowded hall speaks well for our local talent. The event of the evening was the address by J. S. Wood, director of the central association, who was listened to with flattering attention while he pointed out the advantages of the association, contrasting conditions of today with those of the early days, showing how the farmers have been fleeced right and left by the men who handle our produce and the benefits to be derived from government ownership of elevators. He also touched upon the advantages the farmers have enjoyed from the formation of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the great work of education and enlightenment so ably carried out by the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Wood and those who had so kindly assisted with the program, and our concert was brought to a close with the national anthem.

I may add that the concert was a social and financial success and might well be tried with advantage by other branches.

L. G. ANDREWS,
Sec.-Treas.

CENSURED THE GUIDE

The Franklin branch of the Grain Growers' Association met Saturday, March 20, with a large attendance of members.

The principal business taken up was the question of the purchase of binder twine. A number of tenders were received, ranging in prices from \$8.20 to \$9.00 per hundredweight, 550-foot twine. A final decision was, however, not arrived at and the matter was left to the executive.

An animated discussion took place relative to a motion introduced by Mr. Geo. Kerr, in which he censured THE GUIDE for not publishing a letter of his dealing with the labor unions, or, as he put it, the labor combine.

The motion was finally passed unanimously, the feeling of the meeting being that the farmers, through THE GUIDE, ought to be allowed to discuss any questions that they felt pertained to their

interests and that even though THE GUIDE might have dissented from some of the views expressed in Mr. Kerr's letter they should have admitted it to their columns even though they might have seen fit to adversely criticize it.

The belief was expressed that in the matter of labor unions most of the city papers, THE GUIDE included, were controlled in their utterances on that question by the workmen on the papers who were practically all members of the union. The feeling that to that extent the press was not a free press, had much to do with the unanimity of sentiment re the motion.

The secretary was also instructed to ask that the proceedings of the meetings be published in THE GUIDE.

G. H. BLACKWELL, Sec.

"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY MAGAZINE" FOR APRIL

Few magazines of recent months will compare with The Twentieth Century for April in the number or value of the papers devoted to political, social, economic and ethical questions that are looming large in the public mind. From the first this magazine has devoted much space to municipal advance, and in this issue there are two papers of exceptional value. The first gives in a very lucid and interesting manner the story of the adoption of the Grand Junction, Colorado, commission charter, and the aftermath. This charter is undoubtedly the most thoroughly democratic of the commission charters that has yet been adopted. The author of the paper, Mr. James W. Bucklin, is city attorney of Grand Junction. He describes the instrument at length, after which he passes to a graphic story of the election under its provisions. The people of Grand Junction now not only enjoy the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall, but also Proportional Representation. The second municipal contribution is the superbly illustrated paper dealing with "Portland, the Gateway of the Columbia" and is from the ever fascinating pen of Dr. George Wharton James, it being the second of the illustrated series of papers by Dr. James, on "Municipal Art in Western Cities."

Other papers that will appeal to men and women who think are "Some Fruits of Landlordism," by Joseph Fels; "The Progressive Movement and This Year's Campaign," by George H. Shibley; "Modernism," by Rev. A. H. C. Morse; "The Perils of Our Public School," by J. B. Willis, A.M.; "The Social Valuation of Truth," by Alfred H. Brown; "Charles Wagner, Social Mystic," by Julia Scott Vrooman; "A Just Tariff that All Can Understand," by Herbert Constable; "A message to Young India," by Count Leo Tolstoi; "Morgan, the Master of America," by the Editor of The Twentieth Century and "Postal Savings Banks and the People," by F. W. Fitzpatrick. The latter is one of the most luminous and altogether valuable papers that has yet appeared on the subject of Postal Savings Banks.

The entire number is full of thought-stimulating and timely papers; while the special features of the magazine and the news record of fundamental democratic movements throughout the world make it exceptionally interesting to social reformers everywhere.

PRODUCER AND THIEF

"He who by any exertion of mind or body adds to the aggregate of enjoyable wealth, increases the sum of human knowledge or gives to human life higher elevation or greater fulness—he is in the large measure of the word a 'producer,' a 'working man,' a 'laborer,' and (in proportion to his exertion) is honestly earning honest wages. But he who, without doing ought to make mankind richer, wiser, better, happier, lives on the toil of others—he, no matter by what name of honor he may be called, or how lustily the priests of mammon may swing their censers before him, is in the last analysis but a beggar-man or a thief."—Henry George.

"You cannot run away from a weakness; you must fight it out or perish. That being so, why not now, where you stand?"—R. L. Stevenson.

It is the Inside of a Cream Separator That Counts



The poor Cream Separator with its slim stand nicely painted is able to stand up because screwed down to the floor, "but the worm gearing" will ask an honest machinist? He'll tell you it may skim alright for a time but sooner or later it is bound to give trouble, and that trouble comes on your busiest days when you can least afford to have a break down and right here is where the value of the strong square gear "MAGNET" work come in. It is made right and can be depended upon at all times, you never lose time, temper or profit when you own a "MAGNET." Why? Because the "MAGNET" has square gears cut from solid blanks, a skimmer in one piece, easy to clean, a large bowl supported at both ends (Magnet patent). So easy to turn, children operate it. A perfect Brake. Stops in eight seconds preventing wear.

Look at the "MAGNET" stands so strong and rigid, it holds the parts so firmly that it will skim perfectly sitting on the ground or any floor. Compare it with the flimsy stand and gearing in others.

A blind man may be fooled by talk, but surely any one who can see and compare the construction would not fail to buy a "MAGNET." It is a real Cream Separator built to last for fifty years. It will cost one cent to examine the "MAGNET" in your dairy.

THE PETRIE MFG. CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Branches: Calgary, Alta.; St. John. N.B.; Montreal, Que.; Vancouver, B.C.; Regina, Sask.; Victoria, B.C.; Hamilton, Ont.

Prepared Roofing

Most reliable Goods on the market. Advise us the quantity you can use and get our **Special Prices** for immediate delivery

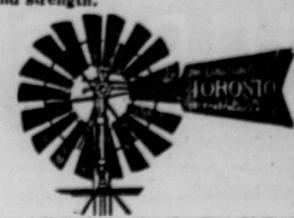
Building Paper | **Wire Nails**
Plain and Tared | All lengths and gauges
Various Weights | in Keg lots

GALT STEEL | **SHINGLES**
SIDINGS
CORRUGATED
SHEETS

DUNN BROTHERS
WINNIPEG REGINA

THE LIGHT-RUNNING Canadian Airmotor has led the procession for 16 years. Get one to water your stock this season. It will save you time, money and strength.

A GOOD PUMP on the farm is a joy "for ever."
Our line of Toronto Wood, Iron and Galvanised Gusher Pumps, single and double acting, also our Aylmer Line of double and single acting pumps give you the greatest variety to select from. Are sold by the Implement and Hardware trade everywhere.



AYLMER STANDARD SCALES (all styles), are the Standard of Excellence. The Farmers' Wagon and Stock Scale, Cap. 2,000 lbs., with 5 point bearing, will save you its price in one year and last you a lifetime.

Write for our Booklet on Scales, Pumps and Windmills.
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

Manitoba approve of or committee owners' Association. TON, Sec.
ERATION the Spring- follows: sion on the getting the ng resolute in regard to mission, se of this entire order another e enjoyed rs of \$7 per year we are per hundred- r, this art- ulation. Let —our apples text can. were passed: minion post e the name Springhurst," inghill," and re from the mission be r forbidding rom Ontario is stamped
seconded that the provincial subsidized the s, we request through the e all passen- mile."
r of the eve- g the history mers had is- hipping their s. About \$5 along to the s, and these of placing us today. Mr. tory of the l an act of the desired s and claimed ould be satis- d be absolute
Mr. Avison the fact that ic association o were whole- hat our cause
The speaker the elevator s' committee ngs with the he committee iation clause ould create a use has been
the difficulty nitte and the of a com- tood firm for e, free from e committee r men from ould appoint
a number of rue by having r government of the three be saving the erage dockage.

The "BACON" Seed Drills and Cultivators

The only Rear-Wheel Driven Seed Drill on the market. The feed is the "Bacon" handle and without bruising or breaking, and seeds evenly to the last seed. Machine instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a hill dragger. Feed that prevents waste of seed when turning rows.

For sowing Sugar Beets, Potatoes, Radishes, Carrots, Cucumbers, etc., the "Bacon" model of the "Bacon" is unequalled for strength, lightness, easy running and good work. Write for our complete catalogue.



THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited
Woodstock, Ont. 2

Slaughter Sale of British Columbia Fruit Lands

\$5.45 to \$31.80 per acre

Terms:
\$10 Cash
\$10 per Month
No Interest
Taxes paid until 1911

Write for leaflet "F" with Surveyor's Report on each Lot, with Maps and full particulars.

E. B. McDERMID
Ne'son, B.C. - - - or
620 McIntyre Block - Winnipeg

We have the only stock in the west of the famous new cross-bred Russian Apples, originated specially for the Prairie Provinces by Dr. Saunders of the Experimental Farms. We will send you a dozen of these hardy hybrids, two each of six different varieties for \$5.00 or one dozen of our hardy, improved Bush Cherries for \$2.00. These Cherries are as hardy and as easily grown as currants, and have been recommended by the agricultural papers. We grow all kinds of Fruits, Trees and Plants adapted to these Provinces



BUCHANAN NURSERY CO.
WINNIPEG
St. Charles P.O., Manitoba

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

228 KING STREET
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

WRITE FOR CATALOG
CARRIERS CHARGE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US

G. A. Elliott B. L. Deacon M. G. Macneil
ELLIOTT, MACNEIL & DEACON
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
SOLICITORS, &c.

Offices: 311-316 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG,
Phone Main 18 and 19 P.O. Box 576 Man.
When writing to Advertisers mention The Guide

A Certain Other Rich Man

AND he was rich, some said very rich. He had come from the metropolis to the little city, that his latter years might be passed near his children and grandchildren whom he loved.

He was a good man of religious instincts, kind, charitable and clean. He made a subscription to the church of his persuasion and worshipped there.

All was serene until the minister, who bore in his soul a vision of the Kingdom of Heaven among men, and who believed that the gospel is for the people now on earth, preached a sermon with the title, "Not Alms, but a Square Deal," in which he endeavored to judge certain unjust and oppressive practices in the light of the gospel of the Son of Man. Then the rich man buttoned his overcoat tightly about him and walked out to return no more; and forthwith he notified the treasurer of the church that his contributions had ceased.

The minister was informed, and he called on the rich man, not to plead or consiliate but to understand. He was courteously received and the conversation that ensued was friendly and prolonged, and—enlightening.

The rich man learned for the first time the difference between socialism and the political economy of Henry George. He learned that a vision of a better day, a day of honesty and justice, has taken possession of some souls; and that as a result a conflict is on, a conflict that will not be suppressed until Justice is enthroned and life, liberty and a fair chance are recognized as the rightful heritage of all.

The minister learned, on the other hand, that there is a man in the world who thinks that a preacher should not so much as mention the fact that certain wards of privilege are permitted to take tribute from the people in order that their own coffers may overflow, for to speak of these things, "is to incite class hatred and stir up strife." For this reason ministers should maintain a discreet silence respecting these matters and "preach the gospel."

"What good does it do?" asked the rich man. "What do you expect to accomplish by telling the people that monopolies are extorting from them dividends ranging from thirty to ninety per cent., that tenements are filthy and unsanitary and rents are high? You only make them discontented with their lots in life."

The rich man thinks that the Lord has ordained that a relatively few shall be rich, some very rich, and that the multitudes shall be poor, many of them very poor. The rich must be kind to the poor and give them alms; the poor shall be "content with their wages" and not aspire to ease and luxury that they cannot reach.

He said, "No deserving person need go hungry or cold. Our charities are splendidly organized and generously supported. Any worthy person shall be relieved if he will only apply. Things are getting better; let them alone."

The rich man sees nothing economically or ethically wrong in the appalling extravagance and waste of the idle rich in their homes and hotels, or in the ill-getting of wealth that makes possible this extravagance; for said he, "You forgot what great numbers of poor people are clothed by the cast-off clothing of the rich, and how many are fed from the back doors of their homes and hotels."

This argument was unanswerable—at least in terms intelligible to the rich man—and the two men shook hands and separated, one to seek a church whose minister is more discreet, and the latter more firmly resolved than before to continue preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ, which demands something better for the exploited poor than the cast off clothing of the charitable and the access to the garbage pails of monopolists and money lords.—The Public.

THE COMMISSION FEVER

Newspaper reports indicate that the rush of new settlers to the middle west during 1910 will be something enormous. Already special trains and large excursion parties have arrived. There is every reason to believe that there will be over 125,000 men look the country over with the object of settling. Fully 80,000 will buy land in blocks averaging 250

acres, or \$0,000,000 acres in all. In selling this amount of land the real estate dealers figure on getting \$1.00 an acre commission so that \$20,000,000 will go into the pockets of the middleman.

Loud complaint is raised against middlemen engaged in various other lines of distribution, and with good cause, but it is only rarely we hear a whispered protest against the toll of the middlemen who distribute men on the land. When this amount of \$20,000,000 is taken off the proceeds of the farms that are this year settled, it will be found to exceed over charges of every other kind, including implement dealers, rate of interest on over due notes. It is a fair question to ask what value the buyer gets for this expense and does not the real estate dealer force his services upon a community that would do better without him?

Nor are all the evils of the real estate fraternity confined to high charging. The fact that a dollar an acre can be made by pointing out land to prospective buyers made those already settled farmers more anxious to become pointers out than plowers up.—Farm and Ranch Review.

THE RIVAL SCHOOLS

A farmer writes to the Miami Herald as follows:

Sir,—The object of this letter is to induce those who are not now members of the G.G.A. to become members for their own benefit, and because they, by their disregard of their rights, are the means of delaying benefits of all farmers, market gardeners and laborers in general. It is a well-known fact that numbers count, and that if a majority in any class demand and insist on a certain thing they shall get it.

I would like to draw a pen picture of the case as it appears to the average observant person. I would compare the manufacturers (or grain dealers) and farmers to two schools. Twenty-five pupils in the manufacturers and two hundred and fifty in the farmers, and there is on the commons between the two schools a fine large raspberry patch. Now if these two schools are equally shrewd or industrious, the farmers' school should get about ten times the fruit that the other school would get; but no, this is how it pans out; the manufacturers' school go in a body and find a few stragglers from the farmers' school scattered over the patch. They tell these stragglers that they have had enough, as the manufacturers' school have the right to first choice, and so drive the farmers away. You would think that these farmer pupils would go back and get the support of their whole school and return and get all they want. This is what they try to do, but the others won't come and help, and so they all have to go hungry.

I believe, Mr. Editor, that if every farmer, etc., would join the association and strengthen the hands of our leaders, that they would so help themselves that they might demand redress for every grievance from either local or Dominion government and get it, for all the provincial farmers' associations are joining together to form one strong national farmers' union, and the government that refuses to grant the wish of the majority must step down at the next polling.

Just a word more to those who have not joined the association. If you have sold 50 bushels of wheat this season, you have cleared more money through what the G.G.'s have gained for the farmer in better price than will pay for five years' membership. Another thing, don't be tied hand or foot to any party faction.

Follow the practice of the manufacturers and go solid for what you want and get it. Always submit your proposition to the powers that be, and if you don't get it, turn them out. They are only your servants. Then put in others that will promise to grant your requests.

Remember, there has been no such thing as Grit or Tory since the days of the national policy. There is only the ins and outs, and it is the people who put them there—and we are the people.
Miami.
ISAAC BOWMAN.

If we are going to encourage anything by exemption from taxation, let us encourage home-building, enterprise, industry and thrift. If we are going to discourage anything by taxation let it be land monopoly, timber grabbing, and speculation in the surface of the earth.—Portland, Ore., Labor Press.

LEARN BOOK-KEEPING:

Complete course of instruction by mail in Commercial subjects: Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, shorthand, Typewriting, also in Matriculation, Teachers' Certificates, Beginner's Course, Steam Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Stock Raising, Agriculture, Special English, Journalism and 100 other courses. Ask for what you need.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE LIMITED
Address Dept. G. - Toronto, Canada

Virден Nurseries
ESTABLISHED 1890



200,000
Trees and Cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers, spruce, apples and crab.

I have by far the largest stock in the west of these hardy, fast-growing Russian poplars and willows. I send everything by express pre-paid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. No agents, no commissions, selling cheap. A postal card will bring you my price list and printed directions.

JOHN CALDWELL Virден Nurseries
VIRDEN, MANITOBA

FREE
Your Monogram Engraved Free on each article of Jewelry you order



50c. Silver-plated Collar Pins, your monogram engraved on it for 20c.
\$1.00 Silver-plated Belt Pins, your monogram engraved on it for 30c.
Solid Gold-filled Signet Rings, guaranteed for 5 years, your monogram engraved on it for 25c.

Ⓢ Sent Post-paid anywhere
Your money back if not satisfied

J. C. FENTON
31 Queen's St. West - TORONTO, Canada

SEED

Timothy Clover, Alkali, and all kinds of Grasses at lowest prices; also different varieties Seed Potatoes. Write for particulars.

LAING BROS.
234 King St., Winnipeg

Napoleon Realty Ltd.
GEO. WILLIAMSON, Pres.
Bank of Toronto Building
Realty Agents WINNIPEG, Man.

BUY Dartmouth Twine
AND GET THE BEST
The Harmer Implement Co. Winnipeg

PING; by mail in ...

For Spraying
Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Bushes and Plants, there's nothing to equal



EUREKA
COMPRESSED AIR FOUNTAIN SPRAYER

Requires but one pump to empty entire contents of tank. Automatic lever valve stops flow of liquid while going from one plant to another. Easy, light, compact, tested to stand 5 times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two nozzles, with one attachment for spraying small trees. Write for catalogue.

THE EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited, Woodstock, Ont.



Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "MARIE"

HEADQUARTERS:
201 Bon Accord Block, Winnipeg.
(N.E. corner of Logan Ave. and Main St.)
Phone, Main 9326

Hon. President - LADY McMILLAN
Presidents:
MRS. BIGGS, MRS. PISTOLLA
Vice-Presidents:
MRS. STRYKER, MRS. DOWNING,
Treasurer - MR. W. C. COLLEGE,
Org. Sec. - MRS. E. SUTCLIFFE LILLEY.
Associate membership fee, one dollar per year.

Gross Injustice To Sunshine Guild

In order that there may be sunshine, the shadows must be removed. A grievous shadow has been cast over the Sunshine Guild, and it is my painful duty to refer to it this week in order that there be no misunderstanding, and in order that my readers may be brought to an appreciation of the sincerity and scope of this Sunshine movement. Will my readers pardon me if the rays from the Sunshine page are not as bright this week as usual? Now as to the shadow. It is caused by an item printed on the children's page of the Winnipeg Saturday Telegram in the issue of March 26. In an editorial announcement addressed to the "Prairie Chickens" is included this statement:

"In connection with this Sunshine matter, chicks, a number of my little members have written saying that they have received a letter from the Sunshine Guild asking them to join. This is not the Telegram Sunshine Guild, and it is the only one that has the right to use that name. All others are imposters. I hope that none of the chicks have sent any money away. The names of the chicks were probably copied from the editor's roll of honor out of the page. If any of the chicks wish to join they may do so by writing to the Sunshine editor, care of the Telegram, and she will be pleased to receive them. The Telegram does not beg for money at all."

Need I say that this announcement is a gross injustice to the Sunshine Guild, of which THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE is the official organ. Let us hope that it was written in a spirit worthy of a Sunshine editor, and that from lack of knowledge with a view to give honest and friendly warning. The writer is freely forgiven if the motive was sincere.

While we give all credit to the Telegram for its worthy efforts in conducting a Sunshine department, it must be understood that the Sunshine Guild of which THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE is the official organ, was established many months before the Winnipeg newspaper took up the work. The Sunshine department was started in THE GUIDE in December, 1908, and has been continued since that time.

This Sunshine Guild is affiliated with the International Sunshine Society of America, and is officially gazetted in the March number of the New York Sunshine Bulletin, which is the official organ of the International Society. It was recently incorporated under the laws of Manitoba with a board of trustees, and a board of management, one of the members of which is Mr. R. McKenzie, general secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Lady McMillan Honorary President
It is only during the past week that Lady McMillan, wife of the lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, wrote to the secretary accepting the position of honorary president of this society.
I must correct the statement that the names of those to whom I wrote were secured from the roll of honor in the Telegram, and the implication that this branch of the Sunshine Guild secured funds by begging for them. The Guild

has had wonderful success since it commenced its work, and has been greatly blessed in its efforts to bring cheer to those who need it most. We are working under a difficult handicap in these, our early struggles, and regret exceedingly that this little shadow has come at so inopportune a time.

In Sunshine and in shade,
Yours lovingly,
"MARIE."

EMERGENCY FUND AUTOGRAPH ALBUM

The album has now been opened and each card will be pasted in and kept on record, so that those who first helped the Sunshine will always be known. The clothing that is constantly being sent in has enabled us to cheer and brighten many lonely hearts. Three little ones came to Sunshine headquarters today and they were almost naked, and the good woman in charge clothed them and sent them on their way rejoicing. Another sick woman came and was given warm flannels; still another woman and four little ones were sent meat and groceries. Milk is being sent to several delicate women and children each day, and visits are being paid to many shut-ins.

Two of our brightest Sunshiners assist at the weekly service in the General Hospital. Already a number of parcels are to hand for our bazaar and many more have been promised. The weekly sewing meeting is proving a great success. The Redwood Sunshine Club for girls is also doing a great work in Winnipeg and the girls are thoroughly happy and look forward to the club night.

Many of the girls would like to receive and also write letters to any lonely ones who read these pages. I would say, write at once and your letter will be passed on to those who will be glad to answer it.

If you would be happy, make somebody glad;
Rejoice with the joyful, and comfort the sad;
Be yours the sweet message of love to fulfil,
And spread the glad tidings of peace and goodwill,
Remember the needy; to the aged be kind,
Be feet to the lame and eyes to the blind;
Bring sunshine to many, though shadowed your way,
And hearts you have lightened will bless you today.

MARIE.

A POLAR EXPEDITION
When I'm a man I shall just start forth,
And always keep a-going North.
And of course by keeping on this way
I'll have to come to the Pole some day.

It seems so strange, and I can't think why
The men don't get there when they try!
For surely, if you just keep on
A-going North, the thing is done!

—St. Nicholas.

Every Child Should Join the Sunshine Guild
Sign the form below.

Dear Marie:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cents stamps for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the greatest washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.



Any woman can have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER. On 30 days' free trial.

Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Let the 1900 Washer pay for itself. Just send us 50 cents each week out of the money it saves you. Write to-day for our Free Washer Book, it explains the "easy payment plan." Tell us your nearest freight station. Address me personally.

G. G. D. BACH, Manager
The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street,
TORONTO, CANADA

The above offer is not good in Toronto or Montreal and suburbs. Special arrangements for these districts.

Winnipeg Branch: 374 Portage Ave.

The Threshold of Democracy

is the Labor, Agricultural and Reform press. No other agency provides the same effective forum which generates true progress.

THE VOICE

311 RUPERT ST., WINNIPEG

is one of the best labor papers in North America. Sympathetic toward the farmers organized movement, and free from gaps.

Does it ever occur to you that the organized farmers and wage-earners should stand together, and that you should study the viewpoints and activities of the labor men?

THE 12-PAGE WEEKLY VOICE IS \$1.00 A YEAR

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK LINE BETWEEN

Chicago and Eastern Canada

and the Double Track Route to NEW YORK, via Niagara Falls

THROUGH COACHES AND PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

Steamship Tickets, Cooks Tours, Quebec S.S. Co.

Special Tours to the Mediterranean, Bermudas and West Indies

For rates, reservations, time tables and full information apply to A. E. DUFF, General Agent Pass. Dept., 256 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Phone Main 7098

Watch Us Grow GRAIN GROWERS!

Does your Watch require Cleaning or Repairs? If so mail your Watch to

J. K. CALLAGHAN
Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler
BRANDON Man.

Queen's University and College

KINGSTON ONTARIO.

ARTS
EDUCATION
THEOLOGY
MEDICINE

SCIENCE (Including Engineering)

The Arts course may be taken without attendance, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session. There were 1517 students registered session 1909-10.

For Calendars, write the Registrar.
GEO. Y. CHOWN, B. A.
Kingston, Ontario.

STUDY AT HOME

FARM BOOKKEEPING

The only Strictly Farmers' Course.
Farm Business from Start to Finish
Address Correspondence Dept.

The WHEAT CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE
BRANDON, MANITOBA
P. E. WERRY, ALLEY E. BROS. PROPRIETORS

Imperial Hotel

Headquarters for Grain Growers in Brandon

E. W. HANNA - Proprietor
BRANDON - Manitoba
Long Distance Telephone - 254

The Manitoba Pressed Brick CO. LTD.

MAKERS OF FINE SAND-LIME BRICK

The Twentieth Century Building Material
The Cheapest and Best Brick on the market.

These have been used among others in the following buildings, viz.: Six large new City Schools, Fort Garry Union Station, New Customs Examining Warehouse, Somerset Block, Emmanuel Baptist Church, Residence of T. H. Johnson, Esq., M.P.P., and The Grain Growers' Guide Building. Correspondence invited.

Prices and Samples on application
Bricks shipped to your nearest station

Office: 215 McINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG

The GOLD STANDARD HERD



Of large English Berkshires. A fine dozen of large mature Sows bred for early Spring litters to two of the best boars in the Province, "Cobcord Dictator" and "Maple Lodge Roy." Roy was first in seed class and champion in 1908, at Toronto and Ottawa; and in 1909 first and champion at Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg. Orders solicited for Spring pigs. Address:

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

IO
fruits, shrubs, etc.

E
saved Free jewelry

your 20c.
your 30c.
guaranteed 25c.

TON
NTO, Canada

uty Ltd.
Toronto Building
G. Man.

Wine
BEST
Winnipeg



AROUND THE FIRESIDE

Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Good Cooking.

Every here and there in the newspapers one sees little protests made against the disposition of the feminine youth of the land toward every line of trade and industry—factory work, what not—rather than toward that most needful of all works, the proper cooking of good foods. The protests are ineffective, however, and a remedy is sought, but, of course, never in the direction of the cause of girls' avoidance of housework and cooking as a means of livelihood. Yet there is a cause, a good cause, why girls seek every other avenue of labor rather than domestic labor.

In the first place, consider the people who employ labor in other lines. For the greater part they are merchants, professional men, factory owners, business men in a liberal interpretation of that term; men whose ideas have been broadened by contact and conflict with their fellows and have gotten past the narrow, meagre trifles that still cause so much friction to those who persist in seeing only those.

Now consider the employers in domestic service. They are, for the most part, women whose mental horizon is bounded by the walls of their own home, whose sympathies are all expended upon their own families; who have never tried to view life even theoretically from the angles of vision that is necessarily that of the domestic employee.

When a man goes out to farm labor he has regular hours for work. When a woman goes to farm labor, she works all the time, for no farmer will pay a woman wages unless he has work enough to keep her all the long day, and paying work at that, such as butter-making, for her to do. Now, the quality of the labor or its profit or otherwise to the farmer ought not to govern the hours of labor for the domestic. She should not be compelled to work longer than the man. She should be allowed some waking hours of every day for recreation, for her own pursuits, whatever they may be. It is the confining and endless supervised long, drawn out working day that makes the lot of the average domestic intolerable. Since it is a necessity to work late in the evenings and early in the mornings on the farm, surely compensations could be worked in in the afternoons were the employers willing and humane.

In cities a domestic has one afternoon a week out, and perhaps a chance to attend church service once a Sabbath. Every other hour of the waking week is her employers. What unnecessary restraint—what needless servitude. There must be many an hour in the week of every servant which could be more profitably spent in a walk in the park, a visit to a friend, a call at the public library, than dawdling over work with no incentive to speed or efficiency which the promise of a short outing would bring about, to say nothing of improved health and spirits, and consequently more carefully prepared foods and more cheerful work in every department. Why surround the lives of our fellow creatures with greater restrictions than are necessary for our profit or for their comfort or well-being? It seems quite reasonable to aver that the healthful, fairly remunerative occupation of domestic service would gain a large army of most desirable recruits from the ranks of the underpaid, underfed, unhealthy sewing room, store and office workers who at present prefer to half-starve that "they may call their souls their own" for a brief hour each day, and for the opportunity of association with their kind, for the isolation of the domestic is one of her standing grievances and a very just one. Pity it is that conditions affecting the labor of the paid house worker were not less irksome and lonely, so that many of our finest young women would seek this means of main-

The High Road to Prosperity for the Girl who must work.

tenance and endeavor to acquire a proficiency in the noble art of preparing food in a wholesome manner in order that mankind may benefit from the stimulus that well-cooked food gives.

It will, no doubt, appear "a far cry" to lay crime at the door of evil cooking, yet that is the indisputable conclusion arrived at after years of exhaustive inquiry by philanthropic Christian men, whose life work was to trace crime to its source, in order to remove its cause. A professor of a German criminological society reports that a private confidential questioning of some 1,500 prisoners held in five prisons, 300 in each, one in England, one in France, one in the United States and two in Germany, revealed the evidence that 303, or over twenty per cent., of these criminals, were led to crime through bad food. This is a terrible arraignment, and what is more it is claimed that more than half of them were reared in the country. Can it be possible that country cooking is so much worse than that in town or city—in the country where the freshest and best foods may be had?

Apart from the criminality that seems beyond question to attend upon bad cooking, it seems most culpable that women will be content with anything short of the very best in such multitudes

with some means, who would be a credit to any neighborhood or province, and who will do more to improve not only the homesteads, but the country, than all the Doukhobors in the province.

It may not be so in every part of the province, but here it is not the bachelor who is making the most rapid progress, buying land and in every way improving the country, but it is the married men—and why? One wonders if the women have nothing to do with this. Who does the economizing if not the women? And pray tell me what incentive a woman has to work longer hours every day than her husband, if she is to have no say in the selling or mortgaging of land her hard work has helped to pay for? Is it not the women who deny themselves most when the bills come due? It is not for myself that I so much want our rights as for our unfortunate sisters who, no matter how hard they toil, can never get what they merit. Several women in this neighborhood have land, and I do not know of one who is not anxious for the dower law and homesteads for women, and most of them for equal suffrage. None are, I am sure, afraid to leave what they have to their husbands for fear they marry again, as I hear a man say occasionally of the ladies. Not that I think men narrow-minded as a rule, for they are often broader than the fair sex, but I am sure that the women are very much broader-minded now than twenty years ago, and the right to vote will broaden them still more.

I see one of our sisters says, "A man likes a weak woman." I have a husband, father, five brothers, six brother-in-laws and a host of cousins and friends, but I have yet to hear one say he admires a woman weak either in body, intellect or courage. They may pity them. Who does not? But where is the man, woman or child who does not admire a broad-minded woman? And because our environment is narrow we should strive all the more to find literature and associates that will make it broader and better.



Lunch Hour among the Harvesters at Cartwright, Manitoba

of cases where good food is furnished to work with.

Good cooking should be extolled as a fine art and the artists should have their place (other things being equal) in a world of recreation and recuperation, and then this almost abandoned field of labor will be re-organized and girls return to grace the occupation which they from choice would seek were it not interdicted by unfortunate prejudice.

HERE IS PROGRESS

Editor, GUIDE:—Never having seen in your interesting pages any word from this place, will try as nearly as possible to give you the opinion of practically all in these parts, after having waited for neighbors to write, as I heard them say they were going to. But most of them have small clothes to wash, and small faces, too, so will write for them. As we have discussed at some length both the dower law and homesteads for women, and am happy to say both women and men are of one opinion, the sooner we get both the better for all humanity. One can't see what any sensible person can find in either to object to. Those who do not care to take advantage of these will not be compelled to.

I know of no less than a score of good, honest, respectable girls of proper age,

entirely or went at something else as soon as his work ceased to be a pleasure to him, but for herself, she never learned how or when to quit work; that she was driven beyond her strength by whatever she undertook. Her husband would advise her to stop awhile, leave something for tomorrow, change to something else. But she was always tempted to keep on until exhausted. She said she would be glad to learn the art of dropping a thing at the moment her faculties began to weary. She felt vaguely she'd strive more in the end and that it would possibly save seasons of exhaustion.

There is a special lesson in that for women and especially mothers. A tale is told of an old lady, who, if there was a cut pie or cake on the table, insisted that it be eaten on the spot, everybody had to take more, even if already satisfied, in order that nothing should be wasted. Appetite was not to be considered, neither were stomachs. Many look upon the day's work in just the same way. All must be done at once—whatever the consequences to health and next day's duties.

This is not intended for idle persons but for the army of busy mothers who require counsel to spare themselves.

It is well to remember that often work can be more successfully and even more expeditiously finished by intelligent planning and careful painstaking than by forcing a thing through impetuosity, for how often has the mother, impelled by a fictitious strength, born of a momentary ambition, swayed late into the night on some garment not properly fitted, waked up in the morning with a splitting headache only to find the night's sewing had all to be undone, thereby, perhaps, injuring the material to say nothing of the health and actual loss of time.

The difficult thing to keep in mind effectively is that the overwork of today means diminished capacity for work tomorrow. The stretch and strain tell, and the next day sees poorer work, less of it, and so time is really lost in the end.

The mother should learn to drop things abruptly. She does not realize how many hours she really works in the day. For the woman who knows her weakness is letting her work drive her beyond her strength, a good plan is to make a firm bargain with herself to quit work at a certain hour and then to be faithful and keep the bargain rigidly. Not only herself but everyone else, especially the children, will be the better for it. Many a housekeeper in reading this will say to herself it's easy to talk, but our work must be done whether we are well or ill. Certain it is that some work must be done by somebody, but if a woman is really true to herself, she will, if persistently seeking them, find many duties that she can postpone indefinitely.

THE WIFE'S ALLOWANCE

In Good Housekeeping, one series called "The Family Conference" is open to the public for a free expression of opinion on matters of general home interest, the current topic being a wife's allowance.

Below will be found a couple of clippings which explain themselves. Would our GUIDE readers care to take up the subject in our page? Many could doubtless treat it with profit to all concerned.

A TYPICAL CASE

Dear Isobel—A clergyman, who gets a salary of six thousand dollars a year, besides fees and perquisites, who owns his house and has only two children at home, who has been married for over thirty years, said to me: "My wife has often suggested to me that she should manage the household finances better. I would give her the money, but I don't see any reason why she should have any money. I pay all of the bills so long as she is reasonable and economical in her ordering, and I will say for her that she always is reasonable. I can't see what need she has for money when I send my check promptly for all bills."

I have known the wife, a frail little body, to walk miles and miles on parson calls, because she had only ten cents given her for the day's car fare, and couldn't get such transfers as would take her to all of the places and home again for two fares. She is sweet and patient, because she believes that it is her Christian duty to submit to her husband, but don't you suppose she would be happier with an allowance of her own? She carries a good part of her husband's salary, as parish assistant, but hasn't car fare.—B.L.

We have in our immediate neighborhood a homesteader whose wife furnished the money that brought them from the Old Country. She lives all the time at home with her five children—one who is consumptive—while her husband is every day in town and drinks incessantly. He will "prove up" this next summer. I wonder if Miss Johnson and Mrs. Baily will be glad to know this poor woman and her helpless children will be compelled to give up the only place they could ever call their home, and it is as sure to be the last.

Yes, a dower law by all means. If all women are alike, every page in THE GUIDE is a woman's page, for I read them all.

A SASKATCHEWAN FARMERESS.

Dundurn, Sask. [Note.—Thrice welcome "Saskatchewan Farmeress." Your neighborhood did well to let you have the pen.]

THE ART OF QUITTING

A New Theory

Mr. Calvin Wilson, writing in the Mother's Magazine chose this singular but reasonable subject for a little talk to the readers of that journal. The idea was suggested to him by hearing a woman tell of her husband's plan of working. She said her husband stopped work

"MODEL HUSBANDS"

Dear Isobel—Of course there is no humiliation in asking a husband for money when he gives it as needed. But when—well, all husbands don't!

Mr. C draws two hundred dollars a month. He allows his wife twenty-five to run the house, set the table for himself and buy her own clothing. If this is gone before the end of the month, he sulks, denounces her extravagance, and in general makes her life miserable. If he finds dinner inadequate, the next night he goes to Tait's, or to Louvre, and pays five dollars for a dinner to his taste. If, to get enough ahead for a good dress, she manages to save a little, and add to it by her own earnings, he cuts down her allowance, so that the savings must go to the table.

She is a highly educated woman, was a bookkeeper before marriage, and before that a teacher in a college. She had studied domestic science, and is thoroughly competent to run a large establishment on the most economical basis. He comes from a lower grade of people where it is thought that women are incompetent anyhow. She secretly takes pupils to supplement the household income. He does not save anything out of the remainder of his income. He has no views, but he just spends it for anything he wants. For many years she has earned all of her own clothing, and most of the furniture. Her friends look upon her husband as a paragon of all the virtues, and often advise her that she ought to dress better and furnish her house better in order to keep the love and respect of such a good man. She is blamed by all for not having money to give to charity, to subscribe to clubs, etc. She has begged her husband by every device she can think of, to increase the household allowance.

Mr. B, drawing two hundred a month, refuses any allowance, finally allows five dollars a week, and when this proves inadequate, declares he will do the marketing himself. On Saturday night he brings home two pounds of round steak, ten cents' worth of sausages, two pounds of butter and a pound of tea every other week, with coffee when he needs it. Mrs. B does not drink coffee, nor eat sausages. They are for his breakfast. If there is no flour, he gives her the exact price of a ten-pound sack, which she must bring home herself, as it is too late for delivery, and he wants cakes for breakfast.

On Wednesday night he brings home meat, eggs and a small package of sugar. These provisions, with any others he may throw in for generosity, must last her for the week. He does not come home other nights, dining at expensive restaurants, paying from three to five dollars for each dinner.

Mr. B went away for a while week, leaving his wife ten cents to live on, and not a scrap of flour, butter, meat, bread or potatoes in the house. For an absence of five weeks, he left her three dollars, out of which she had to pay \$2.60 water bill, which he had neglected, or have the water shut off. She is an educated, refined woman, who earned her own living before marriage. The only shoes she has had for two years were a pair at auction for \$1.40, and he sulked over that expenditure. She does not tell the neighbors why she is so shabby, and they think she does not care to dress well. He is regarded as a model husband.

I could recite hundreds of such cases. That more is not known of them is due to the pride of the woman. Mrs. A may be suffering for underwear, and her clothes shabby, but she is afraid of having her husband blamed by other women, who

brag of how good and generous their husbands are, so she pretends that she doesn't care for pretty clothes. The probabilities are that the other women's husbands are just as stingy as hers, only these women, too, hide it from pride and a dread of having it known that they are not treated well. If every woman would drop this pride and tell the conditions of her life, we could all stand together and bring about a happy condition of mutual trust.

CAROLINE BLAKELY.

SHE HAD SOMETHING TO SAY

"There is something," said the sweet, though rather plain, girl, as she moved a little nearer the young man, "that I have for a long time wished to tell you."

"Great heavens!" he thought, "she is about to propose! Why was I fool enough to come here this evening? What can I answer? This is horrible." Then drawing himself up rather proudly, and assuming an air of reserve that was hardly natural to him he replied:—

"You cannot have wished to say anything to me for so very long. We have not known each other long, you know."

"Not long as some people reckon time, perhaps, but long enough, don't you think, to be perfectly frank with each other? I hope you will permit me to— to say—"

She paused, apparently in doubt as to the propriety of continuing, and he drew a deep breath, hoping this frigidity might have caused her to reconsider.

"That is," she went on, "I hope you may accept in the proper spirit what I have to say. I know I should, if I were in your place, take it as a great kindness. Still, I hardly dare go on, for there is not among the girls I know one who would— who—that is—who would—"

He looked about for a chance to escape, but no way seemed to be open, and, shutting his lips tightly, he waited for her to continue.

"Who would," she went on, "have the courage to tell you—but, really, don't you think you ought to give up plastering your hair down over your forehead as you do? You would look so much more intelligent than you do if you fluffed it up a little."

With a glad cry he caught both of her hands in his and assured her that she was the best friend he had in the world.

SUCCESS TO THE GIRL WHO WORKS

"God bless the girl who works! She is not too proud to earn her own living, nor ashamed to be caught at her daily task. She smiles at you from behind the desk, counter or printer's case. There is a sweet memory of her in everything she touches. She is like a brave mountaineer, already far up the precipice—climbing, struggling, rejoicing. The sight is an inspiration. It is an honor to know this girl and be worthy of her esteem. Lift your hat to her, young man, as she passes by. She is a queen in the realm of womanhood. She is a princess among the toilers. Her hands may be stained by dishwashing, sweeping, printer's ink or factory grease. But they are honest hands. They stay misfortune from the home; they support the invalid loved ones maybe; they are moving, potent shields that protect many a family from the poor house. God bless and protect the girl who works."

The above little squib, copied from a country paper makes very pleasant reading, but that country paper would have been more consistent with its position if it had made the following sentence read as we give it below instead of as it appears in the article:

"She smiles at you from behind the desk, counter, or printer's case,

MERCHANTS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY

WINNIPEG'S GREAT AFFILIATED STORES AND WAREHOUSES

Retailers of General Merchandise Direct by Mail

- Drugs and Sundries, Dry Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Furniture and Pictures, Carpets and Linoleums, Sewing Machines, Crockery, Glassware, Chinaware, Jewellery, Diamonds, Japanese Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves and Tinware, Woodenware, Cream Separators, Buggies and Wagons, Horse Goods, Books and Stationery, Holiday Goods, Sporting Goods, Groceries.

FROM MAKER (Winnipeg's Authority on Low Prices) TO CONSUMER

WRITE FOR IT!

Bulletin No. 1 Explains Everything About Our Organization

BE SURE to write at once for a copy of Bulletin No. 1, which we will send FREE, postpaid to any address, with our compliments. It is filled from cover to cover with things of interest to everyone. It tells you where and how to buy everything you need to wear and use at the MOST WONDERFUL PRICES EVER QUOTED BY ANY CONCERN. THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES LISTED therein will astonish you. Write now for Bulletin No. 1, you will be amply repaid in the study of our prices, as they are the most extraordinary ever made in Western Canada.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON EVERYTHING YOUR MONEY BACK IF GOODS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY

MERCHANTS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY

246 McDERMOT - WINNIPEG, CANADA

from beneath her bonnet, whether you find her kneading the bread, washing the dishes or milking the cow."

Why not include the happiest of the lot—The Country Girl?—Ed.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Here is something new in stuffed apples: Peel and core apples, but leave whole, then steam until done. Put on plate and sprinkle with pulverized sugar and set aside until ready to serve. Then fill with equal parts of chopped walnuts and dates and cover with whipped cream.

Home-made Chocolate Caramels.—Take four cupfuls of brown sugar, one-half cake of chocolate in whole piece, one cupful of milk, butter size of an egg, and a tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Put all in a large pan except the vanilla, and let them boil slowly until a ball will form if a little is dropped in cold water. Then without stirring take from fire, add vanilla, and pour into buttered pans. Allow to cool, then cut into squares.

Good Winter Pie.—Bake a rich crust and cool. Boil until sirupy one cup dried currants, one cup granulated sugar and enough water to cover. Cool and pour into shell. Beat stiff the whites of two eggs, add one tablespoon granulated sugar, spread over pie and brown in oven. Eat cold.

Banana Pie.—Bake with one crust. Bake pie crust first. When cool take two large bananas and slice them, lay on pie crust, beat the yolks of two eggs to a cream, add two cupfuls of milk, one-half cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and a small piece of butter, a pinch of salt, boil till a good stiff custard, let it cool, then spread over banana, beat the whites of two eggs with sugar, spread on pie, put in oven to brown.

HIT AND MISS

"Ah," said a visitor, "so you are back home from your fishing trip in the States. Well, what did you catch?"

"We did pretty well," said the fond mother. "Julia caught a banker, Bertha caught a lawyer, Fannie landed one of the finest-looking army officers you ever saw in your life. Hattie was unfortunate. She had a young fellow with all kinds of money on the hook, but just at the last moment he got away."

Mrs. Butts (evenly): "John, dear, if you should give me five pound for a new hat, don't you know it would be a blessing?"

Mr. Butts: "H'm! Marie, I should say it would be a miracle."

Melville Lots The Investment of the Hour

As Spring approaches enthusiasm grows, and as soon as the building of The Hudson Bay Railway begins it will be next to impossible to get in at any price. SOUTH MELVILLE is still the centre of attraction for wise investors. Write for our book and map—or call.

Melville Land Co. Ltd. Union Bank Building - WINNIPEG

Brandon Creamery

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

WE WANT GOOD CREAM

For which we pay Top Price

We buy Eggs and Dairy Butter

Write for information.

Address: Brandon Creamery & Supply Co. Box 400 BRANDON :: :: MAN.

Advertisement for Remy Rhode Island Red Eggs, featuring a rooster illustration and text: "THE FARMER'S FRIEND - THE FANCIER'S DELIGHT - EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON - GET FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR G.W. WELLS, ABERDEEN, SASKATCHEWAN"

Advertisement for Window Glass Water Oil or Gasoline and Rubber Paint, featuring an illustration of a glass pane.

PURITY FLOUR "MAKES MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD" "ASK FOR IT" Includes an illustration of a flour sack.

**GOES LIKE SIXTY
SILLS LIKE SIXTY
SELLS FOR** **\$65**

**GILSON
GASOLINE
ENGINE**

For Farming, Cream
Separators, Churns, Wash Ma-
chines, etc. - Free Trial.
Ask for catalogue all sizes.

GILSON MFG. CO. 192 York St., GUELPH, ONT.
THE HARMER IMPLEMENT CO., Winnipeg
Western Jobbers

**SEYMOUR
HOTEL**

Farmers from the Three Provinces make
it their headquarters when visiting the
city. Every street car passes the City
Hall, which is only a stone's throw from
the hotel entrance.

JOHN BAIRD - Proprietor

Rates \$1.50 per day
Free Bus from all Trains

Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave.
The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg.
Centrally located. Good meals
and warm, comfortable rooms.

Rates, \$1.50 per day

**ANGUS McLEOD
JAMES MORTON Proprietors**

FREE BUS

JAS. FOWLIE, Proprietor
Centrally located corner Main
and Rupert. Farmers' most
Popular House in the West

**THE
BRUNSWICK**

FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

Rates - \$1.50 per day

FARMERS' ELEVATORS

Write for Modern
Plans and all in-
formation :: ::

E. Senior ESTLIN
Chambers of Commerce
WINNIPEG
Elevators Built Anywhere



POTATO PLANTER



1909
MODEL

With or without fertilizer attachment, opens
the trench, drops the seed covers it, and
marks for the next row all in one operation.
Does not bruise or mar the seed in any way.
One man and team can plant from 4 to 6
acres per day. Write for Catalogue.

**CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY
CO. LTD.**

122 Stone Road - GALT, ONT.

JOHNSTON & JORDAN

Carry a full line of the above
Potato Machinery at

411 Main Street
WINNIPEG - - MAN.

7 PER CENT. Guaranteed Invest-
ment Return. Principal absolutely
safe. Established Business.

American Securities Co., Toronto

CO-OPERATIVE OR PEOPLE'S BANKS

Continued from page 10

for the managers of these co-operative institutions, frightened by so enormous accumulation of funds, for which they had no employment, were fighting with the very same people desirous of depositing their money just withdrawn from the banks, not caring to receive one cent of interest, but for the mere advantage of putting such funds into safety. It was with a very legitimate pride that Luzzatti, the father of the Italian people's banks, who twice has been minister of finance of Italy, could proclaim, later on, that not one of his banks failed or even suffered a run, proving thereby that they enjoyed the entire confidence of the public.

Functions of Co-operative Banks

Your financial organization is a most elaborate one. The state national and savings banks, and lately the trust companies, all so prosperous, are the outgrowth of your greatest minds and of experience. Your building and other loan societies are doing well, I am happy to say. All these large monetary organizations, though beneficial to the public, are nevertheless based upon a principle which is scarcely acted upon in the management of all your other public affairs. If I mistake not, the managers of these public affairs, whether political or municipal, are not self-chosen, nor selected by and out of a few privileged individuals, but by universal suffrage, or something very close to it. If, on the other hand, you turn your attention to the economic affairs, is it not quite a different principle that prevails, whereby the masses of the people so powerful in the higher sphere of national life, are kept almost aside without an opportunity of acquiring by practical experience a knowledge that would redound to the immense advantage of all without injury to any? And this result is brought about by rules that give to the few, because they have the capital, the means of dominating, and, perhaps, tyrannizing over the many, being more or less isolated units, although these units provide by their labor and savings a large, if not the largest, part of national wealth. That such a contradiction exists between the regime governing these two spheres of action, no one can deny.

Would it not be wise, wholesome and prudent to the body politic to introduce a reform, not by disturbing in any way the existing institutions, but by organization of new ones, catering first to wants not provided for now in a systematic manner and based upon the principle prevailing in democracy like yours? I am not, I can assure you, a revolutionist, but merely a timid evolutionist, wishing gradual and possible reforms.

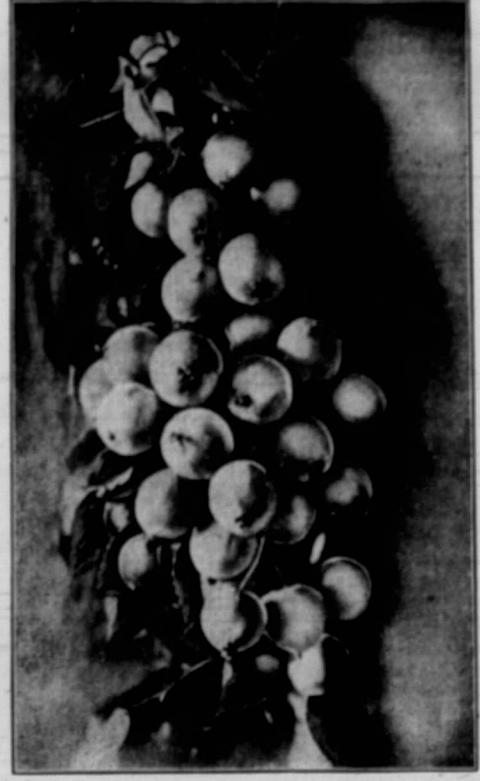
Nobody would, I am sure, entertain anything in the way of disturbing uselessly your magnificent financial fabric, but may I be permitted to add that it seems to me that, from the standpoint of a very large proportion of your people, there is a missing link, and that this is clearly evident to me by the usury prevalent in spite of the good laws passed by your legislative bodies.

That missing link is the co-operative bank, and anything done to inaugurate such a system in your great country, would confer inestimable good to your laboring, and even agricultural communities. It would educate them, teach them how capital is formed gradually by mere cents, how it must be managed, safeguarded, multiplied by useful and provident utilization. It would also prove to them, that there is something besides the unchristian economic doctrine of "the struggle for life." Let us have "union for life," union for the bettering of all with injury to none.

Is it an indication of high moral standards, or the prevalence of careless language in Virginia that the State Legislature should have passed a law which makes swearing over the telephones a misdemeanor? The smallest offense in the kind will cost a Virginian \$5, and penalties run up to \$100 fine and imprisonment. The ordinary salutation over the telephone may appear risky to careful Virginians hereafter. If turned around it would cost \$5 at least.

A BRANCH OF

Cross-Bred Apples



Guaranteed Absolutely Hardy. Write at once for prices and particulars to

E. D. SMITH, Winona, Ont.

Nurseries 800 Acres. Established 28 Years.

Read This-It is Important

D. W. McQUAIG, President of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, writes:

"I have used your Raw Hide Tanned Halters and Shanks and find them A1. The horse or bronco that will try to break them will certainly get fooled. I can heartily recommend them as a first-class article. The amount of wear they will stand makes them cheap."

P. BURNS, of Calgary; J. Yuil, Manager of Sir Wm. Van Horn's Stock Farm, and others, all write letters of endorsement.

Ask your dealer for these halters. If our make and bearing our tag we will replace any that can be broken

Mullins Tanning Co.

382 Nairn Ave., WINNIPEG - Bankers: Canadian Bank of Commerce

"PARKYTE" Sanitary
Trade Mark Registered Chemical CLOSETS



No Water, no plumbing, no excavating, no burning. Specified by Architects and endorsed by leading health inspectors and physicians throughout the Dominion. All rural districts can now have modern conveniences without sewage.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

PARKER & WHYTE
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers
505 BUILDERS' EXCHANGE - WINNIPEG
LIVE AGENTS WANTED

Live Stock Commission Made Discoveries

Three Commissioners Appointed by the Manitoba Government are Digging Deep into the Problems of the Live Stock Industry. Disagreement among the Railway Companies is holding up the Union Stockyards Proposition. Lively tilt by Representatives of the Three Roads. The Mayor of Winnipeg Proposes a Scheme for Temporary Relief. St. Boniface City Council willing to Undertake the Erection of a Public Abattoir and Cold Storage Plant if Provincial Government Guarantees Interest on Investment.

The live stock commission, composed of Stephen Benson, R. A. C. Manning and A. M. Campbell, which was recently appointed by the Manitoba government, has got right down to work in an endeavor to find a solution of conditions which are killing the live stock industry in Western Canada. Mr. Manning, who is a Winnipeg lawyer, was selected as chairman of the commission. On Wednesday last, March 30, the commission spent a very busy day. In the morning they held a conference with the board of control of the city of Winnipeg. In the afternoon they met the St. Boniface city council and in the evening they met with representatives of all the railroads running into Winnipeg. As an outcome of the day's work, the commission was successful in unravelling some of the tangle in connection with the Union Stock Yards Company, the development of which has hung fire for many months. The meeting with the railway men disclosed some of the reasons for delaying the work.

F. W. Peters represented the C.P.R. at the conference, D'Arcy Tate the G.T.P., and O. H. Clark the C.N.R. In a nutshell, it was found that the railways had disagreed over the matter of management. Mr. Peters, for the C.P.R., contended that, as this road handles 90 per cent. of the live stock, it should have a greater share in the management than the other two railroads. His fear seemed to be that unless the C.P.R. were assured a controlling voice in the management, a combination of other interests might prejudice the company's through live stock traffic. He was most emphatic that the C.P.R. did not wish for any preferential advantage. Both Mr. Clark, of the C.N.R., and Mr. Tate, of the G.T.P., protested the same for their companies. The roads promised to consider any plans which may be laid before them.

Chairman Manning, in opening the meeting, said the live stock commission considered it its duty to take up the question of public stock yards along with that of a public abattoir. The one was complementary to the other. The other abattoir project must have the sympathy and support of the railway companies.

Mr. Peters said that if the other railways could come into the C.P.R. yards ample room could be found for many years. At the same time, the district around the present yards was being rapidly built upon and there was a difficulty with regard to water and sewerage. The most suitable location for the three railways concerned would probably be St. Boniface, where the three lines met in close proximity.

Suitable land for the purpose had been acquired, but there were difficulties in the way of establishing the desired union yards. There were first of all the difficulties with the St. Boniface council. The Union Stock Yards Company, which had been chartered had not asked St. Boniface for any exemption from taxation and had, in fact, only asked for drainage and sewerage, which would not be entirely for the benefit of the yards. The company had also asked, it was true, for certain streets to be opened in order to give parking houses, and other establishments which would be attracted, access to the yards. He didn't know exactly why an agreement had not finally been reached. It now looked as if another year would go by before any steps were taken. Then there were difficulties between the railway companies, which need not be gone into there. It seemed as if the C.P.R. would have to enlarge its present yards, which it could do in 60 days, in line with the government's scheme of a municipal or provincial system of yards and abattoir. The C.P.R. did not care who operated the yards.

Present Yards Inadequate

In answer to the chairman, Mr. Peters said that the C.P.R. would be willing to

enter into any scheme for union yards within the city limits; if outside the city limits it would depend on the location. At the same time the C.P.R. would not be willing to sacrifice everything for the benefit of its competitors. His company knew perfectly well that the present yards had been inadequate for two years at least. They had hoped for some more permanent arrangement, otherwise they would have doubled their present accommodation last year. The fault of the delay did not rest with them.

Both Mr. Clark, for the C.N.R., and Mr. Tate, for the G.T.P., stated that their companies had no preference for St. Boniface, but thought the problem could be solved more easily by locating the union yards over there. Their companies were willing at any time to go into the project on a basis of equality.

Mr. Peters said the C.P.R. owned 232 acres in St. Boniface, but the company would prefer to increase its present yards if acting alone.

All the railway representatives present claimed that their companies did not figure on making a profit out of yarding live stock, but only out of the carrying end of the business. All agreed, further, that the yards must be operated free from the control of any railway company or any combine.

Mr. Peters, in reply to Mr. Clark, who suggested that the C.P.R. might be under contract with the Union Stock Yards Company, said it was not necessary

for them to worry about that. Mr. Peters then claimed that the three companies had had a distinct understanding with regard to union yards and that the other two railway companies had backed out.

Railroad Men Disagree

Mr. Tate stated that Mr. Chamberlin had understood that the basis of the arrangement was to be one of equality.

Mr. Peters contended that a different arrangement had been made with Mr. Morse and that William Mackenzie, for the C.N.R. had agreed that the control of the companies should be proportionate to the amount of business which each handled.

Mr. Tate disclaimed any knowledge of the arrangement made with Mr. Morse, and Mr. Clark denied that the C.N.R. had ever made any agreement except on the basis of equality.

Mr. Peters claimed that the other companies would have full protection. His idea was that each car should be handled in rotation in the order of arrival and that cars should leave on the same principle. His experience of railway companies on the continent was that agreements with regard to yards and switching were honorably kept.

C.P.R. Wants Controlling Voice

To Mr. Manning, who pointed out the danger of an independent company getting under the control of interests antagonistic to the farmers and shippers, Mr. Peters replied that the C.P.R. would take care that no such possibility would be afforded. The C.P.R. handled two classes of traffic, that destined for Winnipeg, and that for eastern Canada. His company must have a controlling voice to safeguard its through traffic.

The idea suggested by Mr. Manning and Mr. Campbell were to vest the management in an independent board consisting of representatives of the three railway companies, the provincial government and the municipality undertaking the erection of a public abattoir. They saw no insuperable difficulty to the formulation of a scheme which would do justice

to all parties concerned and believed that an early start could be made by the Union Stock Yards Company. However, they would not let the grass grow under their feet, and if they could not come to some agreement with the railway companies they would look elsewhere. As a beginning they would embody their ideas in draft form and submit them to the railway companies.

Meeting With Winnipeg Board of Control

At the meeting of the Winnipeg board of control, Mayor Evans proposed a scheme for temporary relief in the stock yard situation. His idea was to secure a lease from the C.P.R. of ten acres owned by the company west and adjoining the present yards, the addition to be operated by the city of Winnipeg as stock yards and shippers to have their choice between the city yards and those of the company. From the view point of the commission, the mayor's proposal was all right as far as it went, but it did not touch the real grievance of the producers and consumers. While willing to revert to it if no larger scheme could be immediately launched, the commission would prefer to arrive at an understanding for the establishment of union stock yards, a public slaughter house and a cold storage plant, all under municipal control. This would give all butchers a chance to compete with the big private abattoirs and would give live stock shippers an opportunity to kill their own cattle if the market was dull and dispose of the meat themselves, or hold it for better market.

The commissioners were insistent to know what the city's attitude toward a grant would be if arrangements were made with St. Boniface. Mayor Evans replied that Winnipeg appreciated the importance of relieving the existing impediments to the meat trade and would be disposed in the interests of the public to assist to some extent at least, any solution that might be arrived at by the commission.

Stephen Benson, in discussing the cost of equipping a proposed temporary stock yards gave information which justified a conclusion that the cost, including pens, alleys, pavement, sewer and lighting, would not be short of \$15,000.

Mayor Evans said there was a movement in Alberta to have the federal government establish a system of public yards throughout the west with slaughter houses and cold storage plants from which chilled meat would be shipped to a large central plant in Winnipeg and forwarded to the best markets. The question was asked as to whether these small plants would do away with the need for union stock yards. Mr. Benson replied that they would not, as they would only deal with the overplus.

Met St. Boniface Council

In the afternoon the commissioners met the mayor and the aldermen of St. Boniface, and it was apparent that the prevailing opinion in that city was that the Union Stock Yards Company was not sticking to its original proposals; in other words, it was asking the city to do more and proposing to do less itself. Mayor Bleau stated that the undertaking of stock yards would mean a big outlay to St. Boniface. He did not consider that any one municipality should be saddled alone with the responsibility. The abattoir and cold storage plant would entail an expenditure of \$280,000, exclusive of the stock yards. The latter would of necessity have to be located outside the city.

Mayor Bleau stated that the Union Stock Yards Company had at first proposed to expend half a million dollars; the amount of expenditure promised, however, had dwindled until it was now \$250,000. He expressed it as his opinion that whatever municipality should undertake the abattoir and cold storage plant should receive in addition to the grant a guarantee of the interest on the outlay from the provincial government. He was of the opinion that under such conditions the council would favorably consider the proposition. The mayor made a request that plans, specifications and estimates of cost be prepared by the commission and submitted to the council. Hitherto the council had not been aware that the undertaking was to be taken out of the hands of the Union Stock Yards Company. It was finally decided by the meeting that the commission should prepare plans and submit them to the St. Boniface council.

TARIFF CONCESSIONS TO UNITED STATES

The total amount of American trade with Canada affected by the reductions approximates \$5,000,000 and as the reduction is 2½ per cent. this would mean a loss in revenue of \$2,500,000 a year on the United States imports. The table showing the comparative rates of duty and the value of last year's imports follows herewith:

	New Rate	General Tariff	Value of Goods Imported from U.S. Last Year
94 Dates and figs, dried, per one hundred pounds	55 cents	62½ cents	\$127,467
99 Prunes and dried plums, unpitteed, raisins and dried currants, per pound	2-3 cents	1 cent	\$693,194
109 Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecans and shelled peanuts, n.o.p., per pound	2 cents	3 cents	\$152,201
112 Nuts of all kinds, n.o.p., per pound	2 cents	3 cents	\$163,621
180 Photographs, chromos, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, paintings, drawings, pictures, decalcomania transfers of all kinds, engravings or prints or proofs therefrom, and similar works of art, n.o.p., blue prints, building plans, maps and charts, n.o.p.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.	\$395,930
225 Soap-powders, powdered soap, mineral soap and soap n.o.p.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.	\$172,961
234 Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, viz.—Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.	\$134,080
287 Tableware of china, porcelain, white granite or ironstone	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.	\$29,639
318 Common and colorless window glass	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	\$15,079
366 Watch actions and movements, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, including winding bars and sleeves	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.	\$473,892
604 Dongola, cordovan, calf, sheep, lamb kid or goat, kangaroo, alligator, and all leather dressed, waxed, glazed or further finished than tanned, n.o.p., harness leather and chamois skin	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	\$68,340
634 Feathers and manufactures of feathers, n.o.p.; artificial feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, and flowers suitable for ornamenting hats	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.	\$127,039
711 All goods not enumerated in this schedule as subject to any other rate of duty, and not otherwise declared free of duty, and not being goods the importation whereof is by law prohibited	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.	

PITTSBURG GRAFTERS TREMBLING

The grand jury which has been investigating the councilmanic graft cases in Pittsburgh threw another broadside into the ranks of the "system" on March 30 by handing down sixteen more indictments against councilmen who are alleged to have sold their honor and votes for money. Five of those indicted April 3 are members of the present city council. The sensation of this lot of indictments, however, was the introduction of the name of Dr. E. R. Walters, now head of the department of health and charities and a leading man in the cabinet of Mayor Magee. The grand jury, in indicting Walters, insists it has proof that while he was president of the Pittsburgh council, that he solicited and accepted a bribe of \$1,000 for his vote in councils. This is by far the largest price yet alleged to have been paid to any councilman. The bribery is alleged to have occurred in 1908.

List of Bribes Received

The grand jury hands down a list of prices received by the defendant councilmen indicted. The list of indictments and the sums alleged to have been taken are as follows:

Dr. E. R. Walters, \$1,000; T. O. Atkinson, \$500; E. J. Edwards, \$500; P. J. Kearns, \$500; P. A. Mannier, \$500; John McCartney, \$250; Wm. McKelvey, \$300; Samuel Poster, \$250; Charles C. Schad, \$450; J. F. Semmler, \$250; C. D. Tilbury, \$400; W. H. Weber, \$250; John J. Hughes, \$250; Isaac Lisbon, \$250; and S. G. Lennox, \$500.

Dr. Walters is prominent socially and he fairly roared when told of the indictment. "I'm honest and innocent, and I'll make them prove that I'm not," he said. "No, I won't resign; I'll fight them to the end."

Ex-councilman Charles Stewart has confessed that he gave money to the councilmen named in the indictments.

Sixteen members of the office force of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank appeared before the jury under the escort of detectives, a janitor being left in charge of the bank. The bookkeepers, cashiers, clerks, etc., were put through a warm session of quizzing before they were dismissed. It is again promised that the names of the "Big Fish" in the graft probe will be made public this week.

Councilman Klein is behind the bars at Riverside penitentiary. He broke down after receiving more anonymous letters to the effect that he was about to be caught and tortured to death.

WINNIPEG NOW AN IMPORTANT PORT

It is now up to Winnipeg and the tributary country to "make the Red River pay," to force the river to give back in commercial advantages the money which has been spent in making it navigable for vessels of practically all tonnages which would be of use on inland waters. By the time the ice has gone from Lake Winnipeg the new lock and dam at St. Andrew's rapids will be in commission, and the natural question is, what use will be made of this great waterway? It will afford steamboat communication with thousands of acres of productive land which could not hope for railway service for many years to come; it will provide cheap transportation for many classes of low grade freight, the railway rate on which is almost prohibitive; it will aid in the development of the mineral resources of an area which as yet has only been partially prospected; and last, but not least, it will make Winnipeg a port and will provide facilities for boating and similar pleasures seldom enjoyed by a city located so far inland. In other words, it will change the Red River from a huge drainage ditch for the country along its shores to a waterway of great magnitude.

HORRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF GERMAN AERONAUTS

The German balloon, Pommern, which made an ascension at Stettin, Germany, April 3, met with a series of accidents which ended in a disaster under most tragic circumstances, in the Baltic sea. Three men lost their lives, including the Radical member of the Reichstag, Werner Hugo Delbrueck. Herr Delbrueck and another member of the party were drown-

ed. A third occupant of the car was picked up and died from his injuries, while the fourth was rescued in a serious condition.

The Pommern, carrying Delbrueck, who was acting as pilot, a banker, Herr Semmelhardt; an architect, Herr Benduhn, and a man named Hein, ascended early in the afternoon at the gas works. The wind at the time was blowing a hurricane and the Pommern broke away before she had been ballasted completely.

A chapter of accidents began. The balloon ran into telegraph wires, which broke, almost overturning the basket; it dashed into the roof of a neighboring factory, destroying the smokestack. With the basket swaying wildly and half of its ropes cut, the balloon soared to a great altitude and disappeared in the clouds at terrific speed.

Thousands of onlookers, including a detachment of military, which had assisted in the ascent, ran along the roads, expecting the basket to break away. The balloon, however, was not seen again until it reached Swinemude, 36 miles

north-west of Stettin, over which it passed at a height of 6,000 feet in the direction of the sea.

Tugs followed in its track and one of them, which outdistanced the others, was almost directly under it when suddenly the balloon fell into the sea. The tug steamed to the spot quickly, but the work of rescue was difficult. Already Delbrueck and Benduhn had disappeared but Semmelhardt and Hein were clinging to the ropes and they were dragged aboard the vessel. Hein died soon after being taken on the tug, and Delbrueck's body was washed ashore this evening.

The Pommern, with Oscar Erbsloch in command, won the international balloon race at St. Louis in 1907.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has refused to consider plans for a union depot at Regina to include both the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. The company objects to accommodate the latter concern.

THIRTEEN TARIFF CHANGES

As a result of negotiations between Hon. W. S. Fielding and President Taft a settlement of the tariff dispute was agreed upon. By the new fiscal arrangements the United States agrees to give the benefits of its minimum tariff, while Canada concedes reductions on a limited list of thirteen items. Mr. Fielding's explanation. Censured by the opposition.

As a result of the tariff negotiations at Albany, New York, between Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance for Canada, and President Taft of the United States, a settlement was finally consummated and commercial peace between the two countries is assured. As a result of this settlement, the United States agrees to give the benefit of its minimum tariff, while Canada has granted reductions on a limited list of thirteen items, in the general tariff. These reductions are given not only to the United States, but to the whole world and consist in a decrease in duty of approximately 2 1/2 per cent. on sundry articles, the present imports of which are said to aggregate \$5,000,000. A complete list of the articles upon which the duty is decreased together with a table showing the comparative rates of duty in the value of last year's imports, are given on the foregoing page.

It shows that under the twelve heads specifically set forth, United States goods to the value of \$2,500,000 entered Canada last year.

In addition clause 711 of the Customs Act, known as the omnibus clause, is made applicable under a lower rate of duty to imports into Canada. The Customs Act does not set forth specifically what articles are covered by this general provision but they include cotton seed oil, vegetable oil, mineral waters, manufactures of celluloid, certain drugs and dyes, lime, asbestos, castings, sponges, manufactures of straw and wire, glycerine, camphor, gums, magnesia, carbonate of soda and some miscellaneous breadstuffs. On all these imports, whether from the United States or elsewhere, the duty will hereafter be 17 1/2 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. The United States imports into Canada last year under these heads amounted to about \$2,500,000.

An idea of why these concessions were made to the United States may be found in correspondence between Hon. Mr. Fielding and Secretary Knox who acted on behalf of the United States government. In his letter to Secretary Knox under date of March 29, Mr. Fielding says in part:

Mr. Fielding's Letter

My Dear Mr. Secretary: In the conference which, upon his invitation, I had the honor to hold with the president of the United States at Albany a few days ago, and in the further conference at Washington to-day, it was represented to me that the settlement of our present tariff differences, and the opening of the way for negotiations having in view a broader scheme of reciprocal trade, would be facilitated by Canada making some reductions in its present scale of duties as applied to products of the United States.

While unable to waive any of the contentions which Canada has held throughout our discussion of the subject, I have appreciated the exceptional circumstances and reasons advanced by the president in support of his request. A tariff conflict between the two countries would undoubtedly be a matter of gravest concern for both, involving widespread disturbance of trade, heavy loss to the citizens of both countries, and the creation of much friction at a time when the cultivation of happier relations is most desirable. Both parties to the difference should, I realize, be willing to go as far as possible to avoid such a conflict.

I have observed with satisfaction that your government are not disposed to press some of their earlier contentions respecting our commercial treaties, which, from our point of view, we could not admit. This being the case, I feel that our government should go as far as possible to meet the views of the president, and to respond to the good spirit in which he has approached the subject.

On behalf of the Canadian government I agree that we shall forthwith recommend to the parliament of Canada such amendment of the Canadian customs tariff as will reduce the duties on the list of articles agreed upon between us.

It is understood that these reductions are not to apply exclusively to the products of the United States, but that the Canadian government is free to apply them to the products of any other country.

The last item is known as the "omnibus clause." It covers a considerable variety of items not otherwise enumerated in the tariff schedules. The most important item is cottonseed oil, of which Canada imported from the States last year about half a million dollars' worth. Mineral waters and some manufactures of celluloid are also included. The trade in these last year totalled about one hundred thousand dollars.

The Debate

On March 30th, in the House of Commons, Hon. Mr. Fielding delivered a speech of two hours' duration, during which he endeavored to show that the government had acted throughout with dignified firmness, yet with a conciliatory spirit. He maintained that no principle had been sacrificed and no Canadian interests had been hurt, while the desired end had been achieved. His lengthy explanation precipitated a debate in the house, opened by Dr. Sproule of the opposition, who characterized the arrangements as a surrender all along the line. Only one Western member participated in the debate, and that was John Herron, of Pincher Creek. He regretted that no concessions had been obtained that would be a benefit to the farmer. A question along the same line was asked by Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, who was told that there had been no concessions in the line of agricultural implements.

ENQUIRY AS TO GRAIN MIXING

In the House of Commons, March 28, Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, quoted a press despatch to the effect that an enquiry was being instituted as to charges of fraudulent mixing of grain in western elevators and enquired as to the truth of it.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he understood an enquiry was being conducted by the officials of the department of trade and commerce.

Hon. Frank Oliver's bill to amend the Indian Act was passed today.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that, beginning on Monday, the house would sit every morning.

MAY INSERT DIRECT LEGISLATION PLANK

It is stated that at the provincial Liberal convention, which opens this week in Winnipeg, a resolution will be moved favoring the adoption of an Initiative and Referendum plank in the party's platform. A number of influential men in the party are favorable to the plank. Needless to say, its adoption would meet with popular favor.

SASKATCHEWAN EXPRESS WRECKED

As a result of the Saskatchewan express leaving the rails a mile and a half from Jamieson, and ten miles south of Regina, and a subsequent explosion of gas tanks on its passenger cars, six persons now lie dangerously injured in the Grey Nuns hospital, while three cars were burned.

The names of the injured are: Garfield McKeag, 498 Furby Street, Winnipeg; F. J. Hutchinson, brakeman, Pembina Road, Winnipeg; Antoine Moscov, sectionman at Jamieson; Almyr Travis, passenger, Sinaluta; J. O. Olson, passenger, Zealandia; Grant Holt, passenger, Regina.

The train left Regina on the evening of April 3 at 9 o'clock, two hours late, and was going at a fair rate of speed when the tender of the engine left the track, taking with it the mail car and baggage car and second and first class passenger cars.

Wreckage Enveloped in Flames

Shortly after leaving the track the gas of the second class coach ignited and in a short time the car was enveloped in flames which rapidly spread to the first class coach. The tank of this latter car likewise exploded, blowing the car to pieces and causing severe injuries to several of the passengers and trainees who were standing by, many of whom were badly burned. The car itself was reduced to a mass of tangled iron work, portions of woodwork being found 300 yards from the track.

LIGHTNING ROD CO. STARTED

The Canadian Lightning Arrester & Electric Co. has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$25,000 with headquarters in Winnipeg. The new company has opened a factory for the purpose of manufacturing the "Townley System" of lightning arresters. The officers of the company are as follows: M. Townley, president; M. R. Baird, vice-president; G. M. Ging, secretary; and O. W. Townley, treasurer and manager. The plant and offices are located at 197 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. They are the Canadian branch of M. Townley & Son, of Minneapolis.

Walter Ross and J. H. Wallace, Lethbridge ranchers, wired from El Paso, Texas, that they have purchased 10,000 steers, which they will ship to Alberta by the middle of June.

W. P. Cooke, government weather observer for the Lake Superior district, states that March of this year was the warmest since 1878. The mean temperature was thirty and three four-tenths.

The new national elevator opens next week at Port Arthur. N. Leach of Winnipeg, the manager, is now there. It is principally a cleaning elevator and will do a large business sacking and shipping oats.

Colonel Roosevelt, former resident of the United States, has refused an invitation of the pope to call at the Vatican as he did not feel like binding himself by the restrictions included in the invitation.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Markets Fairly Steady

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, APRIL 5, 1910.

Wheat.—The past week has found the market very steady with a small range of fluctuations but slightly weaker tendency, due to considerable selling, heavy visibles and large world's shipments. The drought over the winter wheat belt of the southwestern states has been considerably relieved by scattered showers, thus removing the cause of anxiety about that crop.

Eastern exporters as well as British and continental buyers have been "bearish" because of the heavy offerings in sight in the near future. We see no reason to expect any material improvement in the immediate future.

Oats declined somewhat sharply owing to heavy offerings but at the moment of writing have recovered a little. Attention is called to the exceedingly heavy visible stocks as shown elsewhere on this page.

Barley.—No. 3 has found a weak nominal demand but No. 4 is freely offered and finds no purchasers.

Flax has as usual fluctuated sharply. We had offers for October delivery which go to show that flax will doubtless bring a real good price the coming season, unless the crop be much heavier than now expected.

Liverpool Market Letter

BY PROCTOR & CO. LTD., LIVERPOOL, MARCH 22, 1910

Our market shows little change on the week, and fluctuations have not been important. A moderate amount of business has been put through almost exclusively in Australian and Argentine wheats. Several more arrivals have taken place of the latter description, and the quality is only moderately good, much of the wheat being very light and wasty. We think, however, the milling qualities will be better than would appear from the first glance at the wheat, and especially is this likely to be the case with the northern and western varieties. However, no milling tests have yet been made; we shall probably be hearing these in the course of a few days.

The Australian wheat is giving great satisfaction—the quality is excellent. The market does not look like giving way, and in the near future—as supplies are likely to be very moderate and stocks may have to be further encroached upon—it depends largely upon the continental demand whether they will require a larger or a smaller percentage of the cargoes coming to ports of call for orders; they have recently bought quite a number of steamer cargoes of Australian and Argentine wheat.

Later on there still seems the prospect of an abundance of wheat. By June we should be having free arrivals of Australian sailer cargoes. Indian shipments should begin to increase towards the end of next month, going on gradually increasing until July. The Azov is now open, and we may expect to see increasing shipments from Russia in two or three weeks' time. Manitoba wheat should also move more freely after the opening of navigation in Canada, and it looks as if we should have in the late spring and early summer so many other sources of supply to draw from, that the absence of American wheat and the comparatively light quantity of plate wheat available would not be seriously felt.

At the same time, it is doubtful whether any big decline is likely to occur. All foodstuffs are now so high in price that relatively the price of wheat is not particularly dear, and therefore consumption is likely to keep up on a large scale.

Argentine.—There was a decided falling-off in shipments last week, and our advice is that shipments will keep light—decidedly less than last year. Wheat, however, is now easier to buy; indeed, we think we may say easier to buy than it has been at any time on this crop. There is still great difficulty in buying high natural weights, and most of the sales made vary from 59 to 61½ lbs. per imperial bushel.

Russia.—There is distinctly more disposition to sell for April and May shipment. The alarm over the winter sowings seems to have subsided, the weather is now favorable and the damage to the winter wheat seems much less than expected.

The weather in the U. K. has turned fine and dry, bright and warm during the day with just light frost at night—ideal weather for drying the land and enabling the farmer to get on with his work.

France.—The weather is fine and crop reports favorable, and advices say any damage there may be is practically confined to lands which were inundated during the recent floods.

Germany.—Weather favorable and crop conditions good. Foreign wheat meets a good demand.

Italy.—Prospects very favorable.

On the whole we are inclined to look for firm markets for near wheat, but for distant positions the outlook is not so clear, and certainly inclines to the bearish side.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

(By H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP, MARCH 25, 1910)

The market has ruled firm during the whole week and the better demand which we already reported in our last review has continued, both on the continent and in the U.K. In fact, the events of the last week have shown to the grain trade that the wheat position is by no means so desperate as it looked some weeks ago. Everybody was expecting something like a breakdown as soon as the Azov would open her doors, in order to continue the huge shipments we saw during the last autumn.

However, just the contrary has happened. Russia is firmer than ever and whilst we expected large offers from the Azov just for the end of March, sellers there are very stiff and putting up their price daily. There has been a liberal demand for fine Russian wheats from all countries, especially from Germany and England, and both countries are taking up all the wheats which exporters can offer them at any decent price. This good demand for Russian wheats is caused by the high level of Manitoba and American wheats and especially by the poor yield of Plate wheats, which is by no means so brilliant as the last two years.

As told in our last report, Russia seems to be perfectly acquainted with her predominant role in the universal grain trade this year. For that reason we cannot logically expect any pressure from that quarter for the next few weeks to come and, admitting that Russia will remain a reluctant and unwilling seller during the remainder of the

present crop year, we can only repeat that the position must be called safe, as from the other exporting countries the shipments will certainly not increase during the last months of this season.

In America, both in U.S. and Canada, the home consumption is much too strong to allow of any liberal export. The Danube has nothing to spare for western Europe and from the River Plate the good qualities are so scarce that nobody dares to speak about the Argentine as a bearish element. On the contrary, the low Argentine wheats have come down now to such a low level compared with Russian wheat that since a few days we state a much better milling demand for the inferior Plate sorts—demand which is likely to increase with the rise of Russian offers.

Of course, we must not lose sight of India, but shipments from this country reach only a larger volume after the end of the present crop year, when the markets are again governed by quite other elements. It would be guesswork to start now long considerations about the new crop position. American cables are by no means favorable, whilst the Danube has already made some sales for July-August shipments at a good discount—which offers met with ready buyers, as nothing can be bought from other countries at near those prices.

Maize ruled firm on the week, but business chiefly confined to near at hand stuff, whilst distant positions are quiet, both for European and Plate, and although the level of prices seems high, yet we believe that it will be maintained rather than go higher in presence of the exhaustion of stocks and small quantities afloat.

Barley.—Firm but not very active. The level of prices for this commodity looks cheap as compared with maize, and we should not be surprised to see better markets later on.

Oats and Rye are quiet.

Linseed is very strong and a further advance of about two per cent. has been realized on the week. The brisk rise in America drives values upwards in the Plate; oil is advancing rapidly, also influenced by American reports. As to India, shippers are very reserved and exports, so far, are much below anticipated quantities. Under such extraordinary circumstances it would be quite hazardous to pretend that a reaction is imminent, however natural the same might look.

Liverpool General Market Report

(CORN TRADE NEWS, MARCH 22, 1910)

Wheat cargoes are quiet and occasionally 3d. lower. Pacific coast cargoes.—40/- (approx. \$1.20) would buy 13,000 qrs. Blue Stem and Red Walls, Nov., B/L.

Australian wheat cargoes.—39/4 (approx. \$1.18½) asked for 14,000 qrs. South Viet., Feb.-March. 39/3 (approx. \$1.17½) asked for 9,000 qrs. New South Wales lately sailed. Parcels to Liverpool for Feb.-March and March-April are held at 38/3 (approx. \$1.14½).

Russian wheat cargoes are quiet and rather easier. Azoff-Black Sea, March-April, offers at 39/9 (approx. \$1.19½) to 41/10½ (approx. \$1.15½).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—4,000 tons Rosafe, March-April, offers at 38/- (approx. \$1.14). 36/9 (approx. \$1.10½) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool, Feb.-March. 37/- (approx. \$1.11) asked in London for parcels of Barusso, afloat, Feb.-March, and March-April.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are very quiet and 1½d. to 3d. lower. Parcels to London are firm, but quiet.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (incl. L'p'l.)	Afloat	38/10½	approx. \$1.16½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	March-April	38/4	" 1.15
No. 3 Nor. Man.	March-April	37/9	" 1.13
No. 1 Nor. Man. (incl. Ldn.)	Afloat	40/3	" 1.20
No. 2 Nor. Man.	By 15 April	39/6	" 1.18
No. 3 Nor. Man.	By 15 April	39/-	" 1.17

Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet and the turn easier for new crop. Choice White Kurrachee June-July 7/8 approx. \$1.10 2-5

Indian parcels for London are quiet and easier. Choice White Kurrachee May-June 38/4 approx. \$1.15½

No. 2 Club Calcutta April-May 39/3 " 1.17½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.
6,000 tons Victorian Feb. shipment 38/9 approx. \$1.16½

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.
3,500 tons Rosafe Shipping-shipped 37/9 " 1.15½

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Arrived 38/1½ approx. \$1.14½

MONDAY, MARCH 21.
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Arrived 39/- " 1.17

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. May-June 38/1½ " 1.14½

(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Arrived 39/9 approx. \$1.19½

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. March 39/4 " 1.18½

MONDAY, MARCH 21.
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. March 40/- " 1.20

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Arrived 39/9 " 1.19½

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax, sold for May delivery.

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Mar. 30	106½	54½	212
Mar. 31	106½	54½	212
April 1	106½	54½	213
April 2	106½	54½	213
April 4	106	54½	214
April 5	105½	54½	215

Liverpool Spot Cash

CORN TRADE NEWS, MARCH 22ND.

Australian	8/4	approx. \$1.20
Blue Stem	8/4	1.20
1 Nor. Man	8/5	1.21 1-5
2 Nor. Man	8/3	1.19 2-5
3 Nor. Man	8/2	1.18 3-5
4 Nor. Man	7/11	1.14
Choice White Karachi		
cleaned terms 8/1		1.17
ord. terms 7/11		1.14 3-5
2 Hard Winter 8/3		1.19 2-5
Barusso	8/5	1.21 4-5
Barusso (new) 8/2		1.18 1-5
Rouffe (new) 8/2		1.18 1-5
Russian	8/3	1.18 4-5
Russian (hard) 7/7		1.09 4-5

The Weeks Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending March 31.

Spring Wheat		
	1910	1909
1 Hard	594	196
2 Northern	617	871
3 Northern	877	509
No. 4	69	234
Feed	5	21
Rejected No. 1	57	80
Rejected No. 2	54	84
No grade	18	34
Rejected	18	25
No. 5	8	76
No. 6	1	37
Total	1716	1668
Winter Wheat		
No. 2 Alberta Red	5	
No. 3 Alberta Red	14	
No. 4 R. W.	22	
No. 5 White	1	
No. 5 R. W.	5	
Total	47	
Oats		
No. 1 C. W.	84	
No. 2 C. W.	327	
No. 3 C. W.	26	
Rejected	8	
No grade	2	
Extra No. 1 Feed	57	
No. 1 Feed	12	
No. 2 Feed	14	
No. 2 Mixed	4	
Total	534	
Barley		
No. 3 Extra	3	
No. 3	48	
No. 4	24	
Rejected	15	
Total	90	
Flax		
No. 1 N.W. Manitoba	44	
No. 1 Manitoba	3	
Rejected	1	
No grade	3	
Total	51	

Sample Market Prices

Cash Sales on Minneapolis Sample Market, April 2, 1910.

No. 1 Hard wheat, 8 cars	\$1.17 1/2
No. 1 Hard wheat, 1 car	1.17 1/2
No. 1 Hard wheat, 1 car	1.17
No. 1 Hard wheat, 1 car	1.17 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to ar.	1.15
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.14 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.13
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.13
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car king heads	1.13
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu. settlement	1.13 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.12 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 3 wheat, 1 car king heads	1.12
No. 1 Durum wheat, 2 cars	.96 1/2
No. 1 Durum wheat, part car	.96 1/2
No. 1 Durum wheat, part car	.96 1/2
No. 2 Durum wheat, 5 cars	.94
No. 2 Durum wheat, 4 cars	.94 1/2
No. 2 Durum wheat, 1,200 bu. to ar.	.94
No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 2 cars	1.12 1/2
No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 3 cars	1.12 1/2
No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 2 cars	1.12 1/2
No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 1 car	1.13 1/2
No. 2 Velvet chaff wheat, 3 cars	1.14 1/2

No. 3 Yellow corn, 1,500 bu. set 'mt	.55
No. grade corn, 1 car hot	.36
No. grade corn, 1 car hot	.38
No. grade corn, 1 car hot	.38 1/2
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	.39
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.38
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.39 1/2
No. 3 White oats, 2,000 bu. in set.	.40
No. 4 White oats, 2 cars	.39
No. 2 rye, part car	.74
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.58
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.58 1/2
No. 4 barley, 3 cars	.59
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.60
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.63
No. 1 Feed barley, 5 cars	.58
No. 1 Feed barley, 1 car	.56
No. 1 Feed barley, 1 car	.59
No. 1 Feed barley, 3 cars	.58 1/2
No. 1 Feed barley, 1 car	.57
No. 1 Feed barley, 1 car	.57 1/2
No. 1 Feed barley, 1 car	.60
No. 2 Feed barley, 2 cars	.56
No. 2 Feed barley, 1 car, rye-mixed	.55
No. 2 Feed barley, 1 car	.57
No. 1 flax, 5 cars	2.34
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.34 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.34 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1,700 bu. to arr.	2.34

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By McMillan Fur & Wool Company, April 5, 1910.

In consequence of the fact that there will be no more green frozen hides (which kept down the price on account of inability to grade) there are several important changes in the hide quotations this week. Quotations are as follows:

Green salted hides	9c. to 10c.
Green hides	8c. to 9c.
Green salted calf	11c. to 13c.
Dry flint butcher hides	17c. to 18c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	13c.
Seneca root	40c.
Wool	8c. to 11c.

Dressed Poultry

Winnipeg retailers who purchase direct from the producer quote the following prices per pound, for dressed poultry, dry plucked, and with the head and feet off.

Chicken	20c.
Fowls	18c.
Turkeys	20c.
Geese	16c.
Ducks	16c.

Dressed Meat

On account of the fact that there is no more shipments of frozen meat and that live stock prices have made a big advance there has been a corresponding increase in the prices paid by retailers for dressed meat properly packed and in good shape. Quotations are as follows:

Hind quarter beef	9c.
Forequarters	7c.
Dressed hogs, 125-150 lbs.	12 1/2c.
Dressed hogs, over 200 lbs.	11c.
Heavy veal	8 to 9c.
Small calf under 100 lbs.	8c.
Dressed lamb	13c.
Dressed mutton	10c.

Butter and Eggs

The receipts of eggs have been very large during the past week and the price paid by retailers has dropped to 19 cents a dozen. Choice dairy butter is quoted at 30c. a pound.

Primary Receipts and Shipments

	TODAY	LAST YEAR
WHEAT—Receipts	766,000	591,000
Shipments	142,000	228,000
CORN—Receipts	496,000	489,000
Shipments	200,000	327,000
Total clearances of wheat and flour, 79,000 bushels.		

Record Live Stock Prices

There is a well known natural law defined by Emerson as the law of compensation, which is clearly exemplified in the present conditions of the livestock market in Western Canada. The scales are beginning to balance against the meat combine after it has driven the producers from the field by taking unfair advantage of them and paying the extreme of low prices. In other words the supply of cattle and hogs has become so short that prices have been forced higher than at any time in the history of the West. During the past week hogs have sold strong at \$10 per cwt., and at least one shipment of twenty steers averaging 1,600 pounds brought \$6.00 per cwt. This latter price was obtained by Joseph Donaldson of Brandon, and his shipment was exceptionally choice. The quotations furnished the GUYTON by Messrs. BATER & McLEAN for good butcher steers ranges from \$5.00 to \$5.50 per cwt.

The sensation in the hog market came about the end of the week when the quotations for choice ones took a clean jump of fifty cents, and nearly all of a run of 400 were bought that day for \$10 per cwt. One of the big packers made the announcement that they would pay that the following Monday, but other buyers came on the market at an early hour and bid \$10 for everything in sight. The result was that they cleaned up 370 of the arrivals before the other fellows knew what was taking place.

Some of the buyers maintain that this price is the highest paid in America at the present time, and say that the market is just as strong now as when it was \$5. Asked to explain their contentions they held that in Chicago the hogs were classified, and that while the top-notchers brought \$11 per cwt. the prices ranged down to \$9, with the majority of sales at that price. They stated that on the average prices were higher in Western Canada because the buyers were buying everything in sight, whether prime hogs, stags or sows at the one price.

As the seeding operations are now getting into full swing, which means that the farmers will not take the time to ship, it is hard to predict just where the rise in prices is going to end. The packers are decidedly keen after porkers, and the supply is decidedly limited.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Messrs. BATER & McLEAN furnish the following prices:

Cattle		April 5, 1910	
Good butcher steers	\$5.00 to \$5.50	Heifers	5.00 to 5.25
Good to choice bulls	4.00 to 4.25	Choice calves	4.00 to 4.50
Medium calves	3.50 to 4.00	Swine	
Choice hogs	\$10.00	Rough sows	7.00
Stags	\$4.50 to 5.00		

World's Shipments

Total shipments of wheat were 11,792,000 bushels, last week 9,120,000; last year, 8,464,000 bushels. Comparison by countries is as follows:

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
American	2,368,000	1,368,000	1,792,000
Russia	4,584,000	3,432,000	944,000
Danube	504,000	128,000	80,000
India	696,000	230,000	48,000
Argentina	2,136,000	1,934,000	3,808,000
Australia	1,152,000	1,800,000	1,456,000
Chil., N. Afr.	352,000	128,000	336,000
Corn	1,040,000	1,804,000	2,764,000

ON PASSAGE

Wheat increased 400,000; corn decreased 747,000.

Sheep
Choice lambs \$7.50
Local sheep 6.50

Liverpool Live Stock

April 4
John Rogers & Co. report today that trade on the Birkenhead market was slow, the demand being lessened owing to the increased prices, which were well maintained at, for States steers from 14 to 15 cents per pound, and for Canadians from 14 to 14 1/2 cents.

Montreal Live Stock

April 4
About 1,250 head of butchers' cattle, 350 calves, 175 sheep and lambs, and 1,150 hogs were offered at the Montreal stock yards today. Drivers were asking from a quarter to half a cent a pound more for prime cattle than such cattle brought two weeks ago, and this caused a slow trade. Prime heaves sold at 6 1/2 cents to near 7 1/2 cents pound; pretty good animals, 5 cents to 6 cents; common stock, 4 cents to 5 cents pound; calves, 4 cents to near 10 cents pound. One buyer paid \$24 for a choice calf or at a rate of 10 cents a pound live weight. Sheep sold from 3 1/2 cents to 6 cents pound; lambs, 7 cents to 8 cents; spring lambs, \$7 to \$11 each. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 10 1/2 cents to 10 3/4 cents pound. Offerings of live stock during the week consisted of 2,275 cattle, 1,375 calves, 175 sheep and lambs, and 1,550 hogs.

Chicago Live Stock

(Drovers' Journal, April 2)

CATTLE PRICES			
Number received	Extreme range	Bulk of sales	
March 25	22,373	\$5.80-8.75	\$7.00-8.10
March 29	3,721	5.65-7.65	6.75-7.25
March 30	14,240	5.60-8.50	6.80-7.80
March 31	4,227	5.60-8.20	6.50-7.60
April 1	676	65-7.25	6.00-6.75
This week \$5.00-8.75 \$6.75-8.10			
Week ago 5.70-8.85 7.00-8.25			
Four weeks ago 4.80-8.25 5.80-7.40			
1909 4.75-7.35 5.60-6.70			
1908 4.50-7.50 5.80-7.10			

TOP HOG PRICES

	Mixed	Heavy	Light
	Packing	Packing	Packing
	Mediums	Selected	Selected
	195-255 lbs.	255-400 lbs.	155-195 lbs.
Mar. 25	\$11.00	\$11.02	\$10.90
Mar. 28	11.15	11.20	11.10
Mar. 29	11.00	11.07	10.90
Mar. 30	10.90	11.00	10.80
Mar. 31	10.90	10.95	10.80
April 1	10.90	11.00	10.80
April 2	10.90	10.90	10.80

Canadian Visible

Ft. William	2,587,337	2,306,166	201,539
Port Arthur	4,323,519	3,027,918	330,230
Meaford	53,701	10,192	46,072
Collingwood	25,969	2,705	33,151
Midland, Tiffin	773,334	482,319	53,273
Owen Sound	31,000	5,000	28,000
Goderich	142,830	168,069	20,100
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	18,500	38,400	12,000
Pt. Colborne	48,097	86,453	17,117
Kingston	70,000	18,000	7,000
Prescott	67,810		
Montreal	106,074	354,544	54,370
Quebec	9,900	84,000	4,000
St. John, N.B.	266,839	70,932	46,331

Total visible, 10,447,881 6,834,932 910,841
Last week 10,110,751 6,383,901 963,570
Last year 7,779,742 3,863,701 644,540

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM MARCH 30—APRIL 5, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1	Rej. 2	Rej. 3	Rej. 4	Rej. 5	Rej. 6	Rej. 7	Rej. 8	Rej. 9	
MAR. 30	105 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2		84		100	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	33	32 1/2	47 1/2	
MAR. 31	105 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	91	84		100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	47 1/2	
APRIL 1	105 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	98	92	84 1/2		101	99	99	98	100	98	33 1/2	32 1/2	47 1/2	
APRIL 2	105 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	92 1/2	84 1/2		101	99	99	98	100	98	33 1/2	32 1/2	47 1/2	
APRIL 3	105 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	93	84 1/2		101	99	99	98	100	98	33 1/2	32 1/2	47 1/2	
APRIL 4	105 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	93	84 1/2		101	99	99	98	100	98	33 1/2	32 1/2	47 1/2	
APRIL 5	104 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	93	84 1/2		101	99	99	98	100	98	33 1/2	32 1/2	47 1/2	

G. G. G. CO. LTD.

BONDED

LICENSED

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS



WHY ARE OUR RECEIPTS OF GRAIN INCREASING so rapidly?--We are practically doubling our business every succeeding year, and our receipts are still on the increase; what does it all mean?

We have our own sampling and grading experts to check the Government grading of all cars Consigned To Us.
We have a Claims Department to protect your interests against the railroads and other concerns.
We handle the volume of business and by being able to sell large lots of grain we can often secure prices considerably above market quotations.
We are all grain growers and our interests are your interests. All that remains as profits from the charge of handling the grain goes back to the farmer.

Ship Us a Car and You Will See.

Have You a Share In Our Company?

This is a Farmers' Co-Operative Company and we want to have all the Farmers with us in this Movement. NOW is the best time of the year to purchase Stock. All money received on Stock before April 30th will bear dividends from the whole business year, ending June 30th. Write for fuller particulars at once or send in your application.

The Farmers' Headquarters

When you are in the City don't fail to call at our office. After April 1st we shall have moved from our old offices, 445 Main Street, to the Keewayden Block on Portage Avenue, East. You are always welcome and we will be pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade in general. Make use of Your Own Company; that is what we are here for.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

NOTE--Alberta Farmers will please Address Us to Calgary

MANITOBA

il 6th, 1910
es
...-87.50
...-6.50
Stock
April 4
t today that
ket was slow,
owing to the
d maintained
i to 15 cents
is from 14 to
Stock
April 4
chers' cattle,
lbs, and 1,110
ontreal stock
asking from
und more for
brought two
a slow trade,
is to near 7½
imals, 3 cents
4 cents to 5
s to near 10
id \$24 for 3
ents a pound
3½ cents to
is to 8 cents;
l. Good lots
to 10½ cents
ck during the
.1,375 calves,
50 hogs.
Stock
April 4
S
ne Bulk of
sales
5 87.00-8.10
5 6.75-7.85
0 6.90-7.90
0 6.30-7.50
5 6.00-6.75
15 6.75-8.10
5 7.00-8.30
5 5.80-7.40
5 5.60-6.70
0 5.80-7.15
ES
Light
Packing
Selected
s. 150-195 lbs
02 \$10.00
10 11.00
07 10.00
00 10.00
05 10.00
00 10.00
00 10.00
ible
10,100 201,510
17,918 330,330
10,102 46,073
2,705 83,131
12,319 55,279
5,000 25,000
18,000 20,100
18,400 12,000
86,435 17,117
18,000 7,000
54,544 54,579
88,030 4,000
79,932 46,501
84,932 910,901
84,901 965,270
63,704 644,540
JSIVE
FLAX
NW 1 Man. Bo

You Cannot Afford Any Roofing Which is Not Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years

GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE

SO put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles." Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter-century.

Then watch him dodge. See him evade. Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody, of Someplace, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1884 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-five years to come.

There is your roof-insurance for the future.

There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on.

There is \$250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable reputation back of that guarantee. And there is the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of that guarantee.

No it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make — Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

This is the Roofing For Your Money

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust-defying metal—in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay wood shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather-proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the under-side of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider?—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

Get Your Copy of This Free Book

Send your name and address to the nearest Pedlar place. Tell them you want your free copy of "Roofing Right."

When you have read that book through, you will know more about roofing than a good many experts know. It gives you facts, proofs, figures.

Get it and read it. Get it even if you don't expect to do any roofing for some time yet. It will put you right on the whole roofing question.

With the book will come a copy of our Guarantee. Study that, too, and see how fair and square and straightforward it is. See what positive protection it gives the man who buys Oshawa Steel Shingles.

Sample Shingle Free

WITH the book will come a sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-Shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle. Send for it and the Book and Guarantee—Send now.



OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about

seventy-eight pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the weight of metal per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the metal only.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds without the box.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 26

It Will Pay You to Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA



HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.	QUEBEC 127 Rue du Post	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.	OTTAWA 423 Somerset St.	TORONTO 11-113 Bay St.	LONDON 86 King St.	CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	REGINA 1901 Railway St. South	CALGARY 1112 First St. West	VANCOUVER 821 Powell St.	VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.		

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.