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MAR. 22, 1911

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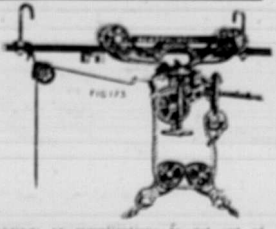
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Saskatchewan Elevator Bill

(Special Correspondence of The Guide)

Regina, March 19.—With the close of the week has come a general clearing of the air in the Saskatchewan legislature. Things looked very different a week ago. A blockade of business by the opposition was then in full swing and threatened to continue for weeks and months. The Elevator bill had not reached committee, the budget had not been brought down and in general the end of the session seemed afar off. To-day the outlook is very much better. A compromise, or better said an "entente cordiale" has been reached between the government and the opposition. The Elevator bill has passed through committee, been read a third time and assented to by the lieutenant-governor. Much progress has been made with supply and with the budget to be brought down early next week. Prognosis is likely to take place on Thursday or Friday next. The blockade was terminated by Premier Scott stating that he saw no reason at present for the holding of a general election during 1911 and that it was not his present intention to hold a general election this year. He refused, however, absolutely to bind either himself or the Crown. The opposition was not altogether satisfied with this statement, but Mr. Haultain accepted it and the blockade ceased with light and good-humored speeches by the premier and the leader of the opposition. It is therefore understood that unless something unforeseen turns up the next general election in Saskatchewan will not be fought before 1912 and further that it will be fought on printed lists as provided in the Election act passed in 1909.

Undoubtedly the most interesting event of the week has been the passing of the Elevator bill. The House went into committee of the whole on the bill on Monday afternoon and the same day it passed the committee. The next morning it was read a third time and in the afternoon the lieutenant-governor came down and gave it his assent. The premier in a speech of about half an hour's length outlined certain changes asked for by the Grain Growers' Association and these, without exception, were incorporated in the bill. The first change asked for was a new name for the company. In the original bill the title was "The Grain Growers' Elevator Company of Saskatchewan." It was felt that the words "Grain Growers" might lead to some confusion and therefore the apt title of "The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company" was adopted.

To avoid any conflict with the existing Companies' act a new clause was added to the bill placing the company beyond the application of the act mentioned. This was considered necessary owing to the fact that the company has features and peculiarities entirely new. The application of the existing act might have caused serious difficulties. One of the most important changes in the bill is that to clause 13 which deals with the formation of locals. As the bill stood a local could not be formed unless stock to the value of the elevator to be erected had been subscribed and the clause further provided that the shareholders must represent a proportion of not less than 2,000 acres for each 10,000 bushels of elevator capacity. The change made allows the government to waive these conditions, if it considers such a course warranted. The idea of the alteration is to allow the company to get into new districts, where the railway has just arrived and where every prospect is on hand that settlement will advance rapidly. If the company had to wait until the conditions of the clause as drafted were fulfilled there would be a likelihood of the line elevator companies getting into the new districts first and it was desired to avoid this possibility.

Another important change was that dealing with the distribution of profits. The amended clause gives the company considerable latitude in such distribution. After the payment of operation and maintenance charges the distribution of a dividend up to 6 per cent. remains as before. After that, however, the directors have three courses open to them if a surplus still remains. They can (1) distribute up to 50 per cent. of the balance among the shareholders on the basis of business brought to the company, or (2) they can distribute the balance up to 50 per cent. among the locals on the basis of the aggregate net financial results of the respective locals, or (3)

The Grain Growers' Guide

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G. F. CHIFMAN, Managing Editor

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

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

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

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they can make their distribution partly according to (1) and partly according to (2), but the total distribution under (3) must not exceed 50 per cent. of the balance remaining after the payment of a dividend to all the shareholders. Other changes permit the company to give whatever powers they chose to the locals; to allow the locals any number of delegates it may determine and to decide whether the principle of one man one vote shall apply or not at meeting of the locals. The furthest-reaching change of all, however, is that put into the bill on the motion of George Langley. This change consisted in adding the single word "production" to clause 2, giving the company power "generally to do all things incidental to the production, storing and marketing of grain. The amendment provoked sharp criticism. It was held that the amendment would give the company the power to buy anything from a needle to an elephant. Mr. Langley's contention was that the

company should in any case have the power to buy such things as flour and feed, binder twine and lumber. That, he argued, would enable the locals to keep their operators the year through. Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of education, and Hon. A. Turgeon, attorney-general, were both opposed to the change, not on principle but thinking it would be as well for the company to go slowly. J. F. Bole, Regina City, opposed the change voicing the fears of the retail traders and alleging that as the company was being financed by the government to the extent of 85 per cent. it was unfair competition. The amendment finally carried by a substantial majority, but the vote showed peculiar combinations. The government was divided and likewise the opposition. Hon. J. A. Calder, Hon. A. Turgeon and F. W. G. Haultain voted against the change, while the premier, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. A. P. McNab, and eight opposition members voted in favor of it.

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ENDORSE RECIPROCITY PACT

The boards of trade of Edmonton, Cardston, Blairmore and Clareholm, Alberta, have all passed strong resolutions urging the passing of the reciprocity measure. In all four cases the vote was practically unanimous in favor of the pact.

C.P.R. STOCK

The common stock of the Canadian Pacific made a new high record Monday, March 20 when it went to 218 3/4.

Peanut Politics at Ottawa

Special Dispatch.
Ottawa, Ont., March 20, 1911
Honours of early dissolution and an appeal to the country on reciprocity are about to-day, the government threatening to take this course if the opposition continue to block supply. If money is not voted there will be no funds to pay the civil servants or maintain public institutions after April first and dissolution will be the only recourse of the government.

A summer election will mean no increase in the representation in the West and Canada will not be represented at the imperial conference of reconstruction. The government will endeavor to force the opposition to accept the responsibility

Notice

Hudson's Bay Railway

All persons who have subscription sheets for the People's Road to Hudson's Bay should send them in as soon as possible. In an article in this issue it will be seen that a trip of inspection to Hudson's Bay is planned. The amount of subscriptions secured will decide whether such a trip is possible. The Winnipeg office has been temporarily closed, and all communications and subscriptions in connection with this matter should be sent to E. A. Partidge, Nisabota, Sask.

for this state of affairs if they persist blocking supply beyond that period. An interim supply bill, sufficient for temporary purposes, will be offered by Fielding shortly and the matter will then come to a head. The opposition proposals are to vote six months supply, postpone action on the reciprocity agreement, then hold a short session in the fall for redistribution, which will be followed by an election.

It is unlikely that either side will accept the others' proposition, however, and the opposition will probably give way and allow proceedings to take the usual course.

FREE PRESS BALLOT

The ballot that the Manitoba Free Press has been conducting on the reciprocity issue shows that the feeling throughout the West is greatly in favor of the measure. The results up to Monday night were:

For the agreement	2471
Against the agreement	2964
Against the agreement	407

CANADIAN FARM BALLOT

The ballot that the Canadian Farm, of Toronto, has been conducting on the reciprocity question shows a substantial majority in favor of the pact. The results up to Friday, March 17 were:

Votes cast	2964
For the agreement	1310
Against the agreement	754

The paper's statement does not show the percentages from the various provinces but from the replies published it would appear that in the Prairie Provinces there were about five replies in favor of the agreement to one against. Prince Edward Island is overwhelmingly in favor of the pact while in New Brunswick the replies for and against are about even. Nova Scotia replies show three in favor to one against while in Ontario seven votes were recorded in favor to every five against.

Towards the close of a recent lawsuit in Massachusetts, the wife of an eminent Harvard professor arose and with a flaming face timidly addressed the court: "Your honor," said she, "if I told you I had made an error in my testimony, would it vitiate all I have said?"

Instantly the lawyers for each side stirred themselves in excitement, while his honor gravely regarded her.

"Well, madam," said the court, after a pause, "that depends entirely on the nature of your error. What was it, please?"

"Why, you see," answered the lady, more and more red and embarrassed, "I told the clerk I was thirty-eight. I was so flustered, you know, that when he asked my age I inadvertently gave him my bust measurement."

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 22nd, 1911

RECIPROCITY: THEN THE REST

Considerable is being made of the fact, by certain Western members in the House of Commons, that the reciprocity agreement does not give the farmers all they asked for and does not touch the privileged interests. W. D. Staples, the member from Macdonald (Man.), last week in the House accused the Guide of misrepresenting the reciprocity agreement. He has discovered that he is opposed to the agreement because it does not hit the classes of Special Privilege. He admits that he is getting resolutions every day from the farmers' organizations in his constituency, demanding that he support the agreement. He thinks, however, that these farmers do not know what they are talking about. He should realize that they understand just as well and possibly better than he does the terms of the reciprocity agreement and the benefits it will give to the farmers. No person has ever suggested that the agreement hits the special privileged classes hard. It reduces the duty on agricultural implements $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 5 per cent., the duty on cement $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds, and the duty on coal 8 cents per ton. The farmers are not satisfied with this, but they are sensible enough to take what they can get at present and then force the government to give them more when the agreement is ratified. Mr. Staples makes a great deal out of the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier last week, that he would not reduce the duty on manufactured articles any further at present. On this account Mr. Staples thinks he can excuse himself for opposing the agreement. He knows that his constituents want it, but that apparently does not matter. Sir Wilfrid's statement on the tariff question is by no means final. The farmers have asked for free agricultural implements, an increase in the British Preference and general tariff reduction, and will not be content with less. When Sir Wilfrid came West last summer he told the farmers at Brandon that he thought the tariff was pretty nearly all right. When he got into Saskatchewan and met the farmers at several different places he changed his mind considerably, and by the time he had gone through Alberta he was sure the tariff was not right, and promised that it would be improved. He will probably change his mind even yet as to further reductions. **THE FARMERS OF CANADA ACCEPT THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT ONLY AS A PART OF THEIR DEMANDS.** They are thoroughly aroused to the injustice of the protective tariff and no government will live long in Canada that does not recognize this. If Mr. Staples is sincere he will endeavor to help his constituents rather than betray them to the protected interests. We have said that the present struggle is not a political one, but is a fight between the common people and the classes of Special Privilege. Why? Because Special Privilege sees the handwriting upon the wall. They know it is only a question of time until they will have to do business upon its merits and without being legalized to milk the public. The length of that time depends upon whether the members of parliament truly represent their constituents, or whether, like Mr. Staples, they refuse to work in the interests of their constituents and prefer to play into the hands of Special Privilege. If an election is brought on during the present year before the redistribution following the census, the West will lose a great many members. **IT WOULD BE A VERY UNWISE ACTION ON THE PART OF EITHER POLITICAL PARTY TO FORCE AN ELECTION AT**

THE PRESENT TIME. The people of the West are watching their members at Ottawa very closely, not only on the tariff question but upon all the other vital questions. They know quite well what is going on at Ottawa. The reciprocity agreement is satisfactory to the West so far as it goes, and no Western member can excuse himself for not supporting it. If Mr. Staples will only act in the interest of his constituents, and do his own thinking, he can help them a great deal. If he acts in the interest of Special Privilege, and allows other people to do his thinking for him, he is not the kind of man that will help along the interests of the Western people. The Western farmers today are wise. It will pay Mr. Staples to be wise also.

LABOR FAVORS RECIPROCITY

At a meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, held on March 16, the following resolution was passed with but one dissenting voice:

"That this meeting heartily favors the reciprocity proposals between this country and the United States, believing that it gives a measure of relief to the producer and that it will tend to strengthen the friendly relations of the people of the two countries on this continent and will suggest the advisability of further increasing the rate of British Preference."

There was a long discussion upon the above resolution in which the leading officers of organized labor in the City expressed their hearty approval of the pact. The annexation bogey was given short shift, and emphasis was laid upon the better feeling which free trade would bring about between the two nations. It was regarded as a step in the direction of universal peace. The abuses of protection were ably exposed by one of the speakers, and the day was looked ahead to when there would be no tariff walls surrounding Canada. The debate upon the resolution was conducted upon a high plane, and though the speakers did not see in the agreement a great deal of relief for the general consumer, they realized that it was the beginning of the end of protectionism, and welcomed it accordingly.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND FREE TRADE

Probably the most notable public utterance of the past week was that made by Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Minister, in the British House of Commons on March 13. In discussing the question of Britain's defence he referred to the possible adoption of a proposal made by President Taft to submit all questions of international dispute to arbitration. Sir Edward Grey said:

"When two of the greatest nations thus should make it clear that under no circumstances were they going to war again the effect of their example on the world must have beneficial consequences." . . . "Nations entering such an agreement might be exposed to attack by a third nation. This would probably lead to their making another agreement to join each other in any case of quarrel with a third power in which arbitration was refused." . . . "In entering an agreement of this kind there would be risks and you must be prepared for some sacrifice of national pride. I know that to produce such changes public opinion must reach very high ideals—higher than some people think possible, but men's minds are working in this direction, and history shows instances of reaching such an ideal point." . . . "The general adoption of such a system might leave some armies and navies still in existence, but they would remain not in rivalry but as the world's police." . . . "Nations are in bondage to army and naval expenditures. May the time soon come when they realize that the law is a better remedy than force."

The proposal by President Taft to which Sir Edward Grey referred was that made on

March 22, 1910, in an address before the Peace and Arbitration Society in New York. The president's words were:

"Personally I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that this is going further than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, as arising between nations."

There is a deep significance in the fact that two of the world's greatest powers should even consider making a treaty and a declaration that under no circumstances would they ever war with each other; it is still more significant that these two should be the great Anglo-Saxon nations. Canada has a deep interest in any negotiations of this character between Britain and United States, because in the future Anglo-Saxon federation for world peace Canada will stand as a full partner. Britain and United States united for mutual peace and mutual defence would create a precedent which would secure the support of public opinion in all civilized countries. The mad haste and waste in military and naval armament would become a crime, and its inhuman toll would cease forever. No more humane or noble cause could enlist the sympathies of the greatest statesman. International disputes could be settled by international courts of justice composed of men of the highest judicial attainments and of unquestioned honor. Great wars of the past have been brought about by many petty causes, and frequently because of commercial greed or interference with trade. Freedom of trade removes the greatest incentive for war, and with the establishment of international free trade, international peace would soon follow. It will only come about by the force of enlightened and patriotic public opinion. Speaking at Atlanta, Georgia, on March 7, 1911, President Taft, in referring to the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States, said:

"When we entered upon the conference I authorized the Secretary of State and his commissioners to offer free trade in every thing, but this Canada could not grant us, because she has a protective system and she was afraid of the competition of our better organized industries."

This is the first intimation we have had that United States is prepared for absolute free trade with Canada. The chief obstacle in the way of continental free trade is the power of the protected interests in Canada. Public opinion, however, is daily growing in favor of freer trade. It will not come immediately, but the tide is setting in that direction, and as the tariff between Canada and the United States goes lower it is bound to come down between Canada and Britain. Freer trade between the Anglo-Saxon nations is nearer at hand than many realize. The reciprocity agreement is one of the best possible guarantees of peace between Canada and the United States. By forwarding the cause of international free trade we are forwarding the cause of international peace. Public opinion in Great Britain is greatly enthused over Grey's speech. Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition, has risen above party and has commended the spirit of Grey's utterance. The whole world is watching this great movement for the uplift of mankind.

Do the Western farmers know what they want? Do they understand the reciprocity agreement? We will guarantee to any anxious politician that the Western farmers are thoroughly informed upon these matters.

They are watching their members at Ottawa and they expect them to get like men.

UNDESIRABLE RECIPROCITY

At the present time the Peavy interests in the grain trade are making a strong fight at Ottawa against the passage of the Canada Grain Bill. F. H. Hoffmeyer, of the Peavy firm, of Minneapolis, was at Ottawa on March 19, and in speaking before a committee of the Senate he said:

"We have control of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. We own and operate 500 country elevators in Western Canada, and we have invested over \$5,000,000 in them. We deal in grain. In fact we are the largest grain dealers in Canada and we have to buy grain as a part of our business. This bill will prevent our continuing in business and will destroy our investments."

The Peavy elevator interests have not been an unmixt blessing to the Canadian West. They have had little consideration for the Canadian farmer, except to take all out of him possible and to give the minimum return. The government should give them little consideration. This is one style of reciprocity with United States we do not favor. The worst element in the Western grain trade came from the south where the governments have been trying to control them for years. If we have found the remedy in Canada, then by all means let it be applied. The government should take the terminals completely out of private hands and place them entirely above suspicion.

THE REASON IS PLAIN

(From the Toronto Sun)

Still all the outcry is from the cities. It is the "Sirs," the money-kings, the railway magnates, the protected interests on the one side, and the farmers on the other. Why?

What answer can there be other than that those who are making the outcry, like the silversmiths of Ephesus, fear that their whole craft is in danger. They see that the promised success of the agitation by farmers for the opening of the American market to farm products may be a prelude to an assault on the whole citadel of Special Privilege. They see that, with the first concession secured, railway subsidies must go, bounties must be ended for good and all; the general tariff under which water-logged combines have been built up will be scaled down. They see, in short, the end of a system under which wealth created on the farm has been diverted into a few great city reservoirs—the end of a system under which a bare sand lot five miles from the corner of King and Yonge is valued at the price of a well equipped hundred acre farm in the county of Grey.

MEDICINE HAT DISFRANCHISED

C. A. Magrath, M.P. for Medicine Hat, at a meeting at Stratford, Ont., on March 18, is reported to have said:

"I am opposed to the reciprocity treaty. I have had more requests from my constituents to support than to oppose it, but if I were promised election by acclamation if I would support the measure, and told that I would not get one vote in a hundred if I oppose it, I would still say I am against it, for I am convinced that it is against the interests of Canada."

Is this representative government? Are the people of Medicine Hat to be disfranchised? Is it possible in this day and age that Mr. Magrath will represent and vote in favor of "Special Privilege" and against the expressed wishes of the people who elected him? Nothing shows more clearly the need of the Recall in our system of government. If the Recall were in force, Mr. Magrath would not dare vote against the desires of the people who elected him to office. But as matters stand, Mr. Magrath is the master and not the servant of the people of Medicine Hat, and may do as he likes. If he votes against the wishes of the people who elected him he must stand with Mr.

Nifton as an unfaithful servant of the people. It will be a mistake if the people from the West do not pledge their candidates at the next election to vote in their interests and not against them.

AN OVERSIGHT

The following news despatch appeared in the press of Canada last week:

New York, March 16.—The campaign for a safe and sane Fourth of July has set off the demand for fireworks, that a majority of the stockholders of the Fire Mfg. Co. applied on this ground to the supreme court today for permission to dissolve the corporation, one of the largest fireworks concerns in the country.

If the promoters of this concern had the business acumen of some of our special privileged Canadian patriots they would have applied to Congress for a huge bounty sufficient to pay all their workmen and allow good dividends beside.

RECIPROCITY AND FINANCE

In the London Morning Post of February 18 we find that Mr. A. M. Grenfell, son-in-law of Earl Grey, chairman of the Canadian agency, and a member of the banking firm of Chapin, Milne, Grenfell & Co., says:

"Reciprocity, I believe, will prove of incalculable advantage to Canada; great material benefits will be derived by the whole Dominion as regards both agricultural and manufacturing industries from the opening of the American markets. The future prosperity of Canada must be largely based upon the soundness of the agricultural industry, and the enhanced value of Western farming lands, which will result from reciprocity, will mean greater security to the English investors. The free and larger markets which reciprocity will open to the farmers of the West will cause greater demands for the products of the factories of the East. The Canadian statesmen have taken advantage of the situation, it appears to me, and have secured splendid terms for Canada in exchange for giving to the Americans what the Americans could have taken for themselves at any time by simply lowering their own tariff without asking any permission from Canada. Investors in England will speedily realize the many trade advantages to be derived by Canada through the reciprocity agreement, and they will be more anxious to participate in the opportunities afforded by sound Canadian enterprises by investing their money at high rates of interest while assisting in the development of the Empire. I deeply regret to read the speeches made here by some tariff reformers who seem a trifle short-sighted on this question. They appear to be as much wedded to doctrinaire Preference as their opponents are to theoretical Free Trade."

This gentleman is an authority on British financial matters, so the reciprocity agreement will be a splendid thing for Canada from a financial standpoint, and will bring in increasing quantities of British capital.

LOSS IN REVENUE

The government recently issued a blue book in which figures are given showing the loss in revenue on each article on which the tariff will be reduced in the reciprocal agreement. The following list shows the loss in duty on agricultural implements:

Farm wagons	\$ 5,441
Ploughs	47,633
Harrows	5,729
Harvesters	4,159
Reapers	269
Drills Seed	19,924
Mowers	1,574
Horse Rakes	1,538
Cultivators and weeders	2,711
Threshing Machines	31,411
..... parts of, including wind stackers, baggers, weighers and self feeders therefor	17,216
Parts of agricultural implements	7,924
Portable engines with boilers in combination and traction engines for farm purposes	No reduction
Hay loaders	1,256
Potato diggers	1,561
Fodder or feed cutters	86
Grain crushers	33
Fanning mills	543
Hay tedders	36
Farm or field rollers	1,495
Manure spreaders	No reduction
Windmills	No reduction
Total	\$140,543

It will keep the government busy explaining why the tariff on agricultural implements cannot be reduced still more. The total revenue on agricultural implements does not amount to much. The manufacturers of implements in Canada do not need protection any longer. The duty charged is nothing more or less than tribute paid by the farmers to the manufacturers. How long does the government intend to permit the manufacturers to carry on business in this way?

The Winnipeg Telegram calls us hard names for issuing the appeal in our last issue to the Western Conservatives at Ottawa. That appeal was published in the leading journals all over Canada. It was made in all sincerity, and, contrary to the Telegram's charges, was not designed to induce the members to betray themselves into the hands of their opponents. It was an appeal to the members to stand by the men who elected them, regardless of party, and to help them to get relief from tariff oppression. The Telegram declares that the agreement is unpopular in the West, but submits no proof. We believe that fully ninety-five per cent. of the Western people favor the agreement, and have produced the proof. We do not know what tariff policy the Telegram advocates. If it would explain it then we could argue the question upon its merits. We hope the Telegram will not encourage the members at Ottawa to betray the Western people into the hands of the greedy interests.

Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is endeavoring to prove from the words of Goldwin Smith that reciprocity with United States will lead to annexation. Since the words of Goldwin Smith carry so much weight with the manufacturers, we quote the following for their benefit:

"The upshot is that on the neck of the Canadian, as on the American Commonwealth, now rules an association of protected manufacturers, making the community and all the great interests of the country tributary to their gains."

Let the manufacturers' organ ponder over these words and see how it fits Canada today as in 1891 when they were spoken. They are the words of Goldwin Smith.

When the reciprocity agreement was being discussed by the Brantford Board of Trade three members of the Cockshutt Plow Co. took part. Frank Cockshutt, president of the company, favored the agreement, while Harry and W. F. opposed it. W. F. Cockshutt, ex-M.P., said: "Did those Western farmers pay the expenses of their trip to Ottawa?" If these Westerners were the farmers of Canada, he said he was sorry for the country. This is the kind of campaign the protected interests are putting up. They believe in milking the people to the very limit, and then when they protest, the "interests" libel and abuse. No such tactics will convince the farmers that the manufacturers are suffering.

The Winnipeg Telegram, in its issue of March 16, says it is not sure that Premier Roblin is correct in saying that the farmers will get no better prices for their grain when the reciprocity agreement is ratified. The farmers of Western Canada **KNOW** that prices will be better when the tariff wall goes down and there is free competition for their grain.

We would urge that a copy of every resolution passed by local branch associations be mailed at once to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the local member and some of the daily newspapers. Don't forget to send them to Sir Wilfrid. Let him know that the duty must come off of farm implements and the British Preference must be increased.

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Some Side Lights on the Problem of All-Year Navigation via Hudson's Bay

In this article Mr. Partridge produces proofs that Hudson's Bay is navigable the year round with proper steamers. He intimates that if the people support the project that a steamer may be sent to investigate during April

By E. A. PARTRIDGE

Dr. T. Chisholm, M.P., in his speech on the Naval Service of Canada, in the House of Commons a year ago, and in part, "Now I am going to deal with the climatic conditions of Hudson's Bay, and first I will read something that I find in 'The Dominion of Canada,' published by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, as part of our immigration literature. Here is what he says about the Hudson Bay and about Lake Superior. We have only two ways of getting our food from the wheat fields of the West or our meat from the ranches, either by the Hudson Bay route or by the Lake Superior and St. Lawrence route. Now here is what this book says:

"The large bodies of water, inland greatly modify the severity of the climate. Hudson Bay is 1,000 miles long by 600 wide, with an area of 444,000 square miles. Its temperature is 63 degrees F. during summer; in winter it is 3 degrees warmer than the waters of Lake Superior."

"This is the point I want to make, that the waters of the Hudson Bay in winter are warmer than those of Lake Superior. Why? Because the waters of Hudson Bay are on the level of the ocean, while the waters of Lake Superior are 600 feet above the level of the ocean. Take the mountain of Ben Nevis in Scotland, 4,004 feet high, with sheep grazing at the foot of it, and snow all the year round at the top; showing that if we could raise the water of Lake Superior six or seven times as high as it is now, it would be frozen all the year round. But there are other agents. The water of Lake Superior is soft and the water of Hudson Bay is salt. I have here a document, published by the Marine department which tells us that: 'Immediately after its formation sea ice contains a noticeable quantity of salt, chlorides as well as sulphates, carbonates and other salts. Such ice is very different from fresh-water ice in its physical properties. It melts below zero, and begins to show signs of melting by contraction of volume at temperatures far below zero.'

Hudson Bay Warmer

"Now then, it takes 13 degrees more cold to freeze salt water than fresh water. I have shown that there are three degrees more cold in Lake Superior owing to the elevation, and there are 13 degrees more in favor of Hudson Bay on account of the water being soft. Not only that, but the ice of the Hudson Bay is more porous, and the ice is more easily smashed. There is another reason. It is a well known law of physics that large bodies cool much slower than small bodies. The Hudson Bay, being a thousand miles one way and 600 miles the other, is a very large body of water, while Lake Superior is a smaller body and will cool more rapidly than the water at Hudson Bay. We have not only to compare the large body of water at Hudson Bay with Lake Superior, but we have to compare that with our shallow canals, and with our little shallow lakes that we meet with in the St. Lawrence route."

The foregoing is particularly interesting when considered in connection with the following extracts from an article appearing in the March number of Hampton's Magazine:—

"Winter Navigation of the Great Lakes"

"The Great Lakes stretch a third of the way across the continent. Lake Superior at their head touches some of the greatest producing centers in the country. The country's greatest store of iron ores is there. Not far away are the huge wheat fields of the Dakotas and of Western Canada. Close at hand are St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the greatest flour mills in the world. At the other end of the chain, where Lake Erie borders on New York and Pennsylvania, they touch the country's greatest consuming centres.

Between the two the Lakes furnish a great natural waterway. The yearly tonnage carried upon them to-day is six times greater than that passing through the Suez Canal, and it is increasing at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum. This huge tonnage has to be carried during an open season never reaching nine months, seldom safely exceeding seven. Between the first part of December each year and the middle of April, the lakes are virtually frozen seas. By the end of December the Straits of Mackinac, which connect Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, become completely impassable to ordinary vessels because of ice. The locks in St. Mary's River, which connects Lake Huron with Lake Superior, have not opened earlier than April 15th, or closed later than December 20th in thirty years.

Haste and Loss

"For one-third of each year, therefore, the Lakes, instead of aiding in the transportation of this huge freight, obstruct it. Lake Michigan, stretching far to the southward like a pendant hanging from the chain, increases immensely the land

"Lake men will tell you this is impossible—that ice-bound Lake Superior cannot under any circumstances be navigated, that shallow Lake Erie freezes clear to the bottom. Twenty years ago these men were saying the same thing about the Straits of Mackinac, which also freeze to the bottom. To-day the impossible has been accomplished at these Straits, and, as you will learn a few paragraphs below, they are being crossed every day in the year. Note now that there are already numerous vessels upon the Lakes on which the underwriters furnish insurance all the year round. As forerunners of the time when the problem of the winter lakes shall be solved, these vessels which operate throughout the year are of the keenest interest."

The Big Iron Steamers Which Fight the Ice

"If we imagine the reader turning these pages in his easy chair before his library gas log, let us contrast with his warmth and comfort an incident which, in all probability, is occurring as he reads these words. A two-hundred-foot iron

within all directions by steel beams and frames. To strengthen her further against shock, a layer of cement concrete, three feet thick, has been put in about her stem and for a distance aft along her keel. This rigid steel hull, ever since leaving port, has been hermetically sealed. The plates which cover her gangway ports are screwed home by thumbcrews turned up by huge wrenches. A wooden beam a foot square locked in place behind these plates has been driven home with wooden wedges to make this portion of the hull as strong as any of the rest. The only other openings in the hull—the deadlights—themselves only eight inches across and made of glass an inch thick—are covered with inch-thick iron castings, screwed in place with wrenches as are the plates. "Everywhere she is armored, everywhere steeled against disaster from without; and as she lies now facing the white enemy beneath her bow, she is making use of the ultimate weapon she carries for her aid. Her bows are wreathed in steam from a hose discharging boiling water with which her crew is washing her clear of the incrusting ice upon her bow and sides, which, massing there for several hours, has begun to hold her 'down by the head'."

"After her bows are cleared of ice this hose is drawn back upon the dock, and the steamer begins to move. In four lengths she has reached a speed of eight miles an hour, in seven she is at her maximum of fourteen. Her steel sides vibrate to the beat of the engines, reverberate and thunder from the impact of the drifting ice. Suddenly the captain on the bridge, lays quick hold upon the rail; the first officer upon the deck below takes swift grasp of the bulwarks; every member of the crew, wherever he may be, braces himself for the shock which is to come. The next instant, the white ice of the first windrow crashes beneath her bow. At the shock the huge hull sings like a guitar dropped upon the floor.

Crashing the Ice

"Her sloping stem, made for this very act, shoots upward as she meets the ice, breaking it downward with her weight. Huge pieces, broken off and crushed downward, drift back along her sides, swirling in the white churn of her screw. And then she stops. For though her twelve-foot propeller still beats the water into foam at her stern, her momentum is gone. But impenetrable as the barrier has appeared that divides her from the port, she has gained through it half her length. Into the three-quarters of a mile of windrow ice she has forced her way one hundred and sixty-five feet.

"You are not to be blamed if you suspect this of being fiction—this description of a hull built of some three thousand tons of steel, deeply laden with cargo of almost half its weight, hurled at full speed into an ice barrier. But it is not fiction. It is fact. Such package freighters as this one just described, the steamer E. G. Crosby, successfully battle all winter with the heaviest ice.

Other Ice Fighters—The Car Ferries

"To-day these car ferries make up the other class of all-the-year-round steamers and are most powerful winter boats. Imagine a twin-screw steamer, three hundred and fifty feet long, its hull composed of five thousand tons of steel plates, beams and rivets, no wood whatever below its upper deck. Even the flooring of the upper deck, like all the others, is of naked steel. Double armour this craft against the ice at all points assailable from without, divide it into seven water-tight compartments within, and provide it with all possible apparatus for conquest of ice and cold. Give it then, as cargo an entire freight train, thirty loaded box cars standing on four tracks on its car-deck, wedged and

Continued on Page 22



Seven Year's growth, maple bluff on farm of T. Alosek, East View, Sask.

carriage necessary to reach the East. It means money to the owner who can stretch this short season even by a single trip * * * In nearly every large lake port, as the day approaches for the expiration of the seasonal marine insurance, there is haste and disorder. Owners are clamorous to get their vessels laden and cleared. Crews are working double speed. Cargoes are put aboard in haste and without proper stowage. Lake men tell of unfilled spaces forty feet in diameter left in cargoes of bulk freighters loaded thus hastily in the season's last days. After the three days' December storm on Lake Erie in 1909, no less than ten big freighters entered Buffalo, New York, with their cargoes shifted.

"The Impossible made Possible by the Demands of Commerce"

"The fact is, the situation is without precedent. No other country, even Russia with its ice-locked ports, has faced a condition commensurate with it. These huge bodies of water already are becoming so encumbered with ships that it is growing necessary to restrict vessels to certain definite lanes in order to lessen the danger of collision. As the great American problem of transportation continues to increase with every increase in population, one can discern in that future foreseen by the great English historian John R. Greene, when two hundred million people shall inhabit the Mississippi valley, a time when transportation upon the Great Lakes must be kept open all the year round.

steamer—one of the sort that the underwriters consider a safe risk for twelve months in the year—is lying in ice which surrounds her in every direction. It stretches aft in huge flat floes, which, moving slowly, steadily, ruthlessly, are already obliterating the channel by which the vessel has come. As the edges of those floes come together with a seeming gentleness which their bulk belies, huge fragments crumble from them under the crushing impact and are forced down ward into the water beneath; or turning like a dripping water wheel, shuffle out upon the surface of the ice itself, piling floe upon floe against the shore.

"There, hard white ridges rise ten to twenty feet above the level of the waves, one backing up another, with icy pinacles jutting from their crests, and huge ice fragments clinging to their sides. On reaching the outer border of this three-quarters of a mile of seemingly impenetrable windrowed ice which separates her from the harbor mouth, the ship has stopped and backed away a half dozen lengths into the floating ice beneath her stern.

A Steel Clad Monster

"This steamer has a peculiarly rounded hull and a bow which just above the water line turns sharply back with an oddly abrupt slope. Her hull throughout is made of steel plates seven-eighths of an inch thick. At all assailable points about her water line and across her bow she carries double plates, presenting, wherever the ice could do her harm, one and seven-eighths inches of steel side, re-inforced

Freer Trade Must Come

NOTE:—By special request many of the directors and executive officers of the farmers organizations in the three provinces have given us their views upon the tariff for publication. They are unanimously in favor of the reciprocity agreement and most of them advocate still greater freedom of trade. There is no doubt but that the low tariff sentiment in the West is becoming thoroughly aroused. The independent spirit of the west and courageous leaders of the people will accomplish much in the next decade.—Ed.

W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, Alta.—Notwithstanding all that the protected interests are doing to create an unfavorable opinion toward the reciprocity agreement, the agreement is gaining in public favor very rapidly. I was prepared for the strong support it has received from our local unions all over the province, but I did not expect that the Boards of Trade and other commercial organizations of our large Western cities would have endorsed it so unanimously, and I believe it will be ratified during this session of parliament. Personally, I am disappointed that agricultural implements were not included in the free list, but there is nothing to prevent our government doing this during the present session, as well as increasing the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff, which was what we requested on the memorable 16th of December. If we can break the tariff circle we shall be doing something worth while, and all should do their utmost to help. We cannot afford to lose this opportunity of getting a start in the direction we are aiming. The farmers of the West are taking a very lively interest in the question and are convinced that it will be of immense advantage to the Western country, as well as Canada as a whole. They believe that there should be a tariff for all, or tariff for none. They cannot see why the many should pay tribute to the privileged few, and whatever may be done at this session of parliament, I shall be woefully out in my judgment if we do not see great changes in the Western provinces in the next election. The question of the tariff, with others such as the elevator combine, etc., bears so heavily that if we were not dealing with the virgin soil we could not stand it, and in self-defense we must fight these evils. Why should the farmers of the Dominion pay an average annual tribute to the protected and privileged class amounting to \$200? This, as Mr. E. C. Drury puts it, is equal to giving them a mortgage on all our farms of \$1,000 at 5 per cent. per annum.

J. Quinsey, Noble, Alta.—I do not see any reason that the reciprocity agreement should not be passed at this session of the Dominion parliament. After the farmers have asked for reciprocity, and they represent more than one-half the population, I do not see any reason why we should not have it. In reference to putting agricultural implements on the free list, I do not see why they should not be when our manufacturers are already able to compete with the manufacturers of the United States, but the reduction they are giving us only seems like an excuse. As to preference to our mother country, it does seem like a shame to me to raise a tariff wall between us, to enrich a few manufacturers in this part of the same nation.

J. R. Pointer, Strome, Alta.—The ratification of the reciprocity agreement at the present session of parliament would be one of the most beneficial acts that parliament could do for the benefit of the farmer, and for the up-building of all Canada. We in this part of the country are firm in the belief that the existing trade relations between Canada and the United States are unjust, unfair, and destined to give the power and control of the country over into the hands of the monied interests, and against the masses of the people. I say, as do the majority of my neighbors, let parliament ratify the agreement and give us a small amount of relief, which would be a boon to all Canada—I mean for the masses. Fellow farmers and all classes who have the good of their country at heart, we should try and get this burden off ourselves and then we will have equity. Only the ones who have selfish greed in their hearts or are blinded by the influence of selfish greed, are fighting reciprocity. I am fully in accord with the views and aims of the Ottawa delegation and the teaching of The Grain Growers' Guide.

C. Burdette, Foxwarren, Man.—We see through the different papers that those who are opposed to reciprocity are getting

very busy trying to defeat it, but I cannot see, from a Western farmers' standpoint, that there is anything to lose by it, but everything to gain. I am sure to see that our provincial government has made a strictly party question of this, and do not think that some, at least, can be sincere in the way they have voted. I am in favor of the reciprocity agreement being ratified at the present session of parliament and having agricultural implements placed on the free list, and of increasing the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff, as was asked for by the Western farmers' delegation. As to the cry about this being an agitation of the Americans I do not take any stock in it, as the majority of those who are coming in from the States are really Canadians who went there from Canada some years ago, and are now returning because of the advantages here in obtaining free land for themselves and families.

John Evans, Nutana, Sask.—It is to be hoped that the government will go fearlessly on and ratify the agreement at this session of parliament. They have a chance now to redeem the lost principles of liberalism in Canada to some extent. There is no doubt that Mr. Taft's purpose in seeking reciprocity with Canada was to satisfy the insurgents within his party. They will give us reciprocity because their people want it. Now let our politi-

tative, and demand that agricultural implements should be placed on the free list as well as the ratification of the agreement at the present session.

A. G. Hawkes, Percival, Sask.—I do not think it necessary for me to state my views on reciprocity, etc., as they have been so clearly stated by our association at Ottawa, and more so since our legislature passed it so unanimously at Regina the other day. I think it goes to show that we have our governments pretty well in hand on the subject.

Peter Wright, Myrtle, Man.—I notice that the opponents of the reciprocity arrangement mostly belong to the manufacturing or allied interests and I cannot see that they have any reason for opposition as their interests are not appreciably affected by the proposed change. The Canadian farmers, in their memorials, presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the 16th of December last, asked that there should be reciprocal free trade in farm products, and if the farmers' request is granted why should disinterested parties object? We have sometimes seen in our public papers, articles in which everyone seemed to concur, congratulatory over the fact that shipments of flour had been made to China or Japan, and the prospect of development of trade with these countries was warmly welcomed. Now if it

increase be added to the preference granted to Britain. The farmer is heavily discriminated against in the matter of machinery. There is a duty of from 17 1/2 to 33 per cent. on all machinery used on the farm while machinery used for manufacturing purposes is nearly all free, and where a duty is imposed it does not exceed 10 per cent. In asking for free trade in farm machinery the farmer is only seeking justice, and as we have been assured that a reduction of duties below what is mentioned in the reciprocal arrangements is not a breach of that arrangement, we are within our rights when we ask that the government shall place the bulk of our farm implements on the free list and extend the British preference to 50 per cent. during the present session of parliament.

Andrew Knox, Prince Albert, Sask.—So far as the reciprocity agreement goes I am well pleased with it, but—and it is a big "but"—it does not go far enough. I think if the interests of the majority had been considered there would have been at least a substantial reduction on agricultural implements in which case there would be an even greater fight put up by financial interests than at present. But men should be considered before money. However, things are now moving in the right direction, and it is up to us to keep them moving. It is much easier to keep a load moving than it is to start it again after it becomes stationary.

R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst, Man.—The reciprocity agreement offers an opportunity to help the farmer a little—help the man in general—and I would like to see it made a little harder for men to become millionaires. I say that special legislation in the interest of the few helps to create millionaires as if by magic, in turn making it harder for the man who works to get a fair share of the comforts due any and all who work.

M. Eugene Sly, Strathmore, Alta.—I am pleased to tell you that our union has forwarded a telegram to Sir Wilfrid saying that we urge the ratification of the reciprocity agreement at the present session of parliament; that agricultural implements be placed on the free list, and that the British preference be increased to fifty per cent. of the general tariff during the present session.

R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains, Man.—I see that there is a determined effort being made to misrepresent the views of the organized farmers of the West, concerning the pact before the Canadian and United States governments. I am travelling continually among the farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and I find that the farmers of both provinces are united on the question of reciprocity with our neighbors to the south, notwithstanding the utterances of Mr. Sifton to the contrary. I cannot see how any person viewing the question from the standpoint of national welfare and progress can for one moment do otherwise than favor the agreement pending between the governments of Canada and the United States. At the same time I view with regret the Canadian government's failure to more fully safeguard the interests of the producers by placing agricultural implements on the free list and also increasing the British preference to fifty per cent. during the present session of the house. There can be no possibility of doubt that, had the government granted the entire requests of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa, which delegation represented the views of the great producing classes, it would have led to greatly increased prosperity for the whole Dominion of Canada.

W. H. Bewell, Rosser, Man.—The ratification of the present reciprocity agreement at the present session of parliament, would, in my judgment be decidedly in the interests of all the people of Canada, with the possible exception of

Continued on Page 26

THE SIEGE OF OTTAWA

How the Farmers raided the Politicians

This is the story of the great campaign which was started last December when the farmers bombarded Ottawa. Every farmer who went to Ottawa with his 500 fellow farmers should have a copy of this book. It is a record that every farmer living in the West today should be glad to have. It tells the full story of what the farmers did at Ottawa; how they took charge of the House of Commons and told Sir Wilfrid Laurier they wanted tariff reduction and a square deal. Every man who plans to keep pace with the democracy of the West should have one of these books. Get several copies and give them to your friends and show them what the farmers have done. Per copy 25 cents, post paid; five copies for \$1.00. Special price for larger orders to local branches.

BOOK DEPT. - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

cians take notice of the handwriting on the wall. I do not think they will dare close this present session without ratifying the agreement. But will they place agricultural implements on the free list? This is a standing offer of many months from the United States if we will do the same. Let the government now get this much nearer carrying out the pledges they made so long ago, and they need not be afraid but that the people will stand by them. Is our liberal government more afraid of the Canadian manufacturers than they are of the whole agricultural class? I confess it looks much like it to me with a poultry 2 1/2 per cent. reduction on a line of goods that the whole body of organized farmers has demanded to be put on the free list. Since so much has been said about loyalty, and one party is charging the other with a want of patriotism, let the government now come out boldly and place a fifty per cent. preference to Great Britain on our statute books and at once prove their loyalty. The loyalty the manufacturers speak of, and which is talked about so glibly by those who oppose the agreement, is a questionable quantity. Annexation is a questionable subject anyway and one which they care little about. It is the entering of the thin edge of the free trade wedge that they fear. Is it possible that there is a single Western member who dares oppose the agreement, let him be liberal or conservative? If there is I do not think he will dare take the hustings again and appeal for re-election. Every farmer should at once write to his represen-

tative to demand that agricultural implements should be placed on the free list as well as the ratification of the agreement at the present session.

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Manitoba Winter Fair

The Great Winter Event of the Province compared well with the big shows of previous years

The Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, which was held at Brandon from March 11 to 17, although conducted under somewhat adverse conditions, was a huge success. The winter fair building being occupied by the inmates of the asylum, the fair was held on the summer fair grounds, consequently the judging ring, which was provided for in one of the horse barns, was somewhat limited as to size and seating capacity for the spectators. Apart from this inconvenience, however, the hundreds of spectators who daily thronged the various barns were well pleased with the character of the stock shows. In all classes there was a marked improvement over previous years, and this improvement was particularly noticeable in regard to the horses and sheep. In regard to the horses there was a great increase in the number of Shires and Belgians shown, the majority of which had been imported during the past year. The low set Belgians had many admirers, while, judging from the general interest taken in the Shires, these large framed, powerful horses bid fair to soon become established in the West. Although there were many splendid imported Clydesdales exhibited, one of the marked features of the fair was the large number of Canadian-bred horses of this type that were shown. In the classes for foals, two and three year old stallions some excellent horses entered the ring, giving evidence that Western breeders are fast coming to the front.

The cattle exhibited showed a slight decrease in numbers as compared with the fair of 1910, but the quality was much superior. The Aberdeen-Angus led in regard to numbers and carried off the majority of the prizes. The Shorthorns were second in numbers and pushed hard for honors in the open classes, but Spicy King, owned by Sir Wm. Van Horne, was forced to take second place when it came to the grand championship, Glenearnock, owned by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, being the winner of highest honors.

There was general disappointment manifested because of there not being a single entry of Galloways. The popular Herefords, too, had a small entry list. The majority of the steers and heifers shown were pure bred, and they showed up to better advantage than the grades. There was not a single entry of the famous "blue greys," which are generally so successful at all fat stock shows.

The showing of pure bred sheep was a marked feature of the fair. This was no doubt due to the recent imports of pure bred sheep by the Sheep Breeders' Association. Dean Rutherford, of Saskatchewan, who acted as judge, said there was a big improvement over former years both in the long and short woolled classes.

There was a splendid showing of bacon swine, and the Yorkshires were the leaders, carrying off the majority of the prizes, including the grand championship. There was a class for Poland Chinas, and some good hogs were shown. The popular Tamworths had not a single entry. Some good Berkshire grades were exhibited, but they did not show the bacon qualities of the Yorkshires.

The poultry showing was easily the best yet seen in the West; over 2,500 birds were exhibited and the numerous varieties showed improvement over former years.

The seed grain exhibits were rather below former years, but some splendid samples of Red Fife were shown. The majority of the first prizes went to Saskatchewan.

Cattle

The Aberdeen-Angus led in numbers, and carried off the majority of the prizes. The Shorthorns were close seconds in regard to numbers, and it took the judge some time to decide whether or not a Shorthorn or an Aberdeen-Angus would get the highest honors. There was only one Hereford shown, a grade steer, and the Galloways were also absent, as well as the Red Polls.

In the pure-bred Shorthorn class for steers or heifers calved in 1908, there were only three entries, and Spicy King, owned by Sir Wm. Van Horne, captured first honors. This steer was of the low set, blocky type, and although but a little over two years old, weighed approximately 1600 pounds. Silver Willow, owned by J. M. Douglas of Tantaloon, was 2nd. This was a good looking steer, but was rougher, and did not show the breeding of No. 1. Joseph Caswell of Saskatoon, secured 3rd place. All of these steers were bred by the exhibitors. Sir Wm. Van Horne also got 1st for calf of 1909, and the championship for pure bred Shorthorns went to Spicy King.

Aberdeen-Angus

J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, secured the majority of the prizes for pure bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle. His steer, Glenearnock, secured 1st prize in the pure bred class, and also the championship for best fat stock steer at the show. This steer is three years old and weighs approximately 1800 pounds, he is admirably proportioned, and though a little rough, perhaps, was easily the best steer at the show. Besides winning the grand championship for pure bred or grade, a special offered by the Aberdeen-Angus Society, for the best steer or female any age, the C.P.R. special for the best export steer

W. Porterfield was 1st with Little Beauty; and J. D. McGregor secured 2nd place. For grade cows or heifers calved in 1908 J. D. Allison, of Burbank, was 1st with a very good roan Shorthorn and Joseph Caswell was 2nd. G. Allison was also 1st with the calf of 1910. In the class for Shorthorns, sired by a registered Shorthorn bull, J. Colwell was 1st, and A. B. Potter 2nd.

Aberdeen-Angus grades went 1st to J. D. McGregor and 2nd to W. Porterfield. J. A. Chapman of Hayfield, secured 1st for Hereford steer, and also 1st for steer calved in 1910; 2nd place in this section going to J. Caswell.

Horse Breeders Meet

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association was held in the city hall. Andrew Graham of Pomeroy, president, gave the following address: "Since our earliest statistics in 1871, the horse population has increased steadily. That year in Canada, the total number of horses was 836,743 and, in 1910 that number was almost trebled, the figures being 2,213,199. In 1908 the horse population was 1,341,068 in the five eastern provinces, while in 1910 for the same provinces it was 1,318,506, a decrease in the last two years of 39,441. In 1906 the horse population in the three Prairie Provinces was as follows: Mani-

in the horse population of 47,317, we have a proportion of 2 to 10, as against the standing proportion of 3 to 10. This shows that the increase in the number of horses has not nearly kept pace with our population, and accounts in part for the steady increase in demand at ever advancing prices. While it is very gratifying to be able to note a substantial increase in the number of horses produced in this province, it is still more gratifying to know that the quality of our horses is improving year by year.

Selecting Stallions

"Greater care must be taken in the selection of the stallion. For too many very inferior horses are standing for service throughout the province, and it is surprising how many men there are who consider themselves up-to-date farmers that will use a cheap horse rather than pay an extra \$5 or \$6 for the services of a good horse, the get of which would be worth anywhere from \$25 to \$100 more money when ready for the market. I am of the opinion that we shall never get the best results in horse breeding until we adopt some such plan or scheme as the Scottish hiring system. As I understand it the farmers of a community or district get together and organize an association, for the purpose of hiring a stallion for the use of its members. Several years ago nearly all the hiring was done at the Glasgow spring stallion show. This show is held in February of each year for the purpose of giving the farmer organizations a chance to come together, and select horses to their liking for their several districts. Of late years this system has become so popular and the rivalry so keen between the different districts that a large number of the best horses are hired before the date of the Glasgow stallion show.

"At the present time about twenty of the most noted Clydesdale sires are hired for the season of 1912. This is accomplished by the association sending three or four of their best men to some of the leading studs of the country to make their selection. It strikes me that this work might be taken up to advantage by our agricultural societies.

"The work of dividing the territory and calling the first meeting for organization, being all that would be expected of the agricultural society, after which it would be up to the district to push the scheme."

Changes in Law

Following the president's address Dr. A. W. Bell presented his report as secretary-treasurer. This report contained the statement that there were brought into Manitoba from the East in 1909, 17,000 horses, and in 1910 this was increased to 33,000. The doctor pointed out that a very large portion of these should have been produced in the province. The doctor also stated that the executive had proposed a bill, which was now before the provincial legislature, asking for the following amendments of the stallion enrolment to come into force January 1911:

1. That all stallions standing for service be free from hereditary or contagious diseases, and be examined by a veterinary.

2. That no grade stallion be accepted for enrolment.

3. That the fee for enrolment be \$2, re-enrolment \$1 for pure bred; and grades, up to January 1, 1914, \$5 and \$2. "The reason in asking these changes will be apparent to every admirer of a good horse," said Doctor Bell, "for only by restricting the use of unsound horses can we ever hope to make the horse industry flourish. There are today, standing in Manitoba, over 200 grade stallions, no doubt some of them good, but yet will never give the satisfaction of a pure bred sire."

"We have continued to prosecute owners of stallions who did not comply with the enrolment act, there being thirty-nine cases disposed of in various sections of the province, and it is the intention of your executive to further interest itself in these and other parties, especially those travelling grade horses and giving the unintelligent breeder to understand that it is a pure bred or registered horse."

A lengthy discussion immediately followed upon the proposed bill, and many of the breeders asserted their views on the

OFFICERS FOR NEXT YEAR

Horse Breeders

President—John Scharff, Hartney.
 Vice-president—Archie McPhail, Brandon.
 Executive Committees appointed to attend summer fairs—J. Wishart, Winnipeg; Andrew Mitchell, Brandon; Joseph Washington, Killarney; H. J. Irwin, Neepawa; John Perdue, Souris; John Graham, Carberry; John Hall, Virden; D. E. Bolton, Russell; James McCarty, Portage la Prairie.
 Association's Auditors—George Batho, Orval Austin Cohagan.
 Directors—Andrew Graham, John Graham, W. McCurdy, Napinka; W. I. Elder, Brandon.
 Representatives to Winter Fair Board—John Scharff, Dr. S. A. Cox, and John Graham.

Cattle Breeders

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, James Yule, East Selkirk; vice-president, James Duthie, Hartney; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Bell; directors representing different breeds, Shorthorns—W. H. English, Herefords—G. W. Greig, Austin; Aberdeen-Angus—F. W. Collyer, Welwyn, Holsteins—James Herriott, Ayrshire—Wellington Hardy, Jerseys—W. V. Edward, Souris; Galloways—James Bray, Portage la Prairie; Red Polls—W. J. McComb; additional directors—J. D. McGregor, George Allison, Burbank; Stephen Benson, Neepawa; representatives to fair boards—Winnipeg, James Bray; Brandon, J. D. McGregor; Killarney, Joseph Washington; Portage la Prairie, Thos. Wallace; Neepawa, Stephen Benson; Carberry, James Cathra; representatives to winter fair boards—J. G. Baron, Joseph Washington and Jas. Yule.

Sheep and Swine Breeders

President, A. J. McKay, Macdonald; vice-president, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy. Representatives for the different breeds were: Sheep—Leicesters, A. D. Gamley, Griswold; Oxfords, T. R. Todd, Hillview; Shropshires, James Ewens, Bethany; Cotswold, H. Orchard, Lintrathen; Dorsets, Joseph Chapman, Beresford; Suffolks, Kenneth McGregor, Brandon.
 Swine—Berkshires, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake; Yorkshires, A. B. McDonald, Napinka; Tamworths, F. Orchard, Lintrathen; Poland Chinas, F. W. Wieneke, Stony Mountain.
 Representatives to the various fairs was as follows: Brandon winter fair, A. J. McKay, Andrew Graham and Archie McPhail, Brandon; Winnipeg Industrial, A. J. McKay; Brandon summer fair, R. L. Lang; Portage la Prairie, James Bray; Neepawa, J. A. McKeil; Killarney, Joseph Washington; Virden, Peter McDonald; Souris, A. A. Wood.

raised in Manitoba, the McGregor trophy, and the Gallager, Holman and LaFrance special for the pure bred steer or heifer any age or breed, he was also the winner in every group shown. Joseph Donaldson of Brandon was 2nd with Black Joe in the pure bred class. This was a good steer but lacked the finish of his famous rival. For calves 1908 and 1910 pure bred Angus, J. D. McGregor was the only exhibitor.

Grade Steers

The grade steers shown were also of good quality. There were ten shown in class for steers calved in 1908, and taken all through it was a pretty fine class. The five prizes were placed as follows.—J. D. McGregor, 1st and 2nd; A. B. Potter, 3rd; W. Porterfield, 4th; J. Donaldson, 5th. For steers calved in 1909, J. D. McGregor was 1st, 2nd and 3rd and J. Caswell was 4th. For steers calved in 1910,

Manitoba, 230,926; Saskatchewan, 239,811; Alberta, 246,922. In 1910, these totals were: Manitoba, 244,987, an increase in two years of 14,061; Saskatchewan, 332,922, an increase of 73,111; Alberta, 294,225, an increase of 47,303; making a total increase in the three provinces of 134,475. After deducting the decrease for the eastern division of 39,441, we have a total increase for the Dominion of 99,034. Saskatchewan has the largest increase of any of the provinces, being closely followed by Alberta. This, notwithstanding the fact that the great horse ranches, especially in Alberta, have been forced to give way in order to make room for settlers. Taking the present population of the Dominion at 8,000,000, and the horse population at 2,213,199, we have the proportion of three horses to ten persons, but with an increase per annum of 250,000 people, and an increase

Free Trade Manufacturers

NOTE: We have asked a number of British Manufacturers why they do not favor protection in their own business. Their replies should prove interesting in view of the complaints being made by Canadian Manufacturers.

Continued from Last Week

THE TANNING INDUSTRY

Penketh, near Warrington

The tanning trade with which I am concerned is exposed to competition with imported leather, the result of free imports. A number of our tanners desire protection because of the keenness of this competition. I am actively associated with tanning companies which together tan over 9,000 heavy hides a week. We feel as do our protectionist neighbors the keenness of the competition of imported leather. In spite of foreign imports our trade and the general tanning trade of this country increases year by year and we are able to export an ever increasing proportion of our production. We attribute our ability to meet foreign competition in the home market and the expansion of our exports to being able to buy all we require at lower figures than in any protected countries. We recognize that all industry is interdependent and while the keeping out of imported leather might enable us to get more for our leather in our home market we do not think it would compensate us for the disadvantages due to the operations of a general tariff. We further recognize that any increase in leather values would handicap the boot manufacturer to whom the bulk of our leather goes as their raw material. The added price would be passed on to the customer whose money would not go so far, and whose spending power would thereby be reduced; this would result in a lessened demand for leather. We further have to consider that a large proportion of our leather goes ahead in our expanding export trade of boots. This trade is developing rapidly because our boot manufacturers are able to procure their raw material lower than any manufacturers in the world because the world's markets are open to them as buyers. If the price of leather be increased to benefit the tanner, that increase will cripple the boot manufacturer and the present large increase in the export of boots will be checked and this will, in turn, react upon our tanning trade. Even if the general good were to be put aside, and the issue narrowed to our own trade of tanning, I consider the policy of free imports of all we use is the wiser one. I stand by Free Trade because it is economically sound, commercially advantageous, and ethically just.

CHARLES E. PARKER
Chairman Penketh Tanning Co., Ltd.
Warrington, England.

QUILTS AND TOILET COVERS

Thos. Taylor, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Quilts and Toilet Covers
Savile Mills, Bolton.

We have yours of the 28th October, asking us to give our reasons, as British manufacturers, for being free traders. The idea is so simple to us.

Who wishes to pay more than he need for anything he buys? If prices of commodities of any kind advance from any natural cause, it is always lamented, as it reduces the consumption, and consequently the production, which cripples trade. Why then should anyone wish to increase the cost of any commodity by artificial means? And, if it is thought necessary by how much should they increase it and why not be more rather than less, if it is a good thing to do? Let a protectionist try a good big tariff on things and consider how it would work, and if a heavy tariff would work detrimentally a smaller one would do so in a lesser degree. We assume, of course, that if one commodity is taxed, that the tax will go all round, so that there will be no manufacturer but what is taxed on everything or, at any rate, on the bulk of all he uses. How, then, can he hope to sell against a manufacturer who is less taxed or not taxed at all on his commodities? He has also to pay higher wages

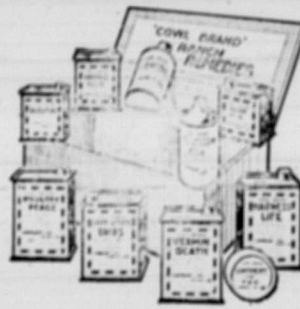
because his workpeople are taxed on all they buy and consequently have to have higher wages. Speaking of tariffs being general, reminds the writer of a long discussion he had with a number of Americans when once returning from the States. One American stated that he admitted that everything should not be taxed, and I asked him what he would prefer not to be taxed seeing that tariffs were such a blessing; he replied that he advocated that holes should not be taxed. I asked him if he was a boot manufacturer, and he said he was. I replied that he was a free trader, and that if he went round the assembled company (there was a large company) and they all exempted the commodity that they each were interested in they would arrive at the same opinion as the writer, that is for free imports. Another American said he did not understand John Bull, as he imported more than he exported. The writer told him that he had a mill and a residence in a town in Lancashire, and that from January to December he endeavored that at each establishment his imports should exceed his exports, and that the difference was profit, and it was the same with John Bull, and that whilst it was so, we could work shorter hours than any other nations, as the nations were supplying his wants and that the more the world sent him, the less he need to work for. As British manufacturers, we were not content with our home market only, as the world was larger than Great Britain. The writer also told the Americans that if they attained to all they could claim for their tariffs they would only be able to exclude us from their market. But they could not do that, as they paid 60 per cent. duty on our goods, for doing which we thought they were very foolish. But, should they drive us out of their market, the very fact of that would still more handicap them in meeting us in the world's markets, and we preferred the world's markets to even the markets of the U.S.A. One asked the writer how he liked them dumping on to us, and he replied "very well;" that he understood that "dumping" was selling at less than cost price—at a price at which a thing could not be reproduced, and that if that was so, the writer would give him his address, and he could dump on to him as much as he liked and that he (the dumper) would be first to tire of the game.

The writer pointed out that the people of the U.S.A. had to pay more than they should to allow the U.S.A. manufacturer to dump into England. Also, that the Britisher made good use of the dumped material, and out of the cheap goods, got orders (and so found work for our people) that they otherwise might not have got. He instanced a case of a contract for a large bridge for the continent in which a North of England firm got the order against a German firm, and then the German complained that the English maker had got the contract because he could buy German steel cheaper than he (the German) could buy it. Thus, we beat the dumping country with their own stick, all to the loss of the people generally of that country. We know cases where the Englishman gets orders from America because he buys cheap German materials, and he gets orders for Germany because he buys cheap American material. Thus, everything comes naturally to the net of the free trader. We cannot understand a nation propping up any industry. Someone has to pay for it, and it is not its competitors but its own consumers. We think an industry supported by tariff props is no good to any country—the country might as well keep a number of pensioners. No industry is sound until it runs on its own merits, and, in doing away with tariff protection, an industry will "lose its life to save it" as is the case in many other matters. Britain has every reason to be satisfied with free trade even if the rest of the world remain protectionists and whatever amount of tariff they put on. The tariff country pays and the free trader survives through it all, and will do so. For Britain to abandon Free Trade would be for it to commit commercial suicide.

T. TAYLOR, Limited.
per, Thomas Taylor, (Director).

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CATALOGUE

March

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Lloyd Harris Bolts

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 11

The third "bolter" from the liberal ranks on the reciprocity issue, declared himself this week Lloyd Harris, the member for Brantford. Mr. Harris is one of the founders of the Massey-Harris Company, and the Parliamentary Guide describes him thus: "A capitalist, President Brantford Sevens Co. Ltd., Canada Globe Co. Ltd., vice-president, Canada Starch Co. Ltd., Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.; Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railroad, director Dominion Power and Transmission Co., Underford Stoker Co. of America; Trusts and Guarantees Co. Ltd.; president Brantford Board of Trade, 1909-3; member Brantford City Council, 1903-6; Ontario vice-president Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 1906. Church of England. First elected at general election, 1908. A liberal."

Mr. Harris spoke against reciprocity on Wednesday night. He said he had reached the conclusion that he could not support the government in this proposal with very great regret, but he did not think the proposal was in the best interests of Canada. Apart from the economic feature he had four good and sufficient reasons, at least they were sufficient for him, for opposing reciprocity. First, the government had no mandate from the people; second, he objected to the fact that two men had gone to Washington and made this arrangement and were now trying to force it through the house; third, the premier had given his word that there would be no revision of the tariff without investigation by a commission, and he had repeated that promise to his constituents; and fourth, this proposal had hurt the pride of Canadians.

Opposition to Reciprocity

Mr. Harris claimed that the opposition to reciprocity was not confined to the business, manufacturing, financial and commercial interests, but it also extended to the farmers. A Canadian agricultural journal had taken a ballot, and the number of votes recorded throughout Canada was only 1,009 for reciprocity and 600 against. But in any event Canada was not purely an agricultural country. Manufacturing was a necessity, at least he thought so, required manufacturers, but if it was not the policy of the liberal party to have manufacturing he supposed he would have to remove himself from Canada.

He was of the opinion that reciprocity would be a bad thing for the farmers, and, touching upon the meat question, quoted with approval the resolution presented to the government by the farmers' delegation on December 16 asking for the establishment of a chilled meat system.

Some members of the house, Mr. Harris said, would attribute his opposition to this measure to the fact that he was unfortunate enough to have an investment in a business which manufactured agricultural implements, but that was not the reason for his opposition. Much had been said and done that was not altogether fair to the implement industry, and both parties had made a political football of it. The conservative government reduced the duty from 35 to 30 per cent. because they thought it would catch votes in the West, and the liberal government had made further reductions for the same purpose. He had no objection to the government doing anything with the tariff, provided they knew that what they were doing was right and proper and just.

Think Tariff Necessary

"I am not a high protectionist," said Mr. Harris, "but I do think we require a tariff in this country. I think it is the only practical way of raising our revenue. If any government would even make the suggestion to change our system and raise revenue by direct taxation, I do not believe it would last 24 hours."

"The agricultural implement industry is perhaps one more indigenous to the soil than any other, and therefore should not enjoy so high a tariff. But the inconsistency of our tariff is this, that when the duty was reduced on agricultural implements from 35 per cent. to 20 per cent., the manufacturers of these implements were still paying as high as fifty per cent. on their raw material. When the duty was reduced from 20 per cent. to 17 per cent. the government took the ground that 20 per cent. was a revenue tariff and made a concession on the raw

materials for implements on which the tariff was reduced—there were only two or three of them—binders, mowers and rakes. The government made a concession in the duty on the raw material of these implements which compensated the manufacturers to some extent for the reduction from 20 per cent. to 17 1/2 per cent. in the duty. At present these implements are being manufactured, and the manufacturers are paying duty on all the raw materials, with a few exceptions, which the government made as high as 30 per cent. altogether they only got a protection of 17 1/2 per cent.

"Again, the manufacturers of implements in this country have to pay 27 1/2 per cent. duty on every bit of machinery which they import for their plant and on all the materials which go into the construction of their plant. About 40 per cent. I think that would figure out on their coal because I do not think coal is worth more than \$1.10 at the mine mouth, and on their factory supplies, which would amount to a very large aggregate, they pay duties varying from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent."

The Implement Business

Further on, Mr. Harris said this arrangement was going to mean that the development of the agricultural implement business in Canada was going to stop. The concern he was connected with had found it necessary, on account of the agitation and the trouble which they thought would come, to remove part of their works to the United States. He admitted, in reply to Mr. Fishling, that the Massey-Harris Company had secured its plant in the United States before this treaty was negotiated, but said this was done on account of the agitation for lower duties. He had no objection, if the implement duties were too high, that the government should lower them, for he did not believe in a protective tariff that would create conditions under which one man or a group of men could get rich at the expense of the people. He thought, however, that in justice to the implement manufacturers the government would necessarily have to make reductions in the steel schedule, which would injure that industry. The prime minister had stated that he did not intend to do anything with the duties on manufactured goods. He believed that was Sir Wilfrid's firm intention, but no power on earth could keep any government from giving the farmers, who were now going to have every vestige of protection taken from them, their just claims when they would come down and demand that every other interest be put on the same footing.

Other speakers on reciprocity this week included Hon. William Templeton, of British Columbia, who declared that reciprocity would greatly benefit the industries of the Pacific coast province; W. S. Goodve, a conservative member from the same province who put forward an entirely opposite view; H. H. Miller, South Grey (liberal); D. D. McKenzie, Cape Breton (liberal).

GRENFELL FAVORS PACT

London, March 10.—A. M. Grenfell, son-in-law of Earl Grey, writes the British Weekly: "Canada's proposed reciprocity with the United States means nothing to me but the most natural proceeding, exactly what any man would commend. To construe it into an unfriendly act seems to me suicidal, seeing we cannot prevent it, and to display selfishness, as if we thought she exists entirely for our benefit. Intense recognition of their own nationalism is one of the first things that strikes the Englishman in Canada. For myself, I believe that not only will Canada be an economical power in the world of unparalleled importance, but doubly great for knowing how to use it. If ever separation comes it will be no fault of Canada's, but only through the limitation, inadaptability and selfishness of our own vision."

HIS AILMENT

Medical Student—"What did you operate on that man for?"
Eminent Surgeon—"Two hundred dollars."
M.S.—"I mean what did he have?"
Eminent Surgeon—"Two hundred dollars."



Dignity and Honesty in Advertising

Advertising stands in the same relation to the prospective buyer as the manufacturer's direct travelling representative, and just as the latter's reliability may generally be gauged by his reasonable and dignified arguments together with the established reputation of the company represented, so may the truthfulness of advertising be determined.

In the advertising of cream separators there are a great many claims made which it is impossible to substantiate and which respective machines in actual use will themselves prove to be quite unfounded. The publishers of newspapers and farm journals while desirous of protecting readers cannot reasonably be expected to investigate the statements of advertisers. The individual reader need do this for himself and may do so very readily.

Thus, when he is told that a certain machine was awarded a first prize at any Canadian Fair or Exhibition, write the manager of such Fair and ask him to corroborate the statement. He won't do so for the reason that there has never been a test of cream separators made at any Fair or Exhibition in Canada. When he reads an endorsement of any machine purporting to be written by anyone officially connected with the government dairy department he should correspond with the head of the department when he will find that the testimonial was written by a discredited and discharged employee; or by one who had severed his connection with the department before the testimonial was given. When he is told that a particular kind of separator will skim cleaner and faster, run easier and last longer, is easier to clean and cheaper than the New Improved De Laval he should invite the agent making such statement to bring along his machine and prove viva a single one of these statements. A De Laval machine will gladly be furnished for the purpose of comparison and entirely without obligation. The result will demonstrate the point of this advertisement and also the fact that no claim is made for the New Improved De Laval Separator which the machine itself will not make good. Try it. Write for Catalogue No. 37.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver

Building Material

(ALL KINDS)

Brick, all colors and shapes

Tile, Roofing, Fireproofing, Drain, etc.
Terra Cotta, Ornamental Iron
Building Papers, Paints & Cements
Roofing—Rex, Flintkat, Mikado, etc.

DUNN BROS. WINNIPEG REGINA ::

GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEEDS

The rush of orders we are having from Western Farmers proves their appreciation of Seed with Breeding and quality. Our stocks of most of our Pedigreed strains are now very low, and if it is your intention to secure a foundation stock of any of our New Breeds, send in your order AT ONCE

Garton Pedigree Seed Co. Ltd.

455 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE WINNIPEG, Man.

Heart to Heart

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

PERFORMING VALUABLE FUNCTION
I consider your publication most highly edited, and in the main correct in principle, and that it must be performing a function which no other journal in Canada is doing.—M. J. McLean, Ingleton, Alta.

EDUCATES FARMERS
I will do my best to get some more subscriptions and hope it is the only way to get the farmers educated, as they need to be more so now than ever. Believe me to remain yours in unity.—Wm. Lakin, Assiniboia, Sask.

KEEP BALL ROLLING
I admire the stand taken by you for the relief of the down-trodden farmers, and I sincerely trust that you will continue to agitate, agitate and keep the ball rolling.—Jos. W. Bell, Summersville P.O., Alta.

LIKES INDEPENDENT STAND
I am reading in amazement for The Guide. Cannot say quite without it. Don't worry because political people blame you for knocking their favorites. Keep at it. I was an stiff party man as most people, but now that both parties are alike and are being run by unscrupulous hands rough as well as Liberal.—Thos. C. Italy, Hartzsky, Man.

FIGHTS REFUSE FLUCKING
Your paper has filled a real want in the West, but it is only on the threshold of its usefulness. Want of organization amongst the agricultural interests has really hindered the manufacturers, etc. believe farmers were simply "well-fattened pigs" for them to pluck.—F. Hornsby, Lloydminster, Sask.

DESERVES CREDIT
The Guide is certainly advancing every thing in the interest of the West and deserves great credit. I will always have a good word for your paper in our community.—F. C. Anderson, Stanton, Alta.

WE WILL TRY
You are doing the best work for the common people of any paper I have ever seen. As you keep it up I would never take another journey to Ottawa, for I think we should no longer let the hands that have been striking us for so long.—Thos. Swales, Gulltown, Sask.

ALL WORKING TOGETHER
I have read The Guide here for one year and must say it is a good paper. The Guide should be read by every farmer, for it is a paper that will teach him what to do. If The Guide would be printed and published in different languages it would mean a lot to bring on the good work. Whenever I read The Guide I always see how unions are forming here and there, and how numbers are adding. I am living here in a big German settlement where I am a German myself, but the majority can't read English. We have formed a union here a year ago of 47 members, but it seems as though everything is going asleep again. As I said before, it needs something to keep them awake. The plain thought should always come before them.—Paul Marquardt, Le Sueur, Alta.

OBJECTS TO TOBACCO
Whereas The Guide has a commendable object in aiding the people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions and the diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

That whereas the G. G. Guide publishes an advertisement of Buckeye cigars, and tobacco is acknowledged to have a detrimental influence, raising loss of intellect, softening of the brain, paralysis, functional derangement of the heart, and diseases of the liver and kidneys.

That whereas the said advertisement of Buckeye cigars appearing in The Guide from time to time has an insinuating, disparaging, deprecating effect on the moral dignity of the Grain Growers.

That whereas the said pictures are an outrage to the common decency of the common farmer, which they apparently are intended to represent.

That whereas we cannot understand the consistency of advocating social and moral purity, intellectual development, health and happiness, and then advertising something that is detrimental to the human race.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the undersigned, hereby request the publishers of the Grain Growers' Guide to reconsider the advisability of the advertising of anything that is acknowledged to be of a doubtful character, and the publishing of pictures that have an insinuating, disparaging, deprecating effect on the moral dignity of the Grain Growers, and your subscribers will ever read with appreciation the Grain Growers' Guide.—D. N. Finlay, secretary treasurer, E. V. Magwood, vice-president.

SOME GOOD ADVICE
In renewing my subscription to The Guide I should like to give you a few words of encouragement and appreciation. I must congratulate you on the high standard at which you have maintained The Guide during the past year. I was a little afraid at one time that The Guide as a weekly might develop, or deteriorate. I should say into a common place continued story affair, but I see no danger of that now. The Guide is to be commended for the straightforward fearless stand it has taken on all public questions discussed in its columns. While

not always agreeing and seeing eye to eye with its statements I always look to find on that score. The success of the farmers' movement last summer to meet the promise on the Western tour was largely due to the persistence of The Guide in keeping the matter to the front. The cause may be said, I believe, in a larger degree in regard to the farmers' delegation. Success of thinking farmers now and feel the wrong and injustice which the farmers of the West labor under, and they have the desire, an overwhelming desire in some cases, to do something to break the oppression. The Guide is, and will be more and more, a factor in bringing together these men for a common united effort. The agricultural pages are good, being especially the idea of asking practical farmers to write on a given subject. You have about four pages just now. I would say do not crowd it. We are busied with advice on how to farm by weekly dailies, Sunday papers, and every conceivable kind of newspaper when they run out of matter indications to let the farmer know to farm. What we need is reliable information as to the best means of marketing our produce. This is a subject which I do not believe can be over done in The Guide. A year ago I complained about the want of attention that was given Alberta editorially, and the past year has been a great improvement on that question.—Fred H. Herbert, Strathcona, Alta., 1911.

KEEP SEARCHLIGHT SHINING
I wish to say in great encouragement that I consider The Grain Growers' Guide the best paper ever published in Canada in the interests of sound government in the hands of the interests of the people as a whole. Keep throwing on the searchlights in dark places. Some don't like it. But never mind some are dark, and some are evil. Farmers of the West stand by The Guide, stand together. Don't let the slow foot of party politics split us, neither. I am not a great orator, but a prophet, but behind the cloud that has long over some of our heads for a long time, I think I see the clear-lighting of a brighter day.—Thomas Johnson, Saskatchewan, Sask.

A POWER IN THE LAND
Since I became a reader of The Guide I have found it to be a very useful, interesting, fearless and truthful publication. Useful in its education, very interesting in its fair and open exposure of handling the views of the outsiders, fearless in its exposure of graft and crookedness, truthful in its expression of the truth as it is, and in its own truth. I have followed you quite closely since I became a reader of your valuable paper, and I am convinced that The Guide is one of the most powerful publications in the fair Dominion.—Edgar Crandell.

ADMIRE FEARLESS MANNER
I am interested in the fearless manner in which you uphold the farmers' cause and the fair and manly way you criticize the speeches of the enemy and A. Sparling, Elfers, He, Alta., February 2, 1911.

ABLE CHAMPION: JUST CAUSE
In a way for human rights, the farmer was an able champion of a cause more just.—O. M. Gilbertson, Gilby, Alta.

KEEP IT UP
It is with a great deal of pleasure that I enclose you renewal for another year. Keep steadily on, you are doing a grand work. The solutions and the energy which are being published for a consideration to counteract your influence will prove beneficial, for you have got the people thinking. These letters from the manufacturers of Free Trade Great Britain was a great idea.—Robert Fisher, Oak Bank, Man.

WISH EVERY SUCCESS
I am so well pleased with your paper that I wish it every success.—P. H. Hildreth, Davidson, Sask.

AN EDUCATIONAL FACTOR
Can you send me a few extra copies of The Guide, as I am very loath to part with mine. The information contained being too valuable to me. I think the articles in The Guide do more in an educational way than all the talking I can do.—Sutton Johnson, Hart, Sask.

TO HELP US
How can we increase the usefulness of The Guide? 1. By each member becoming a canvasser, persuading his neighbor to subscribe to the paper. Prosperity to The Guide means prosperity to the farmer. 2. By posting your copy to some old friend at a distance. The old copy will do more good out on the prairie than it will lumbering your bookshelves. 3. By lending your copy to some man. Think hard, never get out of the rut old farmer who is too stupid to subscribe. It may be that your neighbor is not so thick headed or mean as you fancy. Your fish will never bite if you do not throw bait at him.—Thos. C. Robson.

THE PROPER DOPE
You certainly dish out the proper dope. Your paper will surely help the Western farmers to show the common people of Canada how to get at it coming to us.—S. Johnston, Athlona, East Kootenay, B.C.

Before Buying a Farm

of any piece of property, the cautious man makes most careful investigation.

A buyer of Life Insurance should be equally careful—more so, indeed, for his purchase affects others as well as himself.

Make securely and careful examination of the various forms of Life Insurance by requesting pamphlets from The Great West Life Assurance Company. A description of the principal Policies issued will be mailed—rates at all ages—and everything necessary for a man to choose the best Plan for his own individual needs. And there will be no undue solicitation to insure.

The Great West Life Policies are considered the best by a sufficient number of persons to give the Company—for four successive years—the greatest paid for Canadian business of all the Companies. That, surely, is one good reason for looking into these Policies.

THE
Great-West Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

Have You Bought Your Seed Wheat & Potatoes?

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH THE RIGHT KIND AT RIGHT PRICES. WRITE US AT ONCE. ALSO SHIP US YOUR CHOICE BUTTER AND EGGS.

Dominion Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Manitoba Winter Fair

Continued from Page 5

matter, and the majority of them were for having grade stallions done away with altogether in Manitoba, some even going as far as to say that the breeders should have them excluded within one year. It was finally moved by J. Graham, and seconded by H. English that the matter be left in the hands of the new executive, and for them to make any changes they saw fit after hearing the general discussion and feelings expressed at the annual meeting.

Draft Horses

Mr. K. E. Drennan, of Glenora, Sask., delivered a forcible address on "The draft horse of the West." Mr. Drennan said that there were many horses being brought into the West which should have been bred right at home. He emphasized the fact that the draft horse should be produced on the farm. The situation regarding draft horses, he said, was worse in Saskatchewan than in Manitoba. The people, he said, were overlooking a big opportunity by not producing their own draft horses. He referred also to the high class draft stallion, which often did not prove as good as the common grade, for the simple reason that the animal was pampered and did not receive sufficient exercise, and he also stated that the best horses were not being shipped from the East, that a big percentage of culls were yearly dumped upon the farmers of the West, simply because the farmers were not educated to the requirements of good horses. Small horses, he said, were an outcome of the poor mares in the West. The pure bred horses were up to the standard, but the farmers' horses, in many cases, were far below the standard because of the lack of care in breeding.

Prof. Peters, of the Manitoba Agricultural college, gave a short address emphasizing the fact that good colts were not being raised in the West because the dams were not being properly cared for. He said that if the foal was properly cared for during the first three days of its life that it would invariably grow into a good strong horse. He also gave several good pointers in regard to feeding mares during the winter.

Dr. Cox, of Brandon, gave an interesting talk in regard to colts. He advised strongly that the mares should be kept out on the grass previous to foaling, and in this way many of the losses of colts would be overcome.

Sheep and Swine

The annual meeting of the sheep and swine breeders was well attended. President Walter James was in the chair. He pointed out that the number of sheep in Manitoba had risen from 17,922 in

1909, to 32,223 in 1910, showing that interest in this line was on the increase. He congratulated the shippers very heartily on this advance toward the preservation of the fertility of the soil. With reference to hogs, Mr. James said that he feared that owing to the high price of feed a number of breeders had been obliged to part with many desirable females.

Report Presented

Dr. A. W. Bell, the secretary-treasurer read his annual report, which was as follows:

"During 1910 your executive considered the advisability of holding sheep sales in the province, with the idea of stimulating a most important though fast declining industry. "Late in September Messrs. A. J. McKay and Geo. Allison were commissioned by the executive to visit some of the Western ranches to make the selection of four hundred head for the three sales—Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg—and to these two gentlemen are the thanks of the association due for the splendid selection made by them, enabling the association to pay for everything in connection with the sale; and also to the farm papers who gratuitously made frequent reference to the sales; and to the Canadian Pacific railway for assistance rendered in quick transportation. It is a source of much satisfaction to know that all the buyers from whom we have heard are well satisfied with their purchases. It has been decided to continue these sales again this year, and no doubt they will be greatly enlarged. Whilst the number of sheep sent forward to Winnipeg for mutton during 1910 was about 25 per cent greater than 1909 there is still a wide field for expansion along this line. The number of hogs sent forward for slaughter purposes the past year has fallen off considerably from that of 1909, when everybody seemed as if they were endeavoring to unload everything they had in the shape of a hog; in consequence, the price of the same has been considerably higher than ever before. The demand of pure bred hogs has been greater than the supply, many breeders intimating that their young pigs are spoken for before being farrowed. This, added to the increased price for pork is most assuring to the hog industry.

Continued on Page 32

Interest on track 1,496 the distance Toronto, at to Winnipeg increase this 1910, \$623, St. John to about 250 built as a Canada; rev C. P. R. by 21 per cent by 32 per cent mile less than G. than C. N. same revenue per passage last year was \$3,580,246, of the cost. I. C. R.

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

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Government Will Build H.B.R.

(By THE GUIDE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 11

Hon. Geo. P. Graham, in making a general statement with reference to the department of railways, over which he presides, announced in the house on Friday afternoon that the government has decided to build the Hudson's Bay Railway itself, and that a plan for its operation will be submitted to the house for consideration at a later date. He also stated that the arrangements to be made by the government will provide for elevators, wharves and steamships, and that the supplementary estimates will include an amount sufficient to enable construction to be commenced. Mr. Graham said no decision had yet been arrived at as to whether the terminus of the road would be at Port Nelson or Fort Churchill, but from the railway standpoint Port Nelson was considered best. The two harbors were still being examined, but as the two routes were identical for the first 170 miles from the Pas, it would be impossible to commence construction without waiting for the decision as to the terminal. The cost of the road, including the terminal elevators and other facilities was estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and probably five or six millions could be added to those figures, but even so the money would be well expended.

Railway Statistics

The year 1910, Mr. Graham said, had been the best in the history of Canadian railroads. He gave the following figures in regard to railway matters in general: Railway mileage in Canada, \$4,731; increase over last year, 637; increase for ten years, 6,591; mileage under construction, including G. T. P. and National Transcontinental, 4,560.

Capital invested, \$1,410,297,687; increase over last year, \$101,816,271; increase in ten years, \$594,186,850. Number of passengers carried in 1910, 35,894,570; increase over 1909, 2,211,267; increase in ten years, 17,503,853. Tons carried in 1910, 74,482,866; increase over 1909, 7,640,608; increase in ten years, 37,483,495, or 101 per cent. Employees, 148,768; payroll, \$67,167,703; add employees in railway hotels, elevators, etc., and total is 140,477; total payroll, \$72,337,626.

Tons of freight carried on canals in 1910, 42,990,608; increase over 1909, 9,269,860; increase in ten years, 37,325,549, or 660 per cent. The Grand Trunk Pacific has expended on the mountain section \$18,765,330, and on the prairie sections, \$34,436,168; cost of National Transcontinental Railway to date, \$94,380,500; sum estimated to complete it, \$50,759,400; total, \$145,139,700. Welland Canal—Length 26 3/4 miles; total rise, 326 3/4 feet; total spent in original construction and later enlargement, \$28,338,616; three routes, being tested.

Intercolonial Figures

Intercolonial railway mileage of main, track 1,490, which is more than four times the distance between Montreal and Toronto, and longer than from Montreal to Winnipeg; capital to date \$83,819,218; increase this year \$1,000,000; surplus in 1910, \$623,164; difficulties longer from St. John to Montreal than C. P. R. by about 250 miles; water competition; not built as a paying road; lowest rates in Canada; revenue per ton per mile less than C. P. R. by 40 per cent.; less than G. T. R. by 21 per cent., and less than C. N. R. by 32 per cent.; revenue per passenger per mile less than C. P. R. by 7 per cent.; less than G. T. R. by 4 per cent.; and less than C. N. R. by 29 per cent.; with the same revenue per ton for freight and per passenger as the C. P. R., the I. C. R. last year would have a net revenue of \$3,380,246, or equal to about 4 1/2 per cent. on the cost.

I. C. R. compared with the T. and

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

Yes, elegant Free Homesteads adjoining valuable land, from which very fine bananas are now being sold, can still be had in Mexico, but must have five acres of bananas planted within five years. Address: The Jantha Plantation Co., Block 708, Pittsburgh, Pa.; they will plant and care for your bananas on shares, so you should make a thousand dollars a year. Bananas begin bearing in about fifteen months, bringing the quick returns of any fruit growing. The climate is so delightful and the health conditions good. Should any reader desire to procure a Homestead, apply immediately.

N. O. The Ontario road carries freight which admits of high classification. Its rates are also higher. As a result of its earning power per ton per mile last year was 179 per cent. higher than the I. C. R., or nearly three times as much. Per passenger, per mile the T. and N. O. was able to get 48 per cent. more than the I. C. R. Up to December 31, 1910, or nine months, the increase in the upkeep of the road, etc., over 1909, was \$32,000, which has been ordered to be paid out of the equipment renewal account, which is taken out of receipts. Rolling stock, \$300,670; estimated receipts, net to end of year, \$690,000. The minister proposes to take out of this amount the loss by fire at Campbellton, \$76,000, and wants to take out \$100,000 over and above the usual equipment account to put in this equipment to renewal account.

No Reason to Fear

Dealing with railway matters in general Mr. Graham said that there was no reason to fear for the future of Canadian railways. They would, he thought, always be able to hold their own in the carrying trade. It was to be remembered that lines running north and south would bring business north as well as take it south, and Canadian lines would get their full share of the east and west traffic. The year 1910, he said, had been the best in the history of Canadian railways.

In reply to a question the minister said that contractors on the mountain section of the G. T. P. estimate that it will take from two to three years to complete the road through the mountains. In the past much delay had been caused by the scarcity of labor, but it was expected that better progress would be made from now on.

"SICK AND ASHAMED"

"If you have tears prepare to shed them now." Picture, if you can, a kind, generous, pleasant knight of the garter, sitting in the Cuban shade, puffing at a Havana cigar, and listening to the passing trains on the Cuban railway, running up the dividends.

An exhausted messenger drops at the knight's feet. "What, ho, varlet!" he cries.

"Sir William," cried the messenger, "the bunch have jumped the corral; your serfs insist upon being allowed to trade horses and cattle and grain with those wicked Yankees; no longer do they recognize the dominance of Sir William Van Horne."

"To horse, post haste!" shouted the gallant knight of the iron steeds, "I am sick and ashamed, and besides I stand to have a crimp taken in my bankroll."

Up from the medicinal shades of Cuba to the Twentieth Century brightness of the Dominion of Canada the magnate makes his way. He is met at the station by a bright young newspaperman.

"Well, Sir William," asked the reporter, "what do you know about this reciprocity agreement?"

Sir William turned a sad eye upon him and answered, "I am sick and ashamed—too sick and too ashamed to say anything on the subject." And while the newspaperman sought to recover his equilibrium the knight passed on. So perforce we must draw our own conclusions as to why he was sick and ashamed. But wasn't it a pathetic picture?

And do you blame him for being sick. Like any other absentee landlord, Sir William Van Horne was spending the winter in Cuba, and in his absence the tenants burned up the barns, took the cattle and hogs, kicked over the fences and prepared to sell the whole kit and kaboodle to the Yanks; to the consternation of all true loyalists and to the danger of the entire British Empire. And further what can we be expected to conclude but that Sir William was intensely ashamed that he had himself prejudiced the future of the Empire by using good Canadian money for the development of the southern island?

Sir William may be placed in the same category with Sir Edmund Walker, who uses the deposits in his Canadian banks to develop propositions to the South; Sir William Mackenzie, who uses hard cash, "made in Canada," to run street cars in Rio Janiero; and numerous others of the most strenuous "flag wavers."

If Sir William Van Horne is truly ashamed, he should, in a true spirit of repentance, cut out his coquetting with Cuba,

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- " 5—"How to Grow Sweet Peas."
- " 6—"Lawns—How to Build, Repair and Maintain."

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First in Earliness and Yield—equal to Red Fife in Quality. The following are from the reports of the Experimental Farms:

EARLINESS—3 Years' Test

At Brandon, average days maturing—Marquis 110, Red Fife 151.
At Indian Head, average days maturing—Marquis 121, Red Fife 181.

PRODUCTIVENESS—3 Years' Test

At Brandon, average yield per acre—Marquis 45 bushels, Red Fife 40 1/2 bushels.
At Indian Head, average yield per acre—Marquis 40 bushels, Red Fife 34 bushels.

We strongly advise every grower to sow all the Marquis Wheat he can obtain. Every bushel will be wanted for next year and the following year at high prices. There is no better investment in sight. Our stock is the genuine, being endorsed by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders. Price, \$4.20 per bushel, bags included. Write us for full descriptive pamphlet.

Red Fife Wheat—The old stand-by of the West. Our stock is from Registered Ancestry and selected. This is the same strain we shipped last season to the Department of Agriculture of foreign countries, to their great satisfaction. **Grow the Genuine.** 10 bushels for \$15.00, bags included.

Preston Wheat—Our stock is from seed obtained direct from the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Write for price.

White Fife Wheat—Limited quantity.

Durum Wheat—In demand for Central Saskatchewan and Alberta; 10 bushels \$17.00, bags included.

Improved American Banner Oats—"Grown from Registered Seed"—We handle only the one strain. Proof of its merit is clear from the big yields of our customers, and the Government Test of many strains of Banner Oats side by side resulted in this strain leading the list. **Buy the Best.** 10 bushels \$9.00, bags free.

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Brewer Two-Rowed Barley—Messrs. Garton's introduction. 10 bushels \$14.00, bags included.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are thousands 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 letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of assuming those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

EGGS ARE HATCHING

Editor, Guide:—The setting of eggs that the Grain Growers placed in the Dominion hen house on the 16th of last December are beginning to hatch not, at least that one reciprocity which the "old hen" has been induced to set on is beginning to chip. The others, I notice, have been placed on the shelf, turned occasionally, and pecked at. This won't hurt at all, as it is impossible to break the shells until such time as the birds come out, full fledged, to take their place in legislation working for the interest of common justice. But what I wish to point out, not only to the readers of The Guide, but to our representatives in Parliament is that the farmers' delegation to Ottawa on the 16th of December did not approach the liberal party exclusively, nor the conservative party exclusively, but it demanded from the Parliament of Canada relief from the burdens imposed upon the farmers under the protective system which compels the greatest industry in Canada, to sell its products on the cheapest market while it insists that it must purchase its necessities on the dearest. Under the present system, competition for the purchase of agricultural products is almost entirely eliminated. There is but one customer, Great Britain, and so far as the West is concerned his agent is domiciled in Winnipeg. There is but one outlet, that is through Winnipeg via Fort William or Port Arthur. It is easy to see why the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange voted against reciprocity. It is easy to see why the milling industry of Canada is adverse to reciprocity. Reciprocity means a competitor for the purchase of our wheat, stock, etc. Are the farmers of the West still desirous of playing into the hands of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the elevator combine, the Ogilvie Milling Co., and the huge packing industries; none of whom would have the slightest compunction in selling the products of our farms on the Liverpool market at a fraction of what it costs us, our wives and families to produce, so long as Winnipeg took the toll? This is not a party question. This is a matter which affects the prosperity of Canada as a whole. It will inflict no injustice upon the manufacturer. In opening a wider market for farm products it will incidentally enlarge the market—the field of operations—for the manufacturers, by giving a stimulus to agriculture, and encouragement to immigration. The placing of limitations through personal selfishness is the curse of human progress. So long as the system of protection is adhered to, so long will progress be retarded, and injustice perpetuated. We demand freedom. Who are some of our M.P.s representing at the present time? Are they representing those who elected them to office? Are they supporting party for personal or selfish ends? Or, are they flat-footed for special privilege? What does the system of "pairing" votes in the House stand for? How are the electors to know on which side their member stood? It behoves our M.P.s to think seriously before they vote against the wishes of the farmers as expressed on the 16th of last December in no a mistakable terms at great expenditure of time and money. Neither are the farmers standing alone, the mass of the people are with them. Every member from the West, including Winnipeg, sitting in the House of Commons, represents the agricultural industry. Are they giving expression to their private,

personal opinion, or are they responding to the wishes of the people whom they have the honor to represent, if they do represent. What is this bill before the House? What does it call for? Merely the right to exchange certain commodities if such exchange is to the advantage of either or both parties concerned. There is no compulsion about it. The tariff is practically untouched. While the farmers and the great body of consumers continue (under protest) to pay tribute to a privileged class, are we also to be denied the right to seek a wider market for Canada's greatest industry, in the benefit of the whole Dominion? How long shall we continue to pay tribute to a privileged class? Until our representatives chuck party and personal interest and work for the policy of the greatest good to the greatest number. No M. P. is asked to vote against his conscience, but, before he votes against his constituency, he should be called upon to resign his seat and not violate the confidence of his supporters.

W. S. FITZGERALD.

AGREEMENT WILL HELP

Editor, Guide:—Kindly permit me to voice a little of my opinion on Reciprocity through your valuable paper. Has there not been a little hard feeling going on for some years now between Canada and the United States through the tariff wall

TO AGENTS AND SECRETARIES

A large number of our friends throughout the country, who send us subscriptions, very often ask that back numbers be sent to new subscribers. It is advisable not to promise any old numbers when soliciting subscriptions, as each week's issue is completely used up within a few days of publication. Attention to this will save quite a lot of correspondence and disappointments. Subscriptions will be dated from the day they reach our office.

being built so high? With the tariff removed will it not tend to create a better feeling both politically and commercially? Why shouldn't we be at peace with our neighbors or are we scared of this bunkum talk of annexation? Surely to goodness we have enough British blood in Canada to see to that part of it. Champ Clark gave the "privileged" interests a splendid axe to wield when he spoke on annexation, and haven't they used it to perfection? So far as the privileged interests are concerned they are diametrically opposed to the farmers. The issue is practically between the privileged interests and the farmers, and the interests are backed up by such men as Hon. Sifton, the man who voiced his own opinions on the floor of the House and not of those who put him there. He is an out and out traitor to his own constituency and the farmers of his own constituency are proving it by the resolutions they are sending in to Ottawa. Did we send our representatives to Ottawa for the fun of the thing? No, we wanted economic freedom in the selling of our produce in an open market and an extension of the British Preference. I believe that a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would further the development of our natural resources and would encourage friendly relations between Canada and the States, and it is up to the different branches of the Grain Growers' Association to frame resolutions in favor of the reciprocity agreement and get them into their representatives at Ottawa. With all due respect to Mr. Frank Gates, who states in The Guide of March 1 that free trade and all that goes with it is a joke,

He refers to England. Can he tell us why it is that the 1910 trade returns show an increase of over \$300,000,000, over 1909? I think that if Mr. Gates will approach the conditions of the farmers of England, especially of the eastern counties with an unbiased mind and drop his party views he will find that their difficulties are not through free trade but mostly through landed interests.

ARCHIBALD MATTHEWS, Oakburn, Man.

MR. FOSTER'S ARTICLE

Editor, Guide:—Can you spare me a little space to comment on an article by Mr. Foster, in the Canadian Century of February 4. Mr. Foster says, "The farmer works his wheat and it is his whole-life produce. He found the prairie ready for him; surveyed, opened up, fit for the plow. He paid his fee of \$10 and straightway entered into possession of 160 acres of the best land in the world. Did anyone anywhere, in any age of the world come into so ready, so inexpensive and so valuable a heritage? Who provided it? The state. Multiply the acres he possesses and the present-day valuation per acre and you will find that he owns in land capital alone an enormous endowment running in value from \$1,000 to \$12,000—all this practically a free gift from the state. Now, my brother homesteaders, I would like to ask you, who is the state? Is it Mr. Foster & Co.? Is it parliament in Ottawa? Can't he— they call themselves servants of the state. Who then is the state that gave you this free gift? Further, Mr. Foster says, "All the grain grower had to do was to sow his seed and harvest his crop. Earth, air and sunshine, all untaxed, did the rest." Easy, isn't it? All you have to do is to ask Mr. Foster or the so-called "state" to make you a gift of an outfit of machinery worth \$1,000 for a start, 4 horses for about \$1,200; building material, about \$1,000, and an extra endowment of \$500 to live on till earth, air and sunshine do the rest. But that is not all to make you happy. Mr. Foster says, "When the grain grower went either from older Canada, the United States, Great Britain and elsewhere, he made the journey in comfortable trains with his family and his belongings. He found transportation available to take out to market whatever he raised. He found the telegraph, the telephone, the post-office, and the mail carrier. Who first provided these and now maintains them?"

The state." Now don't grumble any more if you found all this provided for you by the state. Did the C. P. R. bring you out here for nothing in their comfortable trains? Why not? They got a free gift from the state of 18,000,000 acres worth \$315,000,000, besides \$25,000,000 in cash. What made the C. P. R. land worth that much? What made Mr. Foster's land holdings in the West worth that much? Why, earth, air and sunshine, that's all. You think you have to have rain. Mr. Foster don't even need that. Now, my brother homesteader, you are the luckiest man in the world. Put your faith in Mr. Foster and the so-called "state" and you will be happy forever.

H. WILLNER.

Davidson, Sask.

PACT MEANS SAMPLE MARKET

Editor, Guide:—Just at present, while the proposed reciprocity agreement is being so carefully considered and debated on by almost every organization and political body in both the United States and Canada, possibly a few remarks from a farmer along this line will not be considered amiss. Having followed this matter rather closely for the past two months, I cannot help but have an opinion on the question. Much has been spoken and written on this very important issue, and we still seem to be about as far from a decision as when the negotiations for better trade relations with our neighbors to the south of us were first undertaken. Men sitting in the high places in our land have expressed their opinions on the matter, long and wearisome debates have

taken place on the subject, and still an agreement does not appear in prospect for the very near future. It has struck me as rather remarkable that so many prominent, and wise and thoughtful men, whose opinions, if genuine, should be anything on this matter, are so different and varied. I have, at least, come to the conclusion, and I believe there are many who think as I do in this matter, that many of the opinions expressed are not genuine, by any means, but are simply the expression of selfish and party interests. In our nation's parliaments we find the question is not being debated on its merits at all, but almost strictly on party lines. The liberals in most cases are supporting the measure because it is a liberal proposition, and for that very reason the opposition members are opposing the measure almost to a man. It seems to me a matter of much regret that our members of parliament are not men with sufficient independence about them to consider such an important matter as this reciprocity question without being dominated and influenced by the party spirit.

The fair-minded man knows very well that freer trade relations with the United States would render the greatest good to the greatest number. On the whole there is nothing to lose and all to gain. As a farmer, I do not think for one minute that free exchange in farm products is going to enhance the price of our wheat and other cereals to any great extent, for so long as the United States and Canada are exporting countries, grain values will be based very much on export values and the foreign markets. But there is one thing very evident, that it will give the Canadian farmer a much wider market for his products, and will have a tendency to keep prices normal on both sides of the line. There will no doubt be times in the future, as has often been the case in the past, when some of the big grain interests in the United States will sell "short" and at such times as those Canada might reap some benefit, but I think where the greatest benefit will accrue will be in the inaugurating of a sample market which will surely result should the proposed measure become law. Is not the city of Minneapolis the greatest milling centre in the world? If I am not mistaken I believe it is such. There they have a sample market second to none in existence, where wheat is bought and sold on its milling qualities, not particularly on grade. The writer has personally visited the big mills in Minneapolis, and also the Grain Exchange, and can state for a fact that Canadian No. 2 and No. 3 Nor. wheat will compare favorably with the wheat that is bought, sold and milled as No. 1 in the big mills of that city. There will often be seasons when the northern grower hard wheat will sell at a premium in the United States. Therefore, what have we as Canadian farmers to fear from the reciprocity treaty?

THOS. E. ALLCOCK.

FREE TRADE BENEFITS ENGLAND

Editor, Guide:—With your kind permission I would like to ask Mr. Gates if he really thinks, as he implies he does, that under protection the farmers pay no taxes and that under free trade they would? Does he not know that under either free trade or protection the government would need just the same revenue, and it's an undisputed fact that under protection the government gets only one dollar revenue for every two or three dollars that the manufacturers get, so that a farmer does not necessarily have to be a Solomon to know which is the better for the country as a whole, i.e. for the majority of its inhabitants. To proceed to the home market argument. What greater market can a farmer wish for than one such as the English farmers enjoy; probably the steadiest market in the world and built up under free trade? Taxes, of course, are high in England, and would be so under either free trade or protection, because of its big debt and naval and military expenses.

Another point regarding free trade is this, the manufacturers in highly protected America are, and have been for some time, quite slack, in fact some of the plants of the U. S. Steel Co. have been running only five out of eleven blast furnaces all winter, and are only just now beginning to pick up a little, whereas free trade England has just completed the best year's trade she has ever done. Just think of it, you protectionists, an increase last year on the total imports and exports

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of over \$100,000,000, an increase, mind you, nearly if not quite as great as Canada's total imports and exports, and England buys nearly all her raw materials and most of her food supplies. I should also like to refer, if it is not too late, to Mr. Russell's article in the December issue of the Farmer's Magazine, "Why a Tariff?" It seems to me that most of his arguments furnish very good reasons why the tariff should be reduced, not kept as it is or increased. He calls attention to the continually growing home markets and says we are importing food stuffs and agricultural products, including over 7,000,000 pounds of wool and 300,000 carcasses of mutton. Just so, Mr. Russell, owing to the high cost of fencing and of help it's not a very good paying proposition to keep sheep and then be offered 6 or 7 cents for wool; even last year most wool around here was sold for 10 cents. Mr. Russell is surely ignorant if he thinks that free trade is responsible for the trust known as the Imperial Tobacco Company, the duty on tobacco in England being, I think, higher than in Canada. Mr. Russell does not present a single sound argument in all his article. He implies that the manufacturers do not sell implements abroad cheaper than they do at home, but Mr. Waddie, president of the Canadian Drains Steel Co., says they do and are enabled to do so by the tariff, i.e., they get a rebate of the duty on raw material entering into the manufacture of the article they export. Therefore, Mr. Waddie, if the tariff was off altogether they could sell cheaper at home as well as abroad. As Mr. Waddie truly says, "Selfishness is at the bottom of it all." All that the farmers ask for is that taxes should be paid by all according to their respective abilities, and such a condition can never be attained under protection. Of course it's admitted that free trade cannot be brought to pass within one or even two years, but this reciprocity treaty makes a very fair beginning, and the extension of the preference to England would carry matters still farther. It must not be overlooked that a nation cannot become wealthy except it has a continually growing and expanding foreign trade. There is much more one might say, but every farmer can answer these arguments for himself, for the farmers are not so easily fooled as these men seem to think, a fact which was fully demonstrated lately in Ottawa and which will be emphasized many times before people are made to understand that the West belongs to the farmer.

THOMAS F. ROBERTS.
Lacombe, Alta.

RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE

Editor, Guide:—I wish to make your readers acquainted with the condition that obtains at shipping points on the Canadian Northern Railway in Manitoba. I live at a point which necessitates an average haul of five miles in shipping my grain via Oakburn, C.N.R., or an average of ten miles to Shoal Lake, C.P.R. Today the buyer for the G.G.G. Co. at Oakburn informs me that he is not allowed to give within three cents per bushel for oats at the former point of what he may give at the latter. Or in other words, oats are worth three cents per bushel more on the C.P. than they are on the C.N., the reason being that there is no reasonable certainty as to time of shipments being delivered by C.N. Two weeks ago I got an order for a car of seed oats to a point in Southern Manitoba, and a few days later a cancellation by wire, simply because if shipped by C.N. there was no certainty of the oats being delivered before seeding. Now, this is a serious matter to all the farmers as those who have oats are anxious to sell, and those unfortunate ones who through reasons of drought last summer must purchase seed and feed, are not in a position to do so at the best advantage. Of course, the railway will talk of storms, etc., delaying shipments. No storm hits the railroad that does not equally, or worse, hit the farmer, and, so far as I can see, it is simply a question of a little expense in keeping a sufficiency of engines and snowplows at work to keep traffic open, as whenever the snowplow comes it gets through and traffic is again open. But what of the fact that cars, lots of them,

will be standing in out of the way places, where they cannot be loaded, for days and weeks, and engines passing by repeatedly without cars being spotted either at platform or elevator? The other day a conductor of a freight train claimed he was short of coal and this was his reason for not spotting cars. A farmer who has for sale around 20,000 bushels, at a discount of 2 cents per bushel for being on the C.N., will be at a loss of \$500, or enough to plow the land once at least. What is the use of a road that only wants to do business in the summer time when the farmer must be farming if he is to make anything? Farmers, take warning, and strain every muscle and every nerve to keep the H.B. road clear of this kind of thing. See to it, care and all the time, that the H.B. road at least shall be for the service of the public, and not for the dividend makers, who work only for their own pocket. Meanwhile I would suggest "reciprocity in demurrage" as a sovereign remedy for the contemptuous neglect meted out to the farmer at some shipping points. If the farmer is taxed for taking over 24 hours filling a car for the benefit of the railway company, why should not the railway company be taxed for repeatedly neglecting to supply the farmer or any other shipper with cars when any number of cars are visible, empty and loaded for days and even weeks at a time? The only way to make a corporation "which has no soul" feel that it is in the wrong is to ever so slightly reduce its profit and it will very suddenly wake up to someone's else satisfaction besides its own. Let "reciprocity in demurrage" in some form be agitated for our next convention, and let everyone who is suffering from such neglect as I mention at the hands of the railroads make it a point to do all he can to expose their shortcomings in delay of cars or shipments of grain.

F. SIMPSON.
Shoal Lake P.O.

SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR PROBLEM

Editor, Guide:—I have read with interest Mr. Partridge's article on page 9 of The Guide of March 8. I must take exception to Mr. Partridge's final remarks regarding the proposed Saskatchewan co-operative elevators and the Grain Growers' Grain Co. My idea (and I should like to see the matter discussed in your columns) is that these elevators will be a collecting agency for the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and distributing points for the lumber, cement, coal, machinery, etc., etc., that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. would supply at wholesale prices.

About 60 per cent. of the farmers here are shareholders in the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and are unanimous in their approval of the proposed elevator scheme. In previous articles in The Guide, Mr. Partridge has talked co-operation; why should he be against this part of it?

I have an open mind on this elevator question, but I think that the offer of the Saskatchewan government has not been equalled in the world's history. I may say I have no party leanings one way or the other.

ALAN R. MUDIE.

THE MANUFACTURERS' ADVICE

Editor, Guide:—I have seen by The Guide and other papers that the manufacturers have placed their memorial before Sir Wilfrid Laurier and parliament in protest against the reciprocity agreement. In reading their reasons therefor all true men can see the fidelity to self interest therein. Now, they are very solicitous for the welfare of the farmer, but the farmer is not deceived. A farmer naturally wants to sell where he can get the highest price, in the United States or any other country, and it is not very clear that because I sell my neighbor something that I have raised, that that neighbor must inevitably annex my farm to boot. I have been farming in Canada nearly forty years, in Ontario mostly, but lately in the West, and I think in that time I have gained some knowledge of my business. It is amusing to hear men telling me how to farm for profit who mostly likely never raised a carrot in their lives, and telling me that I am mining not farming the land,

which I am compelled to admit is the case in many instances. But this is just another cause and effect. If the farming community got their just dues they would be in a better position to farm, not mine. As it has been, the farmer is making progress.

GAVIN NEILSON.
Craik, Sask.

A CORRECTION

Editor, Guide:—In a recent issue of The Guide I notice a letter of mine in which you make me responsible for some quite startling statements. In effect you make me say that by the manipulation of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., and the manner in which the railway which is not the H. B. R., is being built, that the road from Winnipeg to the Pas is being made to cost the settlers on the H. B. land grant \$100,000,000. Now, what I did say was that the road from Winnipeg to the Pas was being made to cost the settlers on these H. B. R. Land Grant lands in particular, and the people of Manitoba in general, one mile with another, better than \$100,000 a mile. This statement is based on three sources of information: first, the railway year book for 1908, 1909, second, the prospectus of the Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co., and uncontradicted press reports which have passed current for years past. This for a railway that is neither built nor equipped should suit the most fastidious.

S. THOMSON.
Glen Souris.

PLEDGING CANDIDATES

Editor, Guide:—It is said that mistakes should be reminders of our liability to err again. I trust that any reference to past errors will not be taken as a disposition to fault finding. I consider the resolution adopting the pledging of the old party candidates as the political policy of the G. G. A. was a mistake. It is true that Mr. Kennedy advocated the policy, but I think that other correspondents fully pointed out its weakness. "No man can serve two masters," and we can assume which master the doubly pledged man would cleave to. Any precedent I have heard of is considered a disgraceful affair. However, the subject is up for

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FARMERS' OIL COMPANY

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ALBERTA SECTION

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President: J. J. Fream
Vice President: W. J. Tregillus
Secretary-Treasurer: E. J. Fream

Directors at Large: James Spookman, Fossil; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Spence, N. B. District Directors: P. R. Austin, Haskerville; George Long, Nanton; J. K. Foster, Stettler; E. Clark, Red Willow; M. E. My, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Calgary; J. K. Ostrander, Castor.

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

District Convention at Stettler

The first district convention of the U.F.A. was held in Stettler on Tuesday afternoon, March 14, when nearly 150 members from the unions in the Stettler constituency assembled to take up the matter of more effective organization work. Delegates were present from Stettler, Erskine, South Buffalo Lake, Prairie Center, Maple Leaf, Lake Side, Ewing, Union Hill, Botha, Gadsby, Halkirk, Gopher Head, Cornucopia, Red Willow, Lowden Lake, Westington, Castor and some other unions, and the meeting was presided over by T. H. Adair, president of the Stettler union.

The chairman said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of devising ways and means for improving the work of the U.F.A. and stated that before this was taken up addresses would be delivered by Mayor Grigg of Stettler, Vice-President Tregillus, who would talk on Direct Legislation, and Secretary Fream, who would take up the general work of the Association.

Mayor Grigg said it gave him great pleasure to welcome the farmers to Stettler and he was glad to see that they were organizing. The farmers should have as strong an organization as any other body but past experience had shown that it was hard to keep them together. No doubt one of the reasons of this was the isolated condition of the farmer and the fact that it was not always possible for him to leave his home to attend meetings. There never was a time in the history of the country when farmers' organizations should count for more than at the present time. The speaker outlined how this was to become one of the best mixed farming provinces in the Dominion and stated that, no doubt, many of the problems which affected the farmer and which would bear materially upon the welfare and prosperity of the country as a whole would be considered by this association, mentioning the Hudson's Bay Railway which was destined to place us in closer touch with the Eastern markets than the present routes. He was strongly in favor of reciprocity, it being only right that farmers and others should have the opportunity to sell and to buy in the best markets in the world. Unfortunately too much politics had been allowed to appear on the surface, and possibly underneath also, in the discussion of this agreement, but if those opposed to the agreement would only sit down and figure the matter out a great deal of the opposition would disappear. He closed by again welcoming the delegates to Stettler and assuring them that the town would be only too pleased to assist them in any way possible. The chairman, on behalf of the delegates, thanked Mayor Grigg for his hearty welcome and assured him that the members of Stettler union appreciated the assistance which the members of the council of Stettler were always ready to give them.

Convention Idea Good

W. J. Tregillus said the district convention idea was a good one. A step is required between the ordinary unions and the large annual convention; some place where ideas can be formulated and where the different matters can be better threshed out. This will necessarily relieve a great deal of the strain from the annual convention. He then took up in detail the subject of Direct Legislation and explained what the Initiative, Referendum and Recall really meant, taking up each question separately and showing how it could be put into operation in the matters on which the farmers were interested. He answered many questions and his address was listened to with a great deal of interest.

E. J. Fream took up the work of the U.F.A., showing what had been accomplished and what was required in order to make the work more effective. He took up several of the more important questions, such as reciprocity, the terminal elevators, and other matters and

explained them as far as possible, answering several questions relating to the work of the Association.

K. J. Lincoln said he thought it would be a good idea for the convention to take up the reciprocity question at the present time, as it might possibly be that several of the delegates would have to leave before the convention adjourned, and it would be as well for the matter to be taken up and an expression of opinion received when there was the largest possible representation. He then moved, seconded by Mr. Morland, that this subject be now considered. This resolution was adopted.

Reciprocity Resolution

After some discussion, Mr. Lincoln moved and Mr. Raymond seconded:

"That we the delegates of the United Farmers of Alberta in the Stettler electoral district in convention assembled this fourteenth day of March, 1911, do hereby place ourselves on record as being unanimously in favor of the reciprocity pact and do demand that same be made effective at once. Further, that a tele-



Main St., Innesfall, Alta., with Cascade Mts. in the background

gram to this effect be forwarded to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance."

The resolution was put to the meeting and was carried by a standing vote and with great cheers, not one delegate expressing himself as being opposed to same.

Mr. Lincoln said one of the great troubles with the U.F.A. in the past was that a few officers would be elected and the lay members would remain inactive. It behooved every member to become active and to take up the organization work. He suggested also that the unions in the Stettler constituency should be centralized and a strong working committee appointed to look after the many matters of importance, also to assist in the organization work.

It was moved and seconded that E. E. Ullman, of Harker, be authorized to take up the organization work in the Harker district. Carried.

Mr. Cochrane suggested that it would be a good plan to appoint committees from the various locals to arrange organization districts.

A delegate from Castor handed in the names of several farmers in his district who were greatly interested in the Association and who wished information regarding same.

It was then moved and seconded, and carried, that divisions be made of the electoral district and that the members present appoint responsible organizers to take up the work in these districts.

It was further moved and seconded, and carried, that a committee be appointed to divide the electoral district into separate territories for the purpose of organization work.

The chairman nominated Messrs. Lincoln, Buckingham, Flack, McMahon, Ragen, Stanfield, Ullman, Ferguson and Barnett as the committee for this work.

The committee adjourned to prepare a report and while they were absent stirring speeches on different questions of the day were made by Messrs. Cochrane, Thomas, Lincoln and Raymond, and all spoke strongly on the question of reciprocity and the stand of some of the so-called public men on this question.

The committee then presented the following report: "We recommend that the Stettler constituency be divided for organization purposes into the following districts:—

"Red Willow and Harker district, being all that part north of township 29, east of range 43 and west of range 16.

"Erskine district, all that part from the west boundary of the district to the east side of range 29, and as far south as it was possible to reach.

"Stettler district, all that part south from township 40, east of range 29 and west of range 17, as far south as possible to reach.

"Gadsby and Halkirk district, north and south between ranges 14 and 18, as far south as township 36.

"Cornucopia district, south from township 36 as far as possible to reach, east of range 18 and west of range 13.

"Castor district, all east of range 15 as far as possible to reach, with a recommendation that further districts east of Castor be organized as soon as unions were established there."

The committee further recommended that although these lines were suggested it was not to be considered as a hard and fast rule but that any organizers appointed should be at liberty to spread over as much territory as possible in spreading the work of the Association. Further that the committee should be empowered to take up any district work and carry out any suggestions for the good of the Association which may be conveyed to them. The report was unanimously accepted by the convention.

District Organizers

The following organizers were then appointed for these districts:—

Red Willow and Harker: E. E. Ullman, Harker; Mr. Flack, Red Willow; Erskine: Messrs. F. S. Arnold and J. Barnett, both of Erskine.

Stettler: T. H. Adair, Stettler; Mr. Thomas, Zenith.

Gadsby and Halkirk: This was combined with the Stettler district.

Cornucopia: Mr. Miller, Wolk Hill; Leroy Hyney, Lilloic; C. Stanfield, Garden Plains.

Castor: It was decided that the Castor members should nominate their representatives at as early a date as possible.

J. M. Johnson spoke on the value of organization and of the great need for the farmers to get together if they were to accomplish what they were after.

Mr. Lincoln moved and Mr. Buckingham seconded, and the resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the organization committee as nominated be a permanent committee for the Stettler district to take up not only the organization work of the district but also to arrange for any other work, such as a district convention and the general welfare of the U.F.A. Further that the committee have power to add to their number in so far as they may see fit to carry on their work."

Favor Direct Legislation

Mr. Raymond moved and Mr. Lincoln seconded, and it was unanimously adopted:—"That this convention of delegates from the Stettler electoral district do hereby place on record our demand for Direct Legislation and we pledge ourselves, both individually and collectively, to do everything possible to secure the necessary legislation upon the statute books. We also recommend that every effort be made to pledge any and all candidates for public office to this most necessary step in advance for legislation of, for and by the people."

Mr. Morland moved and Mr. Lincoln

seconded: "That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the major and citizens of Stettler for their hearty welcome to this convention." Carried.

The chairman invited all delegates to a basket social which the members of Stettler union had arranged for that evening, and the convention then adjourned, every one present being satisfied that an extra good day's work had been done in furthering the cause of the U.F.A.

Official Circular No. 3, 1911

I beg to advise you that after March 25 next the office will be located at Room No. 508, Lawson & Lincoln Block, Calgary. Kindly, therefore, make a note of this address, and address your correspondence there after that date. This office is located in the central part of Calgary, and all members of the U.F.A., and in fact anyone interested in the work of the association, are invited to call there when they happen to be in Calgary. We want it understood that after this business office is established it will at all times be at the disposal of the members, and we want them to make use of it at every opportunity.

Seed Grain Advances

As you are aware, our president, Jas. Flower, is in Ottawa and acting in his official capacity as president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, looking after the interests of the farmers, generally. One of the points he took up upon his arrival there was the question of seed grain advances to the farmers, and the following answer has been received from him:

"I have interviewed Hon. Mr. Oliver, minister of the interior, as to seed grain, and he says that applications are to be received by the commissioner of immigration, Winnipeg, from parties who hold homestead entry previous to July 1, 1911. The applications forms are in the hands of all post-offices, merchants, justices of the peace, mounted police, and any other parties who would be likely to come in contact with the settler. These applications, after being received, are verified at the Dominion land office as to entry. The statement of the settler asking for seed grain as to his acreage ready for crop is also investigated. The seed grain is distributed at railway points most convenient to the location of the settlers. In addition to the immigration officers, seven homestead inspectors are engaged in the distribution of the grain. The form covering the quantity of grain secured is signed by the applicant upon delivery of the grain, and these are registered in the land office against the land. After the distribution has taken place a report is made to the department giving in detail the distribution. The bulk of the grain is purchased from large dealers, but in some localities where the crop has not been an entire failure, orders are given the farmer seeking relief on one of his neighbors who may have a quantity of suitable seed for sale. At first it was anticipated that \$100,000 would cover the case, but later investigation has shown that the amount required will be \$225,000."

This applies only to those who have not received their patent, and of course, is not going to benefit a large number of farmers who are greatly in need of assistance. It is hoped even yet, however, that something might be done in this direction by the provincial government, but so far no word has been received in regard to same. The chance of relief is not very great, but if word of any kind is received it will be forwarded to all members at once.

I am sorry that this is all the information I can supply on this most important subject at the present time, but if any members require anything taken up in regard to same kindly let me know and the matter will be promptly attended to.

One member has written me that he has a quantity of farm machinery for sale, while another member has a complete outfit of gasoline engine, separator and steam plow which he will dispose of. These names will be given to anyone interested who may write me in the matter.

Organization

Many new unions are being organized, and it truly seems that the electric spark has taken effect. From all parts of the country the greatest enthusiasm is being displayed, and the officers and organizers are receiving every encouragement. The organization campaign reports are also coming in, and many valuable suggestions are being received. Some of them are passed on for your consideration.

One union writes: "We had membership cards printed, and at each meeting we ask for volunteers to take cards for securing new members. The cards are handed out in bunches of five with the local secretary's

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, containing various small notices and fragments of text.

signature attached, so that the business can deliver the card when the fee is collected. The business can charge up to the members when they take them, and they are credited again when they return either the cash or the tickets. In this way more new members can be secured since the first meeting of January this year than ever before, and members having already turned in two figures and now being up to the limit of the collection. We would suggest, however, that some new buttons be made to be inscribed "I. P. A. HUSTLER" and we would like one for presentation to the member who had secured the most new names, and to be worn by him till the next meeting or until some other member secures more new members than he has, when it will be delivered to the other man, and so on until the end of the year. The member who has worn the button the most months out of the year to be entitled to keep it when the year closes, and a new button to be secured for the next year's competition. In addition to this, leave it to each local union, to get a new union organized in the nearest territory to them where one should be organized. Let them take it up at the first meeting and divide up the territory. Those who are best qualified to go out in the next territory and canvass for membership, also arrange a date and place of meeting. When the meeting is arranged, if the member feels that he requires assistance, let him get the president or secretary of the local union of which he is a member, or his own secretary, to assist in getting the new union organized. The solicitor could be paid by the day, as the regular organizers are paid, but it would save practically all the travelling expense, which has been the greatest source of expense in the past. If this plan is followed up by each union, that in time we will roll up a great membership before the year is out. You could learn in your next circular letter how many unions would agree to buy the Hustler's buttons at our price, and by getting a goodly number of them you would be prepared to supply them as required.

Campaign Suggestions. What do you think of the program presented there? It certainly has the right kind of energy, and we would like to hear further regarding same from the other unions. If there is a sufficient response, the hustler's button will be secured. Another sends in the suggestion, that the temperance, "Catch My Tail" idea, and the wearing of them, especially in the Old Country, should be adopted. The next suggestion is that good dogtags and buttons should be prepared with statements showing the benefits of the union, and sent, which the farmers have derived through the Western associations. The next is the discussion of local conditions at the meetings and the cooperative buying and selling of goods and supplies. For every union to discuss Direct Legislation one month, single tax the next, government ownership of elevators, women's suffrage, abolition of senate, free trade, tree planting, in the succeeding months, with a general summary at the end of the year, if another suggestion received. For some set topic to be discussed at each meeting, all the unions to discuss the same subject during the same month and report at the following meeting. The division of the province into districts with an organization committee in each. Educate, organize, boost. That it would make the most attractive. More educational work should be attempted. It would help the members better if there was some definite system or program to follow for discussion, and the members could be organized to get sufficient enthusiasm to organize, but the routine business is not sufficiently interesting to induce everyone to turn out after a dinner and a meeting for the officers to try to make things attractive enough, especially as many of the members cannot be induced to speak at the meetings. If the executive could draw up some course of study dealing with the chief topics of interest, it would help. A meeting place in the various parts of the province where men can have a look and put down what they have for sale and require. Appointing standing committees, such as credentials of new members, press committee, finance committee, order committee, sick committee. These are not anything like all the suggestions which have been received, but will tend to open up the discussion further, so that we shall be able to have the best possible system of organization effected here. I hope indeed that these suggestions will be discussed and that many answers to same will be received. We want the best and can only get it by getting together on these subjects.

Reciprocity Agreement. Many splendid responses have been received to the special circular sent which dealt with the reciprocity agreement and the result is that numerous telegrams have been sent to Ottawa endorsing the agreement. The members can be sure that they are so. Although some think we should do nothing for the reason that the agreement does not go far enough, yet the majority will agree that it will be better for us to take what we can get and to keep on digging away for the balance afterwards. A great deal of assistance will be given to this project if the members will write letters to their members, requesting that they will support and vote for the agreement.

Terminal Elevators. This important question is not yet settled and further assistance can be given along here as suggested above. Let the members write to Ottawa, requesting their government ownership and operation of a terminal facilities at the Port of Montreal. In this been forwarded to all members. A letter has been sent to all members, asking for their support to this proposition.

Pack Packing Question. This subject is still very much alive, and in accordance with the instructions issued from the committee a special circular dealing with this subject will be issued in the course of the next few days.

Madison Bay Railway. You will probably have noticed that the abandonment has at last been made that the government will proceed with the construction of the Madison Bay Railway, and that the supplementary estimates will include the amount required to carry on this work. This is another evidence of the victory won by the organized farmers, and we must not lose sight of the fact that the matter of operation of this railway has been left in abeyance.

Other matter will be presented to you in the next circular, and with the speedy opening of the central office we hope to be more than ever at your disposal in carrying on work of interest and moment. U. P. A. Thinking you in anticipation of your active cooperation.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREEMAN, Sec'y.
Innisfail, Alta.

HUSTLING HUGHENDEN. Another good live union has been organized by G. W. Johnson, district organizer in the Provost district at Hughenden, where twenty are carrying membership. On March 2, one of the first matters attended to by the new union was that of sending a telegram to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, strongly endorsing the reciprocity agreement. The first officers elected in this union are: President, Jas. Allen, Hughenden; secretary, treasurer, J. A. McGregor, Hughenden.

ENDORSED RECIPROCITY. Orion Union is keeping busy and at the last two meetings considerable work has been transacted. The members of Orion Union would like an expression of opinion from other members as to the advisability of rejecting applications from others than farmers, and other information as to their being accepted. A telegram was sent to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, strongly endorsing the reciprocity agreement, and urging that every effort be used to make it law.
J. V. DERRICOTT, Sec'y.
Orion, Alta.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT. The concert and dance which was held in the Massey hall, Islay, under the auspices of Islay Union, No. 18 of the U. P. A., on February 16, was a decided success, financially and otherwise. A short business meeting was also held and future meetings were arranged for.
DON GILCHRIST, Sec'y.
Islay, Alta.

TEPEE LAKE MEETING. The last regular meeting of Tepee Lake Union was held at W. J. Barber's residence. It was decided that this union would cooperate with Blackfoot Union in the purchase of formalin. A splendid concert was rendered, after which refreshments were passed around, and the meeting then adjourned.
H. KING, Sec'y.
Earle, Alta.

VEGROVILLE OFFICERS. The regular meeting of Vegroville local union No. 4, was held in the Farmers' hall on Saturday, February 25, it having been the first fine meeting day this winter. As a consequence the meeting was well attended, the hall being comfortably filled. The result of the election of officers for the ensuing year was that the captain this year is H. McHenry, and the secretary, H. McHenry. The crew are: H. Debar, Sr., F. C. Richardson, W. A. Jones, A. Howman, P. Binger and O. J. Johnson, while the man of the helm is Theo. Balaam. The secretary also received instructions to write to our member in the Dominion house expressing the wishes of the farmers of this district that he has got to stand by the resolutions presented by the Ottawa delegation. The secretary presented a report of the year's work, which was considered very satisfactory. It is a lamentable fact that a large number of our members do not take the official organ, the Grain Growers' Guide. There is an excuse for some, as they cannot read English, but those who can should cough up the almighty dollar for their own welfare sake. Compulsory hail insurance will once more be the topic for discussion at our next meeting, which will be held on March 11 at two o'clock.
THOS. BALAAM, Sec'y.
Vegroville, Alta.

IMPRESSED WITH CONVENTION. We had a fairly well attended meeting of Orion Union on Saturday, February 25, when one new member was secured. We want to organize another union at Pine Ridge, and are sending a deputation of our own to assist the farmers of that district to join the ranks of the U. P. A. Mr. Jas. Priestly gave us an account of the convention at which he was a delegate. He was greatly impressed with the intelligence of the farmers in attendance, and paid a glowing tribute to the members of the executive.
A. A. BROWN, Sec'y.
Onoway, Alta.

RED WILLOW ORGANIZED. A meeting of farmers was held in the Red Willow school house on February 23 for the purpose of forming a local union of the U. P. A. T. H. Adair, district organizer, addressed the meeting on organization work. The officers elected were as follows: President, S. Flack; vice-president, Theo. Baird; secretary, treasurer, T. C. Barrett; directors, Messrs. Jas. A. Baird, D. J. McKay, E. J. Wells, Chas. Hearn, Wm. Matier and Mr. J. Walker. Twenty-one members joined at this meeting and there will be many more at an early date.
T. C. BARRETT, Sec'y.
Red Willow, Alta.

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What to get a clearing house of agricultural machinery for the farmer to help themselves. How can it be done? By sending your farm products and questions to the Bureau. We are co-operating with the highest agricultural authorities and every minute of labor involved will be made available to serve your interests. We shall be pleased to have an order for the same sent. Write the I H C Service Bureau.

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RURAL TELEPHONES. There was a good attendance of members at the last meeting of Wardville Union, the roll call showing only three members absent. It was decided to hold a basket social and entertainment on March 17. A committee of one was appointed to secure prices and particulars in regard to the matter of having a rural telephone line from Sedgewick to Wardville.
A. O. WELLS, Sec'y.
Sedgewick, Alta.

WEST LETHBRIDGE UNION. The last meeting of West Lethbridge Union was held at the residence of Mr. Albert Firth, there being a good attendance of members. The president called upon two special committees to make their reports. Seven members entered into a contract to draw their seed wheat a distance of twenty miles from this district, and 250 bushels of Red Life have been contracted for.
ROBT. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.
Lethbridge, Alta.

GROWING NICELY. Glen Union is doing nicely and is growing deep as the spirit of the union gets a better hold upon us. We have now fourteen paid up members and several have put in their applications for consideration at the next meeting. At our last regular meeting the subject was used, was discussed and the president and treasurer received instructions to interview some millers upon the subject. We will require about 2,000 bushels of seed wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats.
M. J. BOHMER, Sec'y.
China, Alta.

STILL ORGANIZING. One of the new unions has been organized at Brunetta, when members from the Queenstown Union journeyed down into that country to give their brother farmers a chance to join in the work being done by the U. P. A. Messrs. Maronch and Giambeck addressed the meeting. The farmers were very enthusiastic and twenty-five joined the union. The election of officers was then taken up and resulted as follows: President, F. Nagel; vice-president, G. F. Armstrong; secretary, treasurer, A. C. Galbraith. It was decided that the officers should have full power to call meetings at any time, and after a little more routine business had been attended to the meeting adjourned.
A. C. GALBRAITH, Sec'y.
Brunetta, Alta.

POOR RAILWAY FACILITIES. At the last regular meeting of Namaka Union one of the members raised the question of the inconvenient train service given this town by the railway company, and the meeting suggested that some steps should be taken to try and remedy matters.
JOHN BAWVIL, Sec'y.
Namaka, Alta.

A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT. Queenstown Union No. 105 held on February 17 one of its most successful agitation meetings and entertainments since the union was organized. Circular No. 1 from the general secretary was read and discussed. A telephone petition, asking the government to extend the telephone line to Queenstown, was circulated and signed. All members who wanted seed grain from the government gave their names in to the secretary. After the business had been transacted Mr. Trugill, vice-president of the U. P. A., delivered a very instructive address. Mr. Ostrander, of Glenora, director for this district, then made a closing speech. A couple of members from Berrywater Union attended the meeting and conveyed the greetings from their local to Queenstown. The next on the program was a debate, in which four members of the union took part. This was followed by a dialogue, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, while at eleven o'clock a light supper was enjoyed. The entertainment closed with a dance. Fifteen new members joined the union, making our total membership now 124.
JOHN GLAMBEK, Sec'y.
Milo, Alta.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS SUGGESTED. After a period of quietness Bear's Hill Union is once more getting down to work and the February meeting was a hummer. We believe the district meetings will be a great help in making the local unions successful, and think it would be a good idea to have district directors whose duty it would be to look after a number of small unions in his own locality.
L. SINCLAIR, Sec'y.
Wetaskiwin, Alta.

WHEAT SHEAF WORKING. At the regular meeting of the union recently organized in the Wilhelmina district, held on February 20, it was decided to name the union "Wheat Sheaf." We have decided to organize a school district. This is a new district and was only settled last spring, but it can be safely stated that we are making very good progress.
J. STOKOR, Sec'y.
Wilhelmina, Alta.

RE C. P. R. LANDS. The usual fortnightly meeting of Blackfoot Union took place on Friday, February 24, when orders were taken for a quantity of formalin and strychnine. The recent decision of the Privy Council re C. P. R. taxation was discussed and a resolution was adopted advocating the circulation of a petition protesting against the decision. A resolution was adopted urging the ratification of the reciprocity agreement. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to inquire into ways and means of erecting a U. P. hall at Blackfoot: Messrs. Hulman, Truscott, Donaldson and Stone.
J. STONK, Sec'y.
Blackfoot, Alta.

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35 DOLLARS PER ACRE BUYS 320 ACRES good wheat land, 160 acres under cultivation, balance can be broken. Sprinkled 7 roomed house, new stone basement, barn 30x100, 5,000 bushel granary, abundance spring water, also 22 choice milk cows and 40 shorthorn, 10 horses, including heavy grade stallions, centered 5 miles from town railroads. Apply Box 52, Roseville, Sask. 34 2

HALF SECTION AND CONTENTS FOR SALE—100 acres broken, 85 acres now merrillized, plowing all done. Houses, cattle, implements, feed. School, church and railroad siding near place; four miles from city, good water, fairly good buildings. Telephone installed. Write owner, Thos. W. Connor, Postage is Prairie, Man. Box 388. 30 6

FOR SALE—CULTIVATED FARM OF 360 ACRES, well watered and buildings, on the "Fortage Plains," 4 1/2 miles from Macdonald, C.P.R., and 3 miles from Fulton on C.N.R. School at corner of farm. Working horses and implements can also be bought. H. McFay, Macdonald, P.O., Man. 34 6

160 ACRES IN CARMAN DISTRICT, good loam soil; has been used as seed farm; clean and in splendid cultivation; lots of water, good buildings, 1 1/2 acres trees and small fruits; sold and hog fences, telephone. Write for particulars to Box 761, Guide Office, Winnipeg. 30 6

FOR SALE—160 ACRE FARM NEAR Ogilvie River, Man.; all fenced, 130 acres under cultivation, good granary and stable, fair house, abundance of good water, convenient to school, church, elevator, etc. For price and terms write W. F. Miller, R.R. No. 1, Postage is Prairie, Man. 33 6

FOR SALE THE N. 1/4 OF SEC 3-22-18 W. 3. This farm is one mile from the town of Stranraer on the Macklin and Outlook branch of the C.P.R. For further particulars apply to Thomas Johnston, 315 10th St., Saskatoon, Sask. 31 6

FARM FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, 40 acres cultivated, 12 ready for drill, lumber house, well, stable, 70 acres fenced, 12 miles north Lloydminster, \$950.00 cash, \$500.00 as arrangement. Posthousa, Lloydminster. 33 2

FARM LANDS EDMONTON DISTRICT, for sale—William Garbo, Ardrossan, Alberta. 30 6

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestor & Worm Destroyer.

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs. Full particulars from Steele Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

SCRIP FOR SALE

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

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap, a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale and lots wanted. W. F. Rodgers, 604 McFadyen Block, Winnipeg.

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE ELLIPTIC JETTING WELL drill, 600 ft capacity, new last June. Will take oats or barley in part pay. For particulars write to T. A. Roseville, Hartney, Man.

6 FURROW FRAME COCKSHUTT ENGINE gas engine, with 5 breaker bottom, good as new, but too large for my power.—J. H. Farthing, Millwood, Man. 30 6

HAY AND OATS ETC. FOR SALE AND WANTED

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

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED PERSONS TO GROW MUSH-rooms for us in waste space in garden. Yards, sheds or cellars. \$15 to \$20 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars.—Montreal Supply Co., Montreal. 31 4

GOOD MEN WANTED ON FARM—WAGES thirty to forty per month for season; three to four hundred by year. Good accommodations.—E. P. St. John, Kistler, Sask., Can. 34 4

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED—LADY TEACHER, THIRD class professional certificate, duties commencing April third, Marine School District. Apply, stating salary, Jas. L. Selmond, Secretary, Hanson P.O., Sask. 29 6

GENERAL EXCHANGE

WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY OF FIFTEEN hundred in agreement of sale on farm for pedigree or good grade mare.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 32 6

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR-ticulars and prices f.o.b. Your station write I. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 31 13

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

FOR SALE ELEVATOR SITUATED IN South Eastern Saskatchewan on Canadian Pacific Railway spur track, in first class wheat district.

Making machinery, cleaners, four roller food mill, dump scales, 16 H.P. gasoline engine. Handled more grain than either of other elevators. Well and favorably known to farmers in district. Owner wishes to sell to someone with capital to run a lumber and coal yard in connection with elevator, feed and flour business, as good yard badly needed and practically no competition. District is A. No. 1. \$5,000 cash, 5 per cent off for cash, or will take \$2,000 cash and balance to suit. Address Box 49, Grain Growers' Guide.

MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE PERFECT condition. Box A, Plumas, Man. 32 6

PERSONAL

WANTED—INFORMATION REGARDING whereabouts of Harry Sibhal, supposed to be somewhere in the West. Apply William Sibhal, 4 Amelia Street, Barric, Ont. 32 2

NOTICE

A MEETING OF THE NUT MOUNTAIN branch of Grain Growers' Association will be held at the home of Robert Bridal, N.W. 23 36 11, on Saturday, April 1st, 7 o'clock p.m. All members are requested to be present. Important business is to be transacted. 34 1

SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES WITH NATIVE Spruce. Price \$2 per dozen, or \$15 per hundred, with 4 inches of soil on roots. Prepaid. Height 12 to 15 inches.—Tison, Fry, Canora, Sask. 33 6

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC. FOR SALE AND WANTED

GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEED GRAIN—trying to do large quantities of seed grain which have been sold in the past as Pedigreed seed which was not entitled to be so classified was, consequently, to protect our customers who have grain for sale, to caution intending purchasers not to buy Seed Grain stated to be grown from Garton's Pedigreed seed. Pedigreed grain where the original year of introduction by us is not advertised or stated. Without this information the true value of the Pedigreed Seed cannot be ascertained. We have a record of every sale of our Pedigreed Seed and will gladly answer any enquiries. Write for and read our Book of the Farm, all about breeding Pedigreed Seed. It is sent Post Free.—Garton Pedigreed Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

"EARLY WHITE PRIZE," "AIR JOHN Livezey," "Northern Bred," "Green Cross" one dollar per bushel; each with order f.o.b. bags free, order early. Address: J. W. Gadsby, Gadsby's Gardens, Moore Park, Manitoba. 31 6

FOR SALE—PURE RED FIFE WHEAT, cleaned f.o.b. \$1.50 per bushel. Bags extra.—A. F. Hoover, Venn, Sask., Canada. 33 4

SEED OATS—BANNER ABUNDANCE AND Tartan King, 2 1/2 cts., cleaned, 33; food 39; 2 1/2 Red Fife wheat, 30 cts. All seed guaranteed clean.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 31 6

SNAP—"WEE MACGREGOR" POTATO from originator, also earliest varieties. Bunch, \$1.00. Get Challenge list; satisfaction guaranteed.—Hosain Bros., Margreth, Man. 33 4

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

THE RAWDONVILLE UNION HAS A considerable quantity of seed wheat for sale. Apply Secretary, Rawdonville, Alberta. 31 6

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE OATS, REGEN-erated (two years), on breaking; weight 40 lbs. per bushel. Bags included. Cox Brothers, Beaver, Man. 32 6

CLEAN SEED FLAX FOR SALE—\$1.00 per bushel f.o.b. Wauschope, Sask. New cotton bags included.—Farmers' Grain and Supply Co., Wauschope, Sask. 33 2

FOR SALE—ABOUT EIGHT HUNDRED bushels Red Fife wheat from Registered Seed; cleaned.—Victor Moore, Russell, Man. 34 3

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—A QUANTITY of Brown Grass Seed, ten cents a pound.—J. T. Metcalum, Melita, Man.

FOR SALE—GOOD, CLEAN PRESTON Seed. For samples and prices apply to Seager Wheeler, Northern, Sask. 30 6

I HAVE 40,000 BUSHELS OF OATS FOR sale. Address Jesse Hill, Yorkton, Sask. 29 6

REGISTERED MENSURY SEED BARLEY for sale, \$1.00 bus. on car.—Lamb Bros., Cartwright, Man. 32 3

PURE WEE MACGREGOR SEED POTA-toes—\$1.00 per bushel f.o.b.—C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 33 6

FOR SALE—TWO CARS 20TH CENTURY Oats; free noxious weeds, 45¢ f.o.b.—Howard Greston, Grandview, Man. 34 1

FOR SALE—GOOD SEED AND FEED OATS—Apply Cash, Lunn, Organizing Secretary No. 9 District, Sask. G.G.A., Jansin, Sask.

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

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SUFFOLK STAL-lion, eleven years old; eight years in present stable. For particulars write Joseph Craig, Kibbey, Sask. 33 6

WANTED—THREE GOOD WORKING mares, Percheron and Shire breed, guarantee for all purposes; aged 4 to 5 years; weight 1,400 to 1,600; for cash. In writing, state price.—Joseph Comte, Notre Dame De Lourdes, Man. 33 3

JACK ASS RISING TWO YEARS OLD—From reg. Spanish Jack. For sale cheap to quick buyer.—F. Champion, Brookston, Man. 33 3

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, PARKDALE, Sask. Hatches and breeds various breeds. Ducks, Chickens. Supply catalog giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant Lander-Killer, easily applied on poultry, kills lice instantly. 1/2 lb. 50¢, postage paid. —Maw's Poultry Farm, a train, private and extra house; easily given in drinking water, half lb. 50¢, postage paid. 25 13

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.—B. P. Rocks and R. C. W. Leghorns, won 15 prizes 1910 shows, including first prize; 2nd, best; 3rd, cocked. International, with R. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$2.50 per 30, \$7.00 per 100.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, 50¢ per doz., \$2.50 per 100. Have Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15. A few good cockerels—Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 33 6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED in the skin. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for 15. Order now for April shipment. No stock for sale.—Farrist Three Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

J. H. CLARKE, VIRDEN, MAN., BREEDER of prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. All stock sold that I can spare. Eggs in season from grand matings. 1 setting, \$7.00; 3 settings, \$5.00.

WANTED—BUTTER, EGGS, DRESSED fowl, mutton, veal and beef. Vegetables of all kinds in carload lots. Highest prices paid f.o.b. nearest shipping point.—A. W. Taylor, 1510 4th St. W., Calgary.

MOOPA FARM—WINTER LAYING BAR-red Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs \$2 per setting, 3 for \$5. Will try to please you.—W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 34 4

FLEMING POULTRY YARDS—SINGLE Comb White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks' Eggs \$1.50 per dozen, \$4.00 per 50.—E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 33 6

EGGS FOR SALE—AT \$1.50 PER SETTING of fifteen, from choicest pure bred birds of the following breeds: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds.—Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 34 8

FOR SALE—FINE SPECIMEN BARRED Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.00 per setting.—Mrs. J. Fothergill, Hildreth, Sask. 32 6

COCKERELS FOR SALE—BARRED ROCKS, finest quality, \$1.50 each if taken away before the 1st of April.—Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alberta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE—Extra-fine birds for \$2.00 each from R. M. West's prize strain.—Wesley North, Franklin, Man. 33 6

FOR SALE—SIX BRONZE TURKEY HENS—Price \$2.00 each, cash with order. Address J. F. Leslie, Box 26, Kibbey, Man. 34 1

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs \$1.50; birds have free range.—Cecil Powne, Goodlands, Man. 33 6

PURE BLOOD PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE—Eggs \$1.50 per setting.—Mrs. J. Fothergill, Hildreth, Sask. 32 13

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15.—Mrs. R. Carruthers Grand View Station, Umaticla, Man. 32 6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1.25 for 15, or \$6.00 per hundred.—John McMillin, Tofteld, Alta. 34 6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1.00 for 15, \$4.00 100.—Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 34 6

FOR SALE—IMPORTED WHITE HOLLAND Gobbler, \$5 each.—Mrs. A. D. Naimith, Wawanesa. 34 2

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS \$1.50 PER 15.—Charles Peach, Sintonota, Sask. 34 4

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

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

JACKS FOR SALE

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

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

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cattle 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. 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 a card today.

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, name King George Imp. 2095, sire King's Great Imp. (4764), (11582), age four years old May 1908, 1911 color black, of good quality, good action and healthy; broken to harness, single and double; hitched double every day; perfectly quiet and gentle and a sure stock getter. For further information apply to Craig Brown, Kawanda, P.O., Man., Oakville station, C.N.R.; Posters Station, G.T.M., Manitoba.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Lines—See my young stallions at Brandon Winter Fair. Good ones and for sale; others on the farm at low money. Nine fillies, all top, and in foal; others to select from. Some choice Yorkshire sows to farrow March and April. Orders ordered for spring pigs; also for eggs. Customers all asked. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland—Andrew Graham, Posters P.O.

POPULAR GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale: Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire, American bred B. Bone cutters, choice B. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, from our best seeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

FOR SALE—THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, Redmark (11707), (12071), by Baron's Pride (10122), Dam Kate of Arachne (12298). First class stock horse.—Alex. Morrison, Pres. Carman Clydesdale Association, Homewood, Man., 29-6.

FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS, aged 4, 3 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand steam threshing outfit, complete with feeder, hagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap or trade for land or stock.—H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—FOR SALE, the Clydesdale Stallion Glenross Baron (11126), four years last August; bred from imported sire and dam. Also three Shorthorn bulls, from ten to eighteen months.—Alex. Morrison, Homewood, Man., 29-6.

CREDIT SALE, MAY 10, 1911—FARM, 50 head Shorthorn, implements, household effects. Watch these columns for further particulars. If interested drop a card. Sale begins 10 a.m.—James Wilson, Prop., Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta., 24-6.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydesdales at the Central Brooks Station, Fort Rouge.—Write—618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES—Pioneer prize breeder of the West

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshire and pure bred Shorthorn, young bulls for sale—Nanavale Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

J. M. WALLACE, ROSSER, MAN, BREEDER of Black, White and Buff Orpingtons. Choice young stock for sale; also choice seed wheat, samples, &c., on application.

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

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

15 BULLS 15—GOOD, STRAIGHT REGIS-tered shorthorns 21 for service, \$20 to \$75. Five young Clyde stallions cheap.—J. Bonfield, Martineau, Man.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, aged 11 years, trotting mare, aged 8; time 2:23 1/4. For particulars write John W. Millman, Box 116, Waskada, 28-6.

FOR SALE—5 REGISTERED ARYSHIRE bull calves from one stock to year old. Prices \$25.00 to \$60.00.—John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man., 30-6.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN, breeder improved Yorkshire, pure young ones to farrow in May for sale; also two 7 month old boys.

SHORTHORN BULL CALF FOR EX-change or sale, pedigreed. Address Melbore, Highland, Man., 32-4.

FOR SALE—SIX YEAR OLD PEDIGREED Jersey bull.—John Taylor, Broadview, Sask., 32-4.

JERSEY CATTLE SHIRE HORSES, FERIN Park, Toronto, Genoa and Hiram Turbergs, David Smith, Gladstone, Man.

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

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

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

WA-WADELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK, BREED-er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

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

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

BRAEBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—Thomson Bros., Bohman, Sask.

SPRING STALLION SHOWS

The following agricultural societies are holding shows on the dates named: (Group 1) Foam Lake, March 29; Yorkton, March 30th; Saltcoats, March 31st; Dean Rutherford, Judge. (Group 2) Melfort, April 1st; Prince Albert, April 2nd; Humboldt, April 7th; R. H. Miller, Lunenburg, Judge. (Group 3) Creelman, April 8th; Moose Mountain (Carlyle), April 25th; Oxbow, April 6 and 7th; John Scarff, Hartney, Man., Judge. (Group 4) Mottlach, April 8th; Moose Jaw, April 7th; James Burnett, Napinka, Man., Judge. Maple Creek, March 30; Hugh Gilmour Pasqua, Judge. Craik, March 31; Alex. Match, Lunenburg, Judge. Gowan, April 3th. A. Blackstock, Parem, Judge.

Mature stallions should be shown in the spring when they are in good breeding condition. But young animals should be exhibited at the summer fair when unlike the older animals they can be taken to the fair without interfering with their usefulness. At the time of the earliest at least of the Western fairs, mature stallions should be on their circuits and should not be taken off to attend an exhibition when they can be shown to so much better purpose at the spring stallion show.

The government gives a grant of two-thirds of the prize money paid out at these shows, but not exceeding one-fifth to societies less than five years old or \$101.25 to societies five years old or over.

EFFECT OF RECIPROCITY
"How did you break your leg?" asked the Lady of the House of the Man-Out-of-Work.
"Well, mum, it was caused by the agitation over reciprocity with Canada."
"Reciprocity!"
"Yes, you see the fear of it put wheat down. I was running a grocery store then and my flour fell on me."—Minneapolis Journal.

U.S. FARMERS AND THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

From Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post
We are still exporters of farm stuffs. The bulk of our farmers, on the bulk of their products, have always had to meet the free competition of Canada and every other country in the markets of Europe. Meanwhile nearly everything they bought has been charged with high tariff prices. If they are really afraid to meet a little Canadian competition at home there is small show of their getting relief from high-tariff exactions, for the whole tariff game consists precisely in playing one interest and one locality against another. Help us to protect our steel and we will help you to protect your barley. In this give and take the farmer has given a good dollar and got a plugged nickel. The whole question concerning this treaty is whether farm constituencies—or their representatives in Congress—can be induced to keep on playing the game. If they can—after all the tariff agitation of the last two years—it is high time for our standpat friends to sit back and laugh. The high protection champions are against the treaty. Is this because they are deeply concerned over the butter-and-egg market in northern New York? We fear not. It is because they see this treaty will break the vicious tariff circle. With free butter, eggs and barley the granger vote in Congress can no longer be counted upon for ninety per cent. duties on wooden goods.

MR. PORRITT'S NEW BOOK

"Flashes of unconscious humor have frequently brightened the fiscal controversy, but surely there has been none more amusing than the suggestion that the purity of the Canadian political system will be endangered by closer contact with the wicked ways of the Americans. A timely and valuable little volume from the pen of Mr. Edward Porritt, entitled 'The Revolt in Canada against the New Feudalism,' which Messrs. Cassell have just published for the Cobden Club, gives an illuminating account of the subversion of the Legislature and administration to what Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a moment of unguarded candor, described as 'the vested interests.' Not long ago the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association publicly boasted that it could,

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Took Off Bog Spavin

Knows, Alberta
"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure on a cow that had a bad Bog Spavin and it took it clean off. Kendall's is the best Spavin Cure ever used."—Tommy Tracy, P. O. Box 10.
Kendall's is the best for Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Stiffness, Swelling, Bruises and all Lamenesses. 25 cents per bottle.
It is a Solution of Borax. Be sure it is Kendall's. You get and ask for the book "A Treatise on The Horse"—see Write Us.
Dr. W. J. Kendall Co., Kenosha Falls, Wis.



ALL KINDS OF

Forest Trees and Fruits

of every description that will grow in Manitoba, including a quantity of six year old apples, both standard and crabs. Write for Catalogue.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE - MAN.

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277 BUREAU STREET
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WHILE FOR CURE
TRAFFIC FROM 1911 TO 1913
SHIP TO US

if it chose, "bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation or paralyse the whole industry of the Dominion." Its enormous power has, in fact, been constantly and undignifiedly used to secure the imposition of duties and the granting of bounties for the benefit of the Twenty-five Hundred, as its members are called, at the expense of the great bulk of the population. Abundant proofs of this are supplied by Mr. Porritt, and he shows, too, how the system of tariff duties and bounties has led to the formation of industrial combines and mergers—many of them waterlogged undertakings in which British investors are heavily involved.—London "Truth."

When writing to Advertisers
Please mention The Guide

Registered Percherons and Holsteins

I have for sale Percheron Stallions and Mares of the highest breeding (blacks and greys). Several Stallions coming 3 and 4. All thoroughly acclimated. Weights from 1,700 to a ton each. The grand, blocky type. Some sired by "Calypso," and some mares in foal to "Carnot," the two champion sires of the Percheron breed. Some imported Mares and Stallions. In Holsteins, I have Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves for sale. Some young Bulls ready for service. A large herd of the choicest breeding to choose from. Prices lower than any other dealer. Come and see or write.

J. C. DREWRY, The Glen Ranch, COWLEY, Alberta
CROW'S NEST BRANCH C.P.R.

EUREKA

SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remains upright. If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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Elevator Situation

Below is a list of expressions received up to March 14 from sixty of our associations, in the order received at this office. Only three of these are unfavorable to the action of the convention or the elevator commission report. These are given since the convention, after reading the reports, hearing the report of the delegates to the convention, and discussing the matter fully.

FRED W. GREEN, Sec'y S.G.G.A.

Idaleen—Government ownership was debated, but feeling for co-operation very strong.

Creekside—Endorse action of convention.

Abernethy—Enthusiastic. Farmers' elevator wants to sell out.

Great Deer—Unanimously in favor of co-operative scheme.

Eagle Creek—Endorse same with following amendments. One man, one vote principle. That the Recall be applied to the central management.

Pelude—Endorse action of the convention.

Bridgeford—Favor co-operative system.

Fleming—Does not favor the scheme. Says it is not what they have been asked for.

Riverside—Local mills at Prince Albert take all the wheat.

St. Antoine—Favors co-operation.

Highview—Just the thing. But financially embarrassed this year.

Gainfords—Generally favorable. No resolution from meeting.

Milestone—Favorable to scheme, but must have control of their profits and losses.

Dundurn—Endorse the scheme. Will pass on the bill when it goes through.

Burnmore—Does not favor the scheme.

Hazelville—A step in the right direction.

Keybrook—Endorse findings of the commission.

Antler—Endorse action of the convention and recommend the legislature to pass the measure.

Scottville—Approves action of convention.

Waldron—Approves action of convention.

Wilcox—Heartily endorse findings of the commission.

Chamberlain—Endorses commission report and action of convention.

Arellee—Quite in accord with the report. Will do their utmost to further scheme.

Tugaske—Heartily endorse the co-operative scheme.

Beaxvalde—Favorable to the scheme.

Springside—Unanimously endorse report. Suggest one man, one vote principle.

Central Butte, No. 1—Unanimously support findings of the elevator commission.

woody support, the findings of the elevator commission.

Narrow Lake—Favor plan as outlined in the report.

Collection—Endorse bill, but want further powers incorporated in it.

Lumden—Heartily endorse the co-operative scheme.

Willmar—Favor the findings of the commission.

Kesler—Everyone sympathetic to the co-operative scheme.

Hanson—Very enthusiastic. Calling meeting to get ready to form.

Ryerson—Endorse findings of commission and action of convention.

Tensel—Approve of the co-operative scheme.

Belle Plain—Unanimously in favor of the scheme. Want greater powers in bill to enable them to handle any commodity in use on the farm. Also provision in bill for a line of credit.

Waterton—In favor of co-operative elevators.

Halcyonia—Strongly in favor of the recommendations of the elevator commission.

Forrest Bank—Endorse the co-operative elevator scheme.

Paesal—Favor co-operative elevators as outlined by the elevator commission report.

Southminster—Endorse the report and the action of the convention.

Stoughton—Will have nothing to do with the scheme. Government ownership or nothing.

Kendalton—Unanimously in favor of the co-operative scheme.

Rocanville—Approve the report and action of the convention.

North Plain—Endorse action of the convention and will support the project.

Willow Hill—Tender resolution approving and adopting the co-operative scheme.

Central Butte—Unanimously endorse the amendment to the resolution that was passed at the Regina convention.

MEMBERSHIP FEES FOR FEBRUARY

Aberdeen, \$7.50;	Bangor, \$12.00;	Beatty, \$8.00;
Beaverdale, 50c;	Baldhurst, \$10.00;	Bridgeford, \$8.00;
Barham, \$2.50;	Cambell, \$10.00;	Cadotte, \$2.50;
Cory, \$21.00;	Crack, \$6.50;	Duns, \$15.00;
Edon Valley, \$2.50;	Elbow, \$6.00;	Forlath, \$12.00;
Fording, \$4.00;	Fortune, \$10.00;	Govan, \$12.00;
Graham Hill, \$6.00;	Highfield, \$8.00;	Hillview, \$5.00;
Kanowits, \$7.00;	Kesler, \$1.50;	Kelly, 50c;
Kennedy, \$6.50;	Kisbey, \$2.50;	Konson, \$1.00;
Laurie, \$1.00;	Marathon, \$14.00;	Middle, \$15.00;
Milestone, 50c;	Mountain Chase, \$2.00;	Mountain View, \$15.00;
Musart, \$6.50;	Newson, \$3.00;	North Star, \$14.00;
Orangeville, \$10.50;	Park, \$6.20;	Paesal, 50c;
Pannichy, \$9.50;	Raymore, \$22.50;	Redvers, \$7.50;
Ridolfod, \$6.50;	Ridell, \$15.50;	Ritland, \$10.00;
Ryerson, \$12.00;	St. George, \$12.00;	St. Maurice, \$5.50;
Sifton, \$5.00;	Sintabata, \$20.50;	Southminster, \$2.50;
Spy Hill, \$7.50;	Starview, \$1.50;	Stoughton, \$10.00;
Swanson, \$10.00;	Victoria Plains, \$7.50;	Walpole, \$8.50;
Wessels, \$10.50;	Whiteberry, \$2.00;	Woodlough, \$13.50;
Young, \$3.00;	Zelma, \$7.50;	Total \$51.94.

MR. BAUMUNK AT WORK
 A bunch of farmers here have gotten together and started the organization of Grain Growers Associations in several places. I have had the pleasure of driving Mr. Baumunk, of Dundurn, around to several different places where he conducted meetings and started local branches. You will hear from the secretaries in due time. I was elected secretary-treasurer of the branch association at Waldron, Sask. We have eleven members to start with. We are simply floating in enthu-

siasm and would be very grateful for any advice and instructions that would help us. A small number of most of our members are in the city and will be in wide circulation on the next future. That will help us as far as all of good advice.

F. W. PETER, Sec. Waldron G. N. A. Rosetown, Sask.

HEPBURN FORMED
 A meeting called at the home of J. G. A. was held on Hephburn on March 9, 1911. Following is a list of the officers: President, Jack Bane, vice-president, P. D. Schmidt, secretary, D. A. Hiebert, directors, H. J. Gougen and E. K. Lusk. The other officers are to be elected at our next meeting on the 15th of March.

D. A. HIEBERT, Hephburn, Sask.

ORGANIZED AT HERRERT
 A local branch of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan was formed. The following officers were elected: President, T. A. McLaughlin, vice-president, M. A. Carther, secretary-treasurer, John Swanson, directors—J. Looch, Jas. McLaughlin and G. W. Brown. It was decided to call this branch the Herbert Pleasant Valley Grain Growers' Association. The membership list reached thirty, with a good outlook for more members.

JOHN SWANSON, Sec'y Herbert, Sask.

PEYTON ORGANIZED
 A local branch of the G. G. A. of Saskatchewan has been formed in this district. We have at present ten paid-up members. Twelve other farmers have promised to join us. I think we shall have a membership of about forty by the end of the year.

JAS. DYMOTT, Sec'y Peyton, Sask.

PILOT MOUND REINTEGRATED
 A meeting of the farmers in the vicinity of Pilot Mound school was held on Feb. 28 for the purpose of re-organizing the local G. G. A. which had become dormant during the winter owing to bad weather and the bad state of the roads. A membership list was spread which resulted in fourteen paid-up



Blackwood Herd, owned by N. O. Partridge, Sintabata, Sask.

members being enrolled. The meeting declared itself in favor of Direct Legislation and the pledging of members. After a discussion the following resolutions passed favorably: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that all the Grain Growers' Associations should be in readiness to send as many representatives as possible to the next nomination for candidates for Federal members, and by all reasonable and honest means seek to have none nominated but those who will support the farmers platform." "That two of our number be appointed to visit some of the neighboring associations and endeavor to unite with them in holding a union rally some time in June and seek to procure a speaker for the occasion."

WM. GEDDES, Sec'y Pilot Mound, Sask.

INFORMATION WANTED
 There has been a meeting of the rate-payers of the following townships, viz.—27-16-3rd, and 28-15-3rd, for the purpose of organizing the above townships into a district to be known as a Grain Growers' Association, with all the privileges enjoyed by any branch Association. Therefore the ratepayers have appointed a committee consisting of three, which committee have been commissioned to obtain all the rules and regulations pertaining to the organization of a branch association. Also any forms that may be necessary to have completed for the organization of the association. Any special hints or papers of any kind we will be pleased to have to further the best interest of the Association.

A. W. NOBLE, JAS. McCANCE, M. S. SHAUGHNESSY, Rosetown, Sask.

REPORT FROM DOUGLAS
 A meeting of the Douglas branch of the Grain Growers was held in Springbank school on Thursday, March 9. Needless to say in both attendance and enthusiasm, the meeting was a success. It was decided to cooperate in the purchase of formaldehyde. A social gathering is planned to take place in Springbank school on Mar. 22, and a good time is predicted.

A. E. SMITH, Sec'y, Richard, Sask.

RECIPROCIITY ENDORSED
 Juniata Grain Growers' Association at their meeting on March 3 heard with much pleasure a report of the Regina convention from W. Lake, Sec. of Hardman Lodge. After his report the meeting considered the elevator commission report, and

after the matter was thoroughly discussed a resolution was passed that we support the finding of the commission. Also resolutions were passed in the ratification of the reciprocity agreement, for duty on agricultural implements, that the British preference be increased to 30 per cent of the general tariff.

LEWIS V. COWARD, Sec'y Juniata.

DOWDS HILL ORGANIZED
 I beg to inform you that the Dowds Hill branch of the G. G. A. was organized on Mar. 2nd by E. Postrow of Northhill. The following officers were elected: President, John McFarland, vice-president, A. Eard, secretary-treasurer, W. Underhill, directors—W. Underhill, C. Hamilton, J. Godfrey, A. B. Green, S. McCreary and J. Pughack. We have twenty-two members, and shall, I think, get a big more.

WALTER UNDERHILL, Sec'y Dowds Hill, Sask.

FORMED AT BIG TIMBER
 The Grain Growers of this district formed an association on Mar. 8th, under the direction of Mr. Hudson of Hanson.

J. H. FINCH, Sec'y Rosedale, Sask.

SALVADOR IN LINE
 At a meeting held in this district it was decided to organize a Grain Growers' Association. E. A. Hume was requested to secure information as to the proper procedure, and a meeting was called for Mar. 1, when an association was formed. Twenty-four members were secured. The following officers were appointed: Hon. president, Mr. Ross; president, John Hocking; vice-president, A. Richard; secretary-treasurer, D. H. Bryce; directors—R. E. Clark, Mr. McCreary, D. Robinson, N. J. McManis and Mr. Harry E. Robinson.

D. H. BRYCE, Sec'y Salvador, Sask.

WOLVERINE DISTRICT FORMED
 We had a meeting today and formed a branch of the Grain Growers' Association, under the name of Wolverine. J. W. Tigger was appointed president and Mr. Meisner vice-president. We had fourteen paid-up members, and are having another meeting in a week. We expect to get quite a few more to become members.

O. W. ARMITAGE, Sec'y Guernsey, Sask.

TUGASKE ACTIVE
 At a real live meeting of the Tugaske Grain Growers' Association, the following resolutions were passed: endorsing the co-operative elevator project and asking for government land insurance. At the next meeting the farmers' elevator proposition will be taken up. We aim to be prepared to set up an elevator immediately on the passing of a favorable bill in the legislature re the commission's recommendations.

R. H. PREBBLE, Sec'y Tugaske, Sask.

STILL THEY COME
 Will you kindly send me full instructions as to how to organize a branch of the G. G. A. There would be many branches started in the southern part of the province that has become so thickly settled if the farmers knew just how to go about the matter of organization. Why not give full instructions in The Guide every two or three months?

J. A. BEAR, Swift Current.

BALMAY FORMED
 I have much pleasure in reporting that a recent meeting attended by a large number of Arelco farmers culminated in the organization of a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. The new branch has been christened the Balmay Grain Growers' Association. Fourteen names were enrolled, and each and every one of the members is enthusiastic for the cause. The branch is fortunate in having Mr. Currie as president. The directors are John Alstrom, Wm. Smith, Fred Strait, Gen. Currie, Clifford King and Chas. Dally.

HERBERT SHEPPARD, Arelco, Sask.

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

KEEP Your Eye ^{on} the Reciprocity Agreement

BUT

DON'T FORGET THAT THE STOCK YEAR OF THE

Grain Growers' Grain Company

CLOSES APRIL 30th

Every wise business man will secure every share of Grain Growers' Grain Company stock before that date that he can get

Why?

1st

BECAUSE it can now be bought at par value, \$25.00 per share. It is worth considerably more than that amount, and we expect the shareholders will advance the price at next annual meeting.

2nd

BECAUSE all money received on stock before April 30th will bear dividends since July 1st, 1910, ten months before your money is received.

Easy Terms

Where possible, we advise paying down the full \$25.00 per share at time of application, but we will accept \$7.50 or \$17.50 per share down, and the balance next fall when you have the returns for your next crop. No interest is charged on the account unpaid, but dividends are allowed only on the amount paid. Every farmer, farmer's wife, son and daughter, is now allowed to hold four shares each.

Thousands of dollars are being invested in Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock every day. If you want to come in on the present terms send in your application at once

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GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Limited

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NOTE If you want booklets and circulars giving full particulars regarding the Company and the Stock, cut out this coupon, fill in your name and address plainly and mail it to us.

Please send me full particulars regarding Grain Growers' Grain Co. Stock.

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For 150 bands your choice of three beautiful colored pictures. Free of advertising. For 300 bands your choice of pictures in wide Mission frame. Free of advertising. Size of picture, 21 x 24 inches.



THE H.E. LEDOUX CO., LIMITED.

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS, IMPORTERS AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL.

CORNER JAMES & LOUISE STS. Mar. 22nd WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Letter No. 8--TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

You are in the habit of insisting on the very best you can get for your money—in your business. You go carefully into the quality of farm implements, flour, groceries, house furnishings, or anything you purchase.

Why do you not employ the same discrimination in buying cigars?

Why do you pay 10c for a cheaply made cigar manufactured from inferior tobacco, when you can get full value for the same price?

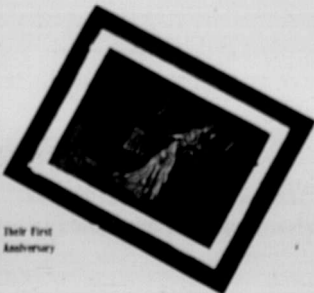
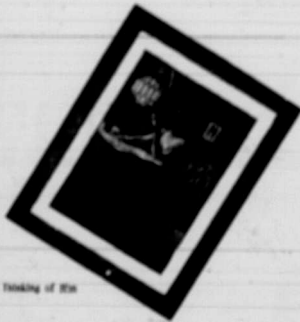
Perhaps you do not know what cigar to ask for. You merely take a haphazard choice from two or three brands that are set before you.

Here is your chance to do better. The ROXBORO CIGAR is the best 10c cigar made today. Don't take my word for it, but cut out the coupon below and get three of the best cigars you have ever smoked for 25c.

As a further inducement, look at these splendidly colored pictures, large sized and framed in Mission Oak, which you can get free by merely saving the bands. **START NOW.**

I am, yours for the success of the ROXBORO CIGAR.

H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.



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TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS

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Per

Navigation via Hudson's Bay

Continued from Page 7

blocked in place, and send it out in January or February to meet and overcome the midwinter storms and midwinter ice on a voyage of sixty to one hundred miles across what is practically a frozen sea, and you have a modern car ferry. Car ferries have made the trip of sixty miles across Lake Michigan when the crew never sighted open water all the way and the boat ran through heavy ice from port to port.

Mountains of Ice

"Miracles of ice-breaking are shown by the car-ferries St. Ignace and Ste. Marie at the Straits of Mackinac. From Lake

Michigan on the west and south and Lake Huron on the south and east, the winter storms push heavy floes into the Straits. These floes, creaking and clashing under the wind, pile one upon the other until they tower thirty feet above the water line and from the water line down sometimes a hundred, a hundred and fifty, even two hundred feet. To break and keep open a channel during the formation of such ice was a problem which staggered the most sanguine men. Ashley solved it with his wooden boats built of white oak, with steel-covered hulls thirty inches thick at points of greatest stress, the first form of the ferries.

"The Ste. Marie can maintain a speed of eight miles an hour through two feet of hard ice. After long study of all condi-

tions by Russian marine engineers, and a winter visit of investigation by Rear Admiral Makaroff, this steamer was copied almost without change in ice-breakers built by the Russian government for use on the Baltic and on Lake Baikal.

"You will ask why, if these boats operate all the year round, all other lake boats are not built in the same way and operated as are these winter boats. The answer is that as yet it would not pay. Midwinter navigation so far is confined to the points of most insistent demand, as at the Straits of Mackinac, and to those of least severe winter conditions, as on Lake Michigan. Moreover the rush hurry which forces the hastily loaded, end-of-the-season freighter out in every sort of weather in order to make a final

trip, without influence on boats running all the year round. Aside from the peril of the ice itself, owners only occasionally subject these boats to conditions as perilous as those of the end-of-the-season rush. They claim a winter percentage loss not greater than that of ordinary navigation during the summer months.

The Ice-breakers Proper

"One brave thrilling tale of the real ice-breakers. Of the Algemah in the spring of 1903, when she broke out of the ice a fleet of ninety-eight vessels which, starting too early in the season, had been frozen fast in Lake Superior. Of the spectacular trip of the Detroit ice-breakers Britannia and Pleasure in January, 1910, when they crossed the head of Lake Erie through ice thirty to thirty-six inches thick to free a fleet frozen in Toledo harbor and threatened by a river freshet."

Nelson Always Open

New for a little further comparison. We have the evidence of the deputy minister of railways and canals appearing in his report published in 1909 that Nelson harbor, which enjoys a depth of 26 feet at low tide, never frozen over. He says in concluding his report:

"It might be mentioned here in passing the greatly increased difficulty a hostile fleet would have on blockading the Atlantic coast of Canada were the Hudson's Bay route opened. The fact that the ships may enter and leave Port Nelson all the year round is a fact worth remembering when the possibilities of war are considered."

He might have added, **When the possibilities of peace are considered.** Mr. R. D. Fry, who took the soundings in Nelson harbor, smiled in my face when I spoke of the use of the employment of an ice-breaker in connection with the winter use of the Port of Nelson. "Well," he said, "you would need it about as much as John D. Rockefeller needs a hairbrush." In the map accompanying the report above alluded to, though the winter when the soundings were taken was a shade colder than the average, the 26 foot low tide channel of the river was free from ice for 10 miles from the mouth.

Sea Is Smooth

In another place the report says: "The anchorage being some nine miles or ten miles in from the mouth of the channel, no serious sea is ever experienced which may cause trouble to anything larger than canoes or row boats. The condition of the seas at Port Nelson will probably be found to resemble those experienced at Quebec on the St. Lawrence." Mr. Fry, in discussing with me the question as to the possibility of landing supplies at Port Nelson in order to commence the building of the railway from that end, which appears the only sane course to pursue, if practicable, said: "At a cost of \$5,000 a temporary wharf could be built from the high bank to the 26 foot channel which is open all the winter."

Thus in the matter of winter ports the Hudson's Bay has the advantage over the Great Lakes. No one now contends that the Hudson's Bay proper is ever frozen over, or even to any considerable extent obstructed by floating ice.

Free as the Atlantic

Dr. Bell, giving evidence before the select committee of the Senate, March 12, 1907, said: "Neither the Bay nor the Straits are frozen up any more than the Atlantic ocean." He said: "I cannot conceive a bay 600 miles wide in the same latitude as the British Islands being frozen with the meteorological conditions being normal for their latitudes. . . . Here you have no Arctic current such as you have along the Labrador coast, nor have you the advantage of the Gulf Stream; you have just the normal conditions for their latitudes."

Whale Boats Safe

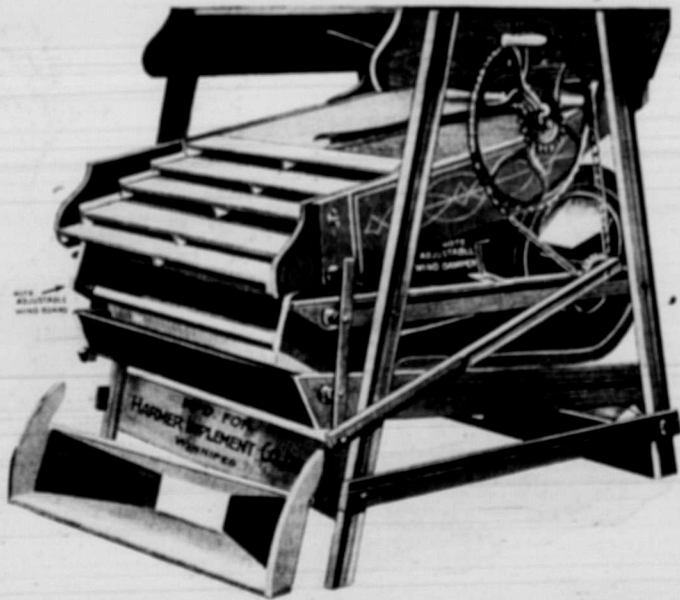
In the report of the Dominion government expedition to Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Islands, A. P. Lowe, officer in charge, in describing the whale fisheries of the northern part of the Hudson's Bay, where ice conditions are much more severe than in the middle portions of the Bay, which are the parts ships would traverse in passing between Port Nelson and the Straits, says: "Boats leave the ship (still ice locked in her winter quarters) early in May long before the ice along the

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IMPROVED NEW SUPERIOR

THE KING OF WILD OAT SEPARATORS



MADE IN THREE SIZES, 24, 32, 42in. wide, with or without Bagger
We can furnish power attachment to operate with gasoline engine if desired

Because of its positive separation with our patented open and blank space sieves, causing the oats to lie flat and not up end.

Patented Adjustable Wind Boards so that blast is always under control. You can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader.

The New Superior is a fast machine, as the sieves and screens are long so that the grain won't tail over.

It is strong and well built and bolted, not nailed together.

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the New Superior can't do, no other can. Exceptionally easy to operate.

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Write at once for our large descriptive catalogue of OWEN'S Smut Machines and NEW SUPERIOR Fanning Mills.

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An Eastern View

In the course of a very able letter in the Halifax Herald, Mr. S. C. Parker, secretary of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association tells of the eight hundred farmers who waited upon the government at Ottawa on December 16, 1910. Mr. Parker was one of the delegates from Nova Scotia, upon that occasion. He gives the Western organization a great deal of credit for the work done and also makes complimentary references to THE GUIDE. The following are some of the striking extracts from his letter.

"Delegations pilgrimaging to Ottawa are not uncommon. The manufacturers go from year to year urging their protected interests. Promoters of all kinds of schemes hover round the capital like hungry vultures. Trust and corporations gather there seeking fat contracts and liberal rake-offs, incidentally gathering in their millions. For the first time in the history of Canada an organized delegation representing practically all the farming interests of this great agricultural country, approached the capital."

"The Grain Growers of the West say to the governments in that country: Do this or do that and they do it."

"It is said that Sir Wilfrid did not enjoy these frequent breaks in his supposed triumphal tour. He was not used to being talked to in this straightforward farmer fashion; he enjoyed better the attitude of the Eastern people who are ready to kiss the hem of his garment when approaching him and grovel around waiting for crumbs from the government table."

"John Evans of Saskatoon voiced the feelings of the Western people, when after presenting their claims in that town he reminded the premier that in 1893 he had promised to skin the Tory bear of Protection, and said Mr. Evans, 'I would like to know what you did with the skin!'"

"At ten minutes after ten Sir Wilfrid Laurier entered and took a seat at the clerk's table. Sir Richard Cartwright was seated at his left. Then came the

deluge. For more than three hours these Canadian farmers, through their chosen spokesmen represented to prime ministers, cabinet, senators and commons, the grievances that had for many years been rankling in their bosoms."

"When the presentation closed the prime minister rose to reply to the delegation. Sir Wilfrid was received with such an ovation as never before was heard in the staid parliament hall. He spoke for perhaps seven minutes, begging the question of tariff reform, deprecating government operation of the terminal elevators and Hudson Bay Railway, ignoring other minor questions. When he resumed his seat not a cheer was raised, no applause followed. The four hundred Western men who had come expecting some concession to their varied interests seemed paralyzed. Ontario and the East who were at one with the West in the tariff demand were staggered. An ugly feeling prevailed. It was a feeling that in 1837, the days of Papineau and Mackenzie would have wrecked the parliament buildings. Opposition would have caused a riot. In these days the ugly feeling only found expression in subdued murmurs and strong determination to stand by the colors. All that evening and far into the night groups of men in the hotel corridors discussed the situation. One man said: 'Sir Wilfrid put his knife in us up to the hilt. It is no use, we must turn him out. Borden is no better, he still clings to his idols.'"

"Well," was the reply, "I prefer to trust a man who promises high tariff and keeps his promise, rather than one who has broken every pledge made in fourteen years."

"The delegation do not consider their mission by any means a failure. The negative results will be the means of solidifying the organization. The West and the East will get closer together, organization will go apace. Leaders of the government and of the opposition have their ears to the ground listening to the rumbling. The grain men, the stock men and the fruit men will sooner or later get together and when they do, governments will not refuse their just demands."

Langley's Prediction

Reciprocity Will Boost Regina

In the course of his speech in the Legislature on Mar. 8, on the subject of reciprocity, Mr. George Langley painted a glowing picture of the future of Regina if that agreement once goes into effect. Referring to the government's direction to the Elevator commission to investigate the question of establishing a grain exchange in Saskatchewan, and thus permit the people of the province to control and reap some of the enormous profits being derived from the handling of the grain business of the province, Mr. Langley said that as a result of investigation into the question the commission had unanimously come to the conclusion that so long as the traffic was exclusively in an east and west direction there was no hope of doing anything at all in the direction of altering the present condition of things. But the commission were also of opinion that the establishment of a northern route for the shipment of grain, or the removal by the United States of the duty on grain which would permit of our wheat being shipped to Minneapolis, a condition would be created which would make possible the establishment of a grain exchange at some central point in Saskatchewan, probably Regina, where the work now done in the Winnipeg grain exchange, would be done here, and probably to just as great an extent. Mr. Langley declared he had no doubt about it at all.

Where Railways Will Converge

"I see," said Mr. Langley, "in my mind Regina as the converging point of a number of railways. There is the C.P. coming in from Yorkton to the north-east; another very probable line will come from the north-west; there is already the north line running right through the heart of the province; all that will have to be done is to open a short line from Regina to the Souris branch and direct connection will be had with Minneapolis. When the whole work of manipulation of the grain will be done right at Regina, this means that mixing elevators will be built here, for immediately we get in direct touch with Minneapolis there will be a great business with that city."

Mr. Langley went on to say that in the past farmers had made complaint in regard to the mixing of wheat by the elevator companies, but he pointed out that with the shipping of wheat south to the Minneapolis millers, there would immediately arise the necessity of so toning our grain as to make it acceptable in that market. The mixing necessary to supply the milling industry in Minneapolis would have this effect on our grain; during the present year there had at times been a spread of from seven to ten cents per bushel between grades. Between grades four and five the differences had been most pronounced and at times was as great as eight cents a bushel. If a farmer's wheat did not quite come up to grade four there was nothing for it but to put it in grade five, and he lost the whole difference in price, although for milling purposes it was almost equally good. If there was a sample market in Regina that difference in price would be immediately done away with, for a man whose wheat did not quite come up to grade four would sell for milling purposes, and he would obtain within two or three cents of the grade four price, thus, instead of losing eight cents, he could only lose two cents, making a straight gain of six cents a bushel.

Boost the Population

"I predict," said Mr. Langley, "if this reciprocity agreement goes into effect, an addition to Regina's population of 5,000 people within three years, all engaged in the grain business and the interests of the grain business. If any man connected with Regina, or representative of Regina, had opposed this reciprocity agreement it would be like driving opportunity away from one's front door. The going into effect of reciprocity will mean the growth of the province of Saskatchewan and of our capital city in a way no one could have hoped for before this reciprocity came to the front."

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

Dry Farming for the West

tariff to be sent to Wm. Staples, M.P., at Ottawa: "Resolved that it is to the best interest of ourselves and Western Canada to have free trade with the United States." "Resolved that we believe in the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall." "Whereas, the increased educational advantages of the present have prepared young men for the responsibilities of life at an earlier age than formerly, therefore be it resolved that young men should have the full privileges of citizenship at the age of eighteen."

ELM CREEK RESOLUTION

The following resolution was passed by a large meeting of the Elm Creek, Manitoba, branch, called especially to discuss the reciprocity question: Moved by J. J. Elliott, seconded by W. W. Buckingham: "Resolved, that the Elm Creek Association heartily endorse the action of the Dominion government in its agreement of reciprocity with the United States, insofar as it goes, but trust that this may be only the thin entering of the wedge and that ultimately the principle may be very much enlarged, especially as to the removal of duties on agricultural implements, and also the increase of the British preference to fifty per cent. And further, we wish to take this opportunity to affirm that the Hon. Clifford Sifton, from his place in the House of Commons; the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and the Manitoba legislature, do not represent truly the sentiment of this Western country in their declaration against reciprocity. And with this present opportunity we wish to ask, in the name of the people of this community, and we believe of the province as a whole: 1. The ratification of the reciprocity agreement now before the Dominion parliament; 2. The complete removal of duty on agricultural implements; 3. An increase in the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff; 4. The taking over and personal management by the Dominion government of all terminal grain elevators; 5. The building, ownership and control of the Hudson's Bay Railway."

DIRECT LEGISLATION

F. J. Dixon, who is organizing for the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation in Manitoba, is meeting with very great success, and branches are being formed at many places throughout the province. The following is a list of meetings which Mr. Dixon will address shortly on the subject of Direct Legislation:—Oakville, March 27th, Monday, afternoon and evening; Beaver, March 28th, Tuesday, afternoon and evening; Arden, March 29th, Wednesday, afternoon; Birnie, March 30th, Thursday, afternoon and evening; McCreary, March 31st, Friday, evening; Roblin, April 1st, Saturday, afternoon and evening; Durban, April 3rd, Monday, evening; Swan River, April 4th, Tuesday, afternoon and evening; Minitons, April 5th, Wednesday, afternoon and evening; Valley River, April 6th, Thursday, afternoon and evening; Newdale, April 7th, Friday, afternoon and evening; Minnedosa, April 8th, Saturday, afternoon and evening. For further information with respect to these meetings write to Seymour J. Farmer, secretary, 239 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

CHAMP CLARK'S "PUNGKIN" PIE

Long before he came into prominence as prospective speaker-elect of the House of representatives, Champ Clark became, as he has ever since continued to be, one of the picturesque characters of Washington. It was a rare treat to sit down with him at one of the tiny tables of the lunch room where the plebeian public are wont to dine and join him in digesting a piece of pumpkin pie (and be sure to call it "pungkin"). It seems to be more to the liking of Champ Clark to eat with "the common folks" than to take his place in the inner sanctum marked "Members Only." Mr. Clark's real Christian name is James Beauchamp, but there was such an abundance of James Clarks that he induced people to call him by his second name. Folks out Missouri way pronounce Beauchamp "Beecham" instead of "Boshom," which offended Mr. Clark's ear, so naturally and inevitably he became Champ Clark after his initiation to the field of politics—"Affairs at Washington." Joe Mitchell Chapple, in National Magazine for March.

Heavy falls of snow have been general in the Western Provinces during the present winter and the fields will receive a good soaking in the spring, which should be conducive to early germination of the crops as far as moisture is concerned. But who can tell what the harvest will be? A good general crop will depend to a great extent, on the rainfall during the summer, but should the rainfall be limited, fair to good crops may be looked for in certain districts, while in other localities there may be partial to total crop failures. The difference between the good and the poor crops in the advent of a dry season, will depend almost entirely upon the condition of the soil, not so much as to its fertility but to its ability to retain moisture. Soil that has been tilled with a view to conserving the moisture will, as recent years have proven, grow a fair crop even though the season be a dry one, while the fields that have not been cultivated with any definite purpose as to the conservation of moisture will, in all probability, yield a poor stand of wheat.

Dry farming is an old practice, yet it is just recently that its principles are being understood and practiced in the West. In former years, tracts of land in the West known as the "dry belts" were not settled, or, if settled, were abandoned in a few years the farmer having made unsuccessful attempts to grow a crop. Now, however, these abandoned fields are being reclaimed and magnificent crops are being raised on them even though the rainfall is not any heavier than the past.

The Past Season

The season of 1910 was exceedingly dry in many sections of the Western provinces, yet, even in those dry districts, good and poor crops grew side by side. Two fields of equal fertility were sown adjacent to one another, one yielded twenty-five bushels to the acre while the other was not worth the cutting.

Taking one year with another, there is ample rainfall to grow at least two crops, but the trouble is, this rainfall does not always come at the opportune season and the result is, in many cases, disastrous to the growing crops. It is, therefore, the farmer's business to conserve this moisture so that in times of protracted drought the crops will be able to draw an ample supply of moisture from the soil. In 1849 when the settlers swarmed into the dry state of Utah, U. S. A., many of them turned their attention to the irrigation of the soil and vast sums of money were spent on this system. It was then that a little band of immigrants—most of whom hailed from Scandinavia—settled on what is known as Bear River City. They drew the water for their farms from the Malad River. Now the water of this stream is heavy with alkali, and it was only a matter of a few years until the lands had become so impregnated with noxious salts as to be unable to sustain a crop. In despair the settlers swung their plows into the hopeless sage-brush lands, planted their wheat, and waited. To their amazement the seed-sprouted and the young plants stood up bravely in the scorching sun and yielded a bountiful crop. Dry farming in Utah is thus no mere theory, but an actual fact, and if further proof was needed it would be found in the latest statistics, which show that the acreage under the plow and the harrow is already far greater than that under the irrigation furrow. Again, when we consider that fifteen inches of rain is the average rainfall in large sections of Utah, extending over periods of half a century, and that excellent crops are yearly raised, perhaps the Western farmer may consider the conditions under which he has to grow his grain not so trying after all.

It has been the custom in many parts of the West to plow the summer fallow late so as there would not be much bother during the summer in controlling the weeds. In a great many cases, too, in districts where the soil was inclined to drift, the land was not harrowed or cultivated, consequently, being left in this loose open state, it did not retain the moisture and in the spring, instead of having a firm seed bed, it was loose to the bottom of the plowing. In such cases, when the summer happened to be a dry one, the soil not being in a condition to raise moisture to the roots of the plants, a poor crop was the result.

Evaporation

When rain falls it soaks into the thirsty ground and immediately undergoes a process of evaporation. This evaporation is exceedingly rapid. When the farmer first commences to work in the spring, after a winter of heavy snowfall, his land is usually very wet, yet, in a very few days the fields become dry. Where does the moisture go? It cannot go deeper into the ground because the earth is frozen about a foot below the surface, therefore, the only way it can have escaped is through the air. If there was

By working the surface to a dust we provide the lid. But the work is not yet done. Vegetation will be in evidence in a fortnight and nature is consequently working to re-establish those minute capillary tubes, while an atmosphere hot and dry and the co-revolving high winds are stealing away our soil moisture. The harrow now applied will again establish the dust covering, destroy vegetation, stop up the water tubes and further compress the land by driving out any voids that may have escaped the first work.

Dry-Farming Pays

Does dry-farming pay? That is the question uppermost with the average farmer. The best man to go to for the answer is the farmer who practices dry-farming. In the first place, he will tell you that by practicing dry-farming methods that he is sure of a crop and, secondly, that the systems of dry-farming do not entail any more expense but simply mean doing things at their proper time. You might as well ask the stock feeder why he feeds his animals carefully and systematically. Because, he will tell you, there is no other way that pays. The following are the results of eight representative farms in Utah and Idaho—wheat at 75 cents per bushel:

Name and Address.	Acres.	Years.	Results Per Acre:			Tot. on.
			Yield.	Cost.	Profit.	
F. Griffith, Weiser, Idaho	160	1910	42.20	87.00	8.95	\$48.00
Grace Bros., Nephi, Utah	600	1905-9	30.00	5.60	16.90	84.50
L.F.D.F. Co., Idaho Falls, Ida.	400	1910	18.00	6.00	7.50	37.50
J. Jensen, Collinston, Utah	320	1905-9	25.00	5.47	13.28	66.40
W. H. Phillips, Am. Falls, Ida.	1,000	1910	18.00	5.25	8.25	41.25
P. Peterson, Petersburg, Utah	500	20 yrs.	24.60	5.96	12.49	62.40
W. A. W. Reuburg, Idaho	7,300	1910	33.00	7.00	17.75	88.25
J. Q. Adams, Logan, Utah	600	1905-9	27.00	5.35	14.90	74.30
Average			24.70	85.95	812.59	\$62.85

no way of checking this evaporation, dry-farming would be out of the question, but nature has made provision so that the farmer, by a little ingenuity, can prevent evaporation. Every farmer has noticed how dry and hard the grain is and frequently is, while a field of summer fallow alongside is moist about two inches below the surface. The reason of this is that, the fallow has a few inches of dust mulch on the surface which prevents the progress of evaporation. The moisture rises easily through the hard packed soil but when it reaches the loose earth on the surface the attraction is broken and evaporation is checked. The whole secret, then, in the preservation of moisture is the keeping of this dust mulch ever on the surface of the soil. As soon as it rains, this dust mulch forms into a crust, thus, the necessity for the farmer to stir up the surface of the soil after every rain so that as little moisture as possible may pass into the air.

Timeliness the Keynote

Timeliness, or doing things at the correct time, is the keynote in the preservation of moisture. We observe that stubble land is depleted of water at the rate 1.5 pounds per square foot per day and when we consider that the water therein is preparing plant food, we can conceive of its vastly greater value to that of the later rains. By plowing early we secure a more speedy decay of the surface vegetation; we break up those small channels formed by the passage of moisture through the soil and by promptly working the land so plowed with a disk and harrow we break up those clods on the surface and sub-surface; we granulate the soil and we expel the air chambers around those underlying clods. But it is asked, how does this check evaporation? Earth attracts and holds water. Dust repels it. A glass of water thrown on a dusty table furnishes the illustration. By working the land deeply with a plow we provide a system for subsequent rainfall.

Follow Latest Methods

The farmers named on this chart are following the latest approved dry-farming methods very closely and as shown in the chart they are reaping the rewards of their intelligent work. The chart gives the approximate average of each farm, the years from which the results are obtained, the average yield per acre of wheat, the cost of producing an acre, the profit per acre, and the amount of money upon which that profit is 10 per cent. interest. It will be noticed that the size of the farms varies from 160 acres to 4,000 acres; that the yields vary from 18 bushels to 33 bushels; that the cost of production varies from \$5.35 to \$7.00 per acre. These farms are located in localities varying widely in their natural conditions. The results obtained, therefore, give a fairly good idea of not only what can be done on the dry lands, but what is actually being done. The average yield per acre of the eight farms is 24.7 bushels, produced at a cost of \$5.95 per acre.

It is very interesting to note that the man who has farmed longest—Peter Peterson of Petersburg, Utah,—has obtained an average yield at an average cost which is practically the same as the eight farms listed. This strongly corroborates the average given in the above chart. The possibilities of dry-farming are assured by the fact that where only one year's results are given, they were obtained in 1910, the driest season on record in those states.

The cost in the above chart represents the total amount expended from the time one crop was harvested, throughout the following fallow season, and up to the time the next crop was harvested.

It must be borne in mind, however, that these results were obtained from good farmers. They are men who not only believe in, but also practice, approved dry-farming methods. They summer fallow every other year; plow deep, usually in the fall and cultivate their grain in the spring.

The Western farmer can readily see, that situated as he is on lands equally as fertile as those in the state of Utah, and having a much heavier annual rainfall, that under dry-farming methods, that no year, no matter how dry, could cause a total crop failure. There is a great deal of talk about retaining the fertility of the soil, but soil no matter how fertile, will not yield a crop without moisture. The most important matter the Western farmer has to deal with is how to conserve the moisture in the soil and this can only be realized by the farmer who understands and practices dry-farming methods.

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

(By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.)
The readers of The Guide have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts this book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Traction Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 296 pages and is well illustrated. This book is kept in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail, \$1.30, postpaid.

Freer Trade Must Come

(Continued from Page 4)

those, who, through the operation and manipulation of the present high tariff now enjoy special or other privileges at the expense of the consumer, i.e., chiefly the farmer and wage earner. I say "possible exception", but I am of the opinion that the benefits that would accrue from free trade, through widened markets and freer trade, and consequently increased business, and enhanced general prosperity, would more than offset the advantages they now derive from the protection they enjoy at the expense of the masses. The cry that free trade would tend to annihilation is unworthy a place in the discussion of this question. A contented and prosperous people never seek to change their national allegiance, or Canadian history, and indeed all history shows. If there were the slightest basis for this cry the United States government could easily force the required conditions by simply removing its duties against Canada. The antagonistic sentiment that had a considerable hold in Upper and Lower Canada previous to 1854, practically disappeared during the years when the former reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States was in operation. Not only should the reciprocity agreement of 1911 receive prompt ratification, but in my opinion agricultural implements should be placed on the free list or at least have the duties thereon very materially reduced, and the British preference should be increased to 50 per cent. without delay.

P. N. Austin Hanbury, Alta. Regarding the ratification of the reciprocity agreement every man and woman as far as that goes, in this district, is sincerely trusting that parliament will ratify the agreement during the present session. Every effort should be made to have in

corporated with the free list, agricultural implements. I am satisfied that there will be no peace between the farmer and the statesman until some are admitted free. In connection with adjustments in tariffs the British preference should be increased to fifty per cent. during the present session. In fact, could I use my franchise in the matter, I would vote for 100 per cent increase. That is the size of my patriotism. Canada is preeminently a farming country, and the conditions under which manufacturing is carried on here makes the cost of the manufactured articles comparatively high. Either let the manufacturer return to the soil (plenty unemployed out West), or move his plant where cheaper labor and raw material can be secured. Of course that will be O. K. for the Canadians.

John R. Symons, Pense, Sask. There is no doubt much serious questioning among some of our brother farmers as to whether or not our big delegation to Ottawa did not go too far in their demands for (1) reciprocity with the United States, (2) the placing of agricultural implements on the free list, (3) a 50 per cent reduction in the British preferential tariff coupled with direct taxation.

Granting that these are standpoints which should be considered in establishing commercial relations, let us see them in application to our demands at Ottawa.

(1) Reciprocity in natural products with the United States. Possibly all will allow that there is no difference in natural conditions of sufficient importance to be a bar to reciprocity—we are willing to allow that social conditions in the United States are equal to our own on the average, and since the agreement is reciprocal, the United States is imposing no condition which we need resent. From a protectionist standpoint, then, all can agree to this proposal.

(2) Placing implements on the free list. As this is not necessarily to be reciprocated by the United States, from a protectionist standpoint this could not be agreed to. But this does not mean by any means, that the home market of implements is to bleed the user unmercifully as in the past. He must be compelled to be satisfied with a fair profit in return for his advantage in the home market. In so far as Britain is concerned, there is no difficulty.

(3) A 50 per cent. reduction in the British preference. Taking into account our three standpoints, every protectionist farmer can agree to this equally with the free trader. Granted this reduction, there would still be ample protection for the home manufacturer (say, too much, since many articles are protected by from 20 to 30 per cent.) and there is no objection from standpoints two and three.

We may conclude then, that there would be no inconsistency in every farmer heartily supporting demands 1 and 3, with free trade in agricultural implements at once with Britain, also with the United States, so soon as they see fit to meet us.

My own position is that the extreme free trader and the extreme protectionist are both wrong, and that in endeavoring to create or moderate economic conditions (and with them social conditions), the position of "the other fellow" must be taken into account.

D. D. McArthur, Lauder, Man.—As a born Canadian and a British subject, I would like briefly to express my views on the agreement which is now under discussion at Ottawa. And first let me affirm that party politics have nothing to do with my stand on this vital question of tariff reform. Although I have my party leanings, I have heretofore on more than one occasion voted in support of candidates of the opposite party. To my mind party politics is to-day one of the leading curses of the age. It is a national calamity, for an intelligent electorate to give place to their own judgment and act on the findings of political leaders, who may be seeking self-aggrandizement rather than the good of the people they serve. I view with alarm the earnest endeavor put forth by certain politicians of both parties, at the present time to stir up party feeling in support of the privileged classes. I earnestly trust that the farmers of Canada will not allow themselves to be influenced by partizanship to their own detriment. Let us stand by the principles we have been advocating for years past. As farmers we are organizing ourselves in self defence. We are united in our general principles. We have not forgotten our united prayer presented to the Tariff commission a few years ago,

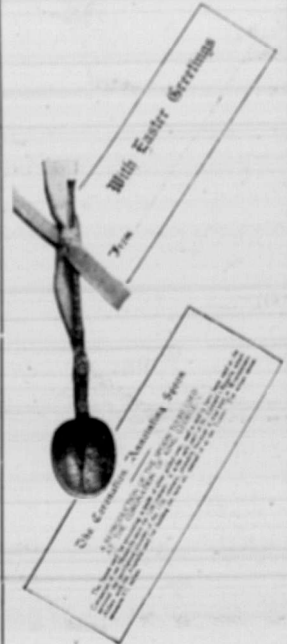
for "tariff for revenue only" and free trade in agricultural implements. Neither is it ancient history, the united stand which our farmers of the three provinces have taken in connection with tariff reform, in their annual parliaments. The climax of enthusiasm was reached in these conventions when the question of free trade was pronounced upon. Furthermore, I affirm that in our local association gatherings the subject of tariff reform leading up to free trade, has always been of primary importance. It may be further noted that on all our private or public discussions in this West, it was all but impossible to ascertain the political leanings of the advocates of the above reform. The late tariff agreement is in accord with our wishes so far as it goes. It is extremely disappointing to us inasmuch as it does not include agricultural implements on the free list. The finding of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention is in line with this view; so is the unanimous verdict of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The stand taken by Mr. Sifton on the tariff agreement is surprising in the extreme. Oh, how suddenly mighty politicians become converted! I surmise there may be a cause, "Western Canada to become the backyard of China? Annihilation! Lower prices for farm produce!" Such rot! He adds that the government have had no mandate from the people to warrant such an agreement. Did the delegation which met the "Tariff commission" a few years ago, all over this West mean nothing? And did the delegation to Ottawa last December mean nothing? When reciprocity and free trade were the leading planks in their platform, a delegation which represented a large majority of the electorate of the Dominion. Furthermore were the numerous appeals of Western delegations, which waited upon Sir Wilfrid during his recent tour of this West, urging tariff reform, to be of no avail? Is it not a fact that for forty years a large majority of the voters of the Dominion have been looking to the United States to meet Canada with a view to lowering or eliminating tariff walls? And is it not a fact that Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier visited Washington on different occasions in order to secure freer trade relations between Canada and the United States, but were unable to secure concessions? The tide has turned, Washington invited negotiations, and were, so far as we can see, extremely fair in their propositions. A mutual agreement was arrived at by the leaders of both governments. Let the people of Canada turn this agreement down and we are down and out as far as the American markets are concerned. To the unbiased, intelligent farmer it appears to be a monstrous assertion to affirm that the opening up of a market that gives us access with our produce to ninety-six millions of people, would not be advantageous. Furthermore, it cannot be denied that prosperity to the farmer spells prosperity to the various industries throughout the Dominion. Further, I affirm that an increase in the British Preference to say 50 per cent. for the time being, and ultimate free trade with the home land, is the expressed wish of a large majority of the Consumers in Canada.

James Speakman, Penhold, Alta.—Under favorable conditions we could easily increase our production so as to pour larger volumes than now along our present channels and still have plenty for any demand that may come from the south. Some of our opponents are curious people. They don't want reciprocity which might enable us to sell some cattle in the States, and ought to sell in the British market. But when we tell them that the Argentine Republic by a well organized dead meat trade with Great Britain is rapidly killing out our live stock and that they ought to organize a chilled meat system, they turn a deaf ear.

Some of the objections are amazing. Why should millers squeal when under the reciprocity agreement wheat and oats are free, while flour and oat meal remain protected? They say our wheat will go into the hands of American millers and Canadian mills will suffer. Why should they? Will the reciprocity agreement hinder Canadian millers from having all the wheat they want if they will pay the market price for it?

The opposition of the manufacturers would also seem amazing at first sight, for the reciprocity agreement treats them very tenderly. But they smell a rat.

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The famous statement of the apostate liberals in Toronto reveals it. In clause 7 they say, "Canada would be forced to extend the scope of the agreement so as to include manufactures and other things." There's the rub and they are quite right. We farmers intend to have freer trade all round.

The opposition of transportation companies is understandable. The present conditions give them a monopoly in carrying our goods East and West so that they can fleece us at their sweet will. The reciprocity agreement besides opening up some trade to the south will give us competing lines for our East and West trade, so that Canadian lines may have to reduce their freight. A good thing for the whole community but a sad trouble for the shareholders. Here at least we come up against a sincere reason for opposition and it is my impression that much of the present noise comes from this one source, for in my work as U. F. A. director, I have come across a good deal of underground connections between the railway companies and the heads of other monopolies who were railway shareholders.

The loudest, and to my mind the most groundless objection, is the annexation cry. Principal Peterson of the McGill University, whom I knew as principal of University College, Dundee, Scotland, when I was indulging in some chemical

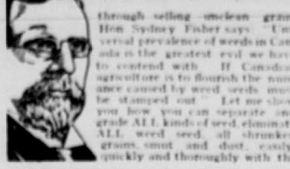
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study, said about two weeks ago: "Many of us must be pretty convinced that if the United States had been kind to Canada in the sixties it would be open to question whether Canada would exist today as a separate nation." I cannot remember how many years ago, perhaps about thirty, when I was living in Scotland there was some talk about reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States and I felt violently opposed to it, because I felt sure that such a commercial union must soon lead to a political union. Today I have not the slightest thought of that kind. For two reasons, firstly, because of the difference in the conditions there was no preference in those days. Britain would have been separated from Canada by a high tariff wall. America and Canada would have been united by free trade. That cannot take place today especially if the farmers' proposals be carried out in full. Secondly, in those days I was completely ignorant of Canadian sentiment. After living in this country for twenty years I know that there is practically no annexation sentiment in Canada, but a very strong feeling against it. Even the Americans who settle among us seem to assimilate largely with us. Why should doing more business with a country tend to make us want to give up our own nationality? No one dreams that the United States would want to annex us by force. Canada seems to be growing every year more free, more independent, more truly a nation, and I am rather proud to think that our farmers' work at Ottawa stimulated and strengthened the united national feeling of the Canadian people. Our farmers' tariff proposals seem to be in the best sense broad and statesmanlike. They would tend to build up a great Canada, free, prosperous, loyal to Great Britain, friendly with America, a splendid connecting link between the two countries.

George Langley, Maymont, Sask.—When the monster demonstration of farmers went to Ottawa to place their view of public matters before parliament the tariff was made the chief point of complaint; both its principle and its incidence were denounced. I do not wish to discuss the abstract principle of tariff versus free trade, except to this extent—all tariff duties are prompted by selfishness, and the only possible defense is that selfishness may at times be justifiable. The main point of our complaint, however, was that in the incidence of tariff duties the farmers were being discriminated against, so that while the manufacturing interests were taxed by the operation of the tariff law, in their case it was merely taking money out of one pocket to put it back in increased quantities in the other while the farming class were drained without getting any benefit at all, or in other words, the tariff law had become a means of extortion from the farmers for the benefit of the manufacturing interest. The fight that is being put up at the present time by the protected industries and the capitalistic class on their behalf is in reality the battle of unreasoning self-interest against justice. It shows that no matter how indefensible a vested interest may be, human nature is so strange a mixture that the grossest wrong will find champions, if the wrong has dollars in it. That individuals growing quickly rich by the process of keeping the mass of the people poor is looked upon as a proper thing by those, even who discourse at length on the responsibilities of human brotherhood, and this being so it follows that the only way to make sure that the issue of the battle will be on the right side, is for those who are the victims and sufferers to gird up their loins and make it understood that they are in deadly earnest. Every kind of pretense is being pressed into service against beating down the tariff wall between the Dominion and our neighbors to the south. All the old arguments that were used in times past to lash neighboring nations into frenzy and produce war with all its useless misery, patriotism, jealousy, suspicion, the old stupidity that one nation can only become great by making another nation little, and so on without limit, everything in fact except the real thing, the whole of the real reasons for the fight, the protected interests are making, can be summarized in a line or two. Here they are: "We have made money by protection in the past; we are making money by it at present; and we want to continue to make money by it in the future." If we farmers hope to get justice done us, we shall only be able to effect our purpose by using all the weapons at our disposal. It is necessary for us to avail ourselves of every

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possible avenue of protest and appeal so that our influence may be felt. At present we have the issue out before us in a concrete form in the reciprocity agreement, which is being discussed at Ottawa by the federal parliament. It is an attempt to undo in some measure the wrong that the protective principle has done in the past, to open the avenues of exchanging the necessities of civilization between two kindred peoples. There are some of us who would like more than the agreement gives, but while this is true it is also true many are genuinely surprised that it gives so much, at any rate the fact that it proposes to make it possible to exchange freely the natural products of the two countries gives to the producers of the Dominion access to the markets of ninety millions of people, a fact which in itself is pregnant with possible developments, all of them of the most helpful kind. The farmers of the West will be reluctant to the duty they owe themselves and this Western country if they do not unite in an unanimous demand that the agreement be endorsed. Its adoption will be a departure in policy, making known not only to the whole of Canada our intention and determination that the West of this Dominion is going to be heard in shaping the policy of Canada, but it will be a notification to the world outside that the conglomerate population of this country is not going to stuff itself by any narrowness of policy even when mis-called imperialism, that in fact we do not regard our imperialism as imposing upon us any duty of enmity toward the great free nation to the south of us. There has been—we are all cognizant of it—a disappointment that the duty on implements has not been materially reduced, but this can for the time being wait, not as a matter abandoned but as necessity deferred, a matter toward which our efforts in the immediate future may be directed. No farmer in the West will rest content until the implements, so essential to Western farming, are freed from the unjust impost at present placed upon them. But we shall be unwise to let our strong feeling on this matter interfere in any way with our support of the reciprocity agreement. Again the imperial preference under which the Mother-country is allowed to enter our markets, on terms denied to all other nations, is sufficient indication that the unity of interest all thoughtful Canadians entertain toward the Motherland, is not going to be in any way diminished, and the self-styled patriots can be appeased by an appreciable alteration

of the preferential duty. The farmers of the West will hail with feelings of the most complete satisfaction, the raising of the preferential duty from 33 1/3 per cent. to 50 per cent., and should this be opposed by the protected interests another proof will be given to the many we already have, that the patriotism of these gentry is only a cloak to hide the selfish purposes of the manufacturers. I am hopeful that at this juncture we will cast aside all party division and join forces to see that Western interests are served by the adoption of the reciprocity agreement.

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The Mighty Dollar

And How Woman Makes It

It is usual for the country woman who feels the need "to make a dollar all her very own," to fall back upon her truck patch, the poultry pen, the butter-crock or the egg basket, in rare instances a pet calf secured at the psychological moment through promise from her men folk, fills the little purse, and the story goes too that at some time, some place, unknown of course, even a baby colt was ceded by promise to an amiable woman by an immensely liberal man and the proceeds in that case filled two little purses, but the popular avenues of finance and trade are bounded by the areas first mentioned as far as farmer women are concerned.

Of course the budget schemes of "Ladies'Aids," etc., are conducted upon very different lines; here the various members meet weekly at their homes, where bazaar goods are made in a wholesale, the pro tem hostess serving tea (AND with rigid and pre-limited parsimony for ladies are nothing if not consistent and it would ill accord with fragility and self-abnegation "to eat out" the hostess weekly when that expense would be better saved for the "mission".

A favorite scheme with many "Aids" is to do quilting for some friend whose liberality takes the tangible form of piecing her quilt and furnishing all the necessities including even the spoons; and curiously enough the spoons gauge the value of the work done; a dollar a spoon is the specified and accredited price and great indeed is the solicitude evinced by those super-sensitively "honest" souls, lest a single needleful of the spoon should be diverted to any work other than the quilt—even the knots are made small, and the last little inch of thread behind the needle's eye is made to sew its last stitch, the needle being pushed into the cloth first and threaded afterward and thus is Bible measure given to the employer which is obligatory especially in "Mission" work. Occasionally one more adventurous than her peers, branches out into the fairy realm of homemade fancy candies and cakes, the exultant exhibit of well blistered fingers seeming to compensate for the rigor of this difficult labor, blistered fingers being undoubtedly a certain test of unequalled zeal. When the city dame undertakes "a mission" of course both the butter-crock and the poultry-pen are impossible as also the calf and the colt, rare as they are, couldn't be undertaken as a regular source of revenue but the ubiquitous dame is not without ideals, nor ingenuity to accomplish her ends for all that.

On hand at present in the city of Winnipeg there is a gigantic plan about to reap a rich harvest from a very curious field not of weeds or wheat or potatoes but of violets.

Hospitals from Violets

Two years ago a philanthropist in this city, saw a terrible need for a children's hospital and conceived the idea of making violets out of tissue paper and putting them all on sale on a certain day and the total proceeds were devoted to the hospital cause. Last year twenty thousand were made and all sold out before 11 a.m. the sale day—at 10 cents per small "button-hole," so that this year the organization is about to surpass itself and is making 30,000 violets to be put on sale on the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday. The city is to be divided into districts, a married woman and a number of girls, not too young, are to be appointed in each district to sell the flowers. They will sell from house to house and also to anyone on the streets and a charge of not more than 10 cents to be put upon any "button-hole." Meantime the fury of uncompleted pre-

parations is engaging the attention of all friends of the cause that has a moment to devote to this most worthy movement. Their procedure is quite similar to that governing the conduct of the Ladies'Aids, as mentioned. To illustrate fully let us assume that fifty women in united convalesce, each volunteered and pledged herself to bring, ready for sale, 1,000 violets. To the uninitiated this may seem a trifling undertaking, for one lone woman, but those who actually engage in it consider it a very monotonous and wearisome occupation, lacking in the exhilaration that working in groups produces; hence it became a popular scheme to create the little purple money-makers through the medium of small parties assembled on the bridge-what plan. Say fifteen ladies arrived by appointment at the home of a violet-enthousiast and some skilled artist cut the little paper sections ready for the folding, while the folders at a given signal worked with might and main in the liveliest competition, for it must not be forgotten



The First of the Season

that a prize was held up for the most successful florist, the sole and unconsidered test apparently having been the number made and not the accuracy of finish, and here is where the "difference of opinion," that inevitable consequence of all feminine deliberations, (or so say the gossips) arose. Finally at the appointed hour the polls closed, so to speak and everybody ceased work instantly and the "toting up" began.

Counting Up

"Ninety-eight," triumphantly announced one worker, lightly waving her bunch above her head. Every eye in the room followed the swaying violets and many sceptical glances fell back again into every lap as the counting proceeded. "Give in your tale," inexorably insisted the impromptu "clerk." "Fifty-nine," "seventy-two," "eighty-one," etc., came the reluctant returns as one by one hopes were dashed when the counts still fell the first call easily in the lead.

"Let's count your bunch," cautiously suggested a still sceptical one.

"Yes, let's," was chorused on all sides. With the precision and accuracy based upon a determination to discover a shortage, the counting went on, surrounded by three circles one inside the other of interested spectators, breathlessly awaiting results. But the most careful checking failed to find a shortage and "ninety-eight" took the lead.

"But these aren't violets at all!" protested one—"they are—are" still carefully considering an appropriate name; "cabbages," interjected a voice, "or

"sunflowers," added another, "or peas," "or beans," "or thistles," shouted other voices, "or just common spuds!" quietly submitted the owner of the unfortunate botanical specimens that seemed to have no prototype in nature.

One unflinching moralist doubtless of spiker stock or perhaps of coxcombic strain favoured "imposing the penalty of confining the whole manufacturing production, both as a suitable punishment to the "ninety-eight" or, for permitting quantity rather than quality to govern her in the prize competition and as a sound warning and deterrent to the days of the week etc." No such capers will stand here, severely commended the righteous one. As there was no telling where the axe might fall in a future match, it seemed the part of wisdom for some, knowing their own propensities perhaps, to recommend less drastic measures. Needless to say both ideas had adherents who stoutly stood by their own interpretation of justice. When matters had assumed a rather grave attitude and the violet trade seemed in a fair way to decline and go into involuntary, a caveat so to speak, arrived (also an inevitable sequence of feminist divisions, though the gossips never moot it) in the guise of the cutter who had worked with the accelerating speed of the March hare to keep ahead of the eager competitors, wholly unmindful of the fact, that no prize was possible to her, though she laboured never so hard, for obviously a cutter and a folder could not compete and equally obviously why should a folder be rewarded and a cutter be unrewarded? With that natural instinct for generosity that is woman's chief characteristic and universal charm, one and all in blisful harmony acquiesced in making sale of the prize and the proceeds to fall into the violet fund, nor will the violet business languish for fervent votaries though the gift factor be eliminated. Zeal for the cause pure and simple now animates the manufacturers of those dainty purple elves, who will doubtless redeem all their pledges and be able to put on sale the Saturday preceding Easter those jaunty little flowerets the sale of which, it is fervently hoped, will relieve many an ache and pain from many weary little suffering patient bodies now waiting to be treated when this anticipated fund makes their treatment possible.

VALLEY RIVER RULES MADE CLEAR

Dear Editor Fireside—You ask in a recent issue for the rules of the Valley River Ladies' Society on the question of admitting children.

In the official minutes of the first meeting held on February 10, 1910, I find the following rule, viz.: That the younger ladies of Valley River be invited to join the society and attend the meetings. It was suggested that in cases where mother and daughter could not both attend the preference should be given to the older lady.

The question of bringing little children in left, naturally, to the mothers themselves, but as no meeting has yet been held at which children and quite little babies have not been present, it is clear that there can be no rule excluding them.

Trusting that this will make things clear to your correspondent, Mrs. Terrell,
M. E. TAYLOR,
Sec'y V. R. L. M. B. S.

BROKEN VOWS

Editor Guide—An explosion from "Dynamite" with no serious results!

With reference to an article in Guide of 22nd ult., where someone is evidently keeping in the dark, calling herself "Dynamite," she was making strenuous efforts to blow to atoms the candid opinion of Oliver King, who spoke to my mind very much to the point regarding women's rights, also downer law. In fact he put the gilt edge on the situation. Now, Dynamite is curious to know what Mr. King's theory is on the matter. Well, I would vouch that he did not mean for "Women to wear the breaks." However, he blazed the line in the right place when he spoke to the effect that the downer law was precisely for women with drunken rascals of husbands.

Now, Dynamite, you speak of a law to protect women from such husbands. Allow me to turn the search light on yourself. How would you like, if it be that you have daughters of your own, to see them have to bring their husbands under penalty of the law to make them support them? Also you "thank God that local option won't come about

through the weak sentiment of women." You ought to reverse the matter, for that is the very way God has ordained to bring about all moral reforms generally. He will make the "son lie down with the lamb," and the weak-devised things of the earth confound the mighty every time and will bring them about although all the big-guns of "Dynamite" and all the explosive powers on earth were combined against him.

You also speak of the idea of women having equal rights. You seem to think the little Thomases would take all your attention. I will say to you as Ananias of old "Thou foolish woman," Mr. King was making an effort to look after those Thomases by removing the bar before they some day, in the near future become doubting Thomases, and the bread which you have cast on the water would return to you after many days and bring you a bitter spirit of remorse. "What you see that shall you also reap." You ought, if you were a Christian, to thank God for Mr. King and the broad-minded, clear-visioned men that are standing up with a whole armor against the wiles of the devil.

Now, I am a nurse of a wide experience, have lived in three provinces and my profession calls me into many homes where the drink habit prevails, and I find the husbands of those homes come far short of the vow they took at the altar to be faithful in sickness and in health. Now a word in conclusion to all those women who were born so lucky with a silver spoon in their mouths and where the lines have fallen so conducive to contentment, who think equal rights not necessary. They have another think coming. If they love Christian women they "will bear one another's burdens" and thus fulfil the law of God.

MRS. J. McINTOSH
Covington, Sask., March 6, 1911.

PHYSICS AND FOOTBALL

(Dorcas Jenks)

The rain was over, and Donald's spirits rose fifty per cent. as he pecked out a dry spot in the back yard and poked his ball. One, two, three, he tossed the ball, and gave it a mighty kick. There was a sharp rattat-tat on a window-pane. The sash was thrown open, and Aunt Susie screamed. Too late! The ball had struck Uncle Henry full in the back, and he toppled over, striking both hands into the spring grass.

"O Donald," moaned Aunt Susie, from the window.

Donald stood petrified, watching Uncle Henry struggle to his feet, and stalk silently, loftily, into the house.

Donald went for the ball, and slipped into the barn to think things over. He was pretty sure he would not get to the Saturday ball practice, now. Uncle Henry was the last man in the world one could knock over, without consequences. Perhaps if Uncle Henry had boys of his own it might be different, but he certainly had no desire to encourage Aunt Susie's nephew in the delights of ball-playing. It was as much as Uncle Henry could do to let Don stay in school the required time.

"O Donald, Donald!" Aunt Susie stepped up behind the three-legged stool. "I suppose you saw your uncle, he'll be so cross. What will you do next?"

"I'll have to apologize, but I suppose I'll make a mess of it," said Donald, hurrying upstairs. He gave himself an extra washing and brushing, and really looked very shining and penitent when he stepped into the dining-room.

"Uncle Henry," he said, "I'm sorry I hit you." Then he gasped—this was not at all what he had meant to say.

"Huh!" ejaculated Uncle Henry. "I never drove a ball into a man when I was your age. Never had your chance to learn good manners, either."

Encouraged by Aunt Susie's smile, Donald crept to his chair, trying to make himself as small as possible.

"Did you get Tingley's order out, Henry?" asked Aunt Susie, in her tenderest tones.

"No, I didn't," answered Uncle Henry. "That duncin of a Dick pulled out the screw drawer to stand on, and then dumped Tingley's whole order of nails and tacks on top of the screws. The worst mess you ever saw, and all four of us have been picking them out all afternoon. Look at my fingers!" Uncle Henry thrust out his great palms wrathfully.

"Oh!" cried Aunt Susie, "they're all sore and bleeding. Why, Henry, I'm very sorry. I'll do them up in liniment after supper. I guess Don would better



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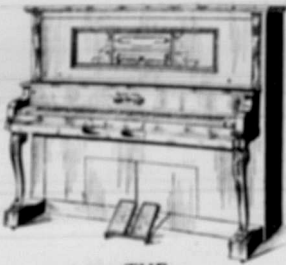
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straighten that drawer out for you in the morning. Let him go with you in the morning."

"Uncle Henry's quick, derisive laugh cut off Dan's eager assent. 'Three men and a boy worked all afternoon, and didn't make even a beginning, but perhaps that prodigy of a ball-player can do it all alone in one morning. If he can, I'll take him to the Carilde-Colby game a week from Saturday.'" And Uncle Henry laughed again.

"Carilde-Colby," gasped Donald.

"Do you mean it, Uncle Henry?"

"Of course, I do," roared Uncle Henry.

"Never said a thing yet. I didn't stand up in it, if it took my last cent. I'm safe enough though. Your Aunt Susie's always talking about school learning and books, and boys having a chance to play. I'm for giving them a chance to work."

"Dick was opening the store when Donald appeared at seven, the next morning. Dick was in no pleasant mood, and his hands were bandaged.

"Hello, butter fingers," saluted Donald, with a meanness not to be excused.

"Won't be butter with you," retorted Dick. "It'll be raw meat."

"What did you spill them for?" demanded Donald.

"So that you might pick them out," flashed Dick.

"Here's Sawyer, with his fingers done up, and Jim Mullins, too."

A few minutes later Uncle Henry stopped beside Donald. "What do you think of it?"

"Terrible," responded Donald feelingly, as he rubbed his bruised fingers on his trousers.

Uncle Henry went off chuckling, and Donald was left unmolested for about three hours. Then Dick happened along.

"How are your hands, Donald?" inquired Dick.

"All right," replied Donald cheerfully.

"Well, I declare," exclaimed Dick. "Donald has the thing 'most cleaned out, boys!"

The men hurriedly left their work and stood open-mouthed at the sight of the boy calmly thrusting a bright, new magnet into the drawer, and then pushing off the nails into the various boxes. Shouts of laughter brought Uncle Henry from his office.

"How'd you know to do that, boy?" demanded Uncle Henry, looking queer.

"We're studying physics, this year," replied Donald quietly, "and that is what made me think of trying the magnet."

"Physics!" repeated Uncle Henry. "What's physics?"

"Physics"— Donald hesitated, then proceeded glibly. "Physics is the science of mechanics, heat, sound, light, electricity and magnetism. But then," he added hastily, "everybody knows that a magnet will attract bits of iron and steel."

"They do, do they?" said Uncle Henry. "You went through the high school, Dick, why didn't you know it?"

"I—I—did," stammered Dick, "but I never thought of it."

"Hough!" derided Uncle Henry. "Your folks should have sent you to college."

Uncle Henry went pounding down the store. The next thing, Dick heard the mighty voice demanding, "Give me Colby College. Hello, Colby? I'm Henry G. Marsh, of Wyndham-Centre. I want two of the best tickets you have for the Carilde game next Saturday. Get that? All right, sir. Good day, sir."

—The Morning Star.

KEEP SWEET. Keep sweet, my dear, when things go wrong. And life is sad and dreary. Just start and sing a little song. To cheer the sad and weary.

'Twill ease your own heart of its load, And make the darkness lighter, Through rifted clouds the sun shall shine, And some one's smile be brighter.

Forget the past and all its frowns, Peace and contentment borrow. And happen may shyly call. To visit you to-morrow.

COOKING HINTS. Silver.—Put your silver in sour milk, putting the milk in a tin or aluminum vessel, let it stand for a few hours, take out, rinse and rub dry. The silver will look like new and there is no powder to get in the engraved portions of the silver. This has been successfully tried by

several, who report enthusiastically concerning it.

Cook.—I think you will find this plan a complete success for keeping the piece of berry pies from soaking the under crust. Mix a tablespoonful of flour with the sugar to be used and the crust will keep crisp and will not become soft or soaked with juice.

Bread Scraps.—If scraps of bread are grated, dried and laid aside for future use in cooking, it will save time when bread crumbs are wanted to bread cutlets or croquettes. After the crumbs are grated or ground in the meat grinder, they should be put into the oven with the door open, and left till they are thoroughly dry and slightly brown.

Baked Apples, Stuffed.—Core the apples, but do not peel them. Stuff them with minced pecans mixed with scraped maple sugar and lard. When done and just soft place them on rounds of sponge cake and cover with whipped cream.

Your wire clothesline may be cleaned perfectly by rubbing well with a wooden cloth saturated with coal oil and afterward with the same cloth liberally sprinkled with cleansing powder. The result is a bright, shining line that leaves no mark on the clothes.

PIONEER VIRTUES

We are apt to think that our forefathers had all of the "roughing it" and that we are living in, what we may call by comparison, easy days. The virtues of the pioneers are being extolled continually, at the expense of those who live in the century of the aeroplane and the automobile. However, we have now far to go before we find the same rugged virtues which made the early homes of Canada. Look at our own West, for instance, and the pluck and courage which are making what was once called the Great Lone Land into the golden granary of the empire. There is no lack of the pioneer virtues whenever occasion calls for them. We forget the numberless toilers in far places who are doing the day's work bravely and thoroughly, without ever a thought for praise or commendation. Far be it from us to say anything but homage to the early settlers who "with toil of their To-day bought for us To-morrow." But let us not shut our eyes to the nobility and endurance that are all around us and are making the world well worth living in. All the good qualities did not pass away with the pioneers.—Can. Home Journal.

A GENTLEMAN'S ARRANGEMENT

A well known Kansas banker told a story the other day about the statute of limitations. There is a smile in it, plus some good philosophy.

One day an old Southerner walked into this banker's office. The Southerner was a typical gentleman of the old school, suave, courteous to the point of punctiliousness, and honorable to a degree of martyrdom.

"Well," replied the Southerner, "about thirty-five years ago I loaned a man down South some money—not a very big sum. I told him that whenever I should need it I would let him know, and he could pay me the money. I need some money now so I shall let him know, and would like to have you transact the business for me."

"My good friend," replied the banker, "you have no claim on that money. You can't hold that man to that money. You say it has been thirty-five years since you loaned it to him. The statute of limitations has run against that loan years and years ago."

"Sir," replied the Southerner, "the man to whom I loaned the money is a gentleman. The statute of limitations never runs against a gentleman."

So the banker sent for the money. And within a reasonable time thereafter the money came. There was a courtly gentleman at the other end of the transaction also.

SHOWING THAT ONE SHOULD NOT JUMP TO CONCLUSIONS

A quiet, bashful sort of a young fellow was making a call upon his fiancée, one evening, when her father came into the room with his watch in his hand. It was about 9.30 o'clock. At the moment the young man was standing on a chair straightening a picture over the piano. The girl had asked him to fix it. As he turned, the old gentleman, a gruff, stout fellow, said:

"Young man, do you know what time it is?"

The bashful youth got off the chair

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We pay highest prices for Wheat. Consign your shipments to us and learn how satisfactory it is to do business with us.

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WINNIPEG
MANITOBA

nervously. "Yes, sir," he replied, "I was just going."
He went into the hall without any delay, and took his hat and coat. The girl's father followed him. As the caller reached for the door-knob, the old gentleman again asked him if he knew what time it was.
"Yes, sir," was the youth's reply. "Good night!" And he left without waiting to put his coat on.
After the door had closed the old gentleman turned to the girl.
"Lily," he asked, "will you tell me the time; my watch has run down."



8754.—Ladies One Piece Dressing Sack, having Body and Sleeve in One.
A Unique and Easily Made Dressing Sack or Neglige.
This charming design was developed in china silk of a pretty shade of pink, with embroidered insertion for trimming. It is equally adapted for lawn, percale, nainsook, or dotted Swiss, and is easy to make. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 3 yards of 22 inch material for the medium size.

A HIVE OF BEES
Anonymous

H hopeful, h cheerful, h happy, h kind,
H loyal, h bold, h modest of mind;
H earnest, h truthful, h firm, and h fair.
Of all Miss B. Haysor h sure and h aware,
H true to yourself, and h faithful to all,
H brave to fight of the sin that last,
H sure that one sin will another last,
H watchful, h ready, h open, h frank,
H just to all men, whatever their rank,
H good and h generous, h honest, h wise,
H mindful of time, and h certain it flows,
H prudent, h liberal, of order h fond!
Ray less than you need before buying beyond
H careful, but yet h the first to follow,
H temperate, h steady—in anger h slow
H thoughtful, h thankful, what'er may
h do.

H truthful, h joyful, h cleanly bodie,
H pleasant, h patient, h fervent in all,
H best if you can, but h humble withal
H prompt and h dutiful, still h polite,
H reverent, h quiet, h sure to h right,
H calm, h retiring, h ne'er led astray,
H grateful, h cautious of those who stray,
H tender, h loving, h good, and h benign—
Bless'd shalt thou h, and all she shall h
h thine.

Scrap Book.

THEIR USEFULNESS

Be good to the Rubbernecks. They are good people who find time to attend the weddings, and who make the public that decides if the bride looked pretty or was a fright. They also attend the funerals and it is through them that busy people learn if the corpse looked natural, and if the relatives were as grief-stricken as they should have been. They decide if a woman's new dress is becoming; if a girl makes a good match; if a new baby is pretty. They make the sentiment that is favorable or opposed to a girl's singing, her piano-playing or her recitations in public. They are the opinion-makers; be good to them.



8741.—Ladies' Apron.
The Newest in Work Aprons.
Cut in sizes, Small, Medium and Large. The medium size will require 3 5/8 yds. of 36 inch material. This apron is just what the busy housewife needs to doing the work about the house. It is not only a protection to the dress, but attractive as well. The front is in princess style while the fulcrum in the back is held in place by a belt. Percale, gingham, and linen are all used in the making.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

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

TORTOISE SHELL

The hawk's-bill turtle, together with the numerous species, constitute the varieties of marine turtles that furnish the tortoise-shell. The hawk-bill turtle is found only in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. The turtle is recognized by the low, wide head, a long, narrow mouth, the upper jaw prolonged and hooked like the beak of a hawk. The shell is flattened and serrated behind, with five vertebral and eight lateral plates overlapping one another like scales of fish. The color is yellowish above, mottled with chestnut brown and yellowish white below. Young turtles have a black spot on the four rear pairs of plates. Old turtles have a thin yellow plate on the belly, which is



8893.—A Smart Short-Sleeved Waist Model.
Ladies Short Waist with Lapel Plaits.
A type of short waist that is easily made and becoming to most women is here shown. The pocket is a smart feature that may be omitted. The sleeves in the regulation short sleeve with straight cuff and lap. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 7/8 yards of 36 inch material for the 36 inch size.

much sought after and commands a higher price. This hawk's-bill turtle feeds on seaweeds, crabs, mollusks and fish. Being mostly carnivorous, the meat is not considered wholesome, differing in this respect as well as in flavor, from the herbivorous turtles.
The shells shipped from the Colon district are taken from turtles caught on the Lagarto and San Blas coasts of the Caribbean Sea during the months of May, June, July and August, when they approach the shore to deposit eggs, which are laid on the sandy beaches above high-water mark at night. Holes are dug about one and a half feet deep, and the eggs deposited therein. Generally about three layings are made during a period of nine weeks. The eggs are lightly covered with sand and left on the beach to be hatched out by the heat of the sun.
The turtles are caught either while on shore or in the water, by means of nets. As a rule, they are killed immediately after being caught, cleaned, and the shell frame washed with sands, but on the San Blas coast the Indians do not kill them, but at once proceed to remove the shell by subjecting the turtles to great heat, afterward throwing the turtles back into the sea. By the application of heat the successive plates of shell come off very easily.

THE HENPECKED CLUB

Of all the queer clubs that exist in the world, you will find some of the queerest in Lancashire, England, according to London Tit-Bits. One of these is called



STEAM FREE!

This stationary steam engine has been improved from its ordinary type, which is made of steel and iron.

WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. 612 WINNIPEG, MAN.

the "Henpecked" Club. As the title indicates, the members are all males, and you can come across a club in almost every Lancashire town of any size.
The meetings are held, as a rule, in some bar parlor, and the discussions are about members, and very often non-members, who have the reputation of being henpecked. When evidence has been brought to show that a particular man has allowed himself to come under his wife's thumb, they tax him with it in the place of meeting. The president delivers a lecture on the danger of a husband permitting his wife to usurp his position as master; and when the others have endorsed his remarks the person to whom the speeches are addressed is warned that if he continues to stand the henpecking he will be made the subject of a demonstration.
The announcement that a "henpecked" club demonstration is to take place is received in the district with mixed feelings. The men applaud it and the women condemn it; and the local police, recalling similar displays that led to trouble; become a little anxious. On the evening appointed the members of the club meet at a public house, where they arm themselves with all kinds of household utensils; then, led by concertina-players or a tin whistle band, they start out and march along the crowded streets of the district.
One man carries a broom, another a swab, a third a shovel, or a coal-scuttle, or a fender, or poker. Fire-tongs, blacklead brushes, wash-tubs, buckets—everything used in the home, in fact, is carried shoulder high. As they march along to the music in front and the discordant clanging of their baggage, they sing snatches of songs, in which the name of the victim occurs often.
The mission of the verses which have been specially composed for the occasion by a local poet, is to hold up the henpecked one to ridicule, the reason for the demonstrators bearing the household goods, being, of course, to remind him that, having fallen under petticoat government quickly, he will become the slavey.
When they reach the cottage where their victim resides they form a circle in front of the door and sing and clang their fenders and coal scuttles more loudly than ever.
The man inside is invoked by the president during a halt in the program to "be a man" and join his brethren. Sometimes, if he looks upon the affair as more of a joke than anything else, he does their bidding, and they reform and march to headquarters with him at the head. Usually, however, his wife appears instead with a bucket of soapy water, which she promptly throws over the demonstrators, or she quickly causes a clearance with a hose pipe.
To the onlooker it is just an exhibition for laughter and nothing more, but behind the scenes there is generally a lot of trouble and heartaching. A good number of these "henpecked" demonstrations have sequels in police courts. Sometimes it is an enraged victim being charged with assaulting a demonstrator, but more often than not the sequel shows a wife appealing to the magistrates for a separation order.

A "TEACHER WANTED" Ad

In The Guide will bring you applications from bright teachers all over Western Canada.

Practice with the show by multi-capitalist subjects opposition. Berton, a long run which he Thursday. Gen. H who is to counter-act was expect day; but things are the appo to invest incorporated. Mr. Me with refer would com thro' a list of duties are states and ment to duties we sheep and would in Maritime.

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Sir Wilfrid made by Mr. the poli have unde "to have rec not in man present time to have recip I shall be ver ance of our fe farmers. I d We will see a afterwards."

A Poser for Mr. Rogers

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 17

Practically no progress has been made with the reciprocity debate this week, the discussion having been headed off by motions on the Farmers' bank, the capitalization of railways and other subjects introduced by members of the opposition.

D. D. McKenzie, of Cape Breton, got the floor on Tuesday night long enough to conclude the speech which he had begun on the previous Thursday.

Gov. H. Bradbury, of Selkirk, Man., who is to be the first of the Western conservatives to speak against reciprocity, was expected to have the floor on Wednesday, but he was given time to think things over again by a motion asking for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the organization and incorporation of the Farmers' bank.

It was all very well, he said, to tell the Nova Scotia farmer that he could sell his cow of his pig in England, but it would be much more convenient for him to sell them at Boston. To show that the farmers of the West also desired reciprocity, Mr. McKenzie read the resolutions passed by the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, and referred to Mr. Scallion's manifesto to show that conservatives as well as liberal farmers are in favor of the pact.

He also quoted from Hon. F. W. G. Haultain's speech in the Saskatchewan legislature, and pointed out that of the 51 members of parliament, Dominion and provincial, representing Saskatchewan, there was only one, R. S. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, who was opposed to reciprocity.

Hon. Right, Rogers, of the Manitoba government, paid a visit to the conservative headquarters here this week, and told interviewers that there was "no sentiment in favor of reciprocity in the West, except among Grits who want to sacrifice their citizenship in an effort to get their party out of a hole."

"And what about Haultain, is he one of those?" Mr. Rogers was asked, but that was a poser which even he could not answer.

Reciprocity Debate

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 17

The fact that the Canadian representatives in the recent reciprocity negotiations with the United States absolutely declined to enter into any discussion as to free trade in manufactures, is the only important point that has come out in the reciprocity debate this week. The statement was made by Hon. W. S. Fielding on Wednesday, in reply to a question by R. L. Borden, who called attention to a statement made by President Taft that he had instructed the United States commissioners to offer "free trade in everything."

"At the very earliest stage in the negotiations," said Mr. Fielding "we certainly gave them to understand that we could not undertake to have any free trade in manufactures, speaking generally. There are certain articles which are on the free list, and which were the subject of discussion, but speaking generally, we gave them to understand that we were not prepared to deal with them on the basis of free trade in manufactures."

This statement by the finance minister has been given a great deal of prominence by the Eastern liberal papers, and was no doubt intended by Mr. Fielding as an answer to the declaration of the opponents of reciprocity that the present arrangement is the thin edge of the wedge that will eventually bring down the whole structure of protection. The government certainly does not intend at present to reduce the tariff on manufactured articles to any appreciable extent, but what public opinion may persuade them to do in the future remains to be seen.

No Reduction on Implements
It is clear from this as well as from a somewhat similar statement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his speech last week, that it is not the policy of the government to make any reductions in the duties on agricultural implements or other manufactured articles, except the small concessions included in the reciprocity agreement. This fact was distinctly stated by E. W. Nesbitt, the liberal member of North Oxford, at a meeting at Woodstock a few days ago, and Glen Campbell, of Dauphin, Man., brought this speech of Mr. Nesbitt's to the attention of the house on Friday, and asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier if that gentleman had the authority of the government to make such a statement.

Thereupon, W. D. Staples, the conservative member for Macdonald, Man., rose up in his wrath and smote the government. The Grain Growers' Guide, and various other people who favor reciprocity.

Mr. Staples Speaks
Mr. Staples said: "I don't believe the farmers of the West have been justly used by the government in this matter. The hon. member for Regina was very prompt this afternoon to rise and read a telegram and state that he had not received an intimation from a single person in the West that they were opposed to the reciprocity agreement. I venture to say that if the farmers of the West are assured that by the passing of this reciprocal agreement, as the member for North Oxford states, there will not be a reduction in the tariff on the articles they use, then you would soon find the farmers of the West adopting a different attitude and sending a different kind of telegram. The farmers of the West are being misled, and only one side of the story is going out to them through a paper called The Grain Growers' Guide, edited by a man who is here at the present time, lobbying with the liberals in this house. It is easy for him to make a strong appeal through that journal to the conservative members of parliament to vote for the government on this particular question, but I wonder if The Guide will tell the people actual facts, that this government does not intend to reduce the duty on agricultural implements. If the farmers knew that, we should be getting a different kind of resolution from the various associations, from that which, I venture to say, has been prepared by R. McKenzie, the editor of The Guide, and R. C. Henders, who is president of the Manitoba Grain Growers. They have been disseminating this resolution at all their meetings, and every day I get in my mail a copy of the resolution (liberal cheers). I admit it, but just wait a minute," said Mr. Staples. "It is the same resolution all through, word for word, syllable for syllable, and it is sent out by that association to the farmers. I tell you, sir, that if the farmers knew that this government was not going to make any reduction on agricultural implements there would be a different kind of letter and a different form of resolution coming to the members of this house. We have at last succeeded in getting from the prime minister an admission that he is not going to change the tariff, but, after all, his remarks today are not very different from those he addressed to a deputation from the Manufacturers' Association some time ago. The farmers of the West will find, I believe, that they are not going to get out of this agreement what they expected."

Step at a Time
Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, Alberta, remarked that like his friend, Mr. Staples,

he had had some conversations from the farmers of the West, and from all he could learn the farmers of the West had had well to heart that the best method of accomplishing human progress, whether in politics or anything else, was to take one step at a time, and that they had also a great belief in the proverb that half a loaf was better than no bread.

During the afternoon a number of resolutions both for and against reciprocity were read to the house. M. Y. McLean, South Huron, presented a resolution from the Seaforth branch of the National Council of Agriculture in favor of the agreement, and also a resolution passed at a meeting of the farmers of the Bruceville district in favor of reciprocity.

Dr. Daniels, of St. John, read the resolution of the Board of Trade of St. Stephen, N. B., against reciprocity and Mr. Crosby, of Halifax, presented another resolution against reciprocity from the Kentville, Nova Scotia, board of trade. As Sir Frederick Borden represented that constituency, and a liberal had recently been elected to a local house from the same district by acclamation he thought it was fair to assume that this resolution had been passed by liberals.

Sir Frederick thereupon rose to inform the house that the Kings County Board of Trade, which was representative of the whole constituency, including farmers, had passed a resolution in favor of reciprocity by 87 votes to 7. That, he said, about represented the feeling in Kings County, and the fact that a liberal had been returned to the local house by acclamation had been largely due to the announcement of the reciprocity agreement a few days previous to nomination day.

British Columbia Resolutions
Martin Barrall, of British Columbia, next read resolutions passed by three fruit growers' associations at Summerland, against reciprocity, and B. B. Law countered with a favorable resolution from the Yarmouth Board of Trade.

W. M. Martin read a telegram which he had received stating that the reciprocity agreement had been unanimously endorsed by 400 delegates at the convention of the Saskatchewan association of rural municipalities held at Moose Jaw on the previous day, and remarked that the man from

Saskatchewan who was opposed to reciprocity had yet to be heard from. Dr. Roche, of Marquette, Man., however, read a despatch to the Winnipeg Telegram from Fleming, Sask., saying that a resolution had been passed by the local Grain Growers' Association against the agreement.

A return laid on the table of the house a few days ago contained resolutions in favor of reciprocity from 23 local branches of the United Farmers of Alberta, as well as from the Calgary Board of Trade, the Magrath Agricultural Association, and letters from many individuals in different parts of the country. Practically no resolutions, however, were found in the return from Grain Growers' Associations in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, but on enquiry it is learned that members on both sides of the house have received large numbers of such resolutions, all favorable to reciprocity. These apparently have not been sent to the government, and consequently have not come before the house. It is expected that the liberal members will place the resolutions which have reached them on record at an early date by reading them in the house, but the conservatives are apparently reading the letters and telegrams and consigning them to their waste paper baskets.

HEATING LAST YEAR'S RECORD

(Red Deer Advocate, January 6, 1911)

Rosalind of Old Jersey, the Champion milk and butter Jersey cow of Canada, bred and raised by C. A. Julian-Shorman, Red Deer, is making gratifying progress in her second official test. She completed a 12 months' official test February 21, 1910, giving 671.84 lbs butter in the year. She started another official test three months from that date on May 23, 1910, and up to December 16, 1910, had given 493.47 lbs butter so that she has now more than qualified in less than seven months for a second year's official record. At the present date, she is heavy in calf and giving 1 1/2 lbs of butter a day. As in the past year's test Rosalind has been under the charge of Mr. Jack Jones and the record she has made coupled with the fact that she has never been off her feed, speaks volumes for his capabilities as a herdman.

The Grain Bill

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 17

The grain bill was considered by the senate in committee of the whole on Wednesday, March 15, and the discussion showed that the lobbying which has been done by the representatives of the Peavy interests has had its effects on the senators, several of whom spoke against the clause which prohibits companies or persons interested in terminal elevators from dealing in grain or owning interior elevators. As a result the bill was referred to a special committee to give all interests an opportunity to be heard.

Senator Lougheed, of Calgary, leader of the opposition, said the bill, like other legislation resulting from agitation, was most drastic and likely to be unjust to vested interests. A company having country elevators, he said, had to have terminal elevators, just as railroad had to have terminals. In addition to destroying a large part of the business of the grain companies which had terminal elevators, this clause would force the Quaker Oats Co., of Peterboro, to sell out either its terminal elevators or its Peterboro business.

He thought the bill should go to a special committee in order that the vested interests might be heard. Senator Beique, of Montreal, supported the appointment of a committee, and Senator McHugh, of Lindsay, Ont., who was of the same opinion, said he could see no reason as long as good grain standards were maintained, why a company should be forbidden to mix its own grain. However they mixed it, they would have to accept the grades given them when the wheat came out of the elevators.

History of Fraud

Senator Douglas, of Tantallon, Sask., said the handling of grain in Canada had been a history of fraud, and there had to be drastic treatment to cure conditions. As long as the same people owned country and terminal elevators and dealt in grain they would be able to so juggle and mix it that the reputation of Canadian grain in England would be injured. Someone must be defrauded when an elevator company sent out half a million bushels more No. 1 wheat than it had taken in. He

favoured hearing all interests before a special committee.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell approved of the appointment of a committee and said the law should protect the Grain Growers without the confiscation of property. Senator Watson, of Portage la Prairie, also spoke in favor of a committee and said the remedy for most of the grain handling evils would be the establishment of a sample market, and to have all Port Arthur and Fort William elevators owned by the railroad companies. Senator Campbell, of West Toronto, favored a committee and said there was no objection to mixing before the government put its grade stamp upon the wheat, but after that there should be no mixing.

Committee Appointed

Sir Richard Cartwright said the discussion had developed the fact that there was difference of opinion over only two or three clauses and he would agree that a committee should be appointed to take evidence on them. He would refer to that committee clause 122, 123 and 242. These clauses covered the powers of the commission, the provision that terminal elevator companies could not deal in grain or hold country elevators and specified offences and penalties. The remainder of the bill was not controversial. It was the result of long experience and was now working well. He would commend to the careful consideration of the committee the three clauses referred to them, as they were the device of men who had experience in the operations of grain men. He would say that so far the modes of inspection had not been able to cope with the resources of gentlemen operating terminal elevators. Sir Richard moved and it was resolved that the bill should go to a special committee for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting to the senate, and that the committee consist of Senators Lougheed, Young, Davis, Douglas, Kirchheffer, Talbot, Bostock, Power, Beique, Roche and Jones. The committee will meet to take evidence on Tuesday, March 21.

Manitoba Winter Fair

(Continued from Page 12)

Your executive received a request to increase the size of harness hogs for exhibition purposes, but after discussing the question thoroughly decided that the weights as obtained at present, 170-200 lbs. were the most satisfactory.

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand	\$192 80
Dominion Swine Breeders' Association	139 04
Provincial grant	299 00
Membership fees	38 99
Refund loan	250 00
Sales of sheep	3,068 65

EXPENSES

Committee's expenses	837 45
Lectures 1910 meetings	39 00
Refund fees	1 50
Postage	5 00
Grant Brandon Summer Fair	51 00
Grant Winnipeg Exhibition	133 43
Exchange	90
Secretary	100 00
Expenses Sheep Sales	3,042 67
Balance on hand	431 39
Total	\$3,818 49

Details of Sheep Sale

RECEIPTS	
Sheep sold	\$2,943 10
Freight, etc.	1023 55
Total	\$3,966 65

EXPENSES

Sheep purchased	\$2,370 50
Freight paid	712 67
Exchange, etc.	19 40
Auctioneer	106 70
Expenses re sales and purchase	181 80
Feed and help	38 45
Postage	39 00
Printing	56 15
Balance	42 98
Total	\$3,068 65

Weight Limit

A. B. Potter brought up the question of the winter fair board having raised the weight limit of hogs to 250 pounds. A general discussion followed and the question was then embodied favoring 250 pounds as the limit of weight, and this motion was carried.

A. B. Potter also asked about the proposal to lessen the length of time American hogs were to be kept in quarantine before being allowed into Canada, and after considerable discussion it was finally agreed that the present limit of thirty days was not too long.

Sheep Awards

In the class for pure bred long wools, ewe or wether lambled in 1910, there were only two exhibitors, A. J. McKay, of Macdonald, Man., and J. M. Douglas, of Tantallon, Sask. Mr. McKay had four entries, getting first, second and third. Mr. Douglas had one entry and got fourth. All the sheep shown were black, well covered and with good legs, the first and second prize winners possessing these characteristics in an outstanding degree.

The section for ewe or wether lambled in 1909 brought the same exhibitors into the ring, the same number of sheep and the awards stood in the same order. The feature of this section was the extreme smoothness of the sheep. They were filled, not over-filled.

Pure bred medium or wether lambled in 1910 brought a class of twelve into the ring. The exhibitors were Jasper, of Harding, Lang, of Oak Lake, McGregor, of Brandon, and Tram, of Crystal City. It was a fine class, smooth and even. The final awards were J. D. McGregor, first and second; W. L. Fram, third, and R. L. Lang, fourth.

In the section of the same class for ewe or wether lambled in 1909, Thus and A. Jasper, of Harding, got first with ewes of specially fine quality. She carried lots of muscle, and was very smooth. J. D. McGregor got second, third and fourth in this section. In the class for grade sheep, sired by any ram for long wool breed, lambled in 1910, A. J. McKay got first, third and fourth, and George Allison of Burbank second. The first prize sheep was nearly perfect, but some of the others were slightly overdone in the matter of fat.

In the section of this class for ewe or wether lambled in 1909, A. J. McKay was first and second, and J. M. Douglas, of Tantallon, Sask., third and fourth. The first and second prize sheep were especially fine from the dressing out point of view.

In the class for grade ewe or wether

lambled in 1910, honors were well distributed, first going to A. J. McKay, second to Thus, and A. Jasper, third to R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, and fourth W. L. Tram, Crystal City.

In this class for ewe or wether lambled in 1909, Thomas and A. Jasper were the only exhibitors. They secured first and second with two very fine sheep.

Grand Challenge Sweepstakes

Suffolk, grand challenge champions, the grand champion Zensidem, sweepstakes, best sheep, pure bred or grade, brought no less than eight competitors into the ring. It was a hard fought contest, and the judge was slow in making his awards. Finally the ribbon went to J. D. McGregor, Brandon, for one of his very handsome Suffolk yearlings. After the award was made many of those present crowded round this lamb to go over his points, and many questions were asked of the judge.

The class pens of three ewe or wethers, purchased or grade, lambled in 1910, brought six pens into the ring, the largest showing of pens so far made at Brandon winter fair. The awards were J. D. McGregor, first, A. J. McKay, second, R. L. Lang, third, and George Allison, fourth.

In the section for pens of three lambled in 1909, Thomas and A. Jasper got first, A. J. McKay, second, and James Douglas and Son, third.

Poultry Exhibit

A feature of the fair this year was the splendid poultry exhibit. Great improvement was noticed in every breed, both as to numbers and quality, and as the majority of the exhibitors were Manitoba breeders it is conclusive evidence that the poultry industry in the province is advancing very rapidly. All breeds were well represented, but the Plymouth Rocks headed the list and of these the Barred Rock was the leading variety. Leghorns were also well represented as well as the Wyandottes and the Cochins and Brahams. Turkeys to the extent of 75 were shown, while ducks and geese also showed improvement in quality and numbers.

Amongst the large exhibitors were R. M. West, Glenboro, Mrs. Cooper, Treeshank, Geo. Lee, Bridge Creek, J. H. Clark, Virden, W. J. Currie, Lauder, Thomas Chambers, A. J. Carter and H. Hebbell, Brandon, and F. O. Sargent, St. Louis.

Some of the Winners

In spite of the fact that Barred Plymouth Rocks comprised the entries of many breeders, Mrs. Cooper, of Treeshank, secured easily the majority of prize money, having the first prize beside from one to three others in every section except the cockerel, in which she held second, fourth and sixth. In this division G. Lee, Bridge Creek, was first, while the rest of the prizes were divided between R. W. West, Glenboro; W. J. Currie, Lauder; A. F. W. Severine, Winnipeg, and some or two others.

By winning out in the pens, Mrs. Cooper wins for the third and last time the Sun silver trophy, offered by the Brandon Sun for the best pen of male and three females.

Rhode Island Reds also comprised a good class, in which E. W. Harrison, Winnipeg, and Kennedy and Irvine, Winnipeg, divided the honors for the single combs, while in the rose combs honors were spread out a little more between Kennedy and Irvine, R. D. Evans, Brandon, W. J. Saunders, Killarney, D. W. Agnew, Douglas, R. Fisher, Brandon, and W. H. Chambers, Brandon.

Percherons

Perhaps the finest array of Percherons ever seen in the West lined up before the judge in the classes for stallions foaled in 1907 and 1908. In the former class there were nine entries and a shout of applause went up from the spectators as the horses entered the judging ring. After considerable deliberation the judge, R. E. Drennan, of Canora, Sask., singled out three, Blondin and Harpeneur, owned by Colquhoun & Beattie, of Brandon, and Haton owned by Jno. McCallum & Son, also of Brandon. Harpeneur, who won many firsts last year was the largest and would scale more than any horse in the ring, his weight being approximately 2,250 pounds. He is a coal black horse and showed up to advantage. He was finally placed first, and Blondin who had the action and the style was placed second because he had not the draught qualities of Harpeneur. Haton, who was first last year at the winter fair, was forced

to take third place. The other exhibitors were Andrew de Monthel & Son, St. Rose du Lac, J. B. Hogate, Brandon; Peter Templeton, Manor, F. J. Hassard, Deloraine, and J. H. Stout, Westbourne.

The class for stallions foaled 1909 was equally as interesting as the former and fourteen horses entered the show ring. They were a magnificent lot of horses and all of them would scale from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds. The three favorites were If and Kelley, owned by Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, and Illamine, owned by J. H. Stout, of Westbourne. It was a close run between Kelley and Illamine for first honors, but Illamine had the better of Kelley, in the feet and the legs. Although Kelley had the scale and the best rump he lacked the action of Illamine, who was given first honors with Kelley second and If third. The other exhibitors were Andrew de Monthel, St. Rose du Lac, who showed two horses, J. B. Hogate, Brandon, also with two good horses, F. J. Hassard, Deloraine, and J. H. Stout, Westbourne, who had four good horses besides the winner.

Shire Stallions

The largest class of Shire horses that have been seen in the West at a fair entered the show ring in the class open to horses of any age. The class was rather mixed, young and old horses being shown, but they were all good animals of this famous Scottish type. Cleburne, Legatte, owned by Colquhoun & Beattie, who was second at the recent Chicago International, carried off first honors. This horse has a great frame and magnificent legs and feet and showed great muscle. Bramhope Homes, owned by Reginald Woodwiss, of Binoworth, who secured first place last year, was placed second. He showed some good characteristics of the famous draft breed. Third place went to Granger, a two-year-old, owned by Colquhoun & Beattie. This horse won his place on his good feet and firm set limbs. He was probably a little narrow for a good shire, but had plenty of good action. Fourth place went to Ben Har, owned by John Stout, of Westbourne. This horse showed the size but not the shape of the typical shire.

Canadian Clydesdales

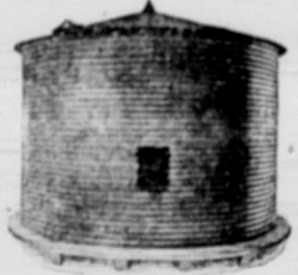
While columns might be written about the showing of Canadian-bred Clydesdales without saying a word about the magnificent lot of imported horses. Certainly no finer lot of Manitoba-bred Clydes has ever been seen at a previous fair, and it shows what an impetus the breeding of these famous horses has had in the province during the past five years. Horses entered the ring that would have done credit to many a Scottish show ring. In the class for Clydes foaled in 1909, ten splendid horses entered the ring and it took the judge considerable time to single out the first three horses. Albion, owned by Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, was a general favorite and easily deserved first honors. This horse has good scale and splendid feet and limbs. He showed fine breeding and good action. Prince Acher, owned by R. M. Holby, of Man chester, Ont., was a good horse but lacked the action. Fickle Fancy, bred and owned by H. E. McPhail, of Brandon, secured third place.

Stallions foaled in 1907 brought only two horses into the ring. They were good horses, however, and worthy of the prizes they received. Suckenough, owned by J. M. Webster, of Cartwright, was first, and Vigorous Heir, owned by Wm. Hassard, of Hamiota, was placed second.

Foals of 1910 brought five promising colts into the ring, and it took the judge some time to place the awards. First place was captured by Doune Lodge Montrave, owned by Bryce of Arcola. Second was won by Baron Brookside, exhibited by Frank Brooks, of Brandon; and third money was secured by Wyoming Style, owned by Gray, of Cranfall. Fourth place was captured by Burn Blazes, a draft colt that shows promise of size and quality, owned and bred by William Gu'd, of Kenney.

Stallions foaled in 1908 brought out a class of eight and Prince Robert sired by Perpetual Motion and owned by Bryce, of Arcola, was the winner. This horse showed himself to be a worthy rival of his famous parent. Barron's Pride, owned by M. J. Hunter, of Lauder, was second. This horse was of the thick and heavy type and showed good action. Third place went to Baron Masher, owned by J. Crawford, of Chater, and fourth prize was secured by Show Prince, owned by McKirdy Bros., Napinka.

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WRITE US FOR PRICES.
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P.O. Box 2186, Winnipeg, Canada



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$2.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empt six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$2.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months and erect a house worth \$200.00.

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

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

Hackneys

Five splendid Hackney stallions entered the show ring for Hackneys any age. Every horse had a first prize to his credit and each and all had many admirers. Many thought that Terrington Billersford, owned by William Hassard, of Hamiota, would gain first honors, as he had the size and showed good action. The judge, however, decided in favor of Samuel Smiles, owned by J. B. Hogate, of Brandon. This decision was very popular. Second place was secured by Heptonstall Grandee, owned by Jasper, of Harding. Fourth place was secured by Irish Ivory, owned by W. Clair, of Oehre River, a comparatively new exhibitor.

Belgians

As in the Shires the class of Belgians was open to stallions of any age and the largest class ever seen in the West faced the judges. The class was a strong one, all being good horses, excepting one that was pronounced unsound. First prize

March

was awarded to this horse, Boston, Deloraine had first prize but was just a secured footman, the foot this horse substitute the horse

Naviga

edge of the ship the edge for which and at on the cover affords afford a ters. Ray is p towards cross the Southam Where waters, a vessel ma if the w early in open all latitude April.

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was awarded to Robert, a three-year-old owned by E. Rootmans & Sons, Regina. This horse weighed 1,850 pounds and possessed quality, good limbs and feet. Boston, owned by F. J. Hazard, of Deloraine, secured second. This horse had plenty of weight and action but his bones were rather slight and his back was just a trifle slack. Third money was secured by Phoenix, also owned by E. Rootmans. Victoria, another entry of the Rootmans, stables was placed fourth. This horse is an aged stallion possessing substance and quality but rather coarse in the bone.

Navigation via Hudson's Bay

Continued from Page 22

edge of the coast begins to break up, and they cruise up and down, along the edge of the solid land flow looking for whales. During the stormy weather and at night the boats are drawn up on the smooth ice, props are placed on each side to keep them upright, and the cover drawn on and snugly secured, affords secure and comfortable quarters.

The west coast of the Bay is patrolled in this manner until about the middle of June. Towards the end of June the boats cross through the floating ice to Southampton Island.

Where whale boats can traverse the waters, assuredly an ordinary steam vessel may navigate with safety. But if the water be open for whale boats early in May, it undoubtedly has been open all winter, because in that Arctic latitude thawing does not begin during April.

Nothing remains, therefore, but to establish the all-year navigability of the Straits to prove that the Hudson's Bay route is an all-year route and that a railway running to the port of Nelson would not be able, unless double tracked, to care for the traffic offering even from the first.

Dr. Grenfell's Evidence

Here is a little extract from Dr. Grenfell's log appearing in the "Northern Messenger" of February 10: "The visit of Earl Grey to our coast and two of our stations has been greatly appreciated. We are delighted to find him and his party so optimistic about this northern land. The Straits of Belle Isle have never frozen over in winter. Sealing steamers can always fight their way through. I can see no reason why Hudson's Bay, with its currents, should not be exactly the same. Hudson's Straits certainly never freeze."

Here again we quote the words of Commander Laws from the "Gruiser of the Neptune" to prove the open condition of Hudson's Straits: "The whales are known to enter Hudson's Straits early in the spring; they have been captured around Big Island (situated about the middle of the north side of the Straits) in April and May, and at the western end of the Straits in the latter part of May. They then cross to the west side of the Bay along the edge of the open water, being found in June and early July along the land floe of both sides of the southern part of Ross Welcome. . . . Late in the autumn they again pass through Hudson's Straits going eastward. Some whales are supposed to remain during the winter in the waters of Hudson's Bay, as they have been reported by the Eskimos as being seen in the depth of winter off Mansfield (at the western entrance of the Hudson's Straits) and some of the more southern islands on the east side of the Bay."

Freezes Only at Shore

The same deduction can be made in respect to the Straits as has been made in the case of the Bay, viz.: that if the condition of the Straits permits the use of whale boats in April, steam vessels can navigate with safety, and that since there could have been no melting of ice by April, the Straits must have been open all winter. It can not be too strongly accentuated that the ice reported as being encountered in June and July was ice which earlier in the season must have been attached to the shores, leaving the waters of the Bay and Straits, except along the shores, practically unimpeded by floating ice.

Down the land lying on the west side of Davis Straits, in a stream 50 miles wide, flows the cold current from the north charged with the pack ice which by late November has reached the mouth of the Hudson's Straits. It then passes on along the coast of Labrador, and ultimately much of the ice finds its way through the Straits of Belle Isle into the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. Through this narrow Strait of Belle Isle, sailing steamers, according to Dr. Grenfell, can always fight their way, although they are from the nature of things forced to work head on through 70 miles of ice. In the case of entering Hudson's Straits it is only necessary to cross at right angles, with 50 miles instead of 10 miles to choose a route through.

Also in conclusion let us contrast the Straits of Mackinac, which we have seen are traversed every day in the year, with the Hudson's Straits, which we firmly believe will in the near future also be navigated daily. The Hudson's Straits vary in depth from 200 feet to 1,200 feet, while their area is greater than the area of the Straits of Mackinac and the Lakes Huron and Michigan, which they connect, thrown in. The one is a shallow body of fresh water which freezes completely over many times during the winter; the other is a deep body of salt water nearly double the width of Lake Michigan, which never freezes over. One is a tideless water; the other has a tide varying from 20 to 30 feet; fogs, blinding snows, fierce gales, are more frequent and characteristic of the Lake navigation than of the navigation of Hudson's Straits.

Will Investigate Conditions

Surely the people of the West, whose prosperity is so intimately related to this Hudson's Bay problem, will come to recognize that their worst enemy, next to the hostility of Eastern Canada, which paralyzes government action in this matter, IS THEIR OWN INCREDULITY AND APATHY. Apparently nothing short of sending a vessel through these Straits and across this Bay during the winter or early spring months will break up this incredulity and apathy, which undoubtedly has its chief support in the ignorance of conditions which has been allowed to continue and even fostered by our federal governments during the last quarter of a century.

The committee is endeavoring to ascertain the cost of such an expedition. If the people, by their financial support to the subscription fund, make it possible, the vessel will be sent. Persons wishing to join the expedition and willing to pay for a passage should communicate with members of the committee. The price of the passage is not yet known. Should the passage be made in safety during April, winter navigation will be demonstrated and much more besides that the people of the West need to learn.

FARMER'S SCRAP BOOK

Every farmer should keep a scrap book and cultivate the habit of clipping out of the farm journals or other papers the things which he reads and desires to remember or call to mind again. It is a poor plan to destroy your farm paper as soon as you have read it through. Instead, go carefully over it and clip out anything you find that interests you, tables of valuable information, recipes, plans or illustrations that you think you might need for future reference. Cut out these articles and paste them in the scrap book under some system of classification that will be a good index of titles. —The Twentieth Century Farmer.

FLAX BULLETIN

There has been prepared in the provincial department of Agriculture at Regina a bulletin on growing flax in Saskatchewan. The bulletin is now on the press and will be available for free distribution within a few days. It discusses in simple language the preparation of soil and of seed, the time at which to sow, and the methods of harvesting flax, the outlook for flaxseed in the markets of the world, the prospects of some use being made of the straw, and a number of other phases of the question, all from the standpoint of Saskatchewan.

SPEERS' HORSE EXCHANGE

AUDITORIUM BARN AT C. P. R. STOCK YARDS

Permanent Auction Market—All sales under cover

Near car Logan Ave and McPhillips St.

WINNIPEG

Take Belt Line and Logan Ave. west cars

450 HORSES BY AUCTION



250 HORSES MARCH 27th At 1 p.m. Sharp

200 HORSES MARCH 30th At 1 p.m. Sharp

The lot to be sold on the 27th includes two carloads of bush horses, also 20 heavy work horses from Nebraska.

Several good consignments promised for sale of the 30th.

PRIVATE SALES DAILY AUCTION EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

We Sell Strictly on Commission. 150 Horses always on hand. All horses sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following sale if not as represented.

This is the only horse exchange with railroad loading facilities.

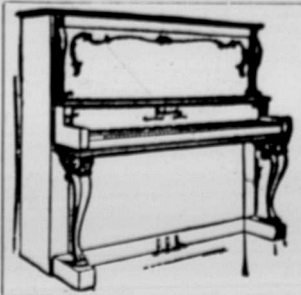
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PHONE GARRY 1575

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DOHERTY PIANO

This world renowned instrument has obtained its renown from three solid facts that have distinguished its career from the first.

1. ITS INBRED QUALITY of material and workmanship.
2. ITS MATCHLESS DEPTH OF TONE has wrung the highest tribute of praise from the greatest living professionals, and no less is this outstanding feature felt by the interested amateur who compares it with anything else in the realm of music.

3. ITS PRICE IS FAR BELOW that of such advertised pianos that have neither quality, tone nor temperament to recommend them.

You may test all this by a

30 Days' Free Trial at Your Home at our Risk

Coupon

W. DOHERTY PIANO & ORGAN CO., LTD. 282 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me illustrations of your pianos, together with prices and full particulars of your FREE TRIAL offer, explaining how I may obtain one of your pianos for 30 Days' Free Trial without expense or risk to me as advertised in the "Grain Growers' Guide."

NAME

ADDRESS

W. Doherty Piano & Organ Co., Ltd.

G. L. STANWOOD, Manager Western Branch 274 Hargrave St. Winnipeg

When writing to Advertisers Please mention The Guide

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Wheat—The past week has seen wheat take an advance of about 2 cents per bushel, owing to a better export demand and a feeling that it is setting in in the American markets that the decline was very long, and the winter wheat crop is not all that earlier reports seemed to indicate. The demand for all straight grades has been good. The condition of the winter wheat crop seems to be a cause of contention at the present time between the big operators in the Chicago and Minneapolis markets, and sentiment is very much mixed. However, it must be remembered that since the British buyers got badly left last fall when they bought their supplies at a fancy price and the market has been declining almost steadily ever since, they have been buying from hand to month for the last six months. Any crop scare on this side, or unexpected small world's shipments, would probably mean quite a demand for our wheat from Great Britain. Altogether the situation looks to us as if wheat will do a little better.

Oats have advanced considerably, many of the nervous shorts having concluded that the decline has gone far enough. Also there is a considerable export demand for our oats, and altogether the situation in oats is improving. We cannot do better than express our former opinion, that farmers who can hold their oats into the summer, will get considerably better prices for them.

Barley—The situation in barley is unchanged. The demand is rather indifferent. This is holding practically unchanged.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Cattle

Prices offered for choice butcher cattle continue as strong as ever, 86.25 per cwt. being offered for real good animals. There are however, but few head of good stuff coming. Packers are bringing in beef from the East in order to have enough to supply the trade. Dealers have stated that they think that the spring run of fed cattle will be practically a negligible quantity and that prices will be correspondingly high.

Cattle prices quoted are:
Best butcher steers 85.75 to 86.25
Fair to good butcher steers 4.75 to 5.00
and heifers 4.75 to 5.00
Best fat cows 4.75 to 5.00
Medium cows and heifers 4.25 to 4.50
Common cows 3.25 to 3.50
Best bulls 3.50 to 4.00
Common bulls 3.00 to 3.25
Choice veal calves 3.00 to 3.75
Heavy calves 4.50 to 5.00

Hogs

Hog prices are hovering between 87.50 and 87.75 per cwt., dealers succeeding in getting quite a number at the former price during the week.

Hog prices quoted are:
Choice hogs 87.50 to 87.75
Heavy hogs 6.00 to 7.00
Stags 3.25 to 3.75

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

Dealers state that the dairy butter market is in the worst shape that it has been in the past three years, stocks being much larger than at any time during that period. The lower grades especially are over-stocked. Dealers quote the following prices per pound, f.o.b., Winnipeg:
Fancy dairy 22c
No. 1 dairy 18c
Good round lots without calls or mold 15c to 16c
No. 2 14c
No. 3 12c

Eggs

Dealers are having no trouble now in getting about all the new laid eggs they can handle. They are offering 19 cents per dozen for best stock.

Potatoes

Potato prices are off somewhat this week on account of shipments from the South. Dealers are offering 70 to 75 cents per bushel, f.o.b., Winnipeg.

Hay

Hay prices are unchanged from last week. Dealers quote the following per ton, on track, Winnipeg:

Wild Hay
No. 1 811 00 to 812 00
No. 2 10 00 to 10 00
No. 3 8 00 to 9 00
No. 4 6 00 to 7 00
Unprepared 5 00
Timothy
No. 1 817 00
No. 2 15 00

RETAIL MARKET

Retailers offer the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg:
Butter
Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks 25c
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks 25c
Eggs
Strictly fresh gathered 25c
Dressed Poultry
Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off 22c
Fowl, shipped same as chickens 16c. to 17c.
Turkeys, dressed and drawn 23c to 24c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn 18c
Geese, dressed and drawn 21c.
Note: For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week.
Beef
Prime carcasses 9c
Front quarters 7 1/2c to 8c
Hind quarters 10 1/2c
Pork
Prime carcasses 10 1/2c to 11c
Veal (Skins on)
Prime carcasses 9c
Heavy and inferior 8c to 8 1/2c

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

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

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)
Hay
Slough, per ton 8 9 00 to 8 12 00
Upland, per ton 10 00 to 12 00
Timothy, per ton 17 00 to 20 00
Oats
Best feed 30c to 32c
Choice dairy 25c to 26c
Eggs
Strictly fresh per doz 35c
Potatoes
Per bushel 55c to 60c
Poultry
Fowl 14c
Chickens 15c to 16c
Ducks 18c
Geese 16c
Turkeys 20c
Live Stock
Butcher cattle 83 25 to 85 50
Bulls 2 00 to 3 50
Hogs 7 00 to 8 00
Lamb 3 50 to 4 00
Calves 3 50 to 5 00

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week, wheat, oats and flax for May, July and October deliveries:
Wheat
March 15 92 1/2 to 93 1/2
March 16 92 1/2 to 93 1/2
March 17 92 1/2 to 93 1/2
March 18 92 1/2 to 93 1/2
March 19 92 1/2 to 93 1/2
March 20 92 1/2 to 93 1/2
March 21 92 1/2 to 93 1/2
Oats
March 15 53 1/2 to 54 1/2
March 16 53 1/2 to 54 1/2
March 17 53 1/2 to 54 1/2
March 18 53 1/2 to 54 1/2
March 19 53 1/2 to 54 1/2
March 20 53 1/2 to 54 1/2
March 21 53 1/2 to 54 1/2
Flax
March 15 231 1/2 to 241
March 16 231 1/2 to 241
March 17 231 1/2 to 241
March 18 231 1/2 to 241
March 19 231 1/2 to 241
March 20 231 1/2 to 241
March 21 231 1/2 to 241

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

(From Trade News, March 7, 1911)
Wheat
Australia 7 1/4 approx 81 05 5.5
No. 1 Nor. Man. 7 1/4 81 05 5.5
No. 2 Nor. Man. 7 1/4 81 05 5.5
No. 3 Nor. Man. 7 1/4 81 05 5.5
No. 4 Man. 7 1/4 81 05 5.5
White Canadian 7 1/4 81 05 5.5
Choice White Kazan 7 1/4 81 05 5.5
Cleaned terms 6 10 80 8.5
Roussin 7 1/4 81 05 5.5
Ayres, old 8 1/4 81 05 5.5
Uka, old 7 1/4 81 05 5.5

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total wheat shipments, 12,208,000, last week 12,220,000, last year 9,514,000. Comparison by countries is as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
America	5,200,000	1,791,000	2,032,000
Russia	3,432,000	2,849,000	2,500,000
Denmark	184,000	792,000	360,000
India	148,000	700,000	240,000
Argentina	2,550,000	3,592,000	1,712,000
Australia	1,752,000	2,400,000	2,522,000
Austria	6,000		
China, N. A.	21,000	64,000	176,000
Coru	3,540,000	3,024,000	1,772,000

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on March 17 was 7,971,000, as against 7,002,500 last week, and 6,938,100 last year. Total shipments for the week were 100,000, last year 82,140. Amount of each grade was:

Grade	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	8,200 00	23,200 00
No. 1 Northern	1,077,147 50	1,609,729 50
No. 2 Northern	2,012,747 50	2,154,297 50
No. 3 Northern	2,063,343 00	1,778,394 00
No. 4	1,038,000 00	543,630 00
No. 5	508,000 00	83,000 00
Other grades	1,123,851 50	107,822 00
	8,871,000 00	8,038,101 00

Stacks of Oats

Grade	1911	1910
No. 1 White	819,435 00	319,350 00
No. 2	3,367,855 11	3,362,487 00
No. 3	127,041 22	591,000 00
Mixed	3,215 80	7,900 00
Other grades	867,944 15	609,602 00
	5,505,491 28	4,893,339 00

Barley

Grade	1911	1910
Flax	528,000 00	508,157 00
	528,000 00	508,157 00

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)
March 17

Grade	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	11,412,000	7,007,000	424,230
Last week	11,318,501	7,104,538	426,441
Last year	10,273,152	5,963,910	341,009
Fort William	4,106,204	2,537,783	123,500
Port Arthur	2,941,800	2,648,681	27,584
Douglas Harbor	33,381	53,184	
McLeod	36,144	41,947	
Midland, Tiffin	877,920	435,700	
Collingwood	54,810		
Oran Sound	30,839	51,777	
Godwin	315,800	31,018	
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	195,400	6,210	
Pt. Collinson	514,192	38,635	
Kingston	38,000	23,500	
Peterborough	81,700	38,000	
Montreal	287,700	608,907	91,343
Quebec	16,200	69,000	7,300
Victoria Harbor	109,725	149,722	

Afloat in Vessels

Port	Wheat	Oats
Fort William	38,542	140,000
Tiffin	312,841	
Collingwood	50,000	
Thorold	77,811	
Sarnia	111,051	73,100
Duluth	93,000	
Buffalo	925,334	

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, March 20.—Receipts today were 71 loads, with 1,820 head of cattle, 271 sheep and lambs and 28 calves. Trade was good and active for butcher cattle, but it was hard to do business with export buyers. The latter made a determined stand for lower prices and apparently succeeded in bringing the export prices down fully 15c. The indifference of export buyers gave local buyers a chance to secure several loads of choice export cattle for butcher purposes at around 85.00 and 85.50. The general run of butcher prices was firm at 85.00 to 85.75 for medium choice, and good medium at 85.00. Butcher cows are about steady at last week's decline, ranging from 83.00 to 83.50, common mixed cows and bulls 85.50 and 85.75, canners 82.50 to 83.00, sheep steady at 84.50 to 85.00. Lamba light firm at 86.25 to 87.00. Calves steady at 84.00 to 85.50. Hog market on the lower, selects 86.65 f.o.b. and 86.95 fed and watered.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, March 20.—John Rogers & Co. state that there was a fair trade at Birkenhead lairage today at Saturday's quotations, viz: States and Canadian steers, 142 to 151 cents per lb. Sheep were a slow trade. States wethers, going 151 to 147 cents. Yearlings, 15 to 141 cents. Lambs, 17 cents per lb, sinking the offer.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, March 20.—Cattle receipts 25,000, market slow, weak; hogs, 85.15 to 86.85. Texas steers, 84.40 to 85.00. Western steers, 84.75 to 85.85. Stockers and feeders, 84.00 to 85.75; cows and heifers, 82.00 to 85.85; calves 80.25 to 85.50. Hog receipts 60,000; market slow, 15c. under Saturday's averages; light, 85.55 to 85.95; mixed, 80.45 to 80.85; heavy, 80.55 to 80.75; rough, 80.35 to 80.50; good to choice heavy, 86.50 to 80.75; pigs, 80.50 to 82.00; bulk of sales, 80.00 to 80.75. Sheep receipts 21,000; market weak to 10c. lower; native, 83.00 to 83.10; Western, 83.25 to 83.50; yearlings, 84.75 to 85.65; lambs native, 85.00 to 85.50; western, 85.65 to 86.00.

1910 WHEAT ESTIMATES

Ottawa, Ont., March 20.—A cablegram from the International Agricultural Institute gives the following figures for the 1910 wheat crop. Hungary had returns 169,700,000 bushels, compared with 190,482,000 bushels, preliminary estimates and 125,907,000 last year. Austria and European Turkey, 164,777,000 bushels compared with 164,176,000 reported by Berlin last year.

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QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from MAR. 15 to MAR. 21, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT											OATS		BARLEY		FLAX							
	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	Feed	Rej. 1 1/2	Rej. 2 1/2	Rej. 3 1/2	Rej. 4 1/2	Rej. 5 1/2	Rej. 6 1/2	Rej. 7 1/2	Rej. 8 1/2	2rw. 3rw.	3	4	Rej. Feed.	INW 1Man. Rej			
MAR. 15	90 1/2	87 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	74 1/2	68 1/2	61															247	
16	90 1/2	87 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	74 1/2	68 1/2	61															247	
17	90 1/2	87 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	74 1/2	68 1/2	61															247	
18	91 1/2	88 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2	70 1/2	61															245	
19	91 1/2	88 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2	70 1/2	61															247	
20	91 1/2	88 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2	70 1/2	61															247	
21	91 1/2	88 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2	70 1/2	61															249	

March 22
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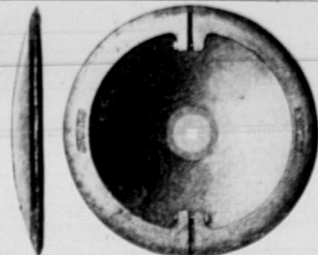
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I can soon show you that it does not require an expensive mechanic to use cement-concrete instead of lumber for ANY purpose. I make the whole subject so plain and simple that you yourself could easily renovate your frame house, barn, hen house, wagon shed. I will tell you how to make a hundred farm-utilities from cement quickly and cheaply—more cheaply than you could with lumber. And bear in mind the fact that you are charged nothing for this "Education in Cement-Using." You will not be bothered to buy anything, either. There are no "strings" to this talk of mine—not one. Just write me and ask questions.

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- Watering Troughs
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- Windmill Foundations
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