

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



RECIPROCITY MUST GO

The efforts being made by the big interests of Canada, who have levied tribute upon the people for the past thirty years, against the reciprocity agreement are tremendous. The farmers now must stand to their guns. Freedom of trade is the big question in Canada today. The farmers have demanded it and if they stand together they will get it. The tariff wall must come down if the producers and consumers say so and stick to their guns. Let us all forget that we have ever been politicians and let us now all be Canadians and demand a square deal.

MAR. 1, 1911

EQUITY

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



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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS



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The Home Bank's Old Home

"No. 78 Church street," otherwise the Church Street Branch of the Home Bank of Canada, has been continuously occupied as a bank building since 1854, says a Toronto newspaper. The three signs on the front show the growth of the Home Bank; the institution having an uninterrupted history of fifty-seven years. Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, the present President of the Home Bank of Canada, and Colonel James Mason, its General Manager, both began their banking careers in this building.



"Seventy-eight Church street" is a landmark of Toronto—a reminder of the days when the business activities of the city centred about the market. In the past many of the present wealthy citizens of Toronto have deposited their first savings in this institution, and it has always held a large number of saving accounts. In 1906 the head office of the Home Bank was moved from 78 Church street to the present location at 8 King street west, Toronto. advt.

IMPLEMENT MEN MEET

There was a very large attendance of the members of the Winnipeg Wholesale Implement association at the annual meeting of that organization which was held Friday, February 24. President J. M. Rodney presided and reviewed the events and accomplishments of the year 1910 in connection with the implement trade. He pointed out many new lines of work which would require to have close attention on the part of the incoming officers, and congratulated the association and the people of the West on the splendid prosperity which at present prevails throughout the entire country. While the trade had made advanced progress in the past decade, it was his opinion that during the next five years the progress would undoubtedly be vastly greater than any that has hitherto taken place.

Name New Officers

At the close of his address the election of officers took place, resulting as follows:

President, J. M. Reid, Ontario Wind Engine and Pump company; first vice-president, R. McKenzie, McLaughlin Carriage company; second vice-president, J. D. Logan, Sharples Separator company; secretary treasurer, Thos. W. Learie; executive committee, representatives from, the carriage section: A. McKay (Canadian Moline Plow company), I. C. Nelson (Brandon Implement company); thresher section: John Turnbull (Sawyer & Massey company), J. Stinson (American Abell Engine and Threshing company); implement section: S. S. Bean (American Seeding Engine company), E. E. Ellwood (Empire Cream Separator company); delegates to Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association: E. Lyday (Parsons Hawkeye Manufacturing company), J. Clarke (Robert Bell Engine and Thresher company); delegates to Winnipeg Industrial and Development Bureau: E. A. Mott (Cockshutt Plow company), H.

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. MCKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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

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

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

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New President Talks

On taking the chair, Mr. Reid, the new president, spoke in favor of more united work in an effort to accomplish trade benefits, and indicated that it was his intention, as president of the association during the coming year, to exert every effort to make the work a success. He was given a most cordial reception at the conclusion of his remarks.

Those Present

The following members were present: J. Clarke, S. S. Bean, I. D. Logan, E. Lyday, Geo. Carpenter, E. Hurd, E. A. Mott, Fred Weed, F. B. Blakey, J. P. Minnick, D. J. Taylor, Thos. Wadge, J. D. Dutton, C. H. Whittaker, E. W. Hamilton, I. C. Nelson, Ed. Strachan, E. Ellwood, A. McKay, J. M. Reid, M. J. Rodney, T. W. Learie.

WHY, SIR EDMUND? (From Toronto Sun)

Sir Edmund Walker sees no danger of annexation when the bank which he controls sweeps in the savings of farmers and uses these in connection with profitable speculations in the New York stock market. Why, then, should there be danger of annexation when these same farmers, whose savings he uses in a foreign money market, sell their barley and dairy products in that same market? Does Sir Edmund think the patriotism of the farmer who has created this country less sturdy than that of the men who are merely exploiting its resources?

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The People's H.B. Road

Editor, *Grain*.—Four articles dealing with the proposal to organize a popular joint stock company to build and operate, or operate, under lease a road to the Hudson's Bay have appeared in the editorial pages of *The Grain*. Subscription lists have been sent to many persons throughout the three provinces. Some financial support has been given, and considerable correspondence has had the attention of the committee of organization.

Apparently there is considerable misconception as to the enterprise. At present no company is being organized, and no stock is being offered for sale. Subscriptions have been and are being solicited from the public, and from the funds derived, bills for printing, for postage, for clerical assistance, and for travelling expenses of those presenting the scheme at public meetings, are being met. If a sufficient number of persons show by subscribing \$10.00 each to an organization fund that the public interest is sufficiently strong to make it possible to secure a sufficient number of subscribers for stock in the proposed company, then letters patent will be applied for, the nucleus of a company will be provided, and the stock will be placed upon the market through the medium of canvassers or paid solicitors as in the case of any other joint stock company enterprise.

In that case, all persons who have subscribed \$10.00 to the organization fund will be credited with 10 per cent. paid up on a share of stock so soon as they shall sign the stock sheet for one share. Let it be understood that no person has yet become a subscriber to a stock sheet, nor will they be asked to take stock unless there be reasonable prospect of a very large company being organized.

In signing the subscription list, which has been presented to them, they have indeed agreed to become a subscriber for stock to the extent of one share, if a certain number of signatures are secured and they be asked to do so. Unless, however, there be a widespread support given to the scheme at an early date, they will not be asked to subscribe for this share of stock which they have conditionally agreed to take, but will have returned to them as much of their \$10.00 subscription as has not yet been expended in the attempt at exciting public interest, and taking the preliminary steps towards organization.

Provided the response to the appeal of the organizing committee is great enough to warrant them in proceeding with the work of organizing formally as a joint stock company a certain number of subscribers to the memorandum of association would be chosen from the subscribers to the organization fund, letters patent would be secured, provisional directors named, and the public would be asked to take stock and to pay (where they had not previously contributed to the subscription fund) 10 per cent. on each share taken, balance subject to call after an organization meeting has been held, and the permanent directors has been elected.

It is not contemplated that, in the event of the company being organized, any further call would be made up to the time when some arrangement should be made with the government in respect to either the company undertaking to build or to operate the Hudson's Bay road. The people would simply be so organized that the directors of their company on their behalf would be in a position to enter into negotiations with the government. It would be foolishness for the organization committee or a little group of farmers to approach the government with any specific proposals for either the building or operating of the road. But representatives of a popular joint stock company, embracing many thousands in its membership, could approach the government with reasonable prospects of a respectful attention to their representations or demands made in the interest of the general public.

Suppose, for instance, that the government should finally, definitely decline to operate the road to Hudson's Bay under an independent commission; then they must adopt some other method of operation. There being no popular organization, such as we propose to create, in existence, they must per force hand over the operation of the road to either an

existing railway, to some organization of capitalists, or else give the existing railway roads running powers over the road. Hence the necessity of the people being organized and ready in such an event to enter into an agreement with the government to operate the road in the public interest.

Or suppose that the government, owing to the development of eastern hostility, should be unable or unwilling to proceed with the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway, or should proceed with it in an altogether too leisurely fashion, would it not be wise to have an organized body to bring aggressive action to bear upon the situation, either by applying for charter or acquiring some existing charter, and, with the aid of provincial guarantees, proceeding with the enterprise?

It is unfortunate that a number of the executive officers of our several provincial Grain Growers' Associations have not recognized this movement as in the nature of an alternative or a stimulative proposition, but regard it as being in a measure a stultification of ourselves in our reiterated demands for public operation under an independent commission.

(Sgd) E. A. PARTRIDGE
Chairman of Organization Committee.
Sintaluta, Sask., Feb. 23.

TAFT STANDS PAT

Washington, D.C., February 27.—President Taft made it plain tonight that he will not be deterred from his determination to call an extra session of congress to secure action on the consideration of the Canadian reciprocity agreement by any vote which the senate may take on the question unless it is plain to him that such vote is a real test on the merits of the agreement and not merely an attempt to avoid an extra session.

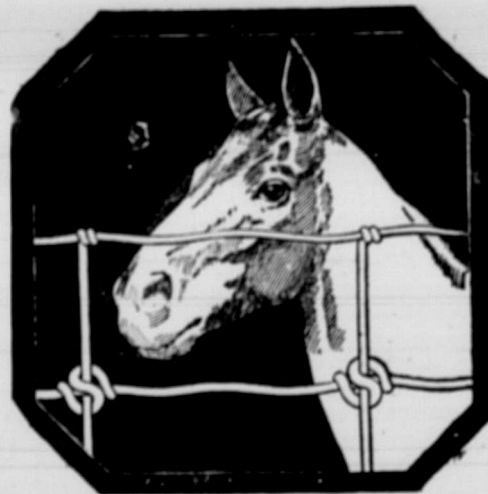
Intimations were made today that the president might be kept from convening congress in an extra session if some sort of a vote could be secured, whether direct or not, tending to show the strong opposition to the measure. Efforts were being made, it was said, to secure the votes of a number of members who were in favor of reciprocity but opposed to an extra session, the intimation being that the president would be satisfied with a test vote which showed the opposition against reciprocity would not be overcome even in an extra session. The president declared emphatically tonight that nothing would satisfy him but an absolutely honest vote on the merits of the bill.

ENDORSED AT CALGARY

Calgary, Alta., February 27.—The Calgary board of trade this afternoon, after a debate of two hours, by a vote of 26 to 10, endorsed the reciprocity agreement in its entirety. Most of the speaking was in favor of the agreement. Opposition to the agreement was divided. A. E. Cross, president of the Calgary Brewing company, favored reciprocity in natural products, but opposed reduction in the tariff on manufactured goods. W. Georgeson favored any reduction in manufactured goods, but spoke guardedly upon the agreement. The question of loyalty was not urged by the opposition. A. E. Devenish, a naturalized American, who introduced the motion, said that if a poll were taken today among naturalized Americans upon the question of annexation 90 per cent. or more would oppose annexation because they were contented in Canada, were doing well, liked British institutions and the way that law was respected. The resolution was seconded by W. J. Tregillus, vice-president of the Alberta Farmers' union.

FARMERS ON RECIPROCITY

The Canadian Farm, Toronto, is conducting a postcard ballot on the reciprocity question, querying farmers all over Canada. At noon of Wednesday, February 22, 385 replies had been received. Of these 226 favored the agreement, while 159 opposed it.



BUY FENCE on a Strict Business Basis

We say to you: "If you are buying fence this year, know exactly what you are getting before you spend your money. There are all kinds of fence on the market—good, bad and indifferent. As a matter of straight common sense it is up to you to investigate, pass up the indifferent and bad fence, and buy the good fence. This means buy IDEAL FENCE. Ideal Fence has a history of success. Built in Canada first in 1902, in Winnipeg first in 1906, there is today more Ideal Fence used on Canadian Farms than all other makes together."

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 1st, 1911

PREMIER SCOTT'S INDICTMENT

In the Mail Bag of this issue we publish a letter from Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, in which he levels at us most serious accusations. We feel in duty bound to reply to Mr. Scott's charges. He calls us some very hard names for intimating that he even unintentionally misrepresented the Manitoba elevator system. Yet in his own letter he admits the truth of our statement. We had reference only to the fact, which he admits, that he quoted the receipts of the ten worst points in Manitoba to illustrate the working of the Manitoba system. He admits that he did this but that it was unintentional and that he corrected it next day in the legislature. We gave him full credit for his honesty of purpose, but we cannot be held responsible for the fact that Mr. Scott did not give out all the figures on the first day, even though he intended to. Surely Mr. Scott would not care to have his whole administrative record judged on the basis of his ten worst blunders. As for the figures Mr. Scott gives in his letter, we made no reference to them in our article. We are holding no brief for the conduct of the Manitoba system. It has its drawbacks, and plenty of them, but we want to see it judged fairly, and we want to see it become a success. The fact is Mr. Scott made a mistake in not giving out all the figures he intended to and blames us for calling attention to the fact. But he further states that The Guide during two or three years has "teemed with unfairness towards the Saskatchewan government" and to himself. This is news to us. We have been led to believe by the Winnipeg Telegram, which is the recognized mouthpiece of Premier Roblin and the Manitoba government, that The Guide was nothing else than an organ of the Saskatchewan government. Mr. Scott says we have been unfair and have sneered at his government for two or three years. Premier Roblin on the other hand, or rather his organ, the Winnipeg Telegram, which we understand says only what Mr. Roblin thinks, said on April 2, 1910:

"Presumably the only way the Manitoba government could have earned the approval of the Grain Growers' organ (The Guide) would have been to . . . appoint a royal commission to investigate, like the government of Saskatchewan."

This is the opinion of the organ of the gentleman to whom Mr. Scott refers as "my friend Roblin." On April 9, 1910, the Telegram said further in reference to The Guide:

"How can the organ (The Guide) get away from the fact that it had nothing but praise . . . for the Saskatchewan government which promised the farmers a commission of investigation into the matter?"

But even at a later date The Telegram thought it saw that The Guide would never criticize the Saskatchewan government. On November 25, 1910, it said:

"The farmers of Western Canada were no doubt curious to know what the Grain Growers' Guide would have to say about the Saskatchewan elevator commission . . . but its editorial columns bore no trace of an expression of an opinion, favorable or otherwise. . . . The farmers of Western Canada . . . will simply assume that the nules of The Guide's editorial sanetum have run away with the ammunition wagons, and pending their capture, the Saskatchewan elevator commission will go unpunished and unscathed."

But The Guide has still been favorable to the Saskatchewan government, according to Mr. Roblin's organ, which on February 9, 1911, said:

"Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, has roundly condemned the principle of govern-

ment ownership. . . . In order to support his condemnation he made a vicious attack upon the Manitoba system. . . . Wherever he got his figures the Telegram is satisfied that they are entirely unauthentic, inaccurate and misleading."

That is the way the Telegram, with the approval of Mr. Roblin, presumably, regarded Mr. Scott's speech in the Regina legislature on the day before the Grain Growers' convention at Regina. In the same article the Telegram said:

"When it is remembered what tremendous denunciations were launched by the organ of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. (meaning The Guide) against the Manitoba government . . . what must be in store for Mr. Scott? . . . But Mr. Scott may have some means of putting on the 'soft, soft pedal' and modifying the booming of the organ. It would not be surprising. There have been others."

But let us come right down to the editorial article in The Guide of February 15, 1911, on which Mr. Scott bases his letter. Dealing with that same article the Telegram says:

"After carping and scowling at the government ownership of interior elevators as boldly adopted as its policy by the Manitoba government, the self-constituted organ of the Grain Growers (meaning The Guide) gives its approval to the policy of the Saskatchewan government . . . The reason of course lies in the different political complexion of the two governments. . . . The farmers of Saskatchewan received a gold brick in their government's elevator policy. They knew it was a gold brick when it was handed to them. . . . There was far more political manipulation about receiving their approbation than spontaneous feeling, and the organ's (The Guide's) utterances have been part of the manipulation."

Now, Mr. Roblin is Mr. Scott's friend because Mr. Scott says so. It is not our assertion, but Mr. Scott's. Mr. Scott can see how his friend, Mr. Roblin, regards him and his government, and the attitude of The Guide towards them by reading the Winnipeg Telegram. Now, if Mr. Roblin as a friend of Mr. Scott could make or approve of the Telegram's statements we can hardly see how Mr. Scott can regard us as an enemy. We think it would be well for Mr. Scott and Mr. Roblin, being "friends," to get into harmony with each other. Judging by their remarks about each other's administration when they are "friends," we think The Guide should be regarded almost as a brother by them both. Now, Mr. Scott makes a number of other serious charges against us. He practically says the truth cannot be found in our columns. He says that the proposal made by the interprovincial council of Grain Growers to the provinces "was a proposal for a system of government elevators on a monopoly basis." Mr. Scott says we have never admitted the truth of that statement. Why? We will merely quote extracts from the statement of the Interprovincial Council of Grain Growers in reply to the three premiers:

"We submit further that legal monopoly is not necessary to safeguard the financial interests of the provinces. Hence, no constitutional difficulty presents itself in that regard. The government system will have a virtual monopoly because of the impracticability of the present system . . . remaining in the field in opposition to the government. Nor do we consider that it would necessitate any heavy financial responsibility on the part of the several provinces, as the full expense of the system will be chargeable to the grain passing through the elevators."

This shows why we have never admitted that the Grain Growers demanded a government monopoly. They have officially stated that they did not. They certainly know what they asked of the three premiers. We have their word against Mr. Scott's. We are willing to let it rest there. The same reply of the Grain Growers deals with the

"constitutional difficulty" question. Mr. Roblin has adopted government ownership of elevators which is another answer to the "constitutional difficulty" question. Would Mr. Roblin do anything unconstitutional? Let Mr. Roblin answer. We deny that we showed any "gross unfairness" towards the three premiers. We made light of the "constitutional difficulty" obstacle and it soon disappeared. Is not that justification? In the last paragraph of his letter Mr. Scott makes a most grave charge against us of a wholesale character. Coming from a man in his high and responsible position it is most serious. We challenge Mr. Scott to prove the truth of his assertions. Mr. Scott does not give us credit for one single good intention or motive. The Manitoba government and its organ the Winnipeg Telegram adopt the same attitude towards us. We would never go so far ourselves in criticism of any government or politician. Now we have good reason to believe that Mr. Scott does not really mean all that he says when he practically denies that we ever tell the truth. We have the best reasons for thinking that his zeal ran away with his judgment in leading him to make such statements. What is our proof of this contention? We get it from the Regina Leader, a journal which was formerly owned and edited by Mr. Scott, and which is still the recognized official organ of Mr. Scott and his government. In the Morning Leader of February 20, 1911, there is a very able editorial article based upon the same article in The Guide of February 15, 1911, which Mr. Scott uses as the text of his letter. The article in The Leader is intended to be a complete annihilation of Mr. Haultain and his party in the legislature. In fact the editorial in Mr. Scott's organ, the Leader, hardly leaves Mr. Haultain and his party in any recognizable shape. We have not the slightest objection to the two political parties in the Saskatchewan legislature pummeling each other, but the point of the whole article in the Leader is that it proves its statements to be correct on the authority of The Guide. Here is one extract from the Leader:

"The Haultain party are accusing the Grain Growers of inconsistency, of having been 'manipulated' and having 'swallowed their convictions.' They base their accusations on the assumption that the Grain Growers asked for government ownership of elevators, whether the results to be derived therefrom are good or bad. The Guide completely disproves the correctness of this statement and shows that in asking for a commission of inquiry in 1910 they were approaching the subject with an open mind, desirous of obtaining that solution which would realize the object for which they were striving."

Thus at the same time as Mr. Scott was framing his indictment against The Guide and declaring that The Guide had "parrot-like repeated a cheap partizan reflection which was made use of at Regina some days ago to pad the speeches of men unable to find in the Government elevator bill enough to find fault with," the editor of his organ, The Leader, was using The Guide to prove that Mr. Scott, as it says, with "calmness of judgment and statesman-like capacity" was working in the interests of the Grain Growers. At the same time the editor of Mr. Roblin's organ was proving from the same article in The Guide that The Guide was the organ of Mr. Scott's government. It would appear to be necessary that Mr. Scott and Mr. Roblin, together with the editors of their organs, should hold a caucus meeting and find out who's who and what's what. We certainly do not understand them. We never knew before that The Guide stood for so many things at the same time.

Hanging on the wall at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Regina on February 7-9, 1911, was this motto:

"TO ESCAPE CRITICISM"

"Say Nothing! Do Nothing! Be Nothing!"

That is the only course The Guide sees ahead of itself. If The Guide as an independent journal were of the milk and water variety it would never be criticised. We have levelled very little criticism at Mr. Scott and his government. In the same article in The Guide of February 15, 1911, upon which Mr. Scott bases his letter we said in reference to the new Saskatchewan elevator system:

"It is the duty of every member of the association now to put his shoulder to the wheel in earnest and do his full share in every way towards making the new undertaking a success."

Could Mr. Scott ask more of us? We stand to assist in every way to make the elevator systems of both Manitoba and Saskatchewan as successful as possible. That has always been our policy. But we reserve the right to point out errors and criticise them at all times. We cannot think that Mr. Scott will deny us the sincerity of our desire and determination to do the utmost possible to assist the farmers of this Western country in bringing about an era of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." We intend to keep right on working to the best of our ability to assist the farmers of the West to secure justice. The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan have decided in favor of a system of co-operative elevators, and The Guide intends to assist them in securing it. With the evidence we have adduced before them it is for the farmers to say whether Mr. Scott, Mr. Roblin, the Winnipeg Telegram, the Regina Leader or the Grain Growers' Guide, or all of them, are right in the course they pursue.

FARMERS STAND TO YOUR GUNS

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange met on February 21 and passed the following resolution against the reciprocity agreement which is now before the House of Commons:

"That it is the opinion of the members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange that the proposed measure of reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States of America, now under consideration at Ottawa and Washington, if ratified, will not be in the best interests of Canada."

The vote in favor of the resolution was about three to one. The motion was proposed by Hugh N. Baird and seconded by George Fisher, both past presidents of the Grain Exchange. Strong speeches in support were made by the managers of the Western Canada and Ogilvie Milling Companies. The milling and elevator interests are nearly all opposed to reciprocity. The commission men are apparently in favor. On the following day the Winnipeg Board of Trade met and passed a resolution against reciprocity, sixty-nine members out of ninety present being in favor of the resolution. It is interesting to know that a number of the elevator men who had been at the Grain Exchange meeting were also present at the Board of Trade meeting and voted against reciprocity in both places. The Toronto Board of Trade met on February 16 and passed a resolution against reciprocity by a vote of 289 to 13. Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce, moved the resolution and talked imperialism. W. F. Cockshutt, the Brantford manufacturer, was most passionate in his condemnation of reciprocity. The vote of the Montreal Board of Trade was recorded some time ago as also against reciprocity. The members of these Boards of Trade comprise among their membership the leading manufacturers, bankers, capitalists, railway magnates and practically all the big interests that are opposed to freedom of trade because it will open the markets of United

States for the benefit of the Canadian producers and consumers. These men claim to be Liberals and Conservatives, but when they come to a financial question they throw aside their politics and stand together. It is patent now that these big interests will spend millions of dollars to prevent the ratification of the reciprocity agreement by the Canadian parliament. They hope to create public opinion sufficiently strong that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not dare to ratify the agreement. The opponents of reciprocity do not fear so much the agreement that is before the House of Commons now as they do the precedent it will create. Since 1866 the manufacturers and special privilege classes have made the tariff to suit themselves. They see in this agreement the thin edge of the wedge which means that inside of ten years the tariff walls which surround Canada will be broken down and that the producers and consumers will no longer have to pay tribute to special privilege. No person could have foreseen the uproar that the reciprocity agreement has created. But it shows how far men will go to protect their pocket hooks. A crisis is approaching in Canadian affairs. The organized farmers in Ottawa on December last demanded reciprocity with United States, an increase in the British Preference and free agricultural implements. It is the duty of every farmer now to stand firmly for those demands. Our Western members in the House of Commons should be given to understand that if they really represent their constituents they are every one expected to vote in favor of the reciprocity agreement and to work for its ratification. If the farmers of the West were sincere and in earnest when they made their demands in Ottawa on December 16, 1910, they should now stand for the ratification of the reciprocity agreement. **IT WOULD BE A VERY WISE ACTION FOR EVERY LOCAL ASSOCIATION TO MUSTER ITS FULL STRENGTH AND PASS A RESOLUTION DEMANDING:—**

1. RATIFICATION OF THE RECIPRO-CITY AGREEMENT BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DURING THE PRESENT SESSION.

2. THAT AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS BE PLACED UPON THE FREE LIST DURING THE PRESENT SESSION.

3. THAT THE BRITISH PREFERENCE BE INCREASED TO 50 PER CENT OF THE GENERAL TARIFF AT THE PRESENT SESSION.

Even though the reciprocity agreement is ratified there is nothing to hinder making the Canadian tariff as much lower as possible. The only thing that will interfere with the agreement is raising our tariff. If every local association in the West would pass a resolution and send it to their Western member and also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and as many daily papers as possible they would be strengthening the hands of those in favor of reciprocity. For the first time in forty-five years there is a movement in favor of economic freedom. Let us see that it is continued. Every other interest in Canada is passing its resolutions and sending them to the premier and its member at Ottawa. The farmers will have to fight for reciprocity if they hope to get it. The special interests are creating feeling among the artisans against reciprocity, and it will be the duty of the farmers to offset this influence.

THE ELEVATOR AMENDMENT

The attention of the House of Commons was occupied on February 13 by a debate upon the following resolution moved by Dr. Schaffner:

"That in the opinion of this house, the present system of operating terminal and transfer elevators is detrimental to the interests of the Western grain producers and that the government should take immediate steps to operate terminal elevators at Fort William

and Port Arthur, and the transfer elevators between those terminals and the Atlantic seaboard."

The government evidently did not care to commit themselves to government operation, so the above resolution was shelved by the following amendment moved by Dr. Neely:

"Inasmuch as a bill has been introduced by the government and is now pending in the Senate, dealing with the present system of operating the terminal elevators, it is not expedient to proceed with this question in advance of the consideration of the said bill by this house."

It has been pointed out that The Guide did not give all the names of the Western members who voted on Dr. Neely's amendment, so we here give them from Hansard. Those voting in favor of the amendment were: Cash, Clark, McCraney, Molloy, Neely, Oliver, Rutan, White, Douglas and Martin. Those against the amendment were Meighen, Bradbury, Campbell, Haggart, Herron, Lake, McCarthy, Roche, Schaffner, Sharpe, Staples. Those who paired were Knowles, Magrath, Turrif, MacNutt, Champagne. Mr. Sifton did not vote nor pair. Just why some of the members paired instead of voting we do not understand. The organized farmers from the West have unanimously demanded government operation of the terminals. Surely it is the duty of their members at Ottawa under representative government to support their demands. "Letters from home" will help them.

POLITICS OF PROTECTION

W. H. Rowley, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, speaking at the banquet following the annual manufacturers' convention in Vancouver on September 22, 1910, said: "I HAVE NO POLITICS OTHER THAN PROTECTION, AND I HOPE NONE OF YOU HAVE. IF YOU HAVE THEM, I THINK YOU SHOULD SINK THEM FOR THE GOOD OF THE ASSOCIATION, FOR PROTECTION IS THE ONLY POLITICS THE ASSOCIATION SHOULD RECOGNIZE." The Canadian Manufacturers' Association does not exist to improve the system of manufacturing. It is an institution designed wholly to compel the Ottawa government to issue a permit to manufacturers by which they can charge the consumers from 15 per cent. to 35 per cent. above legitimate prices. Do the farmers need any better reason why they should hold together and demand lower tariff and economic justice?

It is very amusing to note that our so-called imperialists who are usually pocket patriots, oppose the reciprocity agreement not because it lowers Canada's tariff but because it lowers the tariff of the United States against Canada. They say that it will bring about an annexation of Canada with the United States. We confess that we cannot see the point because if United States could have annexed Canada by lowering its tariff, the Stars and Stripes would have floated over Canada long ago.

We are glad to correct a slight error in our last issue in the statement of the salaries of the Manitoba elevator commissioners. As announced by Hon. Robt. Rogers in the legislature these salaries are: D. W. McCuaig, chairman, \$6,000; F. B. MacLennan, \$8,000; W. C. Graham, \$5,000.

Sir William Mackenzie has given the reciprocity agreement another think. Now he says it will not affect the railways nor the connection with the Empire. Sir Donald Mann is not worrying, nor is the general manager of the G.T.P. Certainly the C.P.R. is able to take care of itself.

The Western farmers, through Direct Legislation, must get control of the legislatures before they can control the federal parliament.

Minnesota Act Faulty

NOTE:—The Dominion Government in attempting to remedy the terminal elevator situation at the Canadian lake front have frequently stated that they considered the provisions of the Minnesota Act would be satisfactory for Canada. The Grain Growers have protested that the Minnesota Act would not protect them against the manipulations of the terminal operators. We publish, herewith, a report on the Minnesota system made by the North Dakota Grain Commissioners. They declare that the terminal elevators in Minnesota are not satisfactory to the grain growers of their state. If the Minnesota system is not satisfactory at home, how can it be satisfactory in Canada?

The Minnesota Grain Act regulates the grain trade of that state and of the Dakotas, as the sample markets for that district are at Minneapolis and Duluth, and the terminal elevators at both places. Owing to dissatisfaction expressed by North Dakota farmers the legislature of that state authorized the governor to appoint two state grain commissioners in 1909. The following report of the two commissioners explains the work done by them:

Minneapolis, Minn., January 3, 1911.—In accordance with Senate Bill No. 345, enacted by the eleventh legislative assembly, year A.D. 1909, providing for two state grain commissioners, who were to be appointed by the governor of the state to serve on the Minnesota Board of Appeals at the Minneapolis and Duluth terminals, and having been regularly appointed and commissioned August 26, the year 1909, to serve as members of said board of appeals, we very respectfully submit the following report:

Immediately following our appointment to office we proceeded to Minneapolis, where we established our headquarters office which, through the courtesy of the railroad and warehouse commission of Minnesota, was furnished us.

Owing to the fact that the law providing for the said commission was not specified as to our duties; also, that various conflicting reports had been circulated throughout our state with regard to Minnesota's system of inspection, we felt that better service could be rendered in the discharge of our duties by jointly acting together in our investigations. We find that the method of determining grades and their system of inspection to be as follows:

Minnesota Grades

In compliance with the provisions of section 2062, chapter 28, revised laws of 1905 of the state of Minnesota, the joint Minneapolis and Duluth grain inspection boards (that is the Board of Appeals), meet about the first day of August and establish grades of grain, for a period of one year, which shall be known as Minnesota grades. The appeal board consists of six members; three at Minneapolis and three at Duluth, and hold their appointment under the government.

They are the court of last resort in the matter of grades. When a car of grain reaches the terminal market it is placed by the railway company upon inspection tracks which are provided in each railway yard. A state sampler is on hand in the morning as soon as it is light enough to see. He takes the seal record of the car. He then takes a hollow brass tube and by plunging it through the grain to the bottom of the car in several places, secures a fair sample of the whole load. The sampler re-seals the car and keeps a record of



THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

Standing from left to right—Dr. T. Hill, Kinsey, director S.G.G.A.; E. McKenzie, Winnipeg, secretary M.G.G.A.; W. J. Tre-gillis, Calgary, vice-president U.F.A.; James Robinson, Waples, Sask., director S.G.G.A.; E. J. Fream, Innisfail, Alta., secretary U.F.A.; A. G. Hawkes, Percival, Sask., director S.G.G.A.; Chas. A. Donning, Beaverdale, Sask., vice-president S.G.G.A.

Sitting from left to right—F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, secretary S.G.G.A.; James Bower, Red Deer, Alta., president U.F.A. and president Canadian Council; D. W. McCreag, Winnipeg, ex-president Canadian Council; E. C. Henderson, Galt, Man., president M.G.G.A. and vice-president Canadian Council; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, president S.G.G.A. This photo was taken at the close of the Regina Grain Growers' Convention, February 19, 1911.

the state seal applied. A sample of the grain is also taken by a chamber of commerce sampler, which is given to the consignee. A seal record is also kept by the chamber of commerce sampler. The sample thus obtained by the state sampler is placed in a small sack and a ticket giving the number of the car and the initials. The sample is taken to the state inspection office where it is inspected. The grade and dockage is then determined by means of finely adjusted scales and sieves of different kinds. If the shipper is not satisfied with grade or dockage he can call for re-inspection. The case is then reviewed by the chief deputy inspector or the assistant chief deputies. In case the parties interested are still dissatisfied, an appeal can then be called for. The case will be brought before the board of appeals, and the grade and dockage determined by them will be final.

Milling Value of Grain

Another duty of the inspection department is to make an examination of each car for leaky conditions and keep a record of it. When grade and dockage has been determined a certificate of inspection is issued by the state inspection department. The grain is then sold and unloaded. All grades of grain as now graded here are made on its physi-

cal appearance. This we believe to be unjust and should be made on its commercial or milling value, determined by accurate chemical analysis and baking tests. We find that wheat that was graded three Northern on account of its badly bleached color, made as good flour and the baking test was equal to the best hard or number one Northern grades. Also smut in wheat affects the grade just to the amount of smut it contains. Take for example a sample of our best Northern wheat and let it contain smut and it will be graded as low as number three or rejected. This we also believe to be unjust. All wheat is washed by the modern mills of our country, as well as smutty wheat, in order to properly temper it for grinding. We understand the cost is no more to condition smutty wheat than any other wheat, the smut being all removed by the same operation. This is another good reason why it should be graded on its commercial value. The difference in the price paid for smutty wheat is from four to ten cents per bushel under No. 1 Northern price. We find, and it is freely admitted, that about all cargoes loaded out of Duluth carry one pound and oftentimes more dockage per bushel that is not taken into account or consideration. The

mixing of the different grades as they are inspected to and the grades they finally take on our inspection is unjust, and works to the disadvantage of our state.

Politics as Usual

In justice to the farmers and growers of grain we believe that the inspection department, from the samplers to the board of appeals inclusive, should be taken out of politics and come under civil service regulation, so that no person or persons connected with the service would depend on holding his job upon the success or failure of any political party. No doubt the matter of weighing grain at the terminals, at Minneapolis and Duluth and other weighing stations has been more severely complained of than

any other department of the grain business, but we believe not always justly, from the fact that the shippers do not always weigh their grain. The manner of weighing we find to be as follows:

First, the state weigher examines the car for bad order or leaky conditions. If they are found, a complete record is made of these conditions. Before unloading, the weigher takes a record of the seals. The car is then placed at the unloading pit and the grain elevated to the garner located above the grain hopper and weighed and the weight recorded in a book provided for that purpose. The weigher then takes a special ticket and by means of a type registering device a printed record of the weight is obtained, which must correspond with the weights in the record book. All state scales are equipped with this registering device.

Weighing in Elevators

In the large elevators the weighing is done on hopper scales in the cupola. Here two men are required for the work. One upstairs does the weighing and the one below keeps the seal record, sees that the cars are properly placed for unloading and that the cars are swept. He then signals the weigher above that the grain is all elevated. It is then weighed.

At some places track scales are used. In weighing in this instance the car is uncoupled from other cars and weighed on the scale platform. When emptied, the car is weighed back, and the net weight is thus obtained and the record kept, same as the hopper scale weights. The state of Minnesota has a law requiring the shipper to place a card in the car, giving the shipping weight. We find that not ten per cent. of the shippers comply with this law. It is very important that they should do so, for then the state weigher would note any difference between the state weight and the shipper's weight while the grain was still in the hopper. The matter could then be immediately investigated, and if loss is caused by leaky condition of the car, the shipper would

Direct Legislation: or The Initiative and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

All over Western Canada the people are asking for information on Direct Legislation. This little booklet of 36 pages by E. L. Scott tells the whole story. Every man interested in Direct Legislation should buy from 25 to 100 copies of this booklet and distribute them among his friends. They will be sent to any address for 5c each, post paid, or 25 copies for a dollar. If you want only one, send for it. If you want a large number of copies to be distributed, send in the names and addresses with your money, and the booklets will be mailed direct to any names desired. Direct Legislation is one of the greatest needs of the time, and no man can afford to be without a copy of this booklet. They are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent promptly by return mail.

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Annual Convention at M. A. C.

Agricultural Societies and Dairymen hold their Annual Meetings. Addresses and Discussions of much value were heard

The Manitoba Agricultural Societies' convention which was held from February 14 to 17, was largely attended and the work during the past year as presented by the heads of the various departments, showed a divided advance.

The convention was called to order by J. G. Barron of Carberry, and the first order of business was the election of a secretary. W. W. Thompson, a fifth year student of the college, who assisted Principal Black during the past year was elected.

Directors' Report

In the directors' report one of the criticisms was that there was not enough attention devoted to the sheep raising industry. Only in two or three cases were good sheep exhibited at the shows and in the majority of cases none were shown. The directors advised that more attention be paid to the sheep industry by the societies in the future. During the past year over 100 agricultural extension meetings had been held. However, the directors, from the standpoint of attaining greater results, advised that more meetings be held for the discussion of agricultural topics. The returns for the past year showed that 163 independent meetings had been held. The directors regretted that this number was not larger. Twenty-three meetings for women were arranged for and, as a result of these, fourteen household science associations were formed, and three societies which had been independent had decided to join them.

Good farming competitions were held as in former years, but owing to the unfavorable weather of last spring and summer several of these were cancelled. Six societies, however, carried their competitions through and thirty-nine farms were examined by the judges. Competitions in the fields of standing grain were introduced in connection with the good farming work, and to still further encourage the selection of good grain for seed purposes, a special class was added to the prize list at the provincial seed grain fair, open only to grain from fields which were entered in the field crop competitions. Only four societies conducted these competitions in 1910, but it was hoped that the importance of the work would be generally recognized and that more societies would take it up in 1911.

Financial Report

The financial report showed a total balance on November 30, of \$12,436.06 as compared with a balance of \$12,436.41 on December 1, 1909. Total grants from various sources were \$40,506.90 and expenses were as follows: Amount paid in prizes, \$44,760.73; of officers and delegates' expenses \$1,308.61.

In the discussion that followed, all spoke in the highest praise of Principal Black's management. D. A. McConnell stated that the general product of the country could be doubled if the weeds were kept down. A. H. English urged that each member of the society should go out and interest the indifferent farmer and teach him to adopt better methods of farming.

Plowing Matches

E. W. Jones, a student of the Agricultural college, spoke on the advantages of plowing matches. He pointed out that the solution of the weed problem, was interesting the farmer himself and not by weed seed acts. The lessons to learn from plowing matches were: the handling of the plow, the opening of the land, the covering up of the weeds, the general management of the horses, and the manner of the men themselves. A trip through the country showed the necessity of holding plowing matches. He thought that more credit was due to the man who wins a prize at a plowing match than one who won with a colt at the fair. In the discussion that followed, Capt. Smith of Birds Hill, said he thought that a change should be made in the score card for judging plowing and that more points be given for depth, and less for levelling, as good depth was more important. J. Garvin, Bertie, thought that the requirements of a good plowing match were: First—Courteous and energetic management. Second—Men as judges from a distance who were thoroughly reliable and honest; and thirdly—the arrange-

ment of the program for the boys. The Bertie institute gave a championship cup open to all, giving the men a handicap of ten points.

Weed Inspection

T. Rogers of Carberry, stated that he thought that if the weed inspectors were given more power, they would enforce the keeping down of weeds. H. W. Dayton, Verden, thought that some arrangement should be arrived at for the government to increase the prizes and thus prevent lack of interest through a few men winning every year, thereby causing the continual losses to give up trying. Principal Black pointed out that a special grant was now made to agricultural societies if asked for to provide prizes for plowing matches.

Improvement of Societies

Prof. W. H. Peters, in dealing with the improvement of agricultural societies took up the stock department of shows. He pointed out that the local show was one of the best methods of educating the people generally on correct types, and more especially market types, of animals. The live stock exhibits should be so managed that not only would the visitor find the show a good medium for advertising, but the visitors would learn where to go when they wanted to buy. A judging ring should be provided and if one could not be afforded fenced off, a few posts and a wire would not cost much and would give exhibitors a chance to display their stock and the judge to do his work.

W. J. Crowe, inspector of butter making, said that the agricultural societies should work to have every farm home in their district represented at the annual show. He urged that in connection with

Moved by S. R. Henderson, Louise Bridge, and seconded by Wm. Brett, Kildonan, that "we, the delegates representing all the agricultural societies in the province of Manitoba, have been informed by your government, and through the gentlemen who have visited the proposed agricultural site in St. Vital of the action taken by your government in securing such a commodious and suitable site for the agricultural college to replace the present site, which although well selected, is much too small for the purpose of the college, and for the increasing demands of agricultural education. At a previous meeting we represented to the government the fact that the present site was too small, and we appreciate greatly the fact that you have given effect to our views so expressed, and heartily congratulate you and the farmers of this province on having secured such an excellent, commodious and convenient site, which we understand is of about 600 acres. This area we consider none too large for the future needs of our Agricultural college, and we trust that in the interest of the farmers of Manitoba and their sons and daughters that you will allow no influence to persuade you to set apart any portion of it for other than agricultural or strictly technical educational purposes."

Well Balanced Prize List

J. J. Golden, deputy minister of agriculture, addressed the convention very strongly on the necessity of a well balanced prize list and thought that care should be taken that a fair distribution was made, so that a \$100 horse would not be awarded a prize of the same value as that of a stallion worth \$3,000, as is seen so often in the prize lists. He pointed out that side attractions of a chance or

part of Manitoba east of Portage Prairie, S. R. Henderson, Louise Bridge and A. Fraser, Emerson.

Northwestern district, all that part of Manitoba west of Portage la Prairie and north of the C.P.R. main line, A. D. McConnell, Hamiota, and S. Larsson, Bertie.

Southwestern district, all that part of Manitoba west of Portage la Prairie and south of the C.P.R. main line, including towns on that line, H. W. Dayton, Verden, and R. Jackson, Hartney.

The directors at the close of the session elected A. D. McConnell president, and H. W. Dayton, Verden, vice-president.

DAIRYMEN MEET

The Manitoba Dairymen Association held a very successful convention at the college in conjunction with the Agricultural societies.

In the course of his address, president J. P. O. Allaire, of St. Boniface, stated that the country was productive but that the dairymen must go in more for crop rotation. He dwelt at considerable length on the benefits the dairymen individually and collectively had derived from the Manitoba Agricultural college and presented facts to show that the milk supply had doubled as had the butter product; and he also showed that the cheese output had gained considerably in importance.

Tuberculosis in Cattle

P. B. Tustin, chief of the food division in Winnipeg health department, discussed "Causes and prevention of tuberculosis," illustrated by an exhibit of tubercular specimens showing the disease in cattle, hogs, poultry, and human beings. Cattle became infected with the germ in three ways; by eating food contaminated with the bacilli, by inoculation, by breathing impure air. The first method of infection was most common. When a cow infected with the disease coughed the germs were brought up to the mouth, but because she could not spit the mucus was swallowed and became mixed with the food and passed on in the manure with the undigested food. It had been estimated that there were as many as thirty-seven million of tubercular bacilli in the manure of a cow for one day.

Stables, said Mr. Tustin, should be 32 feet wide. This allowed for a feed passage in front of the cows, and a free circulation of air. It was bad to have cows' stalls arranged so that the cow breathed directly against the wall. Cows could not get too much fresh air; they needed it to keep them healthy. At a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees the best milk supply was obtained. The farmer should have a thermometer in the stable and keep the temperature as near as possible to a fixed point.

Cheese Inspection

I. Villeneuve, inspector of cheese factories, stated in his report that thirty-one factories had been in operation, ten of which had made improvements to the extent of \$2,170 in putting in more up-to-date machinery and improving old buildings. Improvement could, however, be made by putting in a better water supply, repairing drainage, whey tanks, and floors, and improving curing rooms. The amount of milk delivered at the cheese factories from May 1 to November 1, was 9,417,251 pounds with an average of four per cent. butter fat. The amount of cheese made in this period was 923,258 pounds, the average amount of milk required to make a pound of cheese being 10.2 pounds.

Creamery Inspection

W. J. Crowe, inspector of creameries, stated that milk should be separated as soon as milked. The setting of the separator was of absolute necessity. It must be set solid and level and run at a regular speed. The bowl must be warmed and moistened before putting in the milk. These few points seemed to be the chief sources of the farmers' failures.

There were twenty-three creameries in operation; seven of them being central ones were running all winter. The output for the year of creamery butter was 2,993,358 pounds, while the average price paid the farmer was 23 cents per pound, making a total of \$689,85.23.

It was recommended that representatives should be appointed in different

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CANADA'S TARIFF LAWS

or "Where Industry leans on the Politician"

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

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one day shows the directors endeavor to have all the judging done by 1.30 p.m. so that visitors might have time to see the winners with the cards on them. In connection with dairy exhibits, he urged more care in the method of display and that more prominence be given to uniform articles. He suggested a prize for samples of correctly ripened cream, as a means of education in butter making and stated that one package of butter should not compete for more than one prize in connection with the sweepstakes. He thought a prize offered yearly to those who had not previously won at any exhibition would encourage new exhibitors to come in and would be an attractive feature.

North Dakota Professor

Prof. J. H. Hoverstadt, of the North Dakota Agricultural college, spoke on the advantages of agricultural meetings.

Education, the professor defined as a very expensive thing, but ignorance was ten times more costly. There had been a chasm between the farmer and the college and the experimental stations which the farmers' institutes had to some extent filled. It was the purpose of extension work to fill the gap to a greater extent.

College Site

In connection with the new college site the following resolution was passed:

gambing nature, countenanced by many fairs, had a detrimental effect, and that the department this year intended to force that section of the act, which allows for the discontinuing of grants to fairs permitting such attractions on the grounds.

The discouraging of the professional winner was also advocated by Mr. Golden. A man with a good horse should not be allowed to take him from fair to fair, winning the prizes from the farmers of the neighborhood. Meetings after the fairs were also advocated, where the farmer could get advice from the judges regarding the placing of awards during the day, as well as other matters.

Good Farming Competitions

Prof. S. A. Bedford gave a short address on the value of good farming competitions. Much good had already been done in the districts of those societies which had held those competitions last year. The score cards or lines on which the awards were made were discussed, and their values pointed out in helping to improve not only the condition of the land on the farm, but the appearance of the buildings both inside and out.

Election of Officers

The election of directors for the three divisions of the province resulted as follows: Eastern district, comprising all that

C.P.R. Tax Exemption

By E. J. FREAM

After a hard fight, lasting several years, the Privy Council has decided that all C.P.R. lands are exempt from taxation for a period of twenty years after patents have been issued by the Dominion government. By this decision the province of Alberta has been robbed of one of her fondest hopes; the hope that the highest court in the Empire would see a way of granting justice to the settlers of Western Canada to the extent of making it possible to tax all C.P.R. lands. This decision has to be accepted, for from that court there is no appeal, and while no one will try to dispute the decision, still to many it appears to be one of the most glaring instances of where law and justice are not synonymous.

The decision means that for another fifteen or sixteen years the C.P.R. lands are exempt from taxation, and therefore in the districts where the land is being held by this company for other uses, development will be retarded to a great extent, for the settlers already in that locality will be badly handicapped in securing school districts, local improvement districts and other needed improvements.

Millions In Arrears

That the province was justified in fighting the case may be shown from the fact that if the decision had been favorable to the province the railway company would have been compelled to arrears of taxes, and many parts of the country would have been benefitted to a large extent. The history of the fight shows that the action was instituted by the province three years ago under the direction of ex-Attorney General Cross, assisted by Mr. S. B. Woods. The preliminary case was decided by Mr. Justice Beek against the province, and this decision was upheld by the Supreme Court, en banc, in January, 1910. An order in council was then procured allowing direct appeal to the Privy Council, and Mr. Woods was commissioned by the government to carry the case through to that tribunal. The case

was divided into two sections before the Privy Council, the first being to decide the interpretation of the word "sold" in section 16 of the agreement between the Dominion and the railway company, and the second being to decide when the twenty year exemption on the lands commenced to run.

Decided Against Alberta

The first point was decided against the province, the council, according to the telegraphic despatches, deciding that an agreement of sale was not an actual sale, therefore lands sold by the railway company under an agreement were not fully sold and were not liable for taxation. The second point was also decided against the province, the council deciding that the twenty years did not start until after the patent to the land had been issued.

A Nice Blunder

This decision has again revived the old story of the agreement with the railway company, and to those of us who have taken up our residence here since that time it seems that right from the start the railway company was just a little bit too smart for the government and that the representatives of the company were able to secure an indefin-

itely worded agreement which they have been able to work to their own advantage. That the intention of the government was to give the company exemption from taxation for half a century cannot be imagined for a minute, and the result is a blunder which is now seriously hampering the development of the country. It is useless now to cry over spilt milk; the damage is done and we can only reflect on what might have been if only those responsible for the agreement had been far sighted enough to look thoroughly into the agreement.

Occupied Land Pays

Luckily, however, the case is not so bad as it might have been, and not nearly so bad as the telegraphic reports gave us to believe, for at first sight it appeared that the railway land, whether sold or not, would be exempt for the full twenty years. This has since been contradicted and it has been made clear that the decision in no way affects the liability of any settler to pay taxes provided he occupies the land. Whether that land be C.P.R. land or homestead land or any other kind of land, the occupant of land is assessable as the occupant of the same under law. The important thing to remember, according to a statement given out by Mr. Woods, is that the C.P.R. exemption ceases to be operative just as soon as the land is occupied.

ment of sale, even though he has not paid up his full purchase money, is assessable as the occupant of the property, even although he does not actually occupy it. This of course necessitates the local improvement district or school district taxing him, knowing who it is that has bought the land from the company under agreement of sale, but if they have this information they can unquestionably assess that person, whether he is in the province or not and whether he occupies his land or not; and although the land, unless occupied, cannot be sold to satisfy these taxes, nevertheless the same can be collected from the purchaser under the agreement of sale as soon as he gets his transfer from the railway company, and the taxes will be a charge upon the land as soon as it ceases to be exempt, that is to say as soon as all the payments have been made under the agreement of sale. This does not mean of course that the railway company are assessable or that the land is liable to be sold for arrears of taxes, but it does mean that the person who has agreed to buy the land under agreement of sale is assessable, and that the land which he has agreed to buy can be charged with the taxes as soon as the whole purchase price has been paid to the railway company.

That this is correct can be further evidenced from the fact that the C.P.R. land officials are always willing to supply secretaries of local improvement districts or school districts with a list of their lands which have been sold since the completion of the last revised assessment roll of the year previous, so that the assessment roll can be kept correct. In fact in some instances they

MANITOBA ELEVATOR COMMISSION

The figures given in last week's Guide as the salaries of the members of the Manitoba Elevator Commission were, except in the case of Mr. Macleannan, too high. The correct figures were given out in the legislature by Hon. Robt. Rogers in reply to Dr. Armstrong (Gladstone). Mr. Rogers stated that the yearly salaries are: D. W. McCuaig, chairman, \$6,000; F. R. Macleannan, \$4,000; W. C. Graham, \$5,000.

in uncollectable C.P.R. taxes. This is a serious handicap in districts where roads are absolutely necessary. Further, these figures do not apply to school districts, and it means that in districts where there is a large amount of C.P.R. lands still unsold the settlers will have to tax themselves to the limit in order to procure a school, and then possibly they will have to arrange for the school to be open only a few months in the year.

Abrogation of Agreement

These are the conditions we find when the case is brought right home to us, and this shows the hardships under which many will be compelled to suffer. The problem now to be faced is whether it can be righted or not. Some are of the opinion that it will be correct for the Dominion government to abrogate the agreement; others think that seeing the Dominion made the mistake it is up to the Dominion to pay for the blunder. Whether there is any possible merit in either of these two arguments is for the law makers of the country to decide, but at least it would appear to be unreasonable that the settler who has been brought into the country during the last few years should be the one who has to suffer.

C.P.R. Benefits

As to the proposition that the present agreement should be cancelled, unfortunately it takes two to make a bargain of that kind, and possibly the C.P.R. would want a cash payment, which would materially alter conditions and which would prevent the government from dealing with them.

In any event the question has now been settled as far as the interpretation of the agreement is concerned, and possibly the only consolation we have in sight at the present time is that we know the worst and know what we have to face during the next few years.

We are also convinced of the power of the C.P.R. and of their possibility to declare dividends of ten per cent. for many years to come.

PORK PACKERS PROTEST

On Monday, February 13, a deputation of pork packers from Ontario and Quebec waited upon the Dominion government and presented a memorial protesting against the proposed reciprocity agreement. The packers claim that the agreement, if ratified, will make severe inroads into their business.

INCREASE FOR LEGISLATORS

The members of the Ontario legislature have voted themselves an increase in salary from \$1,000 per year to \$1,400.

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.



Delegates attending Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention, Regina, Feb. 7-9

The language of the exemption clause is to the effect that the lands of the C.P.R. are exempt from taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the crown unless they are sooner sold or occupied.

Reverted Lands Taxable

This means that so soon as anybody occupies C.P.R. land not only does he become liable as the occupant thereof, but the land itself becomes liable to assessment, and even although the purchaser from the C.P.R. may abandon his agreement and leave the land so that it reverts to its former unoccupied state, nevertheless such land continues to be assessable against the C.P.R. This point has been conceded by the railway company, and they have paid to the province the arrears of taxes assessed on lands which have reverted back to them and are still continuing to do so. This concession was secured through the government forcing the cases which have just been settled, and is on the whole a very substantial gain to the province.

A Legal Opinion

Mr. Woods also said: "It is also important to observe that the person who buys from the C.P.R. under agree-

ment have notified the secretary interested immediately after the sale has been made.

Burden on Settlers

The real burden, however, of the decision which has just been given will fall upon the newer districts and upon districts situated a distance from the railway where C.P.R. lands have been slow in selling. By the exemption from taxation being allowed for the full period, which dates from the time when the provincial government compelled the company to take out the patents for the land some four or five years ago, these districts will be considerably handicapped by having so much wild and unsettled lands in their locality. The first of the present local improvement districts of Alberta were organized in the early part of 1904, and it is no exaggeration to state that many townships have now upon the books of the district in which they are located arrears of taxes charged up against the C.P.R. amounting to from \$1,200 to \$1,800. The residents of these townships have been hoping for a favorable decision in the case as under the present conditions many of these townships are handicapped to the extent of three or four hundred dollars per year

The Flax Industry of To-day

NO PLANT not yielding food to man is more valuable than the flax plant. It is highly valuable both for the fibers of the inner bark and for its seed. Nearly millions of tons of flax straw, which is grown in nearly every corner of the earth to a greater or lesser degree, goes through the retting process and is spun into the finest fabrics. From the seed countless millions of gallons of oil are yearly manufactured and consumed in numerous ways.

Of all the plants cultivated for fiber, flax (*linum catharticum*) is doubtless one of the earliest, and we know of its existence from the times of the first authentic records. Even cotton, which was mentioned in the writings of Herodotus in 445 B.C., must take its place as a comparatively modern product with reference to its former use. The use of flax plants rather than cotton for the manufacture of cloth is believed that arose in the region between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf. That it was cultivated and manufactured by the Swiss lake dwellers in the Stone Age in Europe is proved by the well preserved specimens of straw, fiber, yarn and cloth to be found in the museums. This ancient flax was, however, from another species (*linum augustifolium*). The Egyptians produced and used flax thousands of years ago, and the Chaldeans and Babylonians carried its use to the highest state of development, particularly in tapestry work. Three thousand years ago the Phoenicians extended the culture. The Greeks and Romans made it a household industry. It is interestingly mentioned in the ancient Mexican records, which with both fax and hemp, and the culture in that country goes back far beyond the earliest date of our civilization. It was introduced to America in Massachusetts as early as 1630.

World Over

While the plant can be grown in nearly every portion of the temperate world, flax is cultivated principally for the production of the fiber in Central and Northern Russia, in Holland, Belgium, Ireland, and Northern Italy. In Southern Russia, British India, Argentina, the United States and Canada it is grown almost exclusively for seed production; in these regions the straw is used for fuel, stable bedding and sometimes for forage. In a few localities of the United States the straw is used for paper work, or is made into upholstering tow; but its chief industry has been carried on by some day in Scotland by the farmers in bygone days.

While the cultivation of flax for seed and the manufacture of the into oil and mill cake has grown of late in the United States and is fast coming into prominence in Canada and only in a few instances is the plant grown for the production of spinning fiber. At Yale, in Eastern Michigan, at North Fork and Heron Lake, Minn., and at Salem and Seis, Oregon, the flax is cultivated for its fiber.

While flax was extensively grown and its fiber spun and woven during colonial times, it was used almost entirely as a home product for consumption in the families of the weavers, and it is probable that very little linen was manufactured for purposes other than this. While it was possible that after the successful termination of the Revolutionary war the industry would have grown to considerable importance in the hands of the American people, with the abolition of England's repressive colonial policy in regard to manufactures, the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney checked its future development at once. This invention placed within reach of the manufacturer a fiber that was cheaper than flax, that required less care in preparation, was more easily worked, superior for many purposes, and decidedly inferior for very few, and in consequence the manufacture of linen was practically abandoned. Until within comparatively recent times the attempts to re-introduce it have been few and generally unsuccessful.

Nearly all the flax fiber used in the United States is imported from Russia, Holland, Belgium and Ireland, while Canada, and Italy contribute small quantities. A great deal of the so-called

"Irish flax" is grown in Belgium and sent to Ireland for preparation.

Culture of Flax

The culture of the crop requires a deep, well-drained soil in a high state of fertility. Wet soils, such as heavy clays, are disastrous to the crop. Similarly fatal are soils filled with the seeds of weeds. Moist, deep strong loams upon upland in a moderately moist climate are especially favorable to the plant. The land must be lastly deeply plowed and thoroughly packed and harrowed, especially in the Middle West of the United States and in the three Western provinces of Canada. Flax, in the older countries, is generally sown broadcast, the seed being sown at a depth of one-half an inch to an inch. Though the seed system is small the growth of the plant is rapid, and early sowing results in a shorter crop. It is a great deal of their own hands, they are ground during their first month it is absolutely necessary that a firm well pulverized seed bed be prepared before the seed is sown. It is absolutely necessary that the crop be clean, as the plants are easily choked out by weeds.

In countries where flax is grown for fiber the best is pulled out by the roots. This is done to avoid stain and injury, which would result from soil moisture while the cut stems were in the sheath. To secure better curing of the straw and ripening of the seed, and to avoid the usual cut ends of the fiber. The straw is often allowed to dry on the ground, and then to cure for two or three weeks in the sheath, though the practice varies somewhat in different countries. The seed and straw are removed by a process called raffling. This is done by the hands of the experienced heads of the unskilled laborers being pressed between rapidly revolving corrugated rollers, which crush the seed removed by means of a fanning mill. After this the straw's stacked until required for the retting. The flax fibers, which appear to consist of pure cellulose and show no signs at all of being lignified, are held together by an intercellular substance consisting mainly of calcium pectate.

Retting

The object of the retting is to decompose or make soluble these woody tissues including the cellulose or bast fibers, so that they can be removed from the latter. The water-retting of flax is a biological process. The action of the water causes the outer bark to decay, leaving the fibers clean and unaffected.

On the retting process depends the quality of the linen, and it is that stage of the industry which presents the greatest difficulty. There are three methods which can be employed, and of these the simplest and least irksome is dew-retting. The straw is simply spread evenly over the fields like hay to be retted by the action of the dew and the wind. The fiber resulting from this method is the most pleasing and the best valuable product of the three processes. With the exception of a few instances this is the process usually employed in the United States. The second method called dew-retting consists in immersing the bundles of straw in stagnant pools, the softest water, such as rain water, giving the best results. Holes are dug in the ground for this purpose, though a great part of the Irish flax is retted in "bog-holes". The resulting flax fiber is better than dew retted product and is lighter in color, being a fairly light bluish-brown. The third method consists of immersing the straw in running water. This is the form practiced in Belgium where the best product of this kind is obtained. The flax is retted in sloughs, river-leys. The flax straw in bundles is placed in crates which are weighed and submerged in the water of the stream for two periods, each of from four to fifteen days according to the temperature and other conditions. After the first immersion the straw is taken out and carefully dried before the second retting. The Central flax is of a light color and superior tensile strength. Its excellent qualities appear to be due not so much to the retting in sluggish running water as

to the actual qualities of that water and the peculiar ferment contained therein.

Decolorizing Process

After the flax has been retted it undergoes several processes which remove the green color and the woody matter, leaving the flax in a purified condition. The first operation consists of passing the straw through a breaker, which loosens the woody portion of the stems and reduces them to fragments to facilitate the following operation, the scutching, which whips out the "chive" and all other waste matters, leaving the pure flax fiber. Within recent years machinery has been designed that successfully performs all operations subsequent to retting, but in former times the work was done by hand with very crude mechanical aids. Happily recent times has supplied the flax grower with a number of flax straws which are held together by a surface parallel to the plane of the wheel, or dressed by repeated combings, which remove the short and broken or tangled fibers and thereby produce tow. Each combing improves the quality and, of course, adds to the cost.

Numerous chemical methods have been proposed for retting flax, to improve and shorten the natural processes, and numerous patents have been granted in the United States and abroad, covering these artificial methods. Amongst them are processes consisting of heating with water under pressure, boiling with solutions of metallic salts, the addition of various hydrochloric and sulphuric acids. Nitrogenous plants also exist on retting ponds or tanks. Few of all these processes have proven of any industrial value. However, one of the exceptions to this appears to be a process issued by two Belgians, Dr. Georges Loppens and Honoré Dewavrin. Briefly, the process consists in covering a mass of vertically arranged flax straw in special tanks with water, constantly delivering fresh water, preferably rain water, beneath the mass and at the same time constantly withdrawing at the same quantity of impure water from below the level of the fresh water. This method is now in use in the United States. During the first season it was not employed with success, but subsequent years, with the handling of the apparatus rather than by fault of the process. There is little doubt that in the future Loppens's method, as it is called, will prove entirely successful, for it is extremely simple in operation and absolutely under the control of the operative.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed, commonly called linseed, grown in tropical countries is much larger and more plump than that obtained in temperate climates, but the seed from the colder countries, on the other hand, yields a finer quality of oil. The oil is not used to any extent as food, but a great deal of it is being used as a substitute for sick than linseed poisons. Linseed cake, the marc left after the expression of the oil, is a most valuable feeding substance for live stock, especially cattle.

The most important use of linseed is certainly found in the preparation of oil paints and varnishes. By painters both raw and boiled oil are used, the latter not only forming the principal medium in oil painting, but also serving separately as the basis of all oil varnishes. The oil is obtained by pressing the seeds. Preliminary to the operation of pressing, the seeds are crushed between a pair of revolving rollers and ground to a fine meal under heavy stones on a stone bed, or the extractive of the meal is removed by a "cold draught," the meal is washed further preparation filled into wooden or canvas bags and inclosed in horse-chair envelopes for measure, either in a Dutch mill worked by means of wedges and falling stampers or in a screw press, or, what is now more common, in a special form of hydraulic press. The oil so obtained is of a clear yellow color, and is comparatively devoid of odor or taste. The yield of oil from different classes of seed varies, but from 23 to 28 per cent. of the weight of the seed operated on should be obtained. A good average

quality of seed weighing about 3000 pounds per quarter has been found in practice to give about 100 pounds of oil.

Boiled Oil

Boiled oil is prepared in a variety of ways, that most common being by heating the flax in an open copper only by boiling in a large tub, the boiler is about three-fourths filled. The boiler is heated by a furnace and the oil is brought gradually to the boiling point, at which it is maintained for two hours, during which time moisture is driven off and the steam and froth which accumulated on the surface are luffed out. Then by slow degrees a proportion of "driers" is added, usually litharge being used to the extent of 3 per cent. of the charge of oil, and with this a small proportion of amber is generally thrown in. After the addition of the driers the luffing is continued two or three hours. The fire is then suddenly withdrawn, and the oil is left covered in the boiler for ten hours or more. It is then filtered for a few weeks, during which time the uncombined driers settle at the bottom. Boiled oil being treated with Mitalakes have occurred boiled oil being mixed with water, which has serious effects. Boiled oil is now very largely used in the manufacture of linseedum. Linseed oil is one of the principle ingredients in lithographic inks and in printing.

Flax in the West

Of recent years the growing of flax has increased rapidly in the Middle West and the western provinces of Canada. The high prices offered for flax seed during recent years has undoubtedly urged the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to go into the industry. That there is a shortage of linseed in America for the manufactured products of flax seed have caused the prices to soar high. The fertile lands of the West are splendidly adapted for the production of flax seed, but on account of the dryness of the climate the straw is not considered of any great value. Samples of the straw have been sent to Belfast, Ireland, but even after being treated under the retting process of that country, it has not turned out anything better than a coarse cloth fiber. Retting cannot be done in the West on account of the shortness of the season, and there has not yet been invented a successful dry scutching machine. With a successful dry scutching machine the flax could be converted into fiber suitable for fabrics, such as bagging, rough towedging, etc.

The Western straw is not considered of sufficient value to bail and export to Ireland to be manufactured into fiber. It is altogether probable, however, that valuable use will be made of the Western straw and in due time linen mills will be established for the purpose of manufacturing grain bags and coarse materials which at the present time are imported in large quantities.

Although a very profitable crop, flax has long been considered to be very hard on the land. Recently, however, Prof. Bailey, of North Dakota Experimental station, has conclusively proven that this is not altogether done to the land; flax seed deteriorates on account of a fungus growth at the roots and this accounts for the seemingly nomadic prosperity of this crop. Seed should be changed every few years to estimate what is known as flax wilt. One practical method of treating the seed is spraying formalin from a force pump, stirring the seed at the same time to prevent it running into lumps. In the West on new land forty pounds to the acre has given the best of satisfaction, and the sowing period extends from May 15 to June 10. The best growth is from the early seeding, late seeding always occasions a loss from frost.

Russia Produces Much

Russia is undoubtedly the largest flax producing country in the world. As high as four-sevenths of the world's supply has frequently been grown by that country. Of late years, however, the Argentine has produced a large crop and has sent heavy exports to Ireland and the United States. In Ireland the

Chilled Meat Export System

Summary of the things needed to make effective an impartial law governing the slaughtering and marketing of animals and providing for the inauguration of a Chilled Meat Export System for the Dominion of Canada.

By JAMES BOWER, President U.F.A., Red Deer, Alta.

That a law be enacted governing the slaughtering of animals and cold storing of meats in all parts of the Dominion, and providing that no municipality be allowed to give an exclusive franchise to any person or persons for the slaughtering of animals within the municipality.

That every municipality be empowered to erect, purchase, lease or acquire, by expropriation any stock yards and abattoirs with necessary cold storage and to prohibit the slaughtering of animals in any private abattoir within the municipality.

That where a municipality takes possession of any existing stock yards, abattoirs and cold storage, and where there is in connection any packing plant, or other facilities for handling meat products, such existing connections be not interfered with, except by mutual consent.

Public Inspection

That all municipal stock yards, abattoirs and cold storage be operated by the municipality, in the public interest, be regularly qualified and licensed to weigh, inspect, brand and generally conduct all operations necessary for the successful working of the plant.

That each municipality be free to engage the services of such number of duly qualified and licensed operators as they find needful, and where they find such operators' time is not wholly taken up the balance of his time and services may be used in any other municipal work of a suitable nature; the remuneration for operators' services to be arranged for and paid by the municipality.

That all animals brought forward for slaughter be accepted in their regular order, and slaughtered as expeditiously as the size and facilities of the plant will permit.

Owner Gets His Property

That after slaughtering, all the meat together with all the by-products be handed over to the owner, or placed in cold storage, as the owner may desire, and all useless offal and waste be disposed of by the operator, so that a nuisance be not created.

That a fixed charge be made, sufficient to cover the expenses of operating, keeping up the plant and paying interest on the initial cost; the charge to be made the same per head for each kind of animal slaughtered in the same municipality; charges for cold storage to be made on weight and time basis.

That the Dominion government inaugurate an export chilled meat system to be operated under an independent commission, and to comprise:

First, abattoirs and cold storage to be erected at such time and place as requirements demand.

Second, a system of refrigerator cars sufficient to the trade.

Third, a complete system of shipping that will provide for refrigerator space on steamships and for placing of the animal products on the best markets of the world.

That the system provide that its benefits may be taken advantage of by all who wish to avail themselves of it with the same terms and privileges to all.

Feeders for Supply

That the system be made to provide for the municipal abattoirs and cold storage plants becoming feeders to it, accepting any shipments coming forward from these, when such shipments are in sufficient quantities, and conforming to the export trade and system.

That a uniform charge be made to all for the same services rendered, such charge to be sufficient to cover cost of operation, interest on money expended, and to pay off the initial cost in a reasonable time.

Annual Convention at M.A.C.

Continued from Page 8

districts throughout the province, to devote their endeavors to the building up of the dairy industry by holding practical meetings and giving all the help and advice possible. The minister of agriculture had promised to give his consideration in the matter of increasing the annual grant of \$200 to \$1,000.

Improving Dairy Herds

Professor F. W. Peters of the college advised the dairymen to buy the best sires possible and to seek in this way to raise the standard of their grade stock, and then gradually to procure purchased cows and to raise pedigreed stock. It would be too big an expense to go into pedigreed stock all at once, and furthermore the dairymen would find it difficult to procure pedigreed cows of a good dairy strain. The surest and best way was to develop the milk producing qualities in the dairy herd by getting sires from a line of cows with a good dairy record.

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the principal officers, as follows: President, J. P. O. Allaire, St. Boniface; first vice-president, L. A. Ravey, Brandon; second vice-president, W. E. Bonner, Winnipeg; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Gilson, Winnipeg.

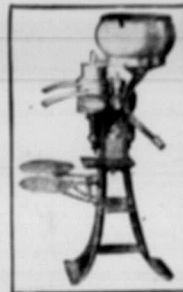
Directors

The election of directors brought forth some discussion regarding the number to be elected and it was finally decided to elect twelve directors, eight as representatives of the new districts, four who lived near Winnipeg, easily accessible to one another, who could decide all matters not important enough to require a general meeting. These twelve directors were then to elect their own executive. The election of directors by districts was: No. 1, G. K. Brockman, Lunder; No. 2, C. Tully, Raeburn; No. 3, F. X. Joubert, St. Peire; No. 4, J. J. Ring, Crystal City; No. 5, Geo. Steele, Glenboro; No. 6, J. W. Stanton, Brandon; No. 7, J. R. Nesbit, Shoal Lake; No. 8, J. R. Button, Gilbert Plains.

The four central directors elected were: Jas. Murray, Jas. Carruthers, W. B. Gilroy, P. B. Tustin, chief inspector of the Winnipeg health department, all of Winnipeg.

Prof. Mitchell was elected an honorary member and director of the association for life, to show some appreciation for the interest he has taken in the dairying throughout the province, and the valuable services rendered.

The importance of sending a delegate to the Good Roads association was brought out by a motion by W. E. Bonner, and it was passed. Mr. Bonner was elected as representative of the Dairymen's association to the forthcoming convention.



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1878 1911

Over 30 Years of Cream Separator Leadership

The first successful Cream Separator was perfected and patented by Dr. De Laval in 1878.

The De Laval was the pioneer. It was first in the field and for over 30 years it has maintained its leadership against any and all comers.

The De Laval has always been the acknowledged leader in making cream separator improvements. Its development has revolutionized the dairy business and done more than anything else to make dairying profitable.

So completely is the superiority of the De Laval recognized by creamerymen and those who make the separation of cream and making of butter a business, that 98 per cent. of the world's creameries use the De Laval to the exclusion of all other makes.

In cleanliness of skimming, quality of cream separated, ease of operation, simplicity of construction and durability, the De Laval is a class by itself.

The more you know about cream separators the more you will appreciate its superiority, and whether or not you start with one, sooner or later you will buy a De Laval.

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Last Annual Report states that during the last 20 years various chemicals have been tested to secure one for the prevention of smut. The Formalin treatment has been found after numerous trials to be highly satisfactory, and its efficiency when properly applied is beyond doubt. Other treatments have not been attended with as satisfactory results.

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These oats were grown by us on new land from seed purchased from the Garton Seed Co.'s, seed breeders, of England, and cost us \$2.00 per bushel.

OUR Regenerated Abundance Oats were Awarded First Prize at the Saltcoats Agricultural Society, November 21st, 1910

The Judge's Score Card Showed:

1. Freedom from Weed Seeds, 100%
2. Freedom from other kinds of grain and useless impurities, such as chaff, broken grain, etc., 100%
3. Purity of variety, 100%

On Dec. 7 we secured first prize at the Agricultural Seed Fair, Dubue, Sask.

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Cut Arm Farm Co.

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When Writing to Advertisers Please mention The Guide

Heart to Heart

This is a new department which will be conducted in The Guide for the benefit of the readers. The chief feature will be the great variety of thought expressed. No contributions for this department are submitted 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 presenting some of the letters which the editor receives, so they are here presented.

FRANKNESS THAT PLEASURES

The Guide should be read by every farmer as it contains so much valuable information, and I believe it is doing its best in the interests of the farmers. At the same time I fail to see what good you can expect to do by sneering at imperfection and waving the flag. I think it would be best if any of the deficiencies of The Guide were destroyed by letting what I consider nothing short of a deluge of criticism, and pouring it into its pages. Wheat and dollars, and dollars and wheat are a fine thing for us farmers to have, but I trust that the most of us can think of and be proud of the great Empire of which we form a part. As far as our Canadian politics go I believe that our Guide is as independent as it is possible to be. I am well pleased with the paper in every way with the exception of some things that appear once in a while similar to what I have mentioned above.—T. N. Irvine, Ploverant Valley, Sask.

NOT AFRAID OF TRUTH

I might say that I have never read a paper with such sound reading as that which is published in The Guide from week to week. I think it is almost without exception the only newspaper that is not afraid to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The majority of the rest of them are too much like that sneaking association called the money farmers to have the sunlight of public opinion turned upon them. I have no doubt there are exceptions, but they are few. Say what has happened to the Winnipeg Telegram? I haven't heard anything of them lately. You know you said in some of your issues last fall that you would show them up, and I would like to see this fought to a finish, and I am anxiously waiting the result.—H. J. Hindsdale, Alta., Jan. 29, 1911.

ALSO THE WORKING MAN

I consider your paper the best paper in Canada, and I would be pleased to express my opinion on your editorials. It seems to me you make a good case not for the farmer, but there is one thing you do not keep always in mind, and that is the consumers' other than the farmers' side in advocating reforms. You do not always explain how you will benefit the working man. In all your reforms you keep the farmers' side too much in front, which leaves the impression to many working men that the farmers are plugging the bag. At the same time I as a farmer am well pleased with your paper and only hope you will continue in your good work of education.—L.W., Sask.

SOMETHING IN THIS

I have been reading The Guide for some time and I do not disagree with you and some of the writers in The Guide. You say stick together, but you do not give the farmers anything to stick to in the matter for members for practical and business government. If we have justice for the farmers we must have farmers to represent them and get away from the old parties altogether, and every member of the Grain Growers' Association should be held under bonds to support the farmer. It is a good thing to get the members to pledge themselves before the Grain Growers vote for them, but let us get the Grain Growers to pledge themselves to support them.—J. G. Stringer, Owenstown, Sask.

UPLIFTING AND ENLIGHTENING

I must say that I am delighted with your paper—with its independence, its progressiveness, its fearlessness—and I rejoice to think of the uplifting and enlightening influence that it is constantly exerting upon thousands of farmers throughout our West. The prominence you give Direct Legislation is I think timely, and until we get that political instrument, progress will I fear be greatly retarded by the privileged interests, and much iniquitous legislation will be placed upon our statute books through the lack of any proper check upon our legislative bodies. I am glad, too, that you are exposing the curse of land monopolization by the speculators and are advocating the taxation of land values. The Canadian West has suffered untold degradation and its progress has been most severely restricted by the various land grabbers who have made a business of living upon the earnings of others.—W. G. Good, Bradford.

WE'RE SORRY HE'S GONE

Editor Guide—I am mailing you two of your papers, July 6 and 13, and after this why keep your paper? For me, I have no room in my house for them and as for that dollar I sent you a couple of weeks ago, you may keep as I feel that you need every cent you can get to help on your dirty work.—S. C. Osborne, Benito, July 20th, 1910.

WHOSE OPINION?

The Grain Growers' Guide, which was very partisan in the Manitoba elections (Liberal of course), this week handles Sir Wilfrid Laurier without gloves on his evasive speeches to Western farmers.—There's no election and The Guide feels safe in dropping its politics for a few months.—Portage la Prairie Review, Aug. 1st, 1910.

BEST OF ALL

Please send the G.G.G. It is the best paper I know of for the farmers.—E. H. F. Genge, Acme, Alberta.

MOST INTERESTING PAPER

I am glad to say that The Guide is the most interesting farm paper I ever saw. I am glad to see, too, that there are quite

a lot of men who write now and then who have good common sense. I am somewhat in the free trade, but there are two sides to look after that too.—Jeppe Hanson, Stratford, Ont.

A FARMER'S PAPER

I certainly consider the grain backbone upon the Grain Growers' Guide and we have reason to be proud of our paper. I say we because it is entirely a farmers' paper, and further because I received a copy of every issue since its commencement. If it does not educate the farmers of the West to get busy and look after their own interests in legislation, I don't see The Guide's fault. Donald McLean, Floral P.O., Sask. Feb. 1, 1911.

A STRONG RECOMMENDATION

The Guide is our Guide, our Parliament, and the manner in which it has been conducted has surprised and delighted us. Never looking for trouble, yet never running away from it, The Guide has in every issue sent its enemies staggering to their consciences.—J. B. Parker, Umattila, Man., Oct. 25, 1910.

AN ONTARIO VOICE

I think The Guide is doing good work. The Ottawa delegation was a grand practical demonstration of Western progressiveness, and sincerely hope the farmers of Canada will continue to cooperate, by making they can demand their rights and privileges.—Geo. F. Clark, Ingleton, Ont., Jan. 29, 1911.

BATTLING FOR THE RIGHT

Please allow me to congratulate you upon your good and glorious paper. You are battling for the greatest and grandest cause that could be. I shall do all in my power to get more subscribers and help organize Grain Growers.—H. Carlton, Enid, Okla.

BELIEVE IN THE CAUSE

I am just so anxious that every farmer should take The Guide as you are, and The Guide is so full of good things that I would almost venture to go without any meals for a week rather than miss one copy of The Guide.—D. A. Moffat, Inverholm, Sask.

HELPING SOME

If it wasn't for The Guide we should still be in the same old rut as they were a few years ago, when the elevator companies were taking two-thirds of our crop for putting it in the elevator.—John Vilgrin, Notre Dame, Sask., Jan. 19, 1911.

A FIGHTING MEDIUM

We consider The Guide one of the best newspapers in Canada today in Canada fighting along the broad gauge in the interest of Canadian agriculture, especially in the West.—The Farmers' Binder Twine Co., Bradford, Ont., Oct. 29, 1910.

DESERVES SUPPORT

The method The Guide has adopted in combating the opposition of the agricultural and laboring classes of whatever vocation is sufficient in itself to spur every intelligent man to an extra effort to increase its circulation. J. B. Fitzpatrick, Star City, Sask.

STANDS COMPARISON

I don't think we would like to be without The Guide. It compares our paper when we come to compare it with other papers printed not far from the same office.—E. J. Stewart, Ralph City, Sask.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD READ

I think The Guide is the best paper that has ever published for the farmer, and I think that every farmer in Canada should be a reader.—W. J. Wilson, Angus Ridge, Alta.

HELPS THE ASSOCIATION

Your so interesting journal is in fact the best help to make our association grow. Go on with your good work, and you will always have my support.—Hubert Kepp, Humboldt, Sask.

AN APPRECIATION

I appreciate to find your outspoken and impartial attitude to the questions that are of the most concern to us at the present time. Frank J. Clarke, Harroby, Sask., Nov. 1, 1910.

FEELS IN DEBT TO GUIDE

I feel that I am indebted to you, indebted, next to the man who told me about The Guide only by telling some one else.—W. Hoppins, Winbourne, Alta.

A NOBLE WORK

You are doing a noble work for the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. Keep on fighting, we are going to stand by you.—John M. Cameron, Shoal Lake, Man., Oct. 29, 1910.

MOST VALUABLE

The Grain Growers' Guide is the most valuable paper in the interest of the farmers that has ever been published.—J. H. Long, Naman, Alta., Oct. 28, 1910.

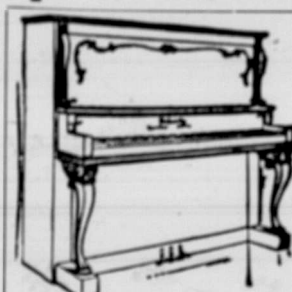
STIRRING UP THE ENEMY

I am more than pleased at the way you keep the enemy stirred up. Give lots of it.—C. Longman, Deloraine, Man., Jan. 30, 1911.

DOING IT WELL

The Guide is covering a large field and covering it well.—A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man., Nov. 2, 1910.

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By virtue of its inherent merit, its matchless quality, both of material and workmanship, the Doherty Piano is now acknowledged by Press and Public as

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REGINA WINTER FAIR

Now that the big farmers' conventions of the winter are past, the provincial winter fairs loom up as the next important events on the agricultural calendar. The dates of the Regina fair, viz., March 29-31, have been set so as not to interfere with the spring work yet to insure the probability of the weather not being too wintry. The railways grant a rate of single fare for the round trip from all points in Saskatchewan and no certificates are necessary. This brings the event within the reach of all. The Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show is the stockman's annual holiday, and who is not interested in live stock? Last year one class of Clydesdale stallions brought seventeen superb young animals, aggregating in value many thousands of dollars, and all in perfect bloom, into the ring. Such a sight, and such an opportunity to meet the breeders and importers of the best cannot be met with in this province at any other place, or at any other season of the year. In addition to the fair itself the occasion affords an unequalled opportunity for the discussion of live stock problems—and what branch of farming presents more problems? The presence of good judges, other experts, and a great body of practical breeders insures an attractive program of educational work along live stock lines, the evening meetings being held in a spacious and comfortable auditorium. Entries for the fair and for the annual auction sale of purebred cattle are already coming in and all should reach the office of the secretary, department of agriculture, Regina, before the end of February.

Little Willie was detected by his teacher in the act of stealing from one of his playmates. Instead of inflicting punishment, she concluded to try a moral lecture. "Bear in mind, Willie, that these temptations can be resisted if you turn a deaf ear to them."

Willie's lips trembled as he replied: "But, teacher, I ain't got a deaf ear."

GRAIN EXCHANGE RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that it is the opinion of the members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange that the proposed measure of reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States of America now under consideration at Ottawa and Washington, if ratified will not be in the best interests of Canada." Several members spoke in opposition to the resolution but no amendments were suggested.

At the same meeting it was unanimously recommended that if the agreement is ratified, representatives of the Exchange should confer with the executive of the Grain Growers' Association, and the two bodies co-operate in endeavoring to secure from the Dominion government such changes in the Grain Act as they (the Grain Growers and the Exchange) deem necessary to the best interests of the trade. It was proposed that the meeting take place in Regina or Winnipeg.



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Question Drawer

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

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

WHEAT AND FLAX

W. H. M., Orange, Sask.—I have 100 acres of summer fallow—good strong land, well worked. Would you advise sowing wheat and flax on it, if so would you say until the wheat is up before sowing the flax?
 Ans.—Your plan might work out very satisfactorily, although we can give you no other information other than that it has been sown with oats has given good results. We would advise sowing the flax after the wheat was up, say a couple of inches. If your land is inclined to lodge the grain, the stiff straw of the flax may tend to support the wheat.

GROWING ALFALFA

C. F. R., Dewar Lake, Sask.—Hay being a popular article in this district and being hard to come by, I am anxious to try a couple of acres for a start. My land is a clay loam with a clay subsoil, not too heavy, and sticky garden. I wish to know the best way to cultivate this land to get it in the best condition for sowing alfalfa. I broke 40 acres last spring and double dressed it twice. What other work will it need and what time of the year should I sow the alfalfa, how much to the acre and where will I get seed?
 Ans.—Ordinary ground is suitable for the growing of alfalfa. Be sure that there are no wild grasses in your field because if these grasses come up to any extent during the first or second year they will retard the growth of alfalfa. We would advise you to plow your land again in the spring, just previously to sowing grasses the seed had carefully, harrowing well and packing. Use the best seed you can get write to F. Hedley Auld, Department of Agriculture, Regina, for particulars as to seed. Sow from 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Sow the latter part of May. The first summer cut the crop twice leaving the hay on the field. Cut the first time about the first of July and the second time about the middle of August, leaving the hay to protect the roots during the winter.

The second year alfalfa should be cut just as soon as any blades can be seen, for at this stage it is more nutritious, and if three cuttings are to be obtained in one short season it must be cut regularly when the plants reach this stage in their development. In curing, the fact must be borne in mind that the leaves contain a great part of the nutriment and special care must be observed to see that they are retained. To do this it is necessary that the curing should take place as much as possible in the racks. Never try to cure it in the wind-row without raking or you will be disappointed in the quality of hay obtained.

SOWING FLAX ON STUBBLE

Subscriber, Lloydminster. Please state your opinion as to the advisability of sowing flax on stubble land which has previously grown oats and wheat, also if a good crop can usually be expected on old land.
 Ans.—Flax always does best when sown in a good seed bed, for this reason summer fallow land gives the best results. If sowing on stubble land we would recommend your packing and harrowing the land well. Old land will grow a fair crop, that is, if the land is not too badly run out by successive cropping.

CONCRETE MIXER

G. T. F., Pierson, Man.—In answer to I. H. S., Treherne, Man., question in your columns for concrete mixer, I would draw his attention to the description of a machine for the proportionate mixing of dry materials mentioned in the June, 1910, number of "The Farmer's Journal", London, England. According to the description this "appliance" is capable of mixing four different ingredients absolutely in desired quantities of any requisite speed from 15 cwt. to as many tons per hour. Fuller information may be received from the editor of the above journal at the address, 333 High St., Edinburgh, Scotland.

SAND POINT

Subscriber, Duley, Alta.—We have a well with a coarse quicksand, in which we wish to put a sand point; should it be driven right through to the next strata?
 Ans.—Not necessarily, you need not drive any

MY RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB THE BEST FOR THE WEST
 THE FARMERS' FAVORITE
 THE FARMERS' DELIGHT
 EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON
 GET FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
 G. W. DWELL, ABERNETHY, SASKATCHEWAN

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

farther than the point where a good water flow is obtained.

DUTY ON WHEAT

W. J. B., Zolma, Sask.—Will the removal of duty on wheat shipped to the United States improve the Canadian price of wheat?
 Ans.—Measurements range from two to twelve cents higher than the Winnipeg market price for the same grade of wheat. There is every reason to believe that the removal of duty on wheat will benefit the Canadian farmer considerably.

HAY PERMIT

E. H., Roselodge, Man.—To what department should I apply to obtain a permit to cut hay on the government land?
 Ans.—The Government Land's office.

PLOWING WITH FOUR HORSES

P. H. B., Turner, Sask.—Which is the easier in hours at plowing, the four horses driven abreast or tandem?
 Ans.—Driving tandem is the easier on the horses, it is easier, the horses have better footing, one horse not being compelled to walk on the plowed land, and it also does away with any side draught. The plowman can also do straighter and better work.

BARN PLAN

W. H. L., Louise, Man.—I would like to have some subscribers send me a barn plan with basement with room for 30 head of cattle, 10 of them to be fed and the remainder to be loose in pens, also room for 15 head of horses.
 [Note.—Would some subscriber check this query?]

T. J. T., Howards, Sask.—I wish to break ten to fifteen acres of sod which I would like to break down for hay. What would be the best mixture of seeds to use for a crop of hay which would be used for pasture after the hay was cut? Give opinion as to sowing the whole or part of alfalfa, also preparation of soil for the seed and the best time to sow the seed. The soil is a medium light loam.
 Ans.—There are few grasses more suitable for hay and pasture than tall eye grass. We would not recommend sowing alfalfa on soddy ground as alfalfa is not very prolific during the first year, and grasses in new land are apt to choke out the alfalfa. Have the land mowed with a good firm seed bed before sowing alfalfa. Sow the seed about the end of May. Cut the stand twice during the first summer, leaving the grass on the ground for protection.

REMEDY TO RID GOPHERS

W. F., Allard, Sask.—In this district the gophers have done thousands of dollars worth of damage, and thus far no good remedy has been brought forward to destroy the pest. Some men claim nearly their entire crop destroyed by them last year. Kindly give a remedy.
 Ans.—If your municipality would give a bounty of two cents a gopher, the boys would soon clean up many of them. Perhaps the best remedy would be to get gopher poison. In Manitoba a few years ago the gophers were bad and a bounty of two cents was given. Later the government supplied the farmers with gopher poison which was mixed with grain and a little put in the whole and in less than two years gophers became almost extinct in many districts where they were formerly very plentiful and harmful.

CURE FOR MANGE

W. G. W., Yellow Grass.—In a certain issue of The Guide a farmer offered to give to anyone that would him, a cure for mange in horses with one application. Would this farmer kindly communicate with W. G. Williams of Yellow Grass?

TONS OF GREEN HAY

R. E. M., Rapid City, Man.—I take great pleasure in answering a question recently asked in The Guide as to the number of cubic feet there are in one ton of loose green feed that has been cut thirty days.
 Ans.—There is about four hundred and thirty cubic feet per ton, measuring half way up the load after it has been in the stack thirty days.

BRANDING COLTS

Subscriber, Summerberg.—I wish to brand some colts in the spring, do I need to get a government brand? Please give directions for branding.
 Note.—Would some Western subscriber kindly answer this?

WHEAT AND FLAX

C. S. C., Viking, Man.—Can wheat and flax be sown together successfully, and how much should I sow of each? Would the flax tend to make the wheat mature earlier than if the wheat were sown alone?
 Ans.—We have never heard of wheat being sown with flax, but we should judge that it would prove as successful a combination as oats and flax which have been grown together by many farmers of Saskatchewan. The flax should be sown after the wheat is up about two or three inches so as both will ripen about the same time. If your land is rich you might sow about two bushels of wheat and 40 pounds of flax per acre. The crop would tend to ripen quicker from the fact that a crop with a good thick stand will mature earlier than one that is thin, as the thinner the crop the more it will grow to straw.

PLANTING CURRANTS

Subscriber, Sask.—I want to plant some currants next spring, will cuttings from last year's growth do or will I have to dig up the roots to plant?
 Ans.—Both ways will be successful.

RAPE FOR OXEN

S. N. W., Salvador, Sask.—Does rape make a good summer feed for oxen or is it too softening?
 (1) Can rape be used as a winter feed, if so, can it be treated the same as hay?
 (2) If rape is not good as a summer feed for oxen do you know of any feed that would do, the feeding of which is not too expensive?
 (3) Is alfalfa a successful crop to grow up here?
 Ans.—(1) Yes, but if working the oxen you would have to feed some solid food.
 (2) Rape is essentially a winter crop.
 (3) Besides rape a good winter crop is a mixture of oats and peas.
 (4) Alfalfa is recommended to be a successful crop in the West.

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No. 1 The newest Planet Jr Combination Hill and Drill Sower, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow, offers the farmer, some any kind of ground best generally in the West, cuts, rolls down, and marks out the best furrow at one operation. Perfect Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

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The most successful machine ever made for treating seed grain. Our 1911 model has long elevator to empty into wagon box. It not only thoroughly treats your grain, but it floats out and skins off all the smut balls, ragweed, wild oats and other small seed. We guarantee the Owens to do perfect work. Capacity: No. 3—30-50 bushels per hour. Write if interested for further information or see our agent in your town.

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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.

PREMIER SCOTT'S INDICTMENT Executive Council Saskatchewan Regina, February 18th, 1911. Editor The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

In your issue of Feb. 15, 1911, the assertion appears in an editorial article that Mr. McUsig "showed that Premier Scott in his address in the legislature on the previous day had misrepresented the Manitoba system."

Will you permit me to say that your assertion that Mr. McUsig showed that I had misrepresented the Manitoba system is positively untrue. You have parrot-like repeated a cheap partisan reflection which was made use of at Regina some days ago to pad the speeches of men unable to find in the government elevator bill enough to find fault with.

In addition I gave in the House a statement showing results at the ten individual stations which made the poorest showing. I submit that the presentation of such a statement was pertinent and proper, as proving how signally and miserably government elevators may fall short of successful operation.

I might leave the matter here, having, I think, disposed of the charge of misrepresentation. But I had with me in the House also a statement showing results at the thirteen stations which made the best showing.

because if their results had been the average results from the entire system the operation of the Manitoba government elevators in 1910 would still have been a financial failure. I have unhesitating authority for stating that 100,000 bushels in the season is the minimum quantity which each storage elevator must handle at 1 1/2 cents per bushel to save a debit in operation.



Barn and Granary of Isaac Bruce, Aberdeen, Sask.

this statement with the other figures, having first noted my omission of it when a reporter came to obtain my figures after adjournment on the first day.

Now, let me say that if this was the first and only instance of unfairness toward me on the part of The Guide I should not write this letter as the matter in reality is unimportant. But during two or three years your paper has treated with unfairness toward the Saskatchewan government and myself.

If you possess the information which as the official mouthpiece of the Grain Growers you may be rightfully assumed to possess, you cannot be ignorant of the fact that the proposal which at the end of the joint conference of November 26, 1908, the three premiers were to consider and had agreed to consider was a proposal

for a system of government elevators on a monopoly basis. Nobody would ever gather the fact from your columns. The part reply given by the three premiers was a straight, honest, consistent reply. Nobody would ever gather the fact from your columns.

The head of a government seems to be to you a shining mark for unfair attack. You seem to think that he can stand it, and that for the purpose of inciting agitation, inflaming prejudice and promoting distrust, it is your duty to sneer at him, misrepresent him and speak false witness against him on the principle, I suppose, that the end justifies the means.

the chief clerk would see to it at once. At four o'clock there was still no sign of our cars and again we got the yard office and the superintendent's office. They both said they were doing their very best and the cars would be across right away.

THOMAS ROWLES, Crandall, Man.

SHOULD ELET FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—We have read and re-read the hashed oratory delivered before the Canadian Club, Toronto. If it voices the internal distortions of the Manufacturers' Association, the bombardment of the federal parliament by the farmers must have dealt a telling blow to the vitals of that institution to cause such convulsions and frothing over.

peace-loving farmer has been goaded into a determined demerit and intends that an equitable consideration be returned him as his portion, and corporations that have been financial sink-holes for his hard earnings must bow to judgment, equity and justice.

STOCK YARD CONDITIONS

Editor, Guide:—I write you as to the continued injustice that is being done to the shippers of live stock at the C.P.R. stock yards, Winnipeg. During the summer months we were told regularly that the glut of stock was the reason for delay in unloading when we had arrived at the yard.

Yours, etc. WALTER SCOTT.

THE FENCE MAN
Barb Wire
Special Price on Car lots or smaller quantities
TORONTO, ONTARIO

which we can elect up-to-date, practical farmers without either bartering or compromising our love for party sentiment in party politics. Parties are too useful to be done away with. Farmers, according to population, are entitled to at least 20 per cent. of the representation in all our legislative assemblies, and it is up to them to lay a foundation on which to elect members. Let Liberal farmers nominate farmers, and Conservative farmers nominate farmers in contest the elections. And we will have an equitable and well balanced farmers' representation in our legislative assemblies. Let our manufacturers, professionals, etc., devise their own methods of electing representatives. When this is accomplished then will come to pass a proper disposition of legislative force to all classes. Then can Canadians boast of a pure and true constitutional government.

J. E. PRITCH.

Moosomin, Sask.

DOESN'T LIKE THE GUIDE

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of the 8th inst. I notice a letter by "Fair Play" which I most emphatically endorse. I too subscribed to your paper under the impression that it was a non-political organ, but I soon found out my mistake. It passes as being independent and fair whereas I think it is altogether one-sided. When THE GUIDE went in search of information to the old country in the subject of the tariff question, it took good care to consult the British manufacturers who are in favor of Free Trade, passing by those in favor of Tariff Reform, as letters from the latter would not be interesting reading to the Editor of THE GUIDE. Anyone who is not acquainted with politics in Britain, would on reading your paper naturally conclude that British manufacturers were as a whole advocates of Free Trade, whereas this is not so. In fact the supporters of tariff reform in Britain are a very strong body indeed, composed of people in all paths of life, who believed in the greatness of the British Empire, which stands for "justice, freedom, order and good government." If THE GUIDE was an acknowledged Liberal organ no exceptions could be taken to its political aspirations. But when it is handed out to your readers as an independent paper then I say it should not show partiality.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bradwell, Sask.

Note—Certainly we went after the opinion of British Free Trade manufacturers. Our pages are open at any time to any Canadian manufacturer who can give an argument in favor of protection. We will also be glad to give Mr. Robertson space to present an economic argument in favor of protection. We have been accused of being the organ of every party, clique and combination since we have been fighting for the farmers so that such accusations do not worry us. We certainly are not going hunting for arguments to bolster up the manufacturers. If they can't do that then their case is no good. We believe we have demonstrated that the tariff is economically unsound. If others can prove otherwise we will give them space.—Ed.

RECIPROCITY EFFECTS

Editor, GUIDE:—May I be permitted to enter your circle and pass a few rambling remarks? Regarding the benefits to be derived from reciprocity with the U. S. A. it seems to me that some of your recent correspondents are expecting too much as far as our exports are concerned at least. We must not forget that competing on equal terms our products would be a factor in reducing the price of the U. S. article. Our crop in 1909 reached nearly 120,000,000 bushels. Do your readers think that had there been no duty on our grains that prices would have remained as high as they were? Let us consider ourselves as manufacturers of

farm products. Is it reasonable to expect that we would receive an increased price for our exports equal to the difference between our present market prices and the new market thus opened up to us, and at the same time expect the American manufacturers of farm implements, etc., would be eager and willing to accept the same price in his new market as he obtains to-day 'n his present one? Would it not be just as logical to say that the U. S. manufacturers would get the same price for his goods as his Canadian rival now obtains under the sheltering cover of the tariff laws while 'we the farmers would be eager to sell our wheat in the U. S. for the same price as we can now obtain outside of that country? How does the shoe look when you put it on the other foot. Mr. Sterling has shown us what would happen if a single farmer had free access to Uncle Sam's domain. Does he think that if every farmer in Canada were accorded the same privilege they would one and all receive the same benefit as the single farmer? However, by all means let us hammer down the tariff wall and not forget that our most effective tools are our votes, if we will only learn to use them to the best advantage. We have a good deal in your columns about the price of machinery in the United Kingdom, but I have not seen much about the retail prices of farm implements in the U. S. I think that if any of your readers could give us the average retail price of the principal farm implement, as well as any other article the farmer uses, say in North Dakota, they would be conferring a great favor by so doing.

H. J. POMEROY.

Roblin, Man.

NOT A FREE TRADER

Editor, GUIDE:—I am one of the farmers who do not believe in free trade, as they have it in England, which means direct taxation. I had enough of free trade while living in England, and so have most of the farmers there at least in the Eastern counties where I came from. Free trade with free trade countries, is sound business, so is protection, or as I see it it brings in revenue, and also makes a home market for what we produce, as it encourages home manufacturing. Some say the home market is a joke. Well I believe the farmers will find out. Free trade is also a joke if they do get it, and also what goes with it. You have a very poor opinion of the tariff reformers in England, but they have the welfare of the people at heart quite as much as the Radicals and Socialists, and their policy would do the most good to the most people in the longer run I believe. I have been in Manitoba, eighteen years farming, done nothing else all my life and don't expect to. I would like to see THE GUIDE use a little charity to those who differ from it.

FRANK GATES.

Treherne, Man.

HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of Jan. 25th, page 10, attention is called to hail insurance. The report is not very definite on the subject but it appeals to me as a matter of supreme importance to the Western farmer. With your permission I will give my experience with hail insurance for 1910. On the 29th of Aug. we had a severe hail storm. I suppose I lost from 2500 to 3000 bushels of grain, but I had one field insured, the field was in stook and battered by the storm on the wind side. My policy stated the insurance was good until noon Sept. 15th, it also stated it was not good if grain was cut. I sent in an application to the company for one dollar per acre (to test the policy) the reply was more curt than courteous—it said, read your policy, we are not liable and will not pay any damage. I may say I have two policies for 1910 and they both say the same thing I have paid premiums to the government and to other companies but the first time I got hailed I also got left. In future I will steer clear of insurance agents until there is an alteration in the policies issued.

T. BRAY.

South QuAppelle.

READ! STUDY! ACT!

Editor Guide:—Please allow a new subscriber a wee corner. You are certainly doing a great educational work through the columns of your paper, and though I do not agree with many of your views nevertheless I wish you God-speed. In regard to the many reforms needed

MARQUIS WHEAT

THE WHEAT FOR THE WESTERN FARMER

First in Earliness and Yield—equal to Red Fife in quality.—Report of Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist: "Marquis Wheat has been thoroughly tested and has given very great satisfaction. It ranks with Preston for Earliness, but has the advantage of giving flour practically identical with Red Fife. It has given some phenomenal yields, the best being 53½ bushels per acre on a five acre field at Indian Head."

The following are from the Reports of the Experimental Farms:—

EARLINESS, 3 Years Test
At Brandon—Average days maturing, Marquis 110 Red Fife 121
At Indian Head—Average days maturing, Marquis 121 Red Fife 131

PRODUCTIVENESS, 3 Years Test
At Brandon—Average yield per acre, Marquis 45 bushels; Red Fife 40 1.5 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 seed next year and the year following at high prices. There is no better investment on sight. Our stock is the GENUINE, winning prices at the Regina Grain Fair in January. PRICE \$1.25 PER BUSHEL, bags included. Write us for full descriptive pamphlet.

HEAD OF MARQUIS WHEAT AND KERNELS
NATURAL SIZE

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Success or failure hinges largely on the strain you sow. We're marching in the front rank of this Alfalfa movement. Four years ago we enlisted the then unknown Montana Alfalfa. It has proven a hardy winter campaigner. But we warn you to keep your sentries alert against the uniform of Montana Alfalfa being worn by other than "the true MacKay." **SOW THE TRUE MONTANA SEED; SOW THE TRUE TURKESTAN SEED**

We have both, at \$27.50 and \$27.25 respectively, per 100 lbs. (bags included). If desired, we can get for you the TRUE GRIMM'S ALFALFA, obtainable only through the original source in Minnesota — the price is double. (Write us).

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- ALFALFA AND HOW TO GROW IT
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DESCRIPTION OF SULKY AND GANG PLOWS

THE FRAME is made of two pieces 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. best Bessemer steel strongly bolted to heavy malleable castings.
PLOW BEAMS are made of best heaviest plow beam steel properly shaped in special dies.
WHEELS have 2 1/2 inch oval tires of best material, with hubs of special construction, and are held in place by dust proof caps, securely bolted. Rear wheel 28-inch, front farrow wheel 24-inch, land wheel 30 inches in diameter.
BEARINGS are the 30 day long distance removable bearings. The boxes are interchangeable, are provided with dust proof caps insuring an even running wheel.
PLOW BOTTOMS: Mouldboard is of best soft centre plow steel 1/4-inch thick reinforced with best crucible steel at all wearing points, and has proper turn to completely pulverize

the soil. **SHARES** are made of best steel, also well reinforced with crucible steel at points of greatest wear. **LANDSLIDES** are of best steel, and solidly welded to share. **FRONT** to which mouldboard share and landside are securely bolted is of best malleable iron and is designed for greatest strength.
CLEVIS allows for a wide range of adjustment and the hitch is directly to the beam.
ROLLING COULTERS are 13 inches in diameter, 3/8-inch thick, and made of best crucible steel with dust proof removable bearings. Coupler is adjustable.
NECK YOKE, TONGUE AND WHIFFLETREES, of best seasoned, straight grained timber.
FOOT LIFT: By a very slight pressure on the foot lever the plow is automatically lifted out of the ground. The plow

enters and leaves the ground point first.
INTERCHANGEABLE SHARES
The shares of our Sulky and Gang Plows are interchangeable so that no mistake can occur in ordering extra shares provided you state size. Breaker bottoms may be substituted for stubble bottoms and either the gang or sulky plow used for breaking. If breaker bottoms are wanted instead of stubble bottoms the price of plow remains the same.
Mouldboards, shares and rolling coulters have a high polish warranting perfect scoring in any land.
FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING AND SETTING UP SENT WITH EVERY PLOW.

WAREHOUSES AT CALGARY AND SASKATOON

Gang and Sulky Plows are shipped direct from the Factory to Saskatoon and Calgary, as well as to Winnipeg, and we can ship from either of these points, giving customers the full benefit of lower freight charges and prompt delivery. Send all orders and letters to Winnipeg, however, as we have no offices at Calgary or Saskatoon, nor have we show rooms there.

PUT ANY EATON PLOW TO THE WORK TEST
KEEP IT IF IT SATISFIES YOU

This is the sum and substance of our liberal guarantee. It gives you an opportunity to satisfy yourself about every article you purchase at EATON'S. You can test the goods on your own farm and in your own way under actual working conditions. You prove to your own satisfaction that the article is what you want. If you are not fully satisfied EATON'S will take the goods back, will pay the charges both ways and will give you back every dollar of the purchase price. In this way we justify our claim that

THERE IS NO RISK IN BUYING EATON GOODS

PRICE OF
Gang Plows

Prices of Western Chief Gang Plow complete with pole, neck yoke, four-horse evener, weed hooks and rolling coulters:—

PRICE OF
Sulky Plows

Prices are as follows for Sulky Plow complete with pole, neck yoke, three-horse eveners, weed hook and rolling coulters:—

Cat. No.	Size	Weight Pounds	Shipped from Winnipeg	Shipped from Saskatoon	Shipped from Calgary
41G10	12-in. Stubble Gang Plow	715	65 00	67 25	69 10
41G11	14-in. Stubble Gang Plow	740	67 00	69 25	71 00
41G12	14-in. Breaker bottoms, extra	95	24 00	24 75	25 25
41G13	14-in. Breaker bottoms, extra	105	25 00	25 00	26 50
41G14	14-in. extra Share	10	3 00	3 10	3 15
41G15	14-in. extra Share	15	3 25	3 40	3 55
	Five horse string out hitch is extra				5.00
	Six horse hitch (four abreast, two tandem) extra				6.00

Western Rotary Attachment extra on Gang Plows \$11.50 complete. Shipped from Winnipeg only.

Cat. No.	Size	Weight Pounds	Shipped from Winnipeg	Shipped from Saskatoon	Shipped from Calgary
41S16	14-in. Stubble Sulky	490	41 00	42 00	44 00
41S17	16-in. Stubble Sulky	500	43 00	44 50	46 00
41S18	Breaker attachment extra, for 14-in.	50	14 00	14 50	14 75
41S19	Breaker attachment extra, for 16-in.	55	15 00	15 50	15 75
41S20	14-in. extra Share	10	3 25	3 40	3 55
41S21	16-in. extra Share	15	3 50	3 65	3 75

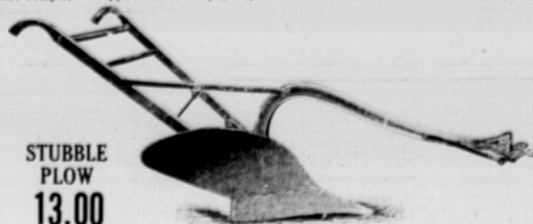
If four horse evener is wanted instead of three horse, add \$1.00 to above prices.
Western Rotary Attachment extra on Sulky Plows, \$9.00 complete. Shipped from Winnipeg only.

BINDER
TWINE

The same satisfactory quality Diamond Golden Manila, 550 foot Twine. Prices as follows per hundred pounds:

At Winnipeg	8.22
.. Brandon	8.36
.. Regina	8.58
.. Saskatoon	8.68
.. Calgary	8.88
.. Edmonton	8.88

See our Spring Catalogue for price at your station or write for particulars.



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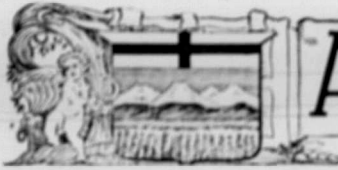
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Standard quality, full strength, 40% solution—known and used the country over. Order your supply at once

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1 pound bottles, each 25
50 one pound bottles 10.50
5 pound jars, each90
10 pound jars, each 1.55
50 pound jars, each	..... 8.00
400 pounds in barrel	..... 52.00

No extra charge for containers.



ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower, Red Deer

Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus, Calgary

Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream, Innisfail

Directors at Large:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.

District Directors:

P. S. Austin, Banff; George Long, Nanton; J. R. Painter, Strathmore; E. Carwell, Penhold; M. E. Nig, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS

At the convention of school trustees for the province of Alberta, held at Wetaskiwin recently, one of the main subjects up for discussion was "Agriculture in the Rural Schools," by Mr. G. H. Hutton, of Lacombe.

In the course of his address Mr. Hutton said: "The awakening is at hand when rural schools shall do much to aid in solving agricultural problems. Education shall prepare for citizenship, make men intelligent and happy, and prepare them for service-work. The only approach to preparation to any life work has been toward what are commonly known as 'the professions.' These callings have been exalted, while the farmer has simply been known as the 'hay-seed.' The trend of education has been to belittle agriculture as being for those lacking in culture. Ninety per cent. of our boys and girls never go further than the public school, so their training did not fit them for their life work. Those who went to the farm were lacking power and lacking insight into the growth of plants and animals, and so deserved to be classed lower than the so-called professional man to whom culture and a trained mind had given power. The introduction of the study of agriculture to the rural schools would add immeasurably to the child's equipment for the battle of life in training the mind and the hand to the practical."

The inspectors should be in sympathy with and further the movement. As an example of what one inspector is doing J. H. Smith, M.A., rural school inspector of West Kent and Chatham. A corn fair was held where prizes were given for garden products exhibited by the pupils. President Murray, of Saskatchewan, was also quoted as favoring the tincturing of the school course with agriculture for the boys and a course in cooking and sewing for the girls. The consolidated school solves the problem but in the single school the elementary course can be supplemented by a garden plot. Mr. Hutton considered that the teachers should be educated for the proper teaching of agriculture in the public schools; that the text books should emphasize the importance of such study, socially, financially and as a profession, and that there is nothing in agriculture combatable with refinement and culture. Having trained and sympathetic teachers and inspectors with text books having a vocational hinge, much would be accomplished in promoting the 'back to the farm' movement; because having a knowledge of their work the workers would possess an assurance of success, and a dignity which would mean character. Drive home to the minds of the future farmers of our land that through knowing of the forces of nature with which they have to deal they may be conscious of a power to direct these forces to their own advantage. Such a man will not look enviously upon the professional portion, nor upon his earning power, for he will realize that upon a quarter section of land he can develop himself socially and morally, and at the same time earn a competence above the average earned by the professional man. If agriculture is introduced into the school it will do great good to all classes and will have a far-reaching effect. The old story is still true as when first written, "A little child shall lead them."

BOWELL TO THE FRONT

The executive of a very recently organized union, namely, Bowell No. 218, have reason to feel elated at so much enthusiasm being displayed in connection with the work of their union; fifty-two persons being present at the second regular meeting held on the 28th inst., and eight new members joining, bringing the membership up to forty-seven. Arrangements have been made for an entertainment to be held on February 10. Following the program refreshments will be served, after which the floor will be cleared and those desiring may enjoy the light fantastic go their heart's content. A report was given by our delegate to the convention, and although it was necessary to render it in a condensed form, giving us a very

intelligent and instructive summing up of the work undertaken during the three days in convention, in something like an hour's discourse, Mr. Darragh deserved and received the thanks of the union in the manner in which he acquitted himself in this, no easy task. He will take up subjects of interest in meetings that follow, and go into them more fully. Mr. Darragh in reply to a question by our president as to how he felt toward his treatment while in attendance at the Calgary convention said that he was well pleased. When he saw the body assembled he was glad the opportunity of attending the convention had been afforded him, and as the business of the association was transacted he felt highly honored that he was a member of the U. F. A.

L. M. MANSFIELD, Sec'y.
Bowell, Alta.

OUR SLOGAN: UNITE

The annual meeting of the Lake View Union, having been postponed from last month owing to the absence of the secretary-treasurer, A. R. Stewart, was held at Lake View on Saturday, January 28th, D. McKay presiding. Wm. M. Graham, our delegate to the annual convention at Calgary, reported with regret that owing to the severe weather conditions and unforeseen business engagements, he was unable to attend the convention.

The election of office bearers for the year 1911 resulted as follows: President, J. R. Quinlan; vice-president, H. Main; secretary-treasurer, Donald Cameron. Directors: Messrs. W. M. Graham, L. McComb, J. McNiece, L. McConnel, J. M. Hay and S. Robinson. John McNiece, our delegate to the great convention at Ottawa, having not yet returned, his report was not presented, but enough has been gleaned from the press and other sources to convince the members of this union that very little redress for farmers' grievances can be looked for from the "powers that be" at Ottawa. When Mr. Green made the statement at Ottawa that the average capital invested by the Western farmer was in the neighborhood of \$10,000 (half of which he might have added is mortgaged) Sir Wilfrid thought the Western farmer was in pretty good shape; but when a more recent deputation of Eastern manufacturers representing, according to their own statement, individual wealth to the amount of, approximately half a million dollars, Sir Wilfrid does not think they are in pretty good shape, or at least if he does, he did not, on this occasion, say so. Nor yet did he tell those wealthy plutocrats that seeing that they had to their credit the nice little nest egg of half a million dollars each it was time they were able to do without so much "pap" in the shape of bonus, protection, etc.

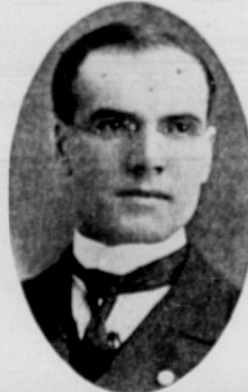
The Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province of Alberta, at the recent dairymen's convention held at Innisfail, made a statement (and we heartily agree with him) that any industry that cannot pay its own way and become a successful business enterprise without being nourished and nursed by a paternal government should go to the wall. We as farmers claim that what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. The farmer with average intelligence who has carefully studied the attitude taken by the powers at Ottawa recently will not have much difficulty in noting how the wind blows in that quarter. Then, farmers, let our slogan be 'Unite! Unite! Unite!' The big delegation to Ottawa, if it has accomplished nothing else, has at least demonstrated the fact that the farmers united are a power to be reckoned with. Even the manufacturers admit this. The government will have to admit it sooner or later—sooner we believe. If this much can be accomplished while we are yet in the green blade what shall we say of the time in the near future when the green blade will have become the full ear? Let every farmer worthy of the name be up and doing and hasten that time. In this Eastern country of ours there is room for quite a few more branches of the U. F. A. What of Elnora, Perbeck, Curlew and Milnerton? I know good farmers in all

these districts who are in sympathy with the U. F. A. Get together, gentlemen, talk the matter over; if you want to know how to organize drop E. J. Fream, Innisfail, a post card and that gentleman will be delighted to put you on the right track. Now I had better finish this report, otherwise it may run a very good chance of finding its way to the waste paper basket.

DONALD CAMERON, Sec'y.
Lake View, Alta.

HUSTLING ALL THE TIME

Bowell Union No. 218, barely a month old, is adding laurels that speak wonders for his future prosperity. Offended by workers for the good of the cause, holding regular meetings which it is desired will be a benefit in every respect, especially in keeping its members in touch with the commercial world in an educational manner, and bringing the families of the different members together in occasional social gatherings, that they too may become acquainted and helpful to one another; Bowell Union already has a membership of over fifty enthusiasts. The first social gathering, and one that will be long and favorably remembered, was held on the 19th inst., when 132 adults and a large number of children attended the entertainment and supper provided by local talent, winding up with a splendid dance attended by about 40 couples.



E. J. FREAM
Re-elected Secretary of the U.F.A.

Financially, a success it was turning into the treasury \$20. The audience was called to order by Chas. Richardson, who proved to be the man well chosen to fill the chair, making a few brief remarks all to the point he introduced our president, H. Johnson, whom he called upon for the opening address. Mr. Johnson responded in an ably rendered appeal for an increased membership and co-operation in an effort to bring unity in its fullest meaning to perfect working in our midst, and so to become a monument to the association, assisting in all ways possible to further its cause. If space could be had we would be glad to quote him word for word. Then followed in order the fifteen numbers on the program, consisting of songs, recitations, music and comedy sketches, all so splendidly and capably rendered as to make a pen description do justice would be impossible were we allowed the space. We cannot even pick a number or performer for special praise, all did so extremely well. The whole was perfection and the union is under obligation, and proud to admit it, to all those who took part. Then came the refreshments, and if anything was needed to perfect this part of the entertainment, what was it? Everyone came prepared with an appetite whetted for the occasion, and the good things piled in the kitchen looked hardly sufficient to satisfy; but you cannot tell by the looks of a frog how far it will jump, not from the size of the package and the amount it contains, and all that were afraid of a shortage agreed their eyes were larger than their stomachs. The

ladies deserved and received a full measure of praise for the ample provisions made to make this, their first on the program, a success. A dance followed the serving of the refreshments, and some eighty remained for this and kept it up till 5.30. At our regular meeting of the 18th it is expected arrangements will be made for another social evening, when outside talent will be brought in, and another night of pleasure given all.

L. M. MANSFIELD, Sec'y.
Bowell, Alta.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD

At the last regular meeting of John Knox union the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, A. Cummings; vice-president, T. Laki; secretary-treasurer, Otto Schoening; G. H. Manser of Lewisville was in attendance and gave a very instructive address on the farmers' delegation to Ottawa.

OTTO SCHOENING, Sec'y.
Wetaskiwin, Alta.

CHIN IN LINE

A meeting was called at Chin on January 24, by J. P. Thom, for the purpose of forming a local union of the U. F. A. After the work of the association had been explained the election of officers was taken up and resulted as follows: President, J. P. Thom; vice-president, M. J. Bohmer; treasurer, M. J. Barban. Ten signed the membership roll and it is expected that many more will be received at the next meeting. After a little further organization work had been done the meeting adjourned.

M. J. BOHMER, Sec'y.
Chin, Alta.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE

The regular fortnightly meeting of Blackfoot Union was held at Jarrett's, there being a larger attendance than usual to hear the report of our delegate to the Calgary convention, who gave them practically the essence of the business done, and much satisfaction was expressed that matters are moving so satisfactorily. The delegate emphasized the educational benefits to those attending the convention and I think I can safely predict that quite a contingent will attend the next convention from Blackfoot Union. It is a matter of satisfaction to us that the conveniences this union has taken the trouble to acquire in the way of loading accommodation are so largely helping to push the farmers' cause along. In 1909 only five cars of grain went from this point; in 1910, although a poor year, thirteen cars were dispatched, mostly, if not all, to the Grain Growers' Grain Co. More than one man who has consigned grain to that company have expressed their pleasure at the way they have been treated. In one case a premium of a quarter cent per bushel was sent above the price asked. On the day following, January 26, a very successful box social was held at Flowerdale school house, dancing and music being kept up till 4.30 a.m. A surprise was sprung on our correspondent in the shape of a very complimentary address and handsome desk bookcase, for which he rendered thanks in a more or less effective little speech. We have received an order from the railway commission that on or before May 1, 1911, the C. N. R. must install proper crossings, signs and cattle guards along its line of railway between Lloydminster and Aberfeldy, a distance of 5.6 miles, and that the company will be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding \$25 a day for every day it shall be in default in complying with the requirements of this order. It has taken us a year to get this order effective and it does not apply

to the stretch of line which we have been writing the railway commission about, but it is a fair sample of what even one small union can do.

JAS. STONE, Sec'y.

Blackfoot, Alta.

ARRANGING AN ENTERTAINMENT

At the annual meeting of Kipp Union held recently, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jas. Sandham, vice-president, L. P. Tuff, secretary-treasurer, Ed. A. Dixon. Directors: L. C. Barnapp, T. Patterson, D. Turner, Auditor, A. Shirret. The next two meetings advertised did not materialize owing to the extremely cold weather; but there was a good attendance on Jan. 24, when some lengthy discussions took place in regard to a farmers' elevator and a farmers' lumber company. It was also decided to arrange for an entertainment in the near future as we believe that something of this nature is required to liven us up a little.

ED. A. DIXON, Sec'y.

Kipp, Alta.

IRRIGATION MATTER DISCUSSED

The regular meeting of Gleichen Union was held in the committee rooms of the Palace Hotel on January 28, with the vice-president, J. E. Ostrander, presiding.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and adopted and the roll call of officers read, a petition addressed to C. A. Magrath, M. P., asking that the act relating to the amount of water to be applied to each quarter section of land be amended, was read and unanimously adopted. W. F. Ferguson volunteered to get the irrigation farmers in the territory north from Gleichen to the canal telephone line and West as far as Mr. McBean's farm, to sign same. A. L. Moore volunteered to get signers from the phone line north to Crow Foot Creek and West from the road leading north from Gleichen. The secretary was instructed to get other farmers to cover the remainder of the territory adjacent to Gleichen and to confer with the unions at Namaka and Strathmore relative to getting signatures in their territory, and to take the matter up with other local unions in the neighborhood of Lethbridge, as well as the farmers at Raynmond, Magrath and Cardston, and to try to enlist the cooperation of the farmers in those districts. Accounts from the Gleichen Call for printing, A. R. Yates for stationery, J. E. Ostrander and W. D. Trego for railroad fare were presented and ordered paid. Two new members joined and two renewed their membership.

W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.

Gleichen, Alta.

DIRECT LEGISLATION THE KEY

In spite of snow blocked roads and bad weather a good number of members turned out to the regular meeting of the Cowley Union, held on January 28, and filled our meeting place to hear the reports of our delegates to Ottawa and to our annual convention. After the minutes had been read and business disposed of the president called on Mr. Eddy to present the report of his trip to Ottawa with the farmers' deputation, and we had a most interesting account of his experiences and the impressions he received. He was mostly impressed by the earnest work and unanimous purpose of the delegates, every man of them standing firmly and squarely for the objects for which the deputation was sent, not only for the time being but for the future. He was convinced that the movement so enthusiastically started will grow more and more insistent in its demands, that it will bring every farmer in the three Western provinces to its support, and that the day is not distant when we shall have, through direct legislation, direct control of our legislative houses. While he was disappointed at the small immediate effect of the deputation yet he felt that results would be apparent in any future additions or amendments to existing regulations, and that such an important section of the community as the farmers are would no longer be considered as without an organized voice to express their needs, and therefore to be safely exploited. The delegates to Calgary, five of them from the president down, gave the meeting their reports, and one and all agreed that the rest of the members had missed a great deal. They referred to the immense amount of solid work accomplished by the executive and our central secretary, and the amount of valuable time given freely by members and officers to the work of the U. F. A. Especial

mention was made of some of the resolutions passed, foremost among them being direct legislation, which from now on will become a live subject with us all, it being the key to the whole series of questions now agitating the farmers' associations. The president, G. W. Buchanan, was congratulated on being elected to the position of director for Macleod. We feel sure that wherever he may be called he will give valuable assistance. Mr. Partridge's Hudson's Bay Railway scheme was read and explained to the meeting and anyone interested is requested to make further enquiries of the secretary. The secretary was instructed to write for particulars for securing binder twine, gopher poison, seed grain, etc., and a committee was appointed to consider the binder twine question.

J. KEMMIS, Sec'y.

Cowley, Alta.

SCHOOL MATTERS

The last meeting of West Lethbridge union was well attended, and the chair was taken by the vice-president, Fred Senior, as the president had not returned from the convention. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been adopted, the secretary then read the correspondence which had been received. In regard to the condition of the Lethbridge market T. Watson reported that prairie hay was \$13.50 per ton, timothy hay, \$22.00 per ton, baled green oats, \$21.00 per ton, baled alfalfa, \$19.00 per ton; feed oats, \$28.00 per ton. J. E. Bailey confirmed this report. These prices are on the whole a slight reduction over a few weeks previous. We have been trying to arrange for the purchasing of a carload of feed oats from the Farmers' Exchange Co. of Barons, but not enough orders are to hand yet and it was proposed that the matter be laid over till the next meeting. In regard to the school situation, one of the government officers was through the district a short time ago, and he has reported to headquarters that he canvassed the district thoroughly. There is a lot of dissatisfaction in regard to the manner in which the department of education are handling this matter. It was decided that we should petition the government to open all road allowances in this district as some of them have been fenced up.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

Lethbridge, Alta.

STATION WANTED

At the last meeting of Ranfurby union the secretary was instructed to write for information as to what steps should be taken towards compelling the C.N.R. to establish a depot and telegraph station at Ranfurby. There is considerable business done at this point and we are placed at a considerable disadvantage in many ways, especially by the miscarriage of merchandise.

P. S. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

Ranfurby, Alta.

WILHELMINA ORGANIZED

At a public meeting held at Wilhelmina a short time ago, thirteen members signed the roll for a local union of the U. F. A. with a promise of others in the immediate future. The following officers were elected: President, A. Wright; vice-president, H. Walker; secretary, J. Stokoe; treasurer, G. Morley. We would like information as to when dues are payable and other matters which will be of interest to the farmers of this district.

J. STOKOE, Sec'y.

Wilhelmina, Alta.

ON THE OUTPOST

Some time back a meeting was held by some settlers at Saskatoon Lake, Grand Prairie, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of forming a branch or local union in that district. It was decided to organize and a temporary chairman and secretary were elected, and the secretary was instructed to write the head office for full information concerning the formation of a local. We want constitution reports, sample copies of the official organ, circulars and all other information which will assist us in our work. The Grand Prairie country is rapidly settling up and we have heard how the United Farmers of Alberta are trying to and have done a great deal to benefit the man who works the soil, and we thought we would like to form early in order to work together better in this new country. This country gets only

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Hull Wellington Lumbersoles, delivered free for \$2.95, are the greatest boot you ever saw for wet work or weather. Get our catalogue too. Full of money-saving footwear offers.



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one mail a month and this statement will give some idea of the distance we are away from the centres.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Sec'y. Beaverlodge, Alta.

KINNONDALE FARMERS MEET

The farmers of the Kinnondale district met on Saturday, January 28, and organized themselves as the Kinnondale Union of the U.F.A. with sixteen members. The officers elected are: President, D. T. Currie; vice-president, M. S. Fountain; secretary-treasurer, F. O. Cox. It was decided to meet every Saturday until further notice and we expect to take in at least twenty-five or thirty more members at our next meeting.

F. O. COX, Sec'y. Kinnondale, Alta.

RAILWAY CROSSING TROUBLE

Bowell local union has been requested to take up a matter of stock being killed on the C.P.R. right-of-way, that a member suffering the loss is unable to secure settlement for. The particulars to hand so far show that the railway company have been repeatedly requested to put in an open crossing on the road allowance, but have ignored the request, and at the time the stock was killed a farmers' crossing was in use, gates provided in the usual manner protecting same. One of these gates was left open which allowed stock to enter the right-of-way, with the result that one heifer was killed. The railway company claim protection against liability under the Railway Act, and refuse to consider the claim. We also want information as to the forming of a pound district and would like to hear from local unions where the Pound Law is in force, as to the benefits, or otherwise, of such enforcement.

L. M. MANSFIELD, Sec'y. Bowell, Alta.

Note—Will any reader residing in a pound district kindly supply me with information regarding the working of the Pound Law, whether it is found satisfac-

tory and any suggestions showing how same can be improved.

E. J. FREAM.

CAIRNS COMING

The Cairns community is taking the matter up enthusiastically, and there is every evidence that a vigorous union has been called into existence and we strongly urge all the farmers in the district to unanimously and heartily support it. The officers will meet again to transfer business on Saturday, February 25th, at 2 o'clock, and the next meeting of the members will be held at the same place on March 4th at 2 o'clock, when a full attendance is desired, and all the farmers and others interested in the movement will be welcomed.

J. SHURMER, Sec'y. Cairns, Alta.

Farm Miscellany

RAISES BROILERS

Editor Guide.—As I do not see many writing re the poultry business permit me to put in a few lines.

I have raised poultry for a number of years and find a fair profit in a limited number. I have now about 125 birds composed of the Barred Rock, Buff Orpington and Pekin ducks. I ship all my eggs and poultry to Winnipeg, and just here I want to thank The Guide for its help in finding a market, but I think it is a mistake to claim such large profits as some of our writers are doing, as very few men really succeed in making money with large flocks. If we heard from those who had failed as much as we do from the few who succeed, the truth would be more nearly arrived at.

I find that about 30 hens will consume all the waste grain on a quarter section, over that number will require fully \$1 per head per year of salable grain. About 100 eggs is a fair average in this country per hen, which will sell for about two dollars, or a yearly profit over feed cost of one dollar per bird. A small flock can range at will, but if many are kept they need yards and separate pens which will cost at least one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per head, which means that more capital is required for housing than for the stock.

I have raised broilers and expect to do so again. In this respect the profit to the producer is not all that one might suppose. A five-pound pair of broilers were worth 1.03, Winnipeg last year, 75 cents. The cost of raising them averaging for eggs and feed, I found to be 30 cents; express charge was 15 cents, which left a profit of 20 cents. One thousand birds would therefore give a margin of \$150, but as many farmers would get tired of the job by the time they hatched 200 birds their profits would be about \$30, not counting anything for equipment such as hatching pens, nests and coops.

As for keeping a flock of poultry on the waste from the kitchen table, as mentioned by a recent writer in The Guide, I would say that the housekeeper in the town or city who wastes enough food at present to keep even one dozen hens needs a few lessons in domestic economy. The farm is the proper place for poultry and if each farmer would double his present stock the markets of the West would be well supplied, as fully one-half of the present production is consumed at home. This would bring the producer a little ready money at a time when the wheat is all sold. The average farmer is too busy in the spring months to pay much attention to the raising of poultry, and it is too late to start when the crops are all in, so, as a rule, the work is left to the already overburdened farmer's wife, who cannot be blamed if she fails to see a reason to increase her cares, to supply her city cousins, who oftentimes despise her for so doing. In short, the farmer is busy now from sunrise till dark all summer and he does not care to increase his working hours for the sake of another 25 cents a day.

E. W. CRIPPS.

Gainsboro.

FALL COLTS

Editor Guide.—In reply to a question asked by The Guide re the raising of fall colts, would say that I have had a little experience along that line, having raised a fall colt last winter and having one at the present about three months old, doing well. I would favor the raising of fall colts for several reasons. With the average farmer one-half of the horses kept for summer work are idle during five months of the winter. This being the case, a mare can—with just a little better care and feed—raise a colt and be in better condition to go to work in the spring than had she been wintered principally at the straw stack with a certain amount of grain. Again, where a farmer is breeding several mares, it is an advantage to have half the number raising colts in the winter so as he will not have too many young ones on his hands in the summer when there is such a demand for horses. There is less danger of naval disease with fall colts as the weather is cool and foul gases do not rise the same way from the manure and bad floors. The chances are also a great deal more favorable for

getting a strong foal at birth in the fall, as the mare during the summer would naturally be either on grass or at work where she would get plenty of the right kind of exercise and proper care; while the idle mare in the winter time before giving birth to a foal may not have been extra well fed and may not have had sufficient exercise, or if at work, there are chances that she may get into deep snow which may cause trouble later.

J. H. R.

POULTRY RAISING

Editor Guide.—In response to your invitation for articles written on poultry by persons of practical experience please accept the following:

This is the time of year when every farmer's wife should begin to plan about her poultry business. I call it business because it is a business, and a very profitable one too. Begin by marking all of your last year pullets with a leg band. I use the aluminum kind, any seed house will send you a hundred postpaid for \$1. The marking is done so that you will be able to dispose of all the old hens next fall. Don't keep hens till they are four or five years old as I see lots of women do. It doesn't pay. I don't keep hens after they are two and a half years old, except in very exceptional cases where a hen is an especially good mother. One of your first plans should be getting a breeding pen made and selecting your birds that you want to breed from. The pen need be nothing elaborate at all. I have a little shed 4 by 6 feet in dimension with a yard inclosed with wire netting. Now you will exclaim, "But all that costs money where every cent is needed on a new farm." But inquire about the price of netting and you will find it is not very high. If you have a son big enough get him to make you a fence out of willow. My garden fence is made like that and I find it good. The willows are nailed on to poles with shingle nails. The posts and poles are of bigger willow and poplar. But to go back to poultry; after you have your pen all thought out, pick out from six to eight two-year-old-hens that you wish eggs from for setting purposes; of course, they should be your choicest ones, and my

advice is they should all be of one kind if possible. Next get a good looking male bird of the same breed not related to your hens. With two-year-old hens the male can be younger without any harm. If you have more than one male bird on the place put your breeding hens into the pen six or seven days before you put the male in with them; this is to ensure getting chicks from the bird you wish them from. The eggs will be fertile about the second day after you put the male in. Give them half oats and half wheat with all the table scraps you have, plenty of fresh water, sharp grit and some kind of egg shell food. I have found egg shells thoroughly dried out and crushed the finest of grit food. Of course the pen must be located in a dry sunny place with some shade. Gather the eggs twice a day and put them in a cool place. I keep mine in covered pasteboard boxes that are rather flat, lay the eggs on their sides and turn them at least once every two days. I turn mine every day. Just try this way this spring and see what nice hatches you will have and what little trouble the chicks will be to raise, as they will be strong and full of vitality. There are so many women unable to realize that they cannot have good success with poultry when they set any old eggs as long as the eggs look fairly well. Your chicks will not do nearly as well if you have only one male bird with from thirty to fifty hens. That is the reason so many women get only half results for their work. I have raised poultry for the last ten years and I like it better every year. Last year I cleared \$1.30 apiece from seventy-five hens. Of course, we use a lot of poultry and hens for the house, but I put that down against the feed. The above figures won't appeal to the professional poultry raiser, but I know that they will appeal to the average farmer's wife that lacks facilities and money to do better.

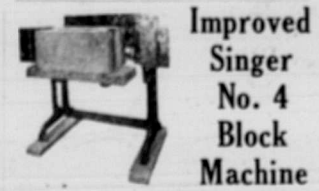
Now about keeping poultry accounts. Don't get scared but read this to the end. I know you are very busy, but keep your accounts this way: Tack a piece of pasteboard up in your pantry or any convenient place. Tie a pencil and a string on one of the corners. This is where you keep your daily accounts, run a vertical line through the middle of the pasteboard. On one side of the line put down what eggs you send to the store and what you get for them and what poultry you sell. On the other side keep the expense account. At the end of every month or three months, put the result down in a little book. You don't know what a pleasure it is at the end of a year to look over your ac-

counts. It will pay you for your extra trouble. If you are going to keep an account of your poultry, the first thing to put in the book is, how much poultry you have and its value. Then at the end of the year you can compare what you have on hand with what you had when you started. If you have more poultry on hand at the end of the year, whatever the number is that is over the amount you had when you started you must figure that as so much gain too. An elaborate system of bookkeeping for the average farmer's wife is out of the question. We have too much to do to be hunting up a pencil every time somebody comes to buy some eggs or hens, but an account of some kind ought to be kept, for how else will you know what you make? One year I kept account of all the eggs laid, all that were sold and of those that were used for setting, but I was too busy to keep it up. In my next article I will tell you how to take care of your setting hens and the chicks.

ALBERTA.

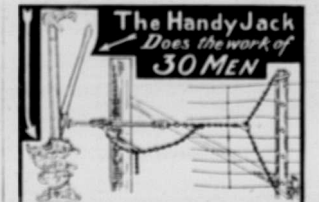
NEW GRAIN EXCHANGE

Fort William, Ont., Feb. 21.—The formation of a grain exchange for the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur has been in hand for a week or two and its birth took place in the city hall yesterday afternoon. A meeting of those interested in the formation of the exchange was arranged and the following gentlemen attended: Messrs. W. H. McWilliams,



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The Handy Jack Does the work of 30 MEN. AGENTS WANTED. To sell our Combination Lifting Jack and Fence Stretcher, SELLERS READILY. Farmers make successful salesmen. No experience required. \$5.00 to \$10.00 a day profit. Send post card today for booklet G. HANDY JACK MFG. CO., Sarnia, Ont.

Agents are Coining Money selling this Combination Tool. Sells at night. Farmers, farmers' sons and others having time at their disposal this winter should write to-day for our Agents offer. ELOBA MFG. CO. ONTARIO

LOST The money sent to Eastern Canada or the U.S. for Nursery stock is lost, for 90 per cent. of such stock is worthless here. Send for our free catalogue of hardy, home-grown trees and plants. 20 years' experience in this climate. Only varieties adapted to the Prairie Provinces supplied. Seed Potatoes.—BUCHANAN NURSERY CO., Winnipeg, St. Charles P.O., Man.

The Brunswick Corner of Main and Ruggat Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop. Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

VETERINARY

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

HORSE WITH SORE BACK

A. R. P., Last River, Sask.—I have a horse which last June received a bruise on one side of the back, bone immediately behind the shoulder. The flesh has fallen away since healing, except a pimple from which a discharge flows at intervals. This pimple seems to be the opening of a core. The back is not tender. Kindly advise me as to treatment.

Ans.—Have your horse examined by a veterinary surgeon, as I think the parts affected want spraying out in order to get rid of the diseased flesh and dusting with iodiform. Keep the parts perfectly clean.

PIGS WITH RHEUMATISM

J. R. M., Kellor, Man.—I have a bunch of pigs three months old, which seem to have a disease like rheumatism, swollen joints and stiff. Have been feeding chopped oats and wheat together with shooks.

Ans.—Keep your pigs in a warm dry place with plenty of clean bedding and give the following to each pig twice a day: Castor oil, 1/2 ounce; also give these powders: Potassium nitrate, 2 ounces. Divide into twenty-four powders and give one in feed in each pig at night. Apply the following night and morning to joints affected. Liniment supposito.

MARE FREQUENTLY IN SEASON

J. F. M., Bowdler, Sask.—I have a mare that is in season all the time. She raised her last colt seven years ago. She is badly swollen. What can I do for her?

Ans.—Have your mare examined by a veterinary surgeon as I think a surgical operation is necessary owing to disease of the ovaries.

COLT WITH COUGH

F. H., Sask.—I have a colt two and one-half years old. It has had some thought in disease last spring, had a bad cough but seemed to get over

it for a while in the summer. This last two months it has had a hard dry cough and seems a little short in the wind. Has no discharge from nostrils, looks fine and seems to feel good when out for exercise.

Ans.—Give the following powder: Digitalis, 1 ounce. Opium, 1 ounce. Camphor, 1 1/2 ounces. Mix and divide into twelve powders and give one in feed at night, also put two table-spoonfuls of raw linseed oil in soft feed twice a day.

COLT WITH LUMPS ON HOCK

W. H. Y., Minnedosa, Man.—I have a colt eight months old, with a large soft lump on the outside of left hock. I also have a young driving mare with an enlarged hock joint which is rather stiff. Kindly prescribe treatment.

Ans.—In the case of the colt apply to the lump the following treatment once daily: Potassium iodid, 1/2 ounce. Iodine crystals, 1 ounce. Lead, 7 ounces. Mix well. To the mare apply this mixture: Biniodide of mercury, 1 dram. Vaseline, 8 drams. Mix well, rub well in, leave on forty-eight hours, wash off and grease well.

HORSE WITH ITCH IN THE LEG

R. G. S., Clarkboro, Sask.—Horse 6 years old bites fetlocks and stamps his feet in appearance of anything on legs or fetlocks; is in good condition but not overfed. Please advise treatment.

Ans.—Have the following solution made up: apply to parts affected. Bichlorate of mercury, 1 part to 1000 of soft water to which add one ounce of alcohol. Also give an ounce aloes ball on an empty stomach. After the purgative has worked give these powders: Potassium nitrate, 1 1/2 ounces. Divide into 14 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

J. P. Jones, E. R. Wayland, J. Whalen, N. M. Patterson, W. J. Ross, F. W. Bell, H. Ryan, Wm. Armstrong, Dr. Cook, Geo. Eoll, D. W. Black, J. R. Smith, Albert Sellers, A. A. Wilson, J. Wadwin, J. Burns and Dr. T. E. Donane. Mayor Wayland was voted to the chair. Considering that the twin cities see the whole of the Western grain business go through their midst, with the elevators here handling millions upon millions of bushels of the world's food supply it has long been the opinion of business men here that Fort William and Port Arthur should have a more prominent say in the matter of distributing of grain, a closer acquaintance with financial aspect, and a greater recognition from foreign markets of the importance of the Twin Cities as the point on which the grain traffic of the West converged.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE AGAINST

Monday, February 20, T. C. Norris, M.P., leader of the opposition, introduced the following resolution in the Manitoba house:

"That this legislature approves the agreement for reciprocal tariff concessions between Canada and the United States made by the governments of the two countries and recommends it to the Dominion parliament for immediate approval.

"And this legislature also respectfully suggests to the Dominion government that further consideration be given to the matter of the tariff with a view to further substantial reductions in the duties on agricultural implements or to a free interchange in these articles with the United States."

Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, moved an amendment to the resolution, as follows:

"Whereas, it is desirable that the bonds of empire should be strengthened, trade relations within the empire fostered and developed, and the inter-provincial trade of Canada built up and maintained;

"And, whereas, it is the express wish and desire of the people of Western Canada to maintain a high standard of grade for their chief agricultural product, namely, wheat, and to prevent the mixing thereof to the detriment of our farmers;

"And, whereas, as a result of the proposed agreement the identity of our Canadian wheat, such as will find its way to the United States, will become subject to the mixing practices permitted in that country;

"And, whereas, better and more desirable relations could be obtained by and along the lines of the policy known as imperial preference and by freer trade within the empire;

"And, whereas, Canada has spent and pledged its credit to the extent of hundreds of millions for the development of inter-provincial trade between the different provinces from British Columbia on the west to Nova Scotia on the east, which investments, securities and trade will be prejudicially affected;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that all the words after "That" in the first line of the resolution be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:

"That this legislature is of the opinion that the proposed reciprocal agreement is not in the best interests of the Dominion, and that the prosperity and national development of Canada would best be served by the adoption of the policy known as imperial preference and by the freer extension of trade within the empire;

"Further, that this house regrets the hands of the parliament of Canada, in the matter of tariff, and especially agricultural implements, are unnecessarily tied by the proposed reciprocal treaty."

The principal speakers in favor of the resolution as first presented were: Mr. Norris, S. H. Green, J. P. Molloy and T. H. Johnson, while Hon. Robt. Rogers and Hon. R. P. Roblin spoke for the amendment. The amendment was adopted by a straight party vote. Besides Messrs. Roblin and Rogers the following voted for the amendment: Hon. Hugh Armstrong, James Argo, B. L. Baldwin, Joseph Bernier, Hon. G. R. Campbell, A. H. Carroll, Hon. G. R. Caldwell, William Ferguson, O. I. Grain, J. G. Harvey, Hon. J. H. Howden, S. Hughes, George Lawrence, R. F. Lyons, A. M. Lyle, D. H. McFadden, L. McMeans, F. Y. Newton, A. Fontaine, J. C. W. Reid, I. Riley, H. C. Simpson, George Steel and T. W. Taylor.

The following voted against the amendment: T. C. Norris, T. H. Johnson,



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The Steel Shoe Man—He has made a million feet happy.

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Do it now and give your customers a square deal on the work shoe question.



Free

Write for my book "The Sole of Steel." But order your pair now in a hurry.

Join the Great Army of 500,000 Who Wear Ruthstein's Steel Shoes— For Comfort, Health and a Saving of \$10 to \$20

HALF a million people have bought my Steel Shoes. Every pair was sent out on Free Examination. Every pair ~~sent~~ has been returned. But the half million people recognized at once what my Steel Shoes meant. Today, not one of them would do without my Steel Shoes. They now know perfect foot comfort in all kinds of work—in all kinds of weather. They know what it means to be free from wet feet, and all resulting sickness, such as colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, and even the dreaded pneumonia. They know what it means to be free from corns, bunions, callouses, and sore, arching, tired feet. And they know real shoe economy. For the half million Steel Shoe wearers will each save \$10 to \$20 shoe money on every pair of my shoes. Steel Shoes outlast 5 to 6 pairs of ordinary shoes.

Don't you want to join this great army of health-savers and money-savers? Don't you want to do your work without your feet bothering you? Don't you want to save about \$10 on your shoe money every year? Then wear Steel Shoes, like the half million that are now doing it!

No More Wet or Cold Feet

There is nothing in the world like my Steel Shoes. Nothing can even compare with them. The soles are stamped out of a thin, rust-resisting, seamless, special process steel. This steel extends from heel to toe and up around the edges. There are no cracks or seams. The soles are finished with adjustable steel rivets which protect them from wear and give a sure, firm footing. When rivets wear off they can easily be replaced by yourself. Fifty rivets cost 30 cents and they will keep your shoes in good repair for two more years.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable, water-proof leather, fastened forever to the steel bottoms. Water or cold cannot penetrate my Steel Shoes. Thus they keep your feet always dry and comfortable! And Steel Shoes have inner soles of springy hair-cushion which gives elasticity to tread and absorb jar when you walk on frozen ground. But comfort isn't all. You

Save Doctor Bills

Prevent Rheumatism, Colds, Neuralgia, Corns, Bunions, Etc.

Do you know the real reason why you get so tired standing on your feet all day tramping around? It's a hundred to one that you have broken down the instep of your leather shoes, making you stand flat-footed. There's where the fatigue comes in. Thousands of people have their shoes made to order putting in steel shanks to prevent this.

Every pair of steel shoes that I make prevents it. But that isn't all. Steel Shoes protect your health in many ways. They are easy to wear and dry as powder. Cool in the summer, warm in the winter and dry all the year round.

Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of the Best All-Leather Shoes

Note the quality of the uppers. See the turned up steel soles—and how contrastingly they are fastened to the uppers. Note the adjustable rivets which can be replaced at a trifling cost when worn-down. Examine every part carefully. Satisfy yourself that Steel Shoes are the only kind of work shoes fit to wear. Nearly every progressive, wide awake dealer in Canada sells and recommends Ruthstein's Steel Shoes. Go to your dealer. If he can't supply you, order direct from me. I'll send you a pair—the size and style you want at these prices—and I'll send them out on free examination. Made in all sizes from 5 to 12, for boys and men. 6-in. high—\$1.00. 6-in. high with extra grade of leather—\$1.50. 9-in. high—\$1.00. 12-in. high—\$2.00. 16-in. high—\$2.00—the best shoe on the market regardless of price. Boys' Steel Shoes—sizes 1 to 4. 6-in. high, Boys' Steel Shoes—\$2.50 per pair. 9-in. high, Boys' Steel Shoes, black or tan—\$3.50 per pair. In ordering give correct size. Boys' Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry.

Start Wearing Them At Once

order right from this advertisement if you are in a hurry. Be sure to state size of shoe you wear. You take no risk. Money back if not exactly as I say or if you are not satisfied when you see my Steel Shoes. See your dealer at once—or order from this advertisement. Anyway send for my book—"The Sole of Steel." It is free. Address me personally.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secretary and Treasurer
Steel Shoe Company
Dept. 23 Toronto, Can.

U. S. Factory, Reelax, Wis.
Great Britain Factory, Northampton, Eng.

Baird, D. A. Ross, G. J. H. Malcolm, S. Hart Green, D. D. McDonald, C. D. McPherson and J. W. Thompson.

British Press Opinions

LONDON OBSERVER

"Imperial Preference, supplemented by the new prospect of Anglo-American reciprocity, means a policy more living, more urgent, more powerful, more inspiring than ever."

LONDON TIMES

"While it (the proposed reciprocity agreement) implies no conscious approach towards political union with the United States, it has the support of all Canadians who desire such a union and of all who oppose Imperial consolidation."

PALL MALL GAZETTE

"The open door for wheat may be a dazzling prospect for the Canadian West today; but when it has come to be relied upon as a necessity, it will be found that it is capable of retention only by the sacrifice of Canada's industrial prospects. The trusts will be upon her, and the hewing of wood and the drawing of water will be her allotted portion."

LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH

"One thing appears quite clear—Canada has clearly kept before her the interests of the Mother Country, and nowhere is this more apparent than in the concessions made to the United States."

LONDON DAILY MAIL

"Why should Canadian farmers send their wheat over miles of railway and across the Atlantic for a smaller price than they can certainly get in the United States, which is so much nearer and whose doors are wide open?"

BRISTOL WESTERN PRESS

"If our tariff reformers think that Canadian loyalty and Imperial trade can be preserved only by preventing Canada and the United States trading together as much as they like, we hope they are profoundly mistaken, for a more unstable foundation of Imperial unity could not be devised."

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

In speaking of the proposed tariff agreement: "Canada's greatest industry will spring forward like a hound let out of a leash, and one of the chief gainers by Canada's industrial development will be England herself."

EDINBURGH SCOTSMAN

The Edinburgh Scotsman says that the proposed agreement "menaces in certain respects the permanence of our political and commercial relations with Canada, and endangers the flow of our food supplies from the other side of the Atlantic."

C.P.R. DIRECTOR'S VIEWS

Thomas Skinner, director of the C.P.R., of the Bank of Montreal and Hudson's Bay company; interview in the London Morning Post:—"From the very inviting character of the overtures made by the United States for

increasing her commercial intimacy with Canada, it does not seem to me that it can be refused by the Dominion. Commercially, on the balance it is in the interests of Canada; politically, it seems to be a little dangerous."

WHITNEY ON RECIPROCIITY

On February 16 the following resolution introduced in the Ontario legislature by Hon. A. G. Mackay was opposed by Premier Whitney who spoke against reciprocity, and the resolution was defeated:

"This house deplors the growing tendency on the part of members of this government to introduce federal issues into our debates, and regrets the organized attempts of ministers and their supporters to discredit the agreement for better trade relations between Canada and the United States, which, if consummated, will prove so beneficial to Canada, and especially to the agriculturists."

Vancouver, B.C., February 23.—The C.P.R. has called for tenders for the construction of thirty miles of the Kootenay Central south from Golden, B.C. Ten miles of the grade out from Golden were completed several years ago, and the new section will be an extension through the Columbia river valley. The southern terminus will be Galloway station, on the main line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, near Cranbrook. The contract for building 30 miles of this line north from Galloway was awarded last year to Foley, Welsh & Stewart. The work is nearing completion.

Do You Want to Know More About The Grain Growers' Grain Company?

[This article is written for those who want more information about the Farmers' Company before purchasing Stock]

During the past few months we have received a very large number of inquiries regarding our Company. Many who have been thinking of purchasing stock have been asking how, when and why the Grain Growers' Grain Company was started, what it has done, what it is aiming to do, how it is run, how it differs from other grain companies, and other such questions. They want to be perfectly clear on all these points before they decide to invest their money, and in this they are quite right. There are, no doubt, many others who have not written us but who are just as anxious to learn more about this great co-operative Company. We are taking this opportunity, therefore, to give the readers of *The Guide* in a plain and simple way as much information on this subject as we possibly can.

HOW THE COMPANY CAME TO BE ORGANIZED

Many do not understand the difference between the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grain Growers' Association. Some think they are one, while others are not aware of any connection whatever. Of course neither of these views is correct. The Grain Growers' Associations were organized in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in 1903, and a little later similar societies were organized in Alberta. These Associations, which were quite open and voluntary, had for their object the protection of the farmer's interests. It was hoped that a few thousand farmers working together in an organized body could do much that no individual farmer working alone could do. It can well be remembered that the conditions under which the farmer was compelled to market his grain about 10 years ago were anything but just. He was practically at the mercy of a few dealers, who were backed by the railways, and he had to take pretty much what was offered him. The Associations did much to improve these unjust conditions, but there was still a great deal of dissatisfaction among the farmers as to the treatment they were receiving.

In 1905 a committee was appointed by the Grain Growers to look into the situation and, if possible, to suggest some way to remedy matters. The committee soon saw that the grain trade was being dominated by a few powerful elevator companies who were running things very much to suit themselves. The farmers and the independent grain dealers in the Grain Exchange had little or no influence. The committee saw that the most effective way to improve conditions was for the farmers to form a joint stock company and to get into the marketing business themselves. Through this company the farmers could place their grain on the market and not be subject to the heavy profits which the elevator companies had been taking. They would thus force these companies to give better terms; they would, by co-operation, reduce the cost of marketing their grain to the lowest point; and they would be in a better position to see any improvements that could be made in

the marketing system that would benefit the farmers.

During the summer of 1906 stock was subscribed from among the members of the Grain Growers' Associations and other farmers, and the Grain Growers' Grain Company was organized. While this Company is an outgrowth of the Association, it is a separate institution, and is working under a government charter like any other joint stock company. Many of its shareholders are members of the Association, but there are many who are not, and many who are members of the Association are not shareholders in the Company. They are in this respect quite distinct. The Company was so organized that only farmers and members of their families could purchase shares. No one could purchase more than four, and each person had but one vote. This has kept the Company strictly a farmers' concern and prevented any one person getting undue influence. The farmers' Company received its first car of grain on Sept. 5th, 1906.

DIFFICULTIES TO OVERCOME

As could only be expected, a company starting out with the objects in view which this young Company had, received considerable opposition. Shortly after it was started, when grain had begun to flow in freely, the Elevator interests, who were the controlling factors in the Grain Exchange, took objection to a clause in our constitution which they claimed was contrary to the rules of the Exchange. The result was that the Grain Growers' Grain Company were expelled from the Exchange. Through the sacrifice of two or three of the leading farmers who came to the rescue of the young Company and pledged their personal property as security, the Company was enabled to carry on its business, although with considerable difficulty. The objectionable clause in our constitution was altered, but still we were kept out of the Exchange. Pressure was brought to bear upon the Manitoba Legislature by the Grain Growers' Association, who had by this time become a strong power at the polls, and the Legislature ordered the Exchange to reinstate the Farmers' Company on penalty of losing its charter. The Farmers' Company was reinstated.

This was only one of many difficulties which had to be overcome, but space will not permit us to discuss all. Suffice to say that nothing can testify so much to the permanent strength of the Grain Growers' Grain Company than the difficulties which it has had to overcome in gaining its present strong position in the Grain Trade. Those who hesitate to invest in the Company today would have no fears if they knew more of the struggles which the Company passed through successfully in the first few years of its career. Let it also be said that the loyalty with which the farmers of the West have stood by their own Company has done much to make it what it is today. The greater the opposition, the stronger they have rallied to its aid.

HOW THE COMPANY HAS SUCCEEDED

How has the Company succeeded? The first year, in spite of losing its seat on the Grain Exchange, it handled 2,500,000 bushels of grain. It cleared a profit of about \$800.00 and paid a cash dividend of about 8 per cent. The second year (1907-8) 5,000,000 bushels of grain were handled and a profit of over \$30,000.00 cleared. That year all who had \$7.50 paid on stock received enough dividend to pay up their stock to \$17.50. The third year the receipts of grain increased to 7,500,000 bushels. The profits were over \$52,000.00, and all who had their shares paid up to \$17.50 received a certificate for a fully paid up share, the last \$7.50 being paid from the \$52,000.00 earned. Besides applying this \$7.50 on each share there was enough profits left over to form a small reserve fund. While the dividends for these two years were exceptionally high, no money actually left the Company, all being applied on the stock, and the credit of the Company was not weakened. Last year (1909-10) the Company doubled the business of any preceding year and handled more 16,400,000 bushels. The profits amounted to \$95,000.00, \$50,000.00 of which was added to the reserve fund, and the balance paid to shareholders as a 15 per cent. cash dividend. This year, in spite of poorer crops, the Company will exceed the record mark reached last year, and its total receipts of grain before the year closes June 30th will have run close to the 20,000,000 bushel mark. The number of farmers holding stock in the Company has been doubled every year, and at the present time about 17,000 shares have been sold, which represent about 8,000 shareholders. Most of the first shareholders took one or two shares; they are now taking four for themselves, and four for every member of their families. The Farmers' Company is to-day one of the most powerful factors in the Grain trade in Western Canada. Through this Company the farmers are now marketing about one-quarter of their grain, and this large amount passing through the one channel enables them to exert a strong influence in their own interest.

PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS NOT THE ONLY AIM

Although the Grain Growers' Grain Company has always cleared a large profit and paid a good dividend on capital, and while it always hopes to do so, it has had another object in view, namely, to improve market conditions and enable the farmer to get more for his grain. Through the influence of their own Company in the Grain trade the farmers are now able to get a much better deal. If they can't get a square deal from the elevator man, they have always their own agency to fall back on. The result is plain. Many farmers have written us stating that they have got from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for their grain on account of the Farmers' Company being in the business. Many who for certain reasons could not ship to their own Company have written to tell us that through the indirect influence of this

Company they were able to do considerable better than they otherwise could have done. The spreads between "street" and "track" grain have been considerably reduced, the spreads between the different grades have been considerably lessened, and the farmer is now also able to get much better satisfaction in every respect than he could have got a few years ago.

In 1908 the Farmers' Company entered the export business. That year they exported 2,000,000 bushels. Last year they exported 6,000,000, and their export trade is still increasing. We are today one of the largest, if not the largest, grain exporters in Canada. What have we done for the farmers by entering the export business?—1st. We have raised the Fort William prices of grain nearer to the export prices, and by lessening this spread put thousands of dollars in the Farmers' pockets. 2nd. As we were not out primarily for profits we have opened up foreign markets for Canadian grain, which has increased demand and bettered prices. The past season we have found a market in, and exported large quantities of low grade, off grade and rejected wheat to Germany, a trade which promises to bring handsome profits to the Canadian farmers.

HOW THE FARMERS' COMPANY DIFFERS FROM OTHER GRAIN COMPANIES

The question is often asked, how does the Grain Growers' Grain Company differ from other grain companies? From what we have said of the work the Company is doing, the answer is evident. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is in the business to serve the farmers' interests. It hopes always to earn profits and pay dividends, but this is not its primary object, while it is the primary object of other companies. It would be the object of this Company, too, were the shareholders who compose the Company not all farmers themselves, and it is plain, if the earning of large profits is at the expense of lower prices for their grain, they are no further ahead. Would it pay other Companies to try to lessen the spreads between street and track grain and between the different grades and between Fort William and export prices when that is where their profit is made? Certainly not. Would it pay them to take chances and spend money opening up a new export trade which could benefit only another class, the producers? That would not be business. The answer is plain, if the farmers want these things done in their interest they must do it themselves, and that they are doing through their Own Company. This is why the Farmers' Company is, and always will be, different from other companies.

Besides improving conditions in the grain trade and enabling the farmer to get more for his grain, the Company has done much to help on the Organization of the Western Farmers. It has supported The Grain Growers' Guide, the official organ of the Grain Growers' Association, and has lent considerable toward the educational and organization work. It has also been a strong factor in fighting for every improvement in the system of marketing grain that would help the farmer.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

Where has the money come from that has enabled the Company to carry on this work? From the farmers? No. From the one cent commission which, according to the rules of the Grain Exchange, every firm is obliged to charge. Were this Company not in the business, the balance of this one cent commission would all have been retained by grain dealers as legitimate profit, and you would have no improved conditions, no higher prices, no Grain Growers' Guide.

From this one cent commission, and from this only, has all the money come which has maintained this Company and enabled it to do the work it has done. There has been no tax upon the farmer outside this one cent commission. All that the farmers have been asked to do is to provide the capital wherewith to give the Company credit enough to finance their grain, and for this capital they have always received a good cash dividend. All they are asked to do is to invest in their own Company the money they are now investing in other ways, ways which earn them no greater profits and which do not benefit their own business in the slightest.

LARGE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL REQUIRED

Few have any idea what capital is required to handle a large grain business. Last year this Company did a \$20,000,000 business. Much of that was an export business which required a large amount of capital, because you must wait a considerable time for returns. In one day the past season over \$255,000.00 were sent out from our office in payment of grain. If the farmers are to remain independent of outside interests in the handling of their grain and continue to enjoy the improving conditions they must insure that their own Company shall always have enough Capital to handle more grain than is likely to be shipped to it. Should it not have enough capital to do this some farmers would be forced to sell to other concerns and they would stand just where they stood five years ago. Of course the numbers would be smaller, but the result to the individual would be the same.

Besides, the farmers have long seen the advantage of entering the milling business. We believe still better prices can be got by grinding our own wheat. To do this, capital must be invested. Our farmers have the capital today, but they are investing it in other ways. What is required is to concentrate our money in our own Company until that Company has enough to enable it to market all our products to the best advantage.

We are constantly being asked to handle meat and other farm products. We have already handled several consignments of dressed meat, eggs, dairy products, etc. We have not solicited this trade and have not as yet very good facilities for handling it, but the demand upon us to make these lines a part of our regular business is strong. We are also being asked to supply our shareholders with lumber, coal, flour, twine and other products. We hope soon to be able to meet this request and to be in a position to market every farm product to the best advantage, and to supply our shareholders with such articles as we mentioned, at cost. All that is necessary is more capital. This is the reason we are asking the farmers at the present time to invest their money in their own Company.

HOW THE COMPANY IS MANAGED

How is the Grain Growers' Grain Company managed? What control have the farmers over it? As stated before, no shareholder has more than one vote. The shareholders meet once a year and elect from among themselves a board of nine Directors. This board meets every three months to consider the auditors' statement of the business and all other questions of importance which may have come up. They examine every detail of the business and satisfy themselves that all is secure. They elect from their number at the beginning of each year three men to form a board of control. These three men, who are all farmers, spend all their time in the employ of the Company. Their duty is to see that the will of the directors and shareholders is carried out, employ the necessary labor, and generally

supervise the running of the whole Company. The general officers—President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Manager—are sufficiently bonded to guarantee that they will conduct the business of the Company honestly. Everything possible has been done to protect the interests of the shareholders.

THE BEST FARMERS' INVESTMENT ON THE MARKET

At the present time Grain Growers' Grain Company stock is one of the best investments on the market, from the farmer's standpoint. The progress the Company has made, the trade it has worked up, the financial standing it has attained, the profits it has earned, and the reserve fund of over \$50,000.00 all tend to make the stock worth considerably more than it was worth four years ago. Yet the price has been kept down to the same figure, \$25.00 per share, to give every farmer a good chance to secure his stock on easy terms. We do not think the price can be kept down another year, as the stock is now worth nearly \$35.00. If your money is paid in before April 30th this year it will bear dividends since July 1st, 1910, ten months back. If you cannot pay for the stock in full you can secure it at \$25.00 by paying down \$7.50, or \$17.50 per share, and the balance next fall when you have the returns for your next crop. No interest is charged on the amount not paid, but dividends are allowed only on the amount paid. The Company is a limited Company, and no one can possibly be liable for more than the par value of his stock.

Every farmer, farmer's wife, son and daughter, regardless of age, is allowed to purchase four shares each. Every farmer who can, should secure the four shares for himself and four for each member of his family before the 30th of April. If he cannot pay the full amount of the stock before that time he should secure his stock at \$25.00 per share by paying the \$7.50 or \$17.50 per share. Dividends are allowed on whatever is paid. If he cannot afford even four shares for himself, he should take one or two and become a shareholder in the greatest co-operative Company of its kind in America.

HOW TO SECURE YOUR SHARES

To purchase a share, if you have an application form, fill it out and mail it to the Organization Department of the Company along with the amount you wish to pay. If you have not an application form send in your money stating in your letter the number of shares wanted, the amount of money paid on each, and in whose name or names the shares are to be allotted. The regular application forms can be sent out and signed later. We will only accept first payments of \$7.50, \$17.50 or \$25.00 per share. Send your money by Express, Post Office or Bank Money Order, as these can be replaced if lost in the mails. As soon as we receive your money for stock we will send you a receipt for the amount paid; this receipt will be signed by the President and Secretary, and bear the seal of the Company. It should be held by the shareholder until his share is fully paid up, when his stock certificate will be sent to him. Once your first payment is made, your name is placed in our stock book, you become a shareholder and are qualified to a vote in the Company. We trust that we have explained all questions clearly, but should any reader be in doubt on any point we would like him to write us, and we shall be pleased to answer his questions fully. As the stock year will soon be closing all payments should be sent in as soon as possible so as to bear dividends from this year's business. Address all money or inquiries to the ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG.

Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

	Per Word
One week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

CHOICE FRUIT LAND FOR SALE—Parcel 1. Ten acres selected one mile from Kerenska Station, all planted in five year old bearing trees, 450 apples, 50 pears, 125 peaches and about 60 plums, apricots and cherries. Abundance of water, good schools and mild dry climate. Parcel 2. Ten acre plot, corner lot about one mile from Kerenska. Has spring creek. Six acres planted with six year old bearing fruit, 150 apples, 50 peaches, 25 cherries, 20 pears, plums and apricots. Also unimproved 10, 5, 3, 2 and 1 acre lots with water and ready for planting. Also lots in Kerenska township. We give references and guarantee our sales. Write us for descriptions and prices.—Pioneer Land Co., 308 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. 28-6

HALF SECTION AND CONTENTS FOR SALE—300 acres broken, 85 acres summer-fallow, plowing all done. Horses, cattle, implements, feed, school, church and railroad siding near place, four miles from city, good water, fairly good buildings. Telephone installed. Write owner, Thom. W. Connor, Portage la Prairie, Man. Box 383, 29-6

320 ACRE FARM — 150 BROKEN (60 new), another 120 possible, 40 fenced 7 room lumber house, stabling 12 head, 5 granaries, Station G.T.P. 3 miles, abundance good water, poplar bluffs, good hay lands. Price \$5,500, part cash, possession any time. Address Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide. 26-6

FINE FARM NEAR DAUPHIN, 480 ACRES—300 cultivated, 160 pasture, 20 good bluff building site, abundance water, school, 3 miles, school, mile, fenced, buildings serviceable. Price \$10,000, \$1,000 down, terms easy. High soil. Owner retired.—A. J. Houghan, Dauphin, Man. 27-6

160 ACRES IN GARMAN DISTRICT, GOOD farm soil, has been used as seed farm, clean and in splendid cultivation; best of water, good buildings; 1 1/2 acres tree and small fruits, field and bog fences; telephone. Write for particulars to Box 761 Guide Office, Winnipeg. 30-8

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, 515 10th St., Saskatoon, Sask. 31-6

WESTERN CANADA LANDS FOR SALE—Improved farms, virgin prairie. Special: Whole section choice prairie steam plowable, Carleton district, at \$15.00 per acre. Write Brandon Land Co., 30 Ninth St., Brandon, Man. 27-6

FOR SALE—8 1/4 15-3-17, 1 1/2 MILES N.W. Killarney; 175 cultivated, all fallow, new land or manured in last five years; good buildings, wood and water.—F. J. Walker, Box 51, Killarney, Manitoba. 27-6

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

FRUIT LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

BEST FRUIT LANDS IN BRITISH Columbia, "Carlin Orchards," Upper Okanagan Valley. Mild climate. For fruit grown without irrigation. Railway through property. Low prices, long terms payment. Write for illustrated pamphlet, "G."—Rogers, Black & McAlpine, Vancouver, B.C. 29-4

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. 29-6

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP for sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 29-6

TEACHER WANTED

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

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—CASE 25 FLOWING ENGINE, ten month days. Will mill for sixteen hundred bush, or two Veteran's Scrip.—James McConnell, Carleton Place, Ont. 28-6

4 FURROW FRAME COCKSHUTT ENGINE gang plow, with 5 breaker bottoms, good as new, but too large for use.—J. H. Farthing, Millwood, Man. 30-6

GASOLINE ENGINE—15 H.P. EXCELLENT condition, for sale cheap.—F. C. Clark, North Edmonton, Alta. 27-6

WANTED—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE disc plow.—R. Smith, Birch Hills P.O., Sask. 31-4

HAY AND OATS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

THE UNDERSIGNED COULD HANDLE three or four cars of first class wild hay, red top preferred, must be in best condition; also a car of 3 C.W. oats. Quote prices delivered Graham Siding, street North, or Jordan Siding, C.N.R. If delivered to that line at Portage la Prairie, prices would be reasonable. Andrew Clark, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 30-3

A QUANTITY OF FIRST CLASS THATCH grass hay for sale at \$9 per ton, f.o.b. Stranraer Siding. Apply V. J. Atkinson, Roswell, Man. 31-2

HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY, FOR SALE—Prompt delivery, right prices.—Wilton, Goodman & Co., Car. King and James St., Winnipeg. 31-4

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH-rooms for us in waste space in gardens, yards, sheds or cellars; \$15 to \$30 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars.—Montreal Supply Co., Montreal. 31-4

YOUNG GIRL WANTED BY FARMER'S wife, comfortable home, light work, no children. Protestant.—F. C. Clark, North Edmonton, Alta. 27-6

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT children, thoroughly experienced in farm work and home management.—C. Cardwell, Cowley, Alta. 30-3

SITUATIONS WANTED

TWO EXPERIENCED FARM HANDS want work for coming season, Portage or Brandon districts; commence March 15th, \$35-\$40 month.—A. D. Carr, Bodley, Beckenham, Sask. 29-2

WANTED — BY WELL EXPERIENCED man to work on shares or for wages, a half section with horses and implements on Western Sask, preferred. Apply to Box 103, Belle Plaine, Sask. 30-3

WANTED—POSITION AS STEAM TRAC-tion engineer, 25 years experience in U.S. and Canada.—G. W. Garberich, Beresford, Man. 31-2

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

GARTON'S PEDIGREEED SEED GRAIN—Owing to the large quantities of seed grain which has been sold in the past as Pedigreed Seed which was not entitled to be so classified, we find it necessary 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 Regenerated or Pedigreed strains, 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. 29-1

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, BANNER AND Garton's Regenerated Abundant, grown on clean land. First prize in standing grain competition, 1910. Sample sent on application. Also Red Fife seed wheat for sale. Robt. Mills, Nummerberry, Sask. 27-6

'EARLY WHITE PRIZE' 'SIR JOHN Thibault's 'Northern Rose' 'Crown Jewel' 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—ONE CARLOAD OF EXCEL-lent seed oats, Abundant. Also one carload of Garton's Regenerated Abundant absolutely free from wild oats. Price 35c per bush, for the former, 40c for the latter.—Edward Crain, Haring, Sask. 31-3

PURE SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—Manitoba Wanderers, Northern Lights, Freedom's, Earliest Six Weeks, Was Margreva, \$1.25 per bushel.—John Strathairn, Pope, Man. 27-6

RED FIFE WHEAT GROWN FROM REGIS-tered seed, 100 bush at \$1.50 per bush, 515 small quantity 60 day oats left at 75c per bush, Saskatchewan.—Harold Orchard, Linton, Man. 29-3

FOR SALE—A LIMITED QUANTITY OF cleaned fax seed free from noxious weed seed, \$3.00 per bush, f.o.b. Redvers.—Grant Brown, "Wild Horse Farm," Redvers, Sask. 31-2

SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX for sale. When writing state quantity wanted.—William, Goodman & Co., Car. King and James St., Winnipeg. 31-2

PURE STANLEY WHEAT—50 BUSHELS improved, \$1.25 per bushel, 75 bushels grown from improved seed, \$1.20.—H. K. Webb, Swan River, Man. 28-6

FOR SALE — QUANTITY OF TIMOTHY, Wild Hay and Out Shovaya.—John C. Crowe, Box 12, Gilbert Plains, Man. Phone 3192. 27-6

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

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD TIMOTHY SEED, 25 per bushel. Also one Edwards Road Grader and Ditcher.—C. G. Holstein, Weyburn, Sask. 28-4

PURE SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—THE money maker, \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. at Gilbert Plains, Man.; also Red Fife wheat.—Nelson Taylor, Ashville, Man. 30-2

WANTED—500 BUSHELS SEED BARLEY—Must be free of noxious weed seeds, Write, stating variety and price.—Smith Bros., Killaly, Sask. 31-2

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS OF FINE Ontario potatoes.—Albert Sawyer, Langdon, Alta. 30-2

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—A QUANTITY of Bruce Great Seed, two cents a pound.—J. T. McAllison, Melita, Man. 30-2

FOR SALE — GOOD CLEAN PRESTON seed wheat. For samples and prices apply to Sanger Wheeler, Neustown, Sask. 30-6

FOR SALE—CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, 15c per lb., also 4,000 bush, clean oats.—H. A. Meyer, Haldstad, Man. 30-3

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, PARKDALE, Man., utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. Supply catalog, giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's Instant Louie Killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly, half lb. 50c, postage paid. Edward's Hogg Care, a tannin, prevents and cures disease; easily given in drinking water, half lb. 50c, postage paid. 29-6

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.—B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns, 10 prizes 1910 shows; 1st, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. S.C.W. Leghorns at Inter-Provincial, Brandon, 1910, Grand cockerels, either breed, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Bronze Turkey Toms, \$2.00 each. 29-6

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.—W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary. 29-6

BARRIED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — BARRIED to the skin. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for 15. Order now for April shipment. No stock for sale.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, F.O. Box 241, Winnipeg. 30-2

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, \$2.00; 3 settings, \$5.00. 29-6

BARRIED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE—Good utility birds, \$2 each; two-year-old birds, \$3 each.—H. G. Smith, Box 65, Ninette. 30-2

COCKERELS FOR SALE—BARRIED ROCKS, finest quality, \$1.50 each if taken away before the first of April.—Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alberta. 30-2

FULL BLOOD PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE—Eggs \$1.50 per setting.—Mrs. J. Pothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 28-12

BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS AND EGGS for sale.—J. B. Davis, Lockwood, Sask. 30-2

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, ETC., FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FOUR GELDINGS RISING 3 years old, also a few mares, some in foal, from four to 8 years old. Box 10, Clearwater, Man. 31-2

COAL FOR SALE

FARMERS BUY YOUR COAL DIRECT from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.00 per ton f.o.b. Bienenfait. Write J. F. Bulmer, Tylerton, Sask. 28-8

LOST, STRAYED AND STOLEN

STRAYED FROM ABELEE—YELLOW BAY Mare, white face, white faced sucking; Brown Mare with grey colt; also light roan saddle pony, hog maned. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery.—Harry S. Smith, Arlee, Sask. 29-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, aged 11 years; trotting mare, aged 8; time 2:37 1/2. For particulars write John W. Millions, Box 110, Washada. 28 6

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

American market, we shall see the cost of living in Canada correspondingly increased; it is high enough already. I do not think our fruit-growers will be seriously affected by the loss of protection in the home market, or that we shall see much increase in the fruit coming in from the United States, apart from such fruits as oranges, which we do not produce ourselves.

Wheat and Railways
"As to the wheat question, the worst feature is that the American millers will now be able to get our Canadian wheat—which they certainly want—grind it at Minneapolis and sell the flour all over the world as Canadian in competition with the Canadian millers. The only way in which this could probably be counteracted would be by a tariff on foreign wheat entering the United Kingdom, giving British-grown wheat an advantage. It would be quite practicable to know exactly where the wheat or flour came from. But of course, this is a question for the people of the old country to figure out for themselves.

"The Canadian wheat-grower will gain nothing by admission to the American market. I do not think a large propor-

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tion of the Canadian wheat crop will be diverted to the south, and, anyhow, the price of wheat is fixed over here, not at all over there. The Americans now produce all the wheat they require, and if they import wheat from Canada they will have all the more to export.

"I do not think there is anything in the agreement seriously to affect the business relations between Eastern and Western Canada. It will make very little difference in the price of agricultural implements, and the Canadian makers are pretty well able to take care of themselves. As to Eastern manufacturers in general, there is no chance at all of anything being done to interfere with their going to the Western provinces. Nor do I see how the change can kill the "long haul" on Canadian railways. Most Western wheat now is only taken by rail to Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, and then sent on by steamer to the East. I do not apprehend any effect on the Canadian Northern. If wheat goes south, it will be as long a haul to Duluth, in the United States, as to Port Arthur. We are building our own railway to Duluth, at the end of Lake Superior, 170 miles from the frontier, and, indeed, have got 100 miles already built; the rest is contracted for, and the line will be opened next July or August. Practically all the Western wheat will still go to the lakes; though probably the Hudson Bay railway will have some effect in opening up a new route.

"The agreement makes not the slightest difference to our plans for connecting our

Eastern and Western lines by a new railway north of Lake Superior. We have already got the line built to a point 70 miles north of Sudbury, and the whole of the route from there westward to Port Arthur has been located. We shall run almost midway between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific, which are about 100 miles apart. This year we shall go on with construction on a larger scale, and in three years we shall have through connection between the far West and Quebec in the East.

The Political Effect

Sir William Mackenzie repudiated the idea that the agreement would throw Canada politically into the arms of the United States. He said:

"I do not think that it will have any political effect whatever. Canada will stand exactly where she did. There will be no tendency to weaken the ties between the Dominion and the United Kingdom.

"If Canada finds after a little experience of the working of the agreement that it does not suit her, fortunately she can withdraw from it, as the Americans, of course, can also."

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by Mr. Chapman (also of Nings) touching upon the questions that were before us at the present day—the handling of grain, Hudson's Bay Railway, etc. Other short speeches followed along the same lines, and then a vote of thanks was given to the delegates from Nings and Boissevain. Fourteen members were enrolled and a meeting called for March 17. The meeting then closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

DUNREA RESOLUTION

Mr. C. T. Watkins, secretary of the Dunrea branch, writes us under date of February 11 as follows: "We had a good meeting today and decided to hold a Grain Growers' picnic at Ninette on June 21 next. We had a very interesting discussion of free trade and passed the following resolution: 'Resolved, that in the opinion of the Dunrea branch of Grain Growers, it is advisable to keep on agitating for a lower tariff on implements, clothes, etc., as even if the present proposed reduction of 2 1/2 per cent. on agricultural implements is passed, we look upon it as only temporary relief and we want the duty wiped right out.' A copy of this resolution is being forwarded to our member. Our next meeting is on Saturday, February 25, when our revee has kindly consented to give us an address on municipal work."

BAGOT BOX SOCIAL

"Bagot Grain Growers indicated on Friday evening that they are a live and active organization in every sense of the term by holding a box social and entertainment in the school house at that point. F. H. Radelyffe made a most suitable chairman and introduced the members in an appropriate manner. President Barrett made a brief speech following the program, Robt. Clark of Portage took the platform, and the sale of boxes began. The boxes were works of art and were well filled with toothsome dainties. Bids were spirited and prices ranged from \$2 to \$3.50. After refreshments the gathering dispersed with the National Anthem. The proceeds netted \$61.50 which will be devoted to the fund to pay Ottawa delegates' expense. The friends dispersed about midnight, all voting the occasion a very jolly one.

MR. DIXON AT FOXWARREN

R. J. Donnelley, the secretary at Foxwarren, in a letter of the 14th inst. writes as follows: "Mr. Dixon's address on 'Direct Legislation' was listened to and enjoyed by a large audience. The arguments were deduced with forcible logic and illustrated by many sound and witty anecdotes. He defined the policy of Direct Legislation in its three branches, the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, and outlined the history of the movement from 1850, showing how it has been successfully adopted in Switzerland, New Zealand, parts of France, Australia and in eleven of the United States of America. Mr. Dixon expressed himself as willing to answer questions on the subject, and a short discussion followed. He then addressed the meeting on the Single Tax, and after that a committee was formed to propagate the interests of Direct Legislation."

SWAN LAKE MEETING

The Swan Lake Grain Growers held their monthly meeting on the 11th inst. They had a very interesting report of the Ottawa delegation by W. J. Moffatt. The secretary gave a report of the Brandon convention, after which the following resolution was passed and ordered to be sent to their representative in Ottawa: "Believing, as we do, that the reciprocity agreements as arranged with the United States will be of immense benefit to the people of the West, and that the Hudson's Bay Railway is an immediate necessity, and should be owned and operated by the government, we ask you to give these matters your fullest support in the house."

JUDGE LINDSEY'S VIEWS

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, Colorado, was accorded a signal honor

on February 11, when he was invited to address a joint session of the two houses of the Nebraska legislature. Judge Lindsey is famous as the "kids' judge," being the organizer of the first juvenile court in the States. He is also noted for his work against the vested interests who for years controlled the Colorado legislature. It was largely due to Judge Lindsey's work that their power was broken. A correspondent's report of the address to the legislature at Lincoln, Nebraska, follows:

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, the "kids' judge," has addressed the two houses of the legislature in joint session on their invitation. He spoke in a manner peculiarly his own, and peculiarly effective. Beginning by talking of the juvenile court, he related many stories, both interesting and instructive. They were told in such splendid spirit that he won the entire audience and was frequently interrupted by bursts of spontaneous applause.

To show how boys are bad as a result of environment he told of a certain man who had an orchard from which he seldom got any fruit. "The boys swiped all of it." He built a high barbed wire fence, but they climbed it. He got a great big dog, but in three days that dog was out playing with the boys. Then he got a bull pup. For a while the boys were baffled but one day the pup was found dead—poisoned. The story was interestingly told, but no one saw any moral.

Then Judge Lindsey told another. A certain teacher left her pocket-book on her desk one evening after school and it was stolen. In a little time the boy who stole it was found. With him were implicated two others, a "good-goody Willie boy" and a big bully. These two knew of the theft. Willie's silence had been bought for a dime. The bully was not so cheap; he got half the "swag" as the price of his silence. "Now," said Lindsey, "that school teacher represents the people who are leading bad little boys into temptation. For the people, too, are leaving their pocket-book—or their orchard if you will—lying around loose, in the shape of unearned increment, franchises and special privileges of all kinds. Little Willie is sometimes the president of a college, or maybe he preaches sometimes, and he is lunched off by the dimes of donations to his college or church. The big bully is the public press. The high fence is the various statutes placed upon our law books but evaded by the bad boys who represent special interests. The unfaithful watch dog is the legislatures and city councils which too frequently are found playing with the bad boys. The Initiative and Referendum is the vigilant bull pup. But we must be careful that this faithful watch dog is not poisoned by negatory provisions in the law."

During the first of his speech the applause was practically unanimous, but as Judge Lindsey began to draw his moral it was noticed that several members of the legislature were less enthusiastic.

The applause from this faction was completely a minus quantity when Judge Lindsey told how the special interests tried to thwart the people's will in Colorado. The Democrats there had declared for the Initiative and Referendum and were elected on that platform. But a good many were too willing to play with the bad little boys and some were honestly fooled. The bill forced upon the Democratic caucus was a farce. The petition had to be signed by 15 per cent. of the total electorate, while measures under the Initiative or Referendum required 51 per cent. of the vote cast at that election to be operative. How a real measure was passed was another story.

Judge Lindsey laid the lash on hard, while the Nebraska reactionaries squirmed in their seats. Yet you could never have known from the way the judge spoke that the Initiative and Referendum was an issue at all in Nebraska. He talked always of Colorado or of the public in general, but so plainly that the most stupid saw his point. He finished with a severe castigation of special interests in politics and the most earnest of pleas for political purity.

The friends of real Direct Legislation had struck one of the luckiest accidents known to occur in Nebraska politics in several years. Nebraska has her 15 and 51 percenters too, and they are not few. But Judge Lindsey has put it squarely up to them, whether they will be watch-dogs faithful to the people their master, or like the dog of the story, make friends with bad boy thieves.

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Saltcoats, Sask. Your new oat, No. 27, did remarkably well, yielding a little over 100 bushels per acre. It stood up stiff and strong, while the other oat alongside laid flat and only yielded 40 bushels per acre. I think, readily, it will make a great oat for this country.

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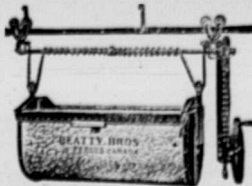
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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

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LIFE MEMBERSHIP CONTENT
The Life Membership contest as outlined in THE GUIDE of Oct. 1910, was won by Belle Plain with 35 life members secured. Tregarva, 23, Beaverdale, 11; Hanley, 9, Milestone, 9, and Arlington Beach, 8 life members.

This little effort helped those who strove for the prize, although not nearly so good results came from it as was anticipated, because so few tried to win. But suppose all our associations had put forth as good an effort as these six prize winners. The average number of life members sent in by the six leaders was close to sixteen. They each put in, on an average, \$32.00 into the general fund and \$160.00 in the trust fund. We have some three hundred and sixty associations. If each one of them had done as well, it would have put \$11,520 into the general fund, and \$57,600 into the trust fund. Not one of those shipping grain would have really missed the amount, as it really is a debt due the association for service rendered. This would be applied in such a way as to do continual effective work for you and your children.

These prizes were put up by a private member, and we congratulate those associations that have won them. Do not stop. Go on. To further encourage those who did not try, and give those who did another chance, the Central Association will offer three splendid arm chairs to the three associations sending in the greatest number of life members between Feb. 1st, 1911, and April 1st, 1911. If you would like your officers to get a little satisfaction for all the hard work they do, try and win one of these chairs. Send in the name and address in full of each life member, and also the association to which he belongs, together with the necessary \$12.00, to Fred W. Green, box No. 308, Moose Jaw, Sask.
FRED W. GREEN, Sec'y.

LONG LAKE ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Long Lake branch of the G.G.A. was held at the Marijosa school house on Jan. 14th, 1911, at 8 p.m. Fifteen people were present. The meeting was called to order by the president, Robt. White, and the minutes of the last meeting read and adopted. The president then called upon those present wishing to join the association for 1911 to pay the secretary the annual membership fee of \$1.00, and have their names entered on the new list. Thirteen responded. Moved and carried.—"That the president appoint an auditor to audit the accounts of the association." C. N. Ditzbe was appointed auditor. The following officers were elected: President, J. W. Tripps; vice-president, Robt. White; directors, Willard Garnett, Paul Warner, Sam Norton, C. N. Ditzbe, Wm. Hincks, Wm. Bayner.

The auditor's and the secretary's reports showed a receipt of \$43.00 and an expenditure of \$43.00, with unpaid bills of \$3.00. The reports were accepted as read. Moved and carried.—"That the annual meeting be adjourned and a meeting of the executive be held."

A meeting of the executive was then held, with President Tripps in the chair. Moved and carried.—"That the retiring secretary, C. D. White, be allowed \$5.00 for his services during 1910." Moved and carried.—"That E. M. Anderson be appointed secretary-treasurer for 1911, at a salary of \$5.00 for the year." Moved and carried.—"That the association hold meetings monthly, the first Saturday evening on or before the full moon."

C. D. WHITE, Retiring Sec'y.
Long Lake G.G.A.

FEES RECEIVED DURING JANUARY 1911

A-1, \$5.00; Antler, \$6.00; Arcola, \$7.50; Atwater, \$13.00; Beaverdale, \$14.75; Belbec, \$4.50; Broadview, \$14.50; Brownlee, \$8.00; Buchanan, \$10.50; Buffalo Coulee, \$12.00; Candiac, \$11.50; Central Butte, No. 1, \$10.00; Central Butte, \$11.00; Chamberlain, \$5.00; Colonsay, \$8.50; Crekside, \$4.00; Denholm, \$12.00; Dubuc, \$6.50; Elbow, \$3.00; Elstow, \$17.00; Fairlight, \$15.50; Fairville, \$22.00; Fern Glenn, \$2.00; Fleming, \$7.00; Floral, \$1.00; Foxleigh, \$4.50; Golden West, \$7.00;

Hazlecliffe, \$9.00; Heron, \$1.00; Hildley, \$9.50; Indian Head, \$24.50; Kelso, \$7.00; Laird, \$10.00; Latham, \$5.50; Lilly Plains, \$3.00; Lipton, \$17.50; Lockwood, \$3.50; Marieton, \$10.50; Maryfield, \$7.50; Maymont, \$21.50; Milestone, \$9.50; Model, \$5.50; Mount Green, \$6.00; Netherhill, \$3.00; North Plain, \$7.50; Nut Lake, \$11.50; Ohlen, \$11.50; Pleasant Valley, \$10.00; Rocanville, \$18.00; Royal, \$7.50; Scottville, \$11.50; Sequin, \$10.00; Spring Creek, \$14.00; Springside, \$9.00; Spy Hill, \$14.00; Star City, 50 cents; Strassburg, \$18.00; Summerberry, \$12.00; Sunny Hill, \$4.00; Swanson, \$10.00; Tantallon, \$7.50; Togo, \$27.50; Togsake, \$6.00; Tyvan, \$1.50; Victor, \$6.50; Waldron, \$7.50; Waterloo, \$6.50; Westview, \$6.00; Welwyn, \$3.00; Whitecherry, \$2.50; Whitewood, \$28.00; Wilcox, \$3.00; Windthorst, \$13.75; Walsley, \$1.00; Woodlawn, 50 cents; Zeina, \$12.50. Total, \$709.50.

RESOLUTION FROM TANTALLON

Enclosed please find \$7.50 dues from this association for 1911. Also a resolution from our association. Moved by Dr. Morrison and H. Hamilton.—"That this association deem it wise to amend



F. W. GREEN
Re-elected Secretary of S.G.G.A.

the constitution so that the local association will send their delegates to a district convention, and delegates will be elected there to attend the general convention." WM. ORMINSTON, Sec'y.
Tantallon, Sask.

FOAM LAKE ANNUAL

The Grain Growers' Association of Foam Lake held their annual meeting at Foam Lake on Jan. 14. The following officers were elected: President, Ira Odell; vice-president, E. C. Wilde; directors, John McLean, Sam Wunder, Geo. Wood, Robert Dryden and Hans Hanson. A letter was read from our Ottawa delegates, which gave a very graphic account of the proceedings at Ottawa. He also stated among other things that he believed that every farmer should be a member of the G. G. Association and should subscribe to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. Oh! that every farmer had the same belief. Mr. Hoffman remained to visit his friends in Ontario and therefore was not present at our meeting.

L. KIDD, Sec'y.
Foam Lake, Sask.

AN ATTRACTIVE MEETING

The Ohlen branch of the Grain Growers' Association held its annual meeting January 13, and in spite of the severely cold weather nearly a hundred good Grain Growers were present. Some ordinary business was transacted, officers for the ensuing year were elected and the membership fee for this year handed in. We had thirty-nine members last year and expect to have as many or more this year. The interest

in the work of the association has been good, and every measure from the central has received hearty support. The greatest attraction at this meeting was the report of our Ottawa delegate, Mr. Stromquist. He was greeted with enthusiasm and spoke for a good hour on his observations and impressions while in Ottawa, and it was interesting. It was really pleasant to hear of the kindly and elaborate attention accorded the delegation by Earl Grey and Frank Oliver. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has apparently made the saddest impression of his life, but it may not be fair to judge him by his reply. He may be like the son who said "no," but immediately repented and did the work his master required. Sir Wilfrid may yet redeem himself. Such a demonstration as the farmers made in Ottawa must ultimately prove effective in the government of our country. There was another item of much interest at our meeting—the basket social. About a dozen young ladies brought tempting little parcels in all conceivable shapes and colors, which the chairman sold to the highest bidder. This pleasant affair netted a little more than \$28. The Ottawa delegate was paid in full. Voluntarily he paid all expenses outside the railway fare. To a wide-awake man a trip like that to Ottawa or to the Grain Growers' convention is worth something; it is educative. In every sub-association there must be plenty of such intelligent men who would be willing to pay their own expenses, except the railway fare, for the personal pleasure and benefit they can derive from attending a great farmers' meeting. If this idea and public spirit prevailed I am sure many associations that now dare send no delegate would do so. I know of delegates who have abused the confidence of their associations and "piled up" big bills against them. This is unfortunate and should be prevented. I hope our convention at Regina will be greater by a thousand than any previous convention.

P. A. EDQUIST,
Ohlen.

TO FORM AT OSTWOOD

A meeting is to be held in the school house on March 11 to organize a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. It is expected that there will be a good attendance as the folks seem very much interested in the scheme.

S. APPS,
Ostwood, Sask.

ORGANIZED AT CHAMBERLAIN

The farmers of the Chamberlain district organized a subordinate division of the S.G.G.A. As secretary-treasurer of this division I wish to ask a few questions, and also your advice, as I have had nothing to do in this line of work. We have enrolled eight members. Officers are as follows:—President, W. Greenwood; vice-president, G. Harley; directors (5), and myself as secretary. To whom shall I send the money, the 50 cents per member? Can you send forward a copy of the constitution? Can you send the books the secretary would need, and if not, who handles same; as our means are slender? We wish to know if these could be supplied with about three months' pay in advance. Please state books that are necessary. Who supplies the badges, and the cost of same? Anything you would wish to know I would be glad to inform you upon, and any advice you may deem necessary, please let me know.

JOHN CUTHBERT, Sec'y.
Chamberlain, Sask.

COXBY ANNUAL MEETING

We had our annual meeting on Dec. 31st, and the old officers were re-elected. President, J. B. Housnell; vice-president, E. J. Snegar; secretary-treasurer, W. R. Orton. Should it not be compulsory for all local branches to elect directors? I wanted them elected, but it seems all the members want to be directors. If it is of no advantage to have directors, why is it stated in the constitution that directors should be elected? As soon as the mem-

bers pay their fees, the first meeting will be on Jan. 28th. I will send you the dues, also eighty cents which I owe from last year. We need membership cards. Do local branches have to pay for them? If so, how much?
W. R. ORTON, Sec'y.
Coxby, Sask.

NUT LAKE BUSY

Enclosed please find \$11.50, which sum represents 50 cents each for twenty-three paid-up members. We wish to affiliate with the parent society, viz: The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. At our first annual meeting, which was held on Thursday, the 12th inst., the following officers were elected: Honorary-president H. C. Pierce; president, G. B. Harris; vice-president, J. Villemeau; secretary, T. Caris; directors, W. York, J. Saunders, J. Grant, J. Morrison, A. Adams, M. Hanson.

T. CARISS,
Nut Lake, Sask.

A LUCKY LAKE

As we have contemplated starting a Grain Growers' Association here, we concluded to write you for instructions. Also to see if you could send us a copy of your rules and regulations governing the same.

R. O. MILLER,
Lucky Lake, Sask.

STILL THEY COME

Please find enclosed money order for \$12.00, life membership for Emil Auguste Schmidt of Strassburg, Sask. I have been instructed to forward to you, a resolution asking for an amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act authorizing the building of private flat warehouses in cases where a farmer or farmers wished so to store and load their own grain, but do not wish to receive other grain.

D. ROSS, Sec'y.
Strassburg, Sask.

AUDREY ANNUAL MEETING

The G. G. A. of Audrey held their annual meeting in the Thunder Creek school house on the evening of Jan. 4, for the purpose of electing officers for the year. Fred Puffer, who has so ably served in the capacity of president of the organization since it was formed, was unanimously re-elected. Our worthy vice-president, Eugene Eddy, was also unanimously re-elected. Too much credit cannot be given Messrs. Puffer and Eddy for the untiring efforts which they have shown not only in organizing but in nursing it from what seemed a helpless failure to the strong and prosperous body of farmers that it is to-day. At the present time we are contemplating buying a car-load of coal to relieve the coal famine which has just stepped in amongst us. Also a couple car-loads of seed oats. Greater things are expected as we grow older and stronger. What we want at present is the membership fee of one dollar from every farmer in our settlement. Please remember that your dollar is only a temporary deposit. You'll get it back and more with it in the course of the ensuing year by way of the great saving you will realize in buying co-operatively as we do. Of course whether you are a member of our association or not, you will reap the benefits derived from the efforts of those that have shown themselves men and taken up arms for the cause of the farmer, but don't lose sight

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of the fact that the great efforts of those that have volunteered will only be as chaff in the wind without the support of all. Therefore step up and hand your dollar to the secretary, and thereby help to keep the wheel going. By all means come out to our meetings and enjoy yourself every second Wednesday. We were ably represented at Ottawa by Mr. John Southcombe who has just returned. We expect a treat by way of his report next Wednesday evening. John says he saw some "sofod" high buildings and a real street car.

Frank Dutton was elected secretary-treasurer for the year 1911. Messrs. R. Dancy, M. Day, S. Washburn, Chas. Taylor, Chas. Welshman, and D. Wruth were elected directors. After election of officers, the entertainment committee rendered a fine program which far surpassed the expectation of all present. Geo. Moore, acting as chairman of that committee, handled that office in a manner which only goes further to prove his ability as a coming entertainer. One enjoyable feature of the evening was the debate on the resolution, "Resolved that the Dower Law is a benefit to humanity." It was only one of a series of debates that the association is carrying on to provide not only an enjoyable evening every two weeks, but to create an interest in our meetings and help swell our membership. They surely have proven a great help. The debate was ably handled by all concerned, but special credit must be given the leaders, Mrs. Joe Robe for the affirmative and Sam Washburn for the negative. The judges were Messrs. E. Eddy, C. Barber and F. Dutton, and they gave their decision in favor of the negative. Our next debate on Woman Suffrage will be handled by Miss Masler, Mrs. E. Eddy and Mrs. J. English for the affirmative and Chas. Taylor, Mark Simpson and Alfred Moore for the negative. The meeting closed by singing the national anthem.

FRANK C. DUTTON, Sec'y.
Audrey, Sask.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

I beg to inform you that a branch of the Grain Growers' Association was formed at Creekside on Jan. 20th. Please send us constitutions and any literature. Also membership cards. Following is a list of the officers appointed:—President, T. J. Guest; vice-president, H. J. Gregory; secretary-treasurer, J. Birrell; directors, C. Sharman, W. Birrell, H. Herminson, G. Graves, G. Quinton and G. Adamson. Find enclosed \$4.00 membership fees.

J. BIRRELL, Sec'y.
Theodore, Sask. Creekside G.G.A.

JUNIATA SECOND ANNUAL

The Juniata Grain Growers' Association held their second annual meeting on Friday evening, Jan. 6, and a fair number of members and visitors listened with rapt attention to the papers given on economy and education, and to all the pleasant music and songs which were interspersed throughout the program. David Suter dealt in a masterly manner with his paper on Economy, and during the discussion afterwards much light was shed on the co-operative question. Mr. Kake from the Hurdman Lodge district, a most able exponent of economy and co-operation, cleared away many of the objections to co-operative principles frequently entertained by storekeepers and many farmers. After the discussion there was an interval during which refreshments were provided at a charge of 10 cents each. The paper on Education given by the president was well received. At the election of officers the president, H. Coward was re-elected to the chair. S. Wright was elected vice-president and the six directors elected were:—Messrs. J. M. McGowan, A. McMillan, A. Warren, D. Suter, F. Ashdown, D. Knapp. After the election of officers, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Jan. 20th, when our councillor is to address us on Local Taxation.

LEWIS COWARD, Sec'y.
Juniata, Sask.

CUPAR TENTH ANNUAL

The tenth annual meeting of the Cupar Grain Growers' Association was held in Cupar hall on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1911. President J. B. Musselman in the chair. W. H. Newkirk acted as secretary for the meeting. The president gave a report of the work done during the year, and thanked the members and officers for their loyal support. The secretary reported one hundred members for the year 1910, seven of whom were Life Members. This was an increase of thirty-four over the preceding year. The treasurer's report was

then read, which showed a balance in the treasury of \$3.03. Thos. Baxter, Jr., and D. McKinnon were appointed auditors. J. Harrington and F. E. Adams gave a report on the convention at Strassburg, Nov. 17. A discussion then took place on the president's suggestion of social evenings for the winter. J. B. Musselman, D. McKinnon, Thos. Baxter, Jr., S. Gower and F. E. Adams were made a social committee to arrange a program for the winter. The auditor's report was then presented by Thos. Baxter, and it was moved and carried, 1, at the secretary-treasurer's and auditor's reports be adopted. The election of officers then took place resulting as follows:—President, J. B. Musselman; vice-president, Wm. Hogg; directors, S. Gower, S. Rae, S. B. Musselman, J. Harrington, V. Tingler, and S. Rawlins.

After an interesting address by the president, the appointing of delegates to the annual convention was taken up. Moved and carried, "That the president and secretary be authorized to give provisional tickets to any of our members up to the number of ten, who intend attending the annual convention and request a delegate's card. Moved and carried, "That the executive consider themselves a committee to solicit membership for the association." Moved and carried, "That our association hold its second annual banquet after the annual convention, and that we receive the delegates' reports at that banquet." At a meeting of the executive after the regular meeting, it was moved and carried, "That F. E. Adams be secretary-treasurer for 1911 at a salary of \$12.00."

F. E. ADAMS, Sec'y.
Cupar, Sask.

EAGLE CREEK BRANCH

A very lively meeting was held at Eagle Point school house on the 14th inst. when J. J. Turner, our delegate to Ottawa, gave us a long and interesting talk on the work of the delegation on the special going East and at Ottawa. Mr. Turner was a very strong party man before he went East, but he has come back a real missionary of Direct Legislation and was very forceful in his denunciation of party. Although no vote was taken on the subject, the sense of the meeting was to be represented at the nomination conventions, when, if our present member at Ottawa will not give us a written guarantee that he will support our just demands irrespective of what his party does, we must look for and vote for one who will.

A. R. UNDEE, Sec'y.
Eagle Creek, Sask.

TOGO DANCES

Enclosed please find draft for \$21.50, being balance due on fifty-nine members for 1910. The Togo G. G. Association held a box social and dance on Jan. 18, 1911. A splendid program was provided, which was well received by the large audience present. After the sale of the boxes, dancing was indulged in until early morning. This is the first affair of the kind undertaken by this association, and too much praise cannot be attached to the committee in charge of the program.

GEO. ROSS, Sec'y.
Togo, Sask.

LANNIGAN ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Lannigan Grain Growers' Association was held on the 14th inst. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, A. McDonald; vice-president, Ed. Anderson; secretary, W. S. Carruthers; directors, T. Dunn, R. Hackward, J. D. Grove, B. Davidson, J. H. Hardy, and John Wright. Robt. Hackward was appointed delegate to the Regina convention. We have almost a complete change of officers, so that the work of the association should go on with renewed energy. Our last meeting was mainly given up to discussions on agricultural matters. At our next meeting there will be a debate on the subject of "Direct Legislation." This matter has been introduced twice before at our meetings, and it is as well that both sides of the question should be heard. We also hope to hear the report of our Ottawa delegate at the next meeting. Allow me to congratulate you on the excellence of the paper read by yourself to parliament at Ottawa on the occasion of the delegation there. The able manner in which the farmers' case was presented by the different speakers should appeal to the pride of the farmers at large. I would like to make a suggestion that I have had on my mind for some time, and that is, that after the annual reports of the different subordinate associations are

in, that you have a list printed in "The Guide, of the names of the secretaries and post office addresses. If secretaries kept this list it would be handy to refer to at any time should they wish to write other associations.

JOHN WRIGHT, Past Sec'y.
Lannigan, Sask.

WANT WELL-DRILLER

I am writing you a line at this time to see if you can give me the address of a well-drilling firm that I can interest in coming into our district, as there is a great deal of such work wanted, and no one to do the work. Glad to see your name among the first in our army at Ottawa. Hope we may be able to keep Saskatchewan in the lead.

E. J. YOUNG.
Tessier, Sask.

NORTH BATTLEFORD ANNUAL

The above named association held its annual meeting on Dec. 31. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. After a general discussion of the success or non-success of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa, in the course of which a considerable amount of dissatisfaction was felt, the following officers were appointed:—President, Jas. Lowden; vice-president, C. C. Davies; directors, F. W. Adams, Geo. Bell, J. E. Hoover, Wesley Lamb, Alex. Thomson, and W. G. Walker; Auditor, F. W. Woodward; secretary-treasurer, W. Townsend. During the year the members have been supplied with formaline and binder twine on the co-operative principle at cheap rates, and have decided to branch out in an endeavor to gather together a larger membership, and have a district organization with North Battleford as its central point, which place will be looked upon as a distributing centre. Votes of thanks was then the order of the day.

F. W. ADAMS, Past Sec'y.
North Battleford, Sask.

NEW ORGANIZATION

As a result of the conference held at Lashburn on Nov. 17, 1910, a meeting of delegates from the undermentioned G. G. Association, viz: Greenwood, Marshall, Maidstone, Newlands, Wirral, and Lashburn, met at Lashburn on Dec. 31, and formed a district organization within the Lloydminster electoral area. Mr. Timewell, the chairman pro tem, explained the objects of the district association, to simplify business and relieve congestion at the annual provincial convention, the provincial constituency unit being chosen as convenient, and to create uniformity. The financial status of same will have to be settled later. Officers were chosen as follows:—President, J. Wilson, Lashburn; vice-president, W. Townley-Smith, Wirral; secretary, S. Timewell, Lashburn; directors, C. F. Jones, Kempton; Dr. Elliott, River Course; W. J. Saunders, Marshall; J. A. Gordon, Maidstone; R. DePriest, Newlands and Mr. Smith, Greenwood. It was decided that Lashburn as a central location be the meeting place of said organization. With reference to organization of new sub-associations, it was moved by Mr. Pensom, that the secretary write all associations to find out any one willing to assist in this matter and communicate with the secretary. A communication from the Lashburn board of trade was received, requesting all Grain Growers' Associations to pass a motion calling on the provincial government to extend the telephone system from Warman to Lloydminster, and to send a copy of same to our member. The meeting then adjourned.

S. TIMEWELL,
Sec'y District G.G. Association.
Lashburn, Sask.

SPRINGSIDE BUSY

Herewith find enclosed \$9.00 for membership fees. On Saturday last the first meeting of the above association for 1911 was held in the school house. The new president was in the chair. Two delegates were balloted for. Three were nominated, and the choice fell upon W. Davis and G. Porteous. H. Fritzkie volunteered to go, paying his own expenses, and he also was appointed as a delegate. It was decided to have a social when a speaker could be obtained after the convention. J. Reid, our delegate to Ottawa, gave a very interesting account of his journey and reception at Winnipeg and Ottawa. The declaration by the premier that the H. B. Railway would be built and owned

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WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS, IMPORTERS
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CORNER JAMES & LOUISE STS. Mar. 1st
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Letter No. 5--TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

Dear Sir:

When a man depends on the other fellow for the success of his products, sentiment cuts no ice; he must have the goods, with quality, at the right price.

Now here's just where you and I can get together if you smoke.


When I first started to advertise the ROXBORO CIGAR I knew I had a winner, because hundreds of the best authorities on cigars told me it was the best straight dime cigar in Canada. I knew this without being told, but to make sure I was right I put it up to the jury for a decision, and they all shouted "ROXBOROS for ours."

If you have not yet tried a ROXBORO you are missing one of life's greatest pleasures. It draws so evenly and easily, not at all like the ordinary cigar; and besides these good features, the aroma is simply delightful.


ROXBORO CIGARS sell at ten cents straight; but as an inducement, we want you to use the coupon. Take it to your nearest cigar store, hand the boss two bits, get three ROXBORO CIGARS, the cleanest and most pleasurable smokes you've ever tried, and keep on smoking; they'll do you no harm.

Save the bands and take your choice of these beautiful large sized lithographed pictures. I am yours for the success of the ROXBORO CIGAR,


H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.



Thinking of His



Dreaming of Her



Their First Anniversary

g.g.g. **CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY** g.g.g.

TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS
(THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR ONE TRIAL ORDER)

Sign Name Here

in perpetuity by the government was received with favor, but disappointment was expressed by a definite promise not being given that the government would also operate it. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Reid for his very clear and lucid statement of events. The meeting then adjourned.

W. DAVIS, Sec'y.
Springdale, Sask.

FAIRLIGHT NOT SLEEPING

The annual meeting of the Fairlight Grain Growers' Association was held at the school house on Jan. 13, and the following officers were elected for 1911: President, C. Neamith; vice-president, O. F. Norwood; secretary-treasurer,

C. W. Ayers. It was decided to hold the next meeting on Jan. 28, to appoint delegates for the Regina convention. It was also decided to have the members bring their wives and lady friends and a basket of good things, and have lunch and coffee, and an all-round good time. The telephone question is also to be taken up.

C. W. AYERS, Sec'y.
Fairlight, Sask.

ROCANVILLE RESPONDS

Enclosed please find \$18.00 as membership fees for the year 1910. I hope the above amount is correct, as our membership for 1910 was thirty-six, and one life member. According to last year's

membership we are entitled to three delegates, which we have selected at to-day's meeting. Their names are on the enclosed sheet. Kindly send the credential cards at once. We have no resolutions to offer.

H. HACKMAN, Sec'y.
Rocanville, Sask.

GAINSBORO ANNUAL MEETING

Our annual meeting was held on the 14th inst. Considering the work the association is doing, and what it means to us as farmers, the interest manifested here is very discouraging. The attendance was small and the renewals for 1911 but few. Of course we can go into the highways and compel others to come in.

At least we can get their dollar. This state of affairs all over the country would not doubt explain why we sometimes do not receive our full share of consideration. Instead of endeavoring to work out our own salvation, we get sore because some stranger at Ottawa does not champion our cause. Some of our members think the Elevator commission came to their governments in order to help out the government. Our directors, however, in January last forwarded to your office, a resolution on the matter which embodied the very principles which the commission recommends. That resolution which did not appear before the Prince Albert convention proposed the ratification of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Various opinions were expressed on the Ottawa delegation. Some think Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues are so hardened in trespass and sin that communication with him is a questionable undertaking. Others take a more sympathetic view of the matter and maintain that Sir Wilfrid was not, and could not, be in a position to make a declaration of policy. He would then have been accused of panic, rank opportunism, etc., that he was justified in calling the serpent to assist the dove. The disappointed ones will no doubt find sweet consolation in reading his reply to the manufacturers.

W. D. MOORE, Sec'y.
Gainsboro, Sask.

INFORMATION DESIRED

A new branch of the Grain Growers' Association has been formed here. I was elected secretary-treasurer of the branch and would have enclosed money but I do not know where to send it to. Do I send it to Winnipeg, or to Moose Jaw? Please send me the required information. Our branch is already composed of seventeen members, although only eleven have paid in the membership fees. The others will soon do so. We would like to know how we could get strychnine in the crude state at a reduced rate. What is, or where is the cheapest market for arsenic, formaline, or things more suitable for the treatment of grain, poisoning of gophers, etc.? Is "kill-em-quick" as good as strychnine for the purpose of poisoning gophers? Our branch has the name of Highfield.

J. DUCLES, Sec'y.
Landrose, Sask. Highfield, S.G.A.

Note.—Will some of our branches who have had co-operative dealings in the above mentioned articles please write Mr. Ducles, giving him all the information you can?

S.G.G.A.

ATWATER ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Atwater Grain Growers' Association was held Jan. 13. Considering the severe weather and bad trails, the members turned out well. President S. Mitchell took the chair and after the opening remarks called on the secretary-treasurer for his report on the past year. After this item, J. Baldwin spoke a few well chosen words on the delegation to Ottawa. After the election of officers and the enrollment of members had taken place, the chairman said it was time we responded to the ladies who had been preparing the oysters, etc. The evening finished with a good selection of local talent, and was voted a success. We meet again on Jan. 21, to discuss the sending of a delegate to the annual convention. Officers elected were:—President, T. Banting; vice-president, Jas. Baldwin; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Russell; directors, Jas. Nixon, T. Grim-run, J. Foshager, Chas. Warner, Wm. Wilson and W. Roberts.

WM. RUSSELL, Sec'y.
Atwater, Sask.

THEY WISH TO FORM

I have just finished reading a copy of THE GUIDE sent me by the courtesy of the publishers, and wish to call your attention to this place as one in which I believe a strong branch of the association could be formed. It is the division junction of the C.P.R. on the Moose Jaw-Lacombe line, and the country population is such that it would be favorable to such a movement. Most of the settlers are either Canadians or Americans of substantial means. Many of the latter are old members of the American Society of Equity or some other organization, and some have had to do with farmers' elevators and co-operative stores in their home country.

J. L. COWDEN.
Kerr Robert, Sask.

Minnesota Act Faulty

Continued from Page 7

have valid claim against the railway company. He would know the actual amount of his loss, and settlement could be easily obtained. Each day the weighmaster reports to the state weighmaster's office, from which an official certificate of weight is issued, giving the car number, initials, contents, state weight, the date and place where weighed, and if found in bad order, notation is made on the certificate.

Confusing Certificates

We have found that in several instances, where we were asked to investigate cases of shortage, that the car, or cars of grain that had been consigned to the commission company by our shippers, after having been inspected by the Minnesota inspection department but not weighed by them, were re-weighed by the commission company to mills elsewhere in the state of which they were stockholders. The said mill company, not having a state weigher, issued a private certificate of weight which was nearly identical with the regular Minnesota state certificate of weight, differing only in having been signed "weighmaster" instead of "state weighmaster," as the regular state certificate would show. The shipper believed he had received the regular Minnesota certificate of weight.

The number of bad order cars, that is cars without seals or doors, and having leaky sides, ends or bottoms, found by the state weighing department for the past five years will average more than fifteen thousand cars each year at Minneapolis alone.

Defective Cars

The following table of bad order conditions we believe will be of interest. We find the total number of cars weighed at Duluth in the months of September, October, November and December, 1909, were 25,979 cars. The total number of cars weighed at Minneapolis for the months of September, October, November and December, 1909, were 56,214. The total number of leaky cars was 3,502 for the same period.

Other bad conditions were as follows: Cars received without seals at Minneapolis and Duluth, 5,486; patched cars received at Minneapolis and Duluth, 6,009; car doors found open at Minneapolis and Duluth, 1,597, and numerous cars found without doors and other defects. Thus it can readily be seen why there are so many shortages in weights complained of. A visit to the various railways and inspection tracks, which, by the way, are more commonly known as "Wheat Fields at Terminals," and see hundreds of bushels of wheat that are strewn, and wasted, often times through lack of care and careless switching and handling of cars, would convince any shipper of grain the necessity of weighing his grain and placing a card in the car, showing the actual net weight. We would advise that every Farmers' or Independent Elevator of our state, should be equipped with an automatic scale and every car weighed before shipping to terminal markets, and a card placed in the car as required by the Minnesota State Law. These scales are not expensive, easily installed and do not require much room or need much attention.

Sampling Not Well Done

One of the most important things done in connection with inspection and grading of grain at Minnesota terminals and sampling stations is the sampling of cars. This should be done thoroughly, fairly and by men of unquestionable honesty and integrity, who would always comply with the rules and regulations governing the taking of samples. This we find is not always done, but instead, what is known as a grab sample is taken even from cars ordinarily loaded; which statement can be verified by reference to the numerous times that it is necessary to have new samples taken, and the calls from mills and elevators for re-consideration on grades and dockage after the cars are opened and unloading commenced. These calls are invariably for lower grade.

No doubt there are as many cases where the grade should be raised. There were appeals to the Grain Inspection Boards (appeal boards) at Minneapolis and Duluth for the year ending July 31, 1910,

49,181 cars, of which 10,184 cars the grade was raised, and dockage lowered on 1,196 cars. The appeals for the year ending July 31, 1910, were greater in number than the appeals for any previous year in the history of the Appeal Board, by 11,419 cars. The average number of cars inspected for the past previous five years was 967,849, and the average number of cars appealed for the same period was 23,788. Thus it appears that the appeals for the year ending July 31st, 1910, exceeded the average appeals for the previous five years by 23,393 cars. The shippers were benefitted the past year through the Appeals Department to the amount of \$250,000 or more by the raising of grades and the lowering of dockage.

It is the intent of the Minnesota state inspection laws that the name of any shipper, consignee, or the name of the appellant of any car inspected, re-inspected or appealed shall be known to the inspection of appeals department. We find that the appellants at Minneapolis sign all appeal orders but do not sign them at Duluth. The signing of these orders at Minneapolis, we believe, should not be permitted.

Durum Wheat

The question of Durum wheat may be touched upon in this report. At the terminals at Minneapolis and Duluth there are received each year about 30,000,000 bushels of this wheat, which according to analysis and baking tests, made both by state and private laboratories, makes as good a loaf in nearly all particulars as good number one Northern wheat. Such being the case, it is contended by the best authorities that the commercial value of the two grains are about the same, and at the outside there is only five cents per bushel difference in favor of the best Northern wheat. The difference in price, however, is from 20 cents to 25 cents per bushel, between the two classes of wheat. A difference of about five or six million dollars each year on the real commercial value of the wheat.

Who gets this large sum of money? Surely not the farmer or grower of this wheat. In going through some of the large mills of Minneapolis we have taken samples of the wheat going into the rolls and have found ten per cent, or more of the samples being ground into flour to be Durum wheat. Minneapolis received from eight to nine million bushels per year of this wheat.

From our observation we are led to believe that seventy-five per cent, or more of all the Durum received at Minneapolis is mixed with our Northern spring wheat and made into patent flour.

Need State Terminals

After having made a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the present method of handling grain at the terminals of both Minneapolis and Duluth, we have reached the following conclusion: That the only proper and profitable way for the people of our state to handle their grain is by establishing state warehouses at Minneapolis and Duluth or Superior, and possibly at points within our state. Our reasons for this conclusion is, that our wheat being acknowledged the best in the United States is much sought after by millers everywhere, and if it was handled by our own terminal houses under our own state inspection, thoroughly cleaned and conditioned and when shipped out either in car or boat accompanied by our North Dakota Certificate of Inspection, it would not lose its identity and would command a premium anywhere from five to eight cents per bushel more than we are now getting for it. We have been advised by Eastern millers that they will be glad to pay the above premium for our North Dakota wheat if they can get it in its purity. By the establishment of state warehouses or terminals our people could save themselves not only this premium amounting to about \$3,400,000, but also the dockage which has a value of about \$1,350,000 on wheat and flax each year. There is another item of loss that should be taken into consideration. That is the loss of weights which is of frequent occurrence and hard to estimate, but no doubt is quite large. Under the present methods in a great many cases, our wheat loses a grade, and in some instances two grades at the Minnesota terminals, by reason of the dockage it contains. By having our own terminals to condition this wheat we could save these grades, and thereby save to the grain growers of our state on premiums, dockage, grades, loss on weights, commissions and other terminal charges, about \$5,500,000 annually.

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GUNNS

"Prairie State" Incubators

Get the Most Chix

because they come closer than any other incubator to matching Nature's own conditions. The hen sitting on the ground is still, on a small scale, the most successful hatcher. But she can't hatch 20 or 30 dozen eggs at a time, and she won't hatch them at the right season to make winter layers or cockerens that are ready for market at off seasons, when prices are highest.

The most successful Canadian poultry raisers therefore use the "Prairie State" Incubator, because it practically equals, on a great big scale, the hen's success with her little setting.

Gunns Prairie State Incubators are built not so much to sell, as to hatch chicks. Note that. We are making incubators and marketing them at rock-bottom prices simply because they will help in our campaign for "More and better eggs and poultry"—not because we want to make profits out of incubators.

Gunns Prairie State Incubators are **honestly made** in our own factory at Ste. Therese, P.Q.—the finest wood-working factory in the Dominion. No poor material or flimsy construction is tolerated, for we have a reputation for 40 years of square dealing at stake.

They are designed so that the **heat is distributed evenly** to every egg in the tray. There are no cold or hot spots.

The **correct temperature is maintained**, within a fraction of a degree, whether the temperature outside the incubator be zero or 80 degrees.

The moistened sand tray gives an **absolutely even and easily regulated supply of moisture** to every egg. This prevents drying up the eggs, and brings out big, strong, healthy chicks.

An **even supply of fresh air, free from lamp fumes**, is provided, greatly increasing both the hatch and the vitality of the chicks.

Thus Gunns Prairie State Incubator supplies so perfectly the conditions of natural hatching that it not only brings out a very high proportion of chicks, but the chicks live. When

GUNNS UNIVERSAL HOVERS

are used for brooding, results are even better than those secured by natural methods. These Hovers enable you to raise chicks successfully at any season and in any numbers. Gunns Combination Colony House Brooders make the most convenient, practical equipment known.

Write for our book on **Practical Poultry Raising**. It tells all about the "Prairie State" line, and how to raise poultry for profit by common sense methods that have proved successful. Meantime, note these prices:

GUNNS	
Prairie State Incubator	
No. 0—100 hen eggs	\$18.00
No. 1—150 " "	22.50
No. 2—240 " "	32.00
No. 3—390 " "	38.00
GUNNS	
Universal Hover	
With lamp, lamp case and smoke conductor \$7.00	

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED, 249 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

"Gunns Prairie State Incubator Gets Chix." 11

FARMERS! ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.

Grain Growers Need Help

This, you understand, does not take into consideration the loss our farmers sustain at the local market of the business, but only at the terminals or selling end. For the past five years our State has shipped on an average of 69,999,999 bushels of wheat, and 13,999,999 bushels of flax, which at two and a half cents per bushel profit to the local elevators would amount to \$1,825,999 each year. And in addition to this must be taken into account, the short weights, over dockage, and undergrading done by many local elevators, of which our farmers so grievously complain. There is no doubt that the farmers sustain a very heavy loss from these causes. We believe more than \$1,000,000 each year. The loss that our grain growers are sustaining each year by the present method of handling their grain would be about \$9,325,999. This loss to our grain growers would build or buy fully equipped one thousand local elevators and provide a terminal house with a storage capacity of 2,900,000 bushels each at Minneapolis and Duluth or Superior. Among the other many good reasons why this system would be of great benefit to our grain growers is that if for any cause, at any time, throughout the year, the price was low and the grower did not wish to sell his grain and needed money to take care of his current expenses he could ship his grain to our state terminal and store it at the actual cost of the storage and receive our state storage certificate, which he could use as security for loans at a very reasonable rate of interest. As there is no better security offered than warehouse receipts, especially when they are issued by the state, money can be had at times as low as three per cent, and as high as ninety per cent of the value of the grain will be advanced on state terminal warehouse receipts.

Economy of Proper Service

As our state is almost entirely devoted to agriculture and its greatest production is by far the production of grains, of which we produce more wheat on an average than any other state in the union, and have been producing more than one-half of all the flax grown in the United States, we believe that the proper handling of these products is one of the most important subjects now before the people of our state; and to our mind the state warehouse or terminal is the only remedy for the evils from which our grain producers suffer. We would therefore earnestly ask our state legislators to give this all important matter their most serious consideration. Drawing our conclusions from our observations, experience and labor, since receiving the appointment of state grain commissioners, we believe our state legislators will make no mistake if they provide for a continuance of the office of state grain commissioners until such time as the state shall have its terminals. We believe the duty of the commission in connection with its duties on the appeal board, would be to maintain a bureau of information and investigation where the shippers of our state could report and have investigated all cases of irregularities in the matter of grades, weights, dockage, etc. We would recommend that one of the commissioners be located at Minneapolis, the other at Duluth, and that the expense of maintaining an office at each place be provided for by our state. It is true that our commissioners can have no voice in the decisions of the board of appeals under the present rules as laid down by the legislature of Minnesota, but their very presence alone will be a great influence to promote just decisions and prevent careless methods of grading. The great milling interests and large purchasers of grain have representatives who find it among their duties to call on the inspection and appeals department to urge and request that grades be lowered and dockage raised, and for other favors of value. We believe that the grain producers of our state should not be without their representatives also upon the Minnesota departments of inspection. We commend most highly all of the officers and their deputies both at Minneapolis and Duluth, who have charge of inspection, weighing and appeals department, for their very courteous treatment accorded us at all times. We wish to especially acknowledge our appreciation of the action taken at the beginning of our term of office by Mr. F. W. Eva, chief grain inspector, who instructed the officers of the various departments to grant us the privilege of making inquiries as to the details of their methods of accounting for the crop each

year as it is received at the terminal markets, and be given access to any and all records kept by them which has made our work in connection with the departments most agreeable.

Respectfully submitted, J. T. CHIFFORD H. O. BROWN

VETO BILL IN COMMONS

London, Feb. 22 Premier Asquith was given an ovation by his supporters in the House of Commons tonight, when the parliament bill, otherwise known as the veto bill, a measure designed to curtail the power of the lords, was passed on its first reading by the government's full majority of 171, the vote being 331 to 247. The nationalists first rose in their places, cheering wildly and waving their hats. The liberal members quickly emulated their example. This exhibition of enthusiasm was repeated a few minutes later as the prime minister quietly left the scene of his victory in his initial action against the lords. The dominant note of the unionist speeches in the debate was an invitation to the government to settle the matter by agreement.

Text of Bill

The following is the full text of the veto bill which was first introduced by the Asquith government in April, 1910. The bill, which was backed at that time

the powers of the new second chamber, but it is expedient to make such provision as in this act appears for restricting the existing powers of the House of Lords; he it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Lords and Money Bills

The powers of the House of Lords as to money bills is set forth as follows:

1.—(1) If a money bill, having been passed by the House of Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is not passed by the House of Lords without amendment within one month after it is sent up to that house the bill shall, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to his majesty and become an act of parliament on the royal assent being signified, notwithstanding that the House of Lords have not consented to the bill.

(2) A money bill means a bill which in the opinion of the speaker of the House of Commons contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects, namely, the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration or regulation of taxation; charges on the consolidated fund or the provision of money by parliament supply; the appropriation control, or regulation of public money; the raising or

of the same parliament or not, and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is rejected by the House of Lords in each of those sessions, that bill shall on its rejection for the third time by the House of Lords unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary be presented to his majesty and become an act of parliament on the royal assent being signified thereon, notwithstanding that the House of Lords has not consented to the bill; provided that this provision shall not take effect unless two years have elapsed between the date of the first introduction of the bill into the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons for the third time.

(3) A bill shall be deemed to be rejected by the House of Lords if it is not passed by the House of Lords either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both houses.

(4) A bill shall be deemed to be the same bill as the former bill sent up to the House of Lords in the preceding session if, when it is sent up to the House of Lords, it is identical with the former bill or contains only such alterations as are certified by the speaker of the House of Commons to be necessary owing to the time that has elapsed since the date of the former bill, or to represent amendments which have been made by the House of Lords in the former bill in the preceding session.

Provided that the House of Commons may, if they think fit, on the passage of such a bill through the house in the second or third session, suggest any further amendments without inserting the amendments in the bill, and if agreed to by that house, shall be treated as amendments made by the House of Lords and agreed to by the House of Commons; but the exercise of this power by the House of Commons shall not affect the operation of this section in the event of the bill being rejected by the House of Lords.

Certificate of Speaker

III.—Any certificate of the speaker of the House of Commons given under this act shall be conclusive for all purposes, and shall not be questioned in any court of law.

Rights of the Commons

IV.—Nothing in this act shall diminish or qualify the existing rights and privileges of the House of Commons.

Duration of Parliament

V.—Five years shall be substituted for seven years as the time fixed for the maximum duration of parliament under the septennial act, 1715.

VI.—This act may be cited as the Parliament Act, 1910.

HUGHES TO THE RESCUE

Col. Sam Hughes, "the man who whipped the Boers," well known from his offer last summer to come West and convert every prairie farmer to the policy of protection, furnished some fun in parliament last week. A report of the proceedings says:

Col. Sam Hughes was on his feet as soon as orders of the day were called. He quoted the report of Champ Clark's utterances from a morning paper, and asked if the government had any information in respect to the matter, also whether, in view of such statements, the government proposed to withdraw the agreement.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied in a bantering vein as follows: "I have not had my attention drawn to it until this moment. I have only to say that the policy of the government is already settled, but if some nefarious intention, of the kind mentioned in this article should come into action, and the worst comes to the worst, I shall call upon my honorable friend and gallant soldier to dispose of it and guard our interests."

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at a luncheon at the Colony Club urged on women the necessity for union.

"If we are to get the vote," she said, "we must stand together. Too many women face this question as they face all others—like the elderly belles at the charity ball."

"What a flatterer Wooten van Twiller is!" said the first belle.

"Why, did he tell you you looked nice?" said the second.

"No," was the reply. "He told me you did!"



Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Connaught with Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia

by the prime minister, the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Pease and the attorney-general, was described as a bill to make provision with respect to the powers of the House of Lords in relation to those of the House of Commons, and to limit the duration of parliament:

The Preamble

Whereas, it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the relations between the two houses of parliament, and, whereas, it is intended to substitute for the House of Lords as it at present exists as a second chamber constituted on a popular instead of a hereditary basis, but such substitution cannot be immediately brought into operation; and provision will require hereafter to be made by parliament in a measure effecting such substitution for limiting and defining

guarantee of any loan or repayment thereof, or matters incidental to those subjects or any of them.

(3) When a bill to which the House of Lords has not consented is presented to his majesty for assent as a money bill the bill shall be accompanied by a certificate of the speaker of the House of Commons that it is a money bill.

(4) No amendment shall be allowed to a money bill which, in the opinion of the speaker of the House of Commons, is such as to prevent the bill retaining the character of a money bill.

Other Bills

The restriction of the powers of the House of Lords as to bills other than money bills is as follows:

II.—(1) If any bill other than a money bill is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions (whether

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including the word 'S' and various fragments of text from other pages.

Some Tariff Figures

During the morning session of the Grain Growers' Association at Regina on February 9, H. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, was introduced to the delegates and called on for an address. In reply, Mr. McKenzie said that he congratulated the Grain Growers of the West for the prominent position they had attained. "The proud place our organization holds," he said, "in the markets of the United States and Britain should influence us to greater efforts. We have come to be recognized as a prominent factor in public affairs and we must conduct our business in a systematic way. As we grow in prestige, greater demands will be made upon us and we must be found equal to the occasion. I wish to point out to you that the delegation to Ottawa which undoubtedly was responsible for the wide scope of the free trade negotiations which have passed between Canada and the United States has encountered severe opposition. We have secured free trade in our natural products and this is due to the Grain Growers of the West. I quite well understand this opposition. The great milling firms—well, you can expect it from them—would naturally oppose the free trade negotiations because it will reduce their abnormal profits.

Quoted Figures

"The wholesale price of flour in Winnipeg at the present time is about \$2.90 per cwt. The wholesale price of the same grade of Canadian flour at Manchester, England, or Glasgow, Scotland, the home of the two co-operative wholesale societies of Great Britain, is 29s. for a sack of 250 lbs., or \$2.50 per cwt. The cost of taking the flour from Winnipeg to Manchester, England, or Glasgow, Scotland, is about 50 cents per cwt. The result of this is that the agent of the British Co-operative society can buy flour f.o.b. cars, Winnipeg, for about \$2.60 per cwt., while the local merchant in Winnipeg has to pay about \$2.90 for the same grade. But when the flour is retailed out in small quantities, such as the poorer people are compelled to buy, the difference in favor of the Englishman is very much greater.

Mason & Risch Pianos



Factory Branch
**356 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG**

For instance, the price of a seven pound sack in Toronto is 30 cents, or at the rate of \$4.28 per cwt. At Winnipeg it is 35 cents, or at the rate of \$5 per cwt. The price of a seven pound sack in Manchester, same grade flour, is 11d., or 22 cents, which is at the rate of \$3.14 per cwt.

"The average price of wheat in Winnipeg during the four months of December, October, November and December, was as follows in 1900 and 1909.

	1900	1909
Sept.	84	96
Oct.	88	96
Nov.	81	98
Dec.	76	96
Average ..	82	96 15-16

"These figures show a gain in ten years of only 17 2-3 per cent. The actual price which farmers received, except those who were in the immediate vicinity of the Winnipeg market, was less than the above price, and would be less as the distance from Winnipeg increased.

"On the other hand, according to the wholesale price in Canada, the increase in the price of flour, bran and shorts, is very material as is shown in the following table:

	1900	1909	Gain
Flour, per bbl.	83.38	85.22	54 1/2%
Shorts, per ton	15.04	23.97	59 1/2%
Bran, per ton	13.20	22.02	67 1/2%

Flour

(Liverpool spot cash prices, from Corn Trade News, January 31, 1910.)
Per 250 lbs. Per 100 lbs.

English made,		
High grade	31 1/2 approx.	\$2.65
Patent	28-	" 2.40
Bakers	25.6 "	" 2.15
American,		
Spring, 1st patent	30-	" 2.55
Spring, 2nd patent	28-	" 2.40
Winter, 1st patent	29-	" 2.45
Low grade	19-	" 1.60
Kansas patent	29-	" 2.45
Can. Spring	29-	" 2.45
Can. Winter	27-	" 2.30
Hungarian	38.6	" 3.25
German	30-	" 2.55
Australian	27-	" 2.30

"You can well understand, gentlemen, from these figures why the great milling interests would be opposed to free trade. What we must do is to create public sentiment in our favor."

Mr. McKenzie's remarks were received with great applause from the large number of delegates present.

THE DESERTERS

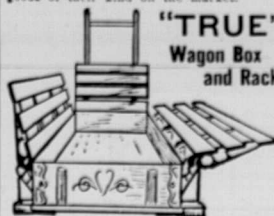
(From the Montreal Witness)

It was to be expected that whenever the government took ground looking to the liberation of the people from bondage to privileged interests there would be a stampede of the beneficiaries of those interests. When Sir John Macdonald promulgated his protection policy there was just such a stampede. Many of the most devout conservatives of to-day are men, or the sons of men, who forsook the liberal ranks because Mr. Mackenzie would not give them the privileges they sought. There have been a good many defections of the same sort in England since Tariff Reform was preached there. The deserters have always been men who lived or sought to live by the taxation of the people, or by laws that would force commerce into their channels to the disadvantage of the consumers and of the real producers. Toronto dissidents in a group give many reasons why they have deserted their party. The real one is that the agreement would presently have to be extended to manufactures and would thus hit them. They urge as another reason that the ties of Empire would in this manner be weakened, which is lach. When they can find a score of annexationists in Toronto and Montreal combined it will be time enough to take fright over the ties of Empire. What is curious, however, in this manifesto is that it is not the reduction of our duties involved in

this agreement that arouses the dread of the memorialists. It is the reduction of the United States duties toward us. The United States, they say, could at any time replace those duties, and if they did so after our trade had established channels across the border, it would so derange things that the United States could demand an extension of the reciprocity agreement to manufactures? This is a curiously involved process of reasoning. It shows, if we are to accept it, that we are absolutely at the mercy of our neighbors whatever we do. We cannot possibly prevent them removing their duties on our products. Indeed, one of the protectionist arguments has been that they would certainly have had to do so to satisfy their own people. Nor could we prevent them putting them on again, as they did once before, in order to whip us into annexation. It did not have that effect then, but the opposite, and would have the same again. The manufacturers are, however, quite right in looking forward to the extension of the process of the reduction of duties. It will not come from the United States, except by example, but from our own plain people, who, like those of the United States, are more and more asking themselves why things should be made dearer to them in the name of national prosperity, and reasoning well that if they were better off the nation would be more prosperous. That is the real trouble with the beneficiaries of privilege.

Up-to-Date Specialties For Farmers And Gardeners

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



"TRUE" Wagon Box and Rack

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

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn
Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 3 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

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

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

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

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

The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. G1

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Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts, Standard Woven Wire Fence is all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Bind" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 1 1/2 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples. Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Guaranteed Quality. Our books are full of these facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 15

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Are Women to Blame?

Dear Isobel—It is with interest, amusement and disgust that I read the arguments in favor of women's suffrage as advanced by contributors to your department of *The Guide*. In the first place, I doubt very much if a majority of women are in favor of suffrage. It is a matter that should be decided for women by women. If it can be proven that the majority of women really desire so-called equal rights with men, I say let them have them at once.

I have taken the trouble to enquire of the different classes, professional, domestic and leisured women of my acquaintance and I find that 75 per cent. do not bother their heads about it, and half of the other 25 per cent. are in disfavor of the suffrage movement. I think I am safe in saying that these women are as intellectual, cultured and as up-to-date as the average.

It amuses me to see the horrible pictures that these suffrage exponents draw of mere man as a monster of oppression, and it leads me to mention that as women had the beating and rearing of men, as they had the first chance to mould and form his character, why did they not make a better job of it? To my mind their arguments are an attempt at face saving, and a way they have of covering up their botch-work. According to the reasoning of a great many of the leading suffragists on account of the injustice and oppression of man in the past, it was impossible that our grandmothers and mothers could have been women of intellect, culture, virtue and purity. They must have been mere child-bearing, dish-washing, cooking machines. The suffragist has yet, I think, to advance arguments that will convince the world that the noble women of the past would have been more noble than they were if they had the privilege of so-called equal rights. They have yet to show me how so-called equal rights will cause the women of today to be able to rear more noble sons than Christ, Luther, Knox, Lincoln, or the great many other honorable and just men who lived in the past—who live today. How can it cause the women of today to bear and rear more beautiful and better daughters than Mary, Mother of Christ, Martha, Florence Nightingale or Queen Victoria, or our mothers, who we all agree were as pure and noble, as much a power for good in the world as if they had had these so-called equal rights. If it can with logic and reason be proven to me that suffrage will cause the world to be richer in more honorable, Christ-like men, or more pure and virtuous women than the above, I am prepared to become a champion of woman's rights for all time.

It is a fact admitted by all who have made a study of the matter that it takes the average person a lifetime to make a success of any one thing. The average person cannot do two things well. I believe the all-wise Creator intended men for the sphere outside the home; women for the sphere inside of the home. If not we would have been made more alike in temperament. If the average woman is going to be a successful home-keeper she will find her life well and satisfactorily filled as our mothers did. In winning a satisfactory living from the world, no matter in what line of labor or endeavor, the average man will find his life well and satisfactorily filled as our fathers did. Outside the home women have not attained the heights of worldly endeavor as a Cromwell, Washington, Karl Marx, Lloyd-George, etc., did. They were not created of the same stuff or with that end in view, or if they had been all the oppression of man that ever was could not have kept them down. It did not keep those fellows down. It is true if the vote was given to women it might down the liquor traffic the sooner, but if we do not become temperate in all things what is the use? When the windows need washing we do not scrub up

one pane of glass and call the job done; we wash them all.

When we see as we often do these reformer women wearing hats decorated with the innocent little birds and preaching the cause of humanity, we can only come to the conclusion that after all women are subject to the same incoherencies and errors that men have been. Let the women of today learn less worldliness and more of that good old book, the Bible, that our mothers and grandmothers knew so well and the result will be that both sexes will become more free and a force for good in the world to any extent they desire.

H. BATE.

Belle Plain, Sask.

A Reply

Note.—It does not appear that this correspondent has read *Fireside* of February 1, in which is seen a paper "Service, the Sure Road to Happiness." That article should have brought a message to the man who cannot bring himself to bid farewell to his great grandmother.

Many modern men, conspicuously those opposed to any progress for women, are fond of harking back to reminiscences

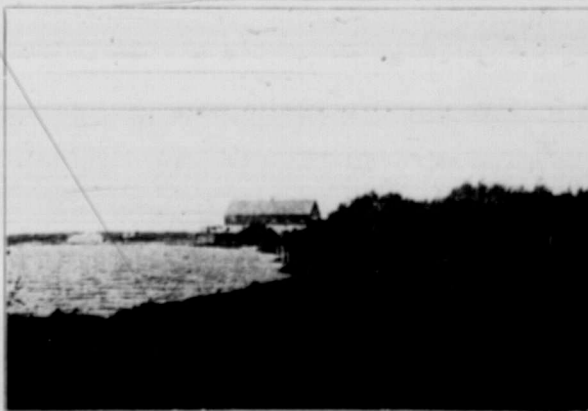
in our great-grandmother's day, and no lemon pies or doughnuts, and never a salad at all. Some made from flour and salt and water cooked upon cast iron pans heated above the coals in the fireplace, were a staple in the bread line. Corn cakes made from unsofted meal formed a valuable aid to the scanty rotation of menus. Even tallow was at a premium for beef was scarce, and therefore, so also were candles, and the big logs in the fireplace did double duty in both heating and lighting the premises. Mr. Bate probably wouldn't care to read by the firelight but then there were only Pilgrim's Progress and Baxter's Saints' Rest in those days to read; not even a newspaper, no letters to read, or write, because His Majesty's mail was an uncertain quantity in our great-grandmother's day, and besides letters cost 5 cents each carriage, and they always came unpaid and were not encouraged, for money was very scarce. The cheapest tea cost a dollar a pound, but as there was no dollar so there was no tea.

The accepted scheme for satisfying the modern necessity of a sanitary sleeping apartment consisted of a "bunk" nailed into a jug in the wall at the corner of the fireplace. This bunk accommodated a pair of our worthy great-grand parents while the balance of the household took pot-luck without fire or light in the attic.

It should not be forgotten that if the modern woman is to be lopped back upon the period of her great-grandmother that modern man should also be lopped back upon the period of his grand sire. How would this condition suit him? The modern binder and horses would have to give place to the sickle and ox team and one furrow walking plow. The scythe and the cradle and the two-section wooden harrow, and the stump grubbing would lose their halo at close range.

Grand-daddy's Job

Before granny could manipulate the spinning wheel and the loom, gran' daddy



"Riverside Farm," J. A. Killough, Penne, Sask., Proprietor

of grandmothers and great-grandmothers, in those hallowed days of the long ago. Far be it from the modern woman to belittle the prestige of those ancient dames, or detract in any degree however small from the honor and glory that were doubtless justly theirs. But modern man must take into consideration social conditions during that era of departed but seemingly still radiating effulgence.

When we go back to our grandmother's day we also return to the spinning wheel, the loom, the homespun clothing, the tallow candle, the soap boiling, the great stone fireplace with its crane for swinging pots and kettles above the fire on which the family meal was boiled; pots and kettles that had to be so nicely adjusted over the depending hook or swivel to prevent slipping or a precipitation of the dinner upon the fire, which meant the trebled disaster of spilling the dinner, putting out the fire, and incidentally generating an impromptu blizzard of ashes and hissing steam, that blotted the cook from the hearth-scrape and gradually subsided in greasy smears upon every object in the room, after which the cook patiently raked the relics of the contemplated meal upon the ashes and charred remains of the fire, while the unhappy prospective diner looked on and vainly sought his vocabulary for terms ordinarily used in polite society.

There were few loaves of white bread

suffrage less than a century ago? Oh, no! The suffrage is not calculated to engender nobility in women (still it may be a good thing for women). Many necessities are not engendered, yet we need them. Does the suffrage engender nobility in man? Certainly not. Does food, or raiment, or farmsteads, or herds of stock, engender nobility in man? Yet all men are fighting pitifully for just those things and you find no fault.

The suffrage for women is not merely a question of ethics, of right and wrong, though it is that too, but much more; it is the question of man standing between woman and her food supply, her clothing supply, and the coveted wherewithal that shall bury her decently. It is too, that man stands between her children and their supplies; he also stands between her and the laws which she earnestly wishes to enact, to aid her in controlling her unruly and overstrong sons.

It is doubtless true as the advocates of intemperance maintain: "You cannot make men good by legislation." Women only hope to legislate so that men shall be made to behave as though they are good. Deity must take care of the rest.

But if the suffrage enabled man why should it not also enable woman, even the modern suffragette?

Yet what did it avail our grandmothers that they were matchless mothers? Their daughters received absolutely no legacy from them. Good as our mothers were, their men-folk let them have nothing to bequeath. They were simply chattels of men as are their daughters; and that is exactly the point. A woman's goodness avails her nothing. Good or bad she has no lawful identity of her own; the man-made law gives her nothing; she is the helpless victim of man's fickle caprice.

But the modern woman's problem has nothing whatever to do with the noble women of the past. They had their day. A century ago our great-grand sires had not the suffrage. Is that a reason why men of today should be disfranchised?

Yesterday our sturdy mothers commonly smoked tobacco in clay pipes. Are the women of today therefore justified in doing likewise?

Is it likely that any rational mind (whether masculine or feminine) will concede that Christ, Luther et al possessed their conceded virtues because their mothers had not the franchise, for contemporaneous with these personages were Herod, Tetzal, Mary Tudor, Giteau, etc., all most unsavory characters, and they too were the progeny of enfranchised women. Do not mistake the intent of woman suffrage. The suffrage for women will not make bad men good; it will only compel bad men to behave in some important respect as though they were good men.

Our Mother's Rights

Assuredly we "do not agree that our mothers were so much a power for good as though they had equal rights with men." Could our fathers accomplish as much without the franchise as with it? If so why did they fight for it?

Is it "the height of worldly endeavor to emulate a Cromwell, a Washington, etc.?" Cromwell was the product of the social condition of his period. So was Washington of his. Shall we restore civil wars to Britain and to the United States in order that conditions shall conjure up a woman Cromwell or a Washington? Heaven forbid. The condition that made Cromwell and Washington necessary were conditions made by men. It was just and right that men should quell the rebellions and suffer and die if necessary to restore a peace that men disturbed. When women cause wars by greed, avarice, and unbridled ambitions it will be full time for women to seek a battlefield. Where among mankind of the present day shall we find a Cromwell or a Washington? Is it that manhood suffrage has disqualified man by killing those attributes in him? By no means. The suffrage has not changed the spirit of man one iota. Neither will it that of women, and it need not. The spirit is right already.

But all this does not yet quite touch the question of why women desire the suffrage as men have it.

When for his own great gain and profit man established factories well equipped with machinery for making butter and cheese and soap and light and sausages and bread, and spinning and scouring and dyeing of yarns, and weaving of cloths and making of garments of all kinds, especially perhaps underwear for everybody, it removed a tremendous amount of labor from the home and there-

left a vast army of women without occupation in the home, and therefore without means of sustenance there. Yet the factories could not well proceed without workers, and so women followed the work in the factories, where they now are and where, instead of "a living" which was their only portion in the home for this labor, they now receive from the factories a cash wage which may or may not secure "the living" that nature demands. Now it so happens that it pays better to buy cloth ready to make, up and very, very often all garments for the household ready to wear, than to "keep" a woman in the home to do this work, so that this worker has no option but the factory. Now the mother of the factory worker realizes that she cannot provide in any way for her daughter at home, so the mother heart follows the daughter wherever that daughter's fortunes lead and naturally the mother is greatly concerned that the daughter shall have proper sanitary workrooms, decent housing, respectful conduct from men, and a just wage, sufficient to keep body and soul in decency. She craves that it is coming to her but she does not get it.

What is true of the factory worker and her mother is true of women in a greater or less degree in every department of endeavor.

The state, which is another name for man, demands that women shall be mothers, and being mothers, the state, or man, breaks our hearts in their abuse of our offspring.

It is impossible for these great hordes of women to return to their "homes." They have no "homes" to go to. A suitable provision must be made for them. Who shall make it, men or women?



8876. A Dainty Frock for the Little Girl.
Child's Yoke Dress.
For lawn or dimity, with lace or embroidery for decoration, this design will be found very effective. It is also suitable for cashmere, poplin, challis, silk or wash fabrics. The pointed yoke portions may be finished in round or square neck outline, or with a collar. The fulness of the skirt is arranged in box plaits over the front and back. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the 3 year size.

ASK FOR DOWER LAW
A deputation of women representing the National Council of Women, the W. C. T. U. Icelandic Women's Suffrage association and the Women's Labor league waited upon Premier Roblin recently at the government buildings and presented a petition for the enacting of a dower law for Manitoba. Mrs. Ada Muir, secretary of the Women's Labor League, introduced the subject, and the others present were: Mrs. MacFarlane, Mrs. Duff Smith, Mrs. McClung, Mrs. M. Iverson, Mrs. B. Peterson, Mrs. S. Palmason, Mrs. E. H. Kelly and Mrs. I. S. Tracy.

The petition asked that a law be framed that will automatically prevent a man selling out all his possessions and leaving his wife and family destitute; that will provide for a wife's immediate possession upon the husband's death; that will secure the safe inheritance of a child's fair portion.

Glaring Injustice
Mrs. Muir in her memorial quoted five instances of the many which had come

under her notice, where the lack of such an enactment has allowed the most glaring injustice. The Ontario law gives a wife one-third of her husband's property, the Quebec law one-half.

The premier in replying stated that Harry Simpson would this year introduce a bill dealing with the better protection of married women. He said he would advise the ladies of the time at which the bill would be brought up and would arrange for their appearing before the law amendments committee, when they could make what suggestions they saw fit.

Premier Roblin said that there was not a member of the house who did not recognize the present lack of equity, but it was a vexed question just what change could be made which would not militate against the material prosperity of the country. Personally he could not recommend a full dower law in a country where millions of dollars worth of property changed hands many times each year.

KITCHEN CONVENIENCES

(By E. Cora Hind, at the Regina Home-makers Convention.)

I think, myself, that in farm homes especially, the kitchen should be large, and it should also be arranged so as to be away with a needless amount of walking. In dealing with kitchen conveniences I have tried to keep the expenditure for the various appliances which I intend to speak of within the price of an ordinary binder, namely \$110 or \$130. There is hardly a farm—in fact I may say there is not a farm which does not consider the purchase of a binder an absolute necessity, and I think that the purchase of the conveniences which I have to suggest should be considered equally necessary.

Washing Dishes

Perhaps 95 per cent of women would say dishwashing is disliked more than any other work.

While south speaking to the women of Illinois, I did not give the Canadian West away because there was no objection in doing so, but I could not help thinking if they found washing and dish washing so extremely difficult and laborious where they had an abundance of soft water with which



8867. A Graceful Model.
Waist with Yoke and Sleeve in one and with Tuck—for Misses or Small Women.
The lines of the waist are most becoming, and very smart. The design is closed at the center back, and the yoke portions, which are cut in one with the sleeves, open over a tucker that may be of net, lace or other contrasting material. A pointed collar and cuff trimming decorates the waist, which is arranged in tucks below the yoke outline. Taffeta silk, satin, voile and other similar materials will lend themselves beautifully to this model. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 14, 16, 18 years. It requires 1 1/2 yards of 27 inch material for the tucker and 1 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the waist for the 16 year size.

to do it, what must it mean to the women on our Canadian prairies where all the natural supply of water is hard, where it is too often limited in quantity, and where the smallness of the buildings preclude the catching of any large supply of rain water. Some sagacious soul had remarked that dish washing was really quite pleasant work as long as you were careful to provide plenty of hot, soft water and clean towels—I can still hear the snort of indignation and disgust of that woman when she read this remark. She was having to do dishwashing and washing alike with water from an alkali pond. Now the Sanitary Dish Washer can be purchased for \$20. It is very simple of construction and the dishes can all be washed without putting the hands into the water. It also does away, to a great extent, with the necessity of drying the dishes, thereby saving time and also saving in the washing of dish towels. I think I hear some of the women say "Oh, I could never give \$20 for something to wash dishes with." I wonder how many of you are giving much more than that in your own health and strength for the doing of this work.

Washing Machines

Next to the washing of dishes the



8873. A Charming Effective Dress for Mother's Girl.
Girls' Dress with or without Perthal Trimming.
In linen or lawn with embroidery for decoration, or in cashmere with broad or contrasting material for trimming, this model will be very lovely. If the brettelette trimming is omitted, the design forms a simple practical dress for general wear. The box plaits give length to the figure, and are very much in vogue now. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the 14 year size.

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washing of clothes is the greatest bugbear on the farm. Many of you, I think, now have washing machines, but, so far as I know, very few if any, have washing machines which are attachable to the gasoline engines which are so common on all the larger farms. There is a comparatively new washing machine so constructed that it can be purchased without the electric motor, but with a special belt by which it can be attached to the power of the gasoline engine which is used for chopping feed and like operations on a farm. One feature of this washer is that it wrings the clothes as well as washing them and the wringer can be turned in either way. This machine arranged to attach to a gasoline engine costs \$32.50.

Fireless Cookers

Next to washing and dish washing the long standing over a cook stove and the intolerable heat of it in the small houses is one of the greatest trials of the woman on the farm. Now the fireless cookers mean that many dishes which require long, slow cooking can be prepared without any standing over the stove or watching. Fireless cookers are now divided into two classes. The various kinds where you start your meat or whatever you wish to cook, boiling, and then put it into the cooker to finish by its own heat, and another and newer kind known as the caloric cook stoves which not only cook food that requires boiling or stewing, but which bake both bread and cake equally well. In these cookers you don't start to cook your food before putting it into the cooker, but you heat the radiators and put them in, and the heat from them does the cooking and baking. These radiators can be put right over a gas jet or a coal oil stove, or on the ordinary kitchen stove, and will absorb the heat sufficient for the cooking in from 15 to 20 minutes, according to the intensity of the fire over which they are placed. The caloric cook stove with one hole costs in Winnipeg, \$10; one with two holes, \$15, and so on. Even in a single-hole cooker it is possible to cook several different articles by use of the divided cooking pots, in half-circular or triangular form, which can be fitted into the hole. These cookers save a great deal of time and a great deal of labor for the housewife. To avoid the keeping of the house heated for a length of time the family is treated for days together to fried meats, whereas, with one of these cookers it is possible to give soup or stewed meat, where the cheaper pieces of meat may be utilized. Now for the woman who cannot afford even \$10 for a fireless cooker, I have a suggestion to make. Purchase a one or two-burner coal oil stove, and a large, flat-bottomed tin pail with a tight cover. A tin pail which will take in several smaller pails or cans, all of them to be with straight sides, is necessary. Where the family is not too large the ordinary tomato can can be used, but I think the small tin pails with handles are better. Say you want to cook a piece of meat, a tapioca pudding and later some potatoes, start the process by putting on your tea kettle and having it full of boiling water. If you wish the meat to be cooked slowly and to bring out the juices, put it into your small tin pail with whatever amount of cold water you think necessary; put your sage and tapioca and whatever you wish to go with it into another pail; stand these in the large pail on the top of your little coal oil stove and pour in around them a sufficient amount of hot water from the tea kettle to come up about half way. Put on the lid and turn your

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

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

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burners very low and you can go about your work and leave these to cook. An hour, perhaps, before dinner you take these off the stove, let your tea kettle boil again, put your potatoes into the third pail with boiling water; place them in the large pail along with the meat and pudding and put the whole back on the coal oil stove. If you get the lid of your large pail made for you, have it made with a high, pointed top, with a hook in the inside, and from this hook you can suspend any article which you wish to cook by steam alone. For example, if you wish to cook a cauliflower or a cabbage, you can put it into one of the little wire sieves such as you see before you this afternoon, and hang it to the hook and it will cook with the steam quite nicely. I can cordially recommend it to you as a means of relieving the house of an all-day fire. These little coal oil stoves also are excellent for heating irons. Speaking of ironing let me beg every woman present to have a high stool and use it to sit on while ironing. Don't say "Oh, it takes too much time." It only requires a little practice to get used to it, and you will find that the time which you thought wasted is really saved through the lessening of your fatigue from standing so many hours on your feet.

Kitchen Cabinets
If you can afford a kitchen cabinet have one by all means. In fact it can be included in the \$140 which we set out to spend easily. But if you cannot afford a kitchen cabinet and have to make your old table do, let me beg of you to go to the nearest tinsmith and get from him a couple of sheets of tin to cover your kitchen table with. Have him punch some small holes round the edges for you, so that you may nail them tightly to your table. Have this table placed against the wall, as convenient to your kitchen stove as possible. Line the wall above it to a height of three feet with white oil-cloth, and at the top of this cloth put a shelf. On the shelf put your salt and pepper cans, your tea and your coffee-caddies, your flour-duster, and the hundred and one things that are used constantly in the preparation of a meal. Below your shelf have a couple of thin strips of wood extending the length of your table and nailed firmly to the wall, over the oil cloth, the first one to be a foot below the shelf and the second a foot below the first. Into these strips put some little brass nails or, if you cannot get them, ordinary nails, and on them hang all the small articles which are in constant use. This will not be as sightly as a kitchen cabinet, but it will be a great deal more convenient than having to go into the pantry for everything that you want to use. If you have no pantry, a good sized packing box in the corner of the kitchen, covered with oil cloth and with two or three homemade shelves inside and a blue denim curtain in front of it, will be a good substitute. I would urge on the women on the farm to try new things to lighten their work. The very trying is in itself a relief.

It is all very well to go on doing work and not seeking to escape from it, but it is folly, in an age of progress, to be doing housework on exactly the same lines as our grandmothers, our great-grandmothers, and our great-great-grandmothers. I have often seen where women made their work needlessly burdensome by the lack of small conveniences which they themselves could have provided, or which, had they put the matter before their husbands in the right light, the latter would have been glad to provide. This is a subject on which one might go on indefinitely and perhaps I have already said too much; but if what I have said this afternoon helps to lighten the load of any one woman, it will be worth the time and effort expended.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN
The wonderful influence of women of culture and fashion with their "happy ways of doing things" in the political as well as in the social world, is as great now in the world's centres as it ever was in the palmiest days of dead and gone dynasties. The graces and courtesies of life are in the hands of women. It is women who create society. It is women from whom etiquette is learned, not from association with men. The height of a stage of civilization can always be measured by the amount of deference paid to women. The culture of a particular man can be gauged by his manner when in the company of ladies. Primitive man made women do all the hard work of life, bear all the burdens, eat of the leavings and be servants of the tribe.

It Pays To Buy Blue Ribbon Goods



When you buy Blue Ribbon Tea, Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, and Blue Ribbon Coffee, you find their prices are no higher yet they are guaranteed superior to all others. If you buy any article bearing this trade mark your money will be refunded if you are not fully satisfied.



Civilized man on the other hand gives precedence to women in every particular. He serves her first, he rises to assist her at every opportunity, and we measure his culture by sins of omission or commission along this line.

Thus all these small observances not only conduce to the comfort of women, but they refine and do away with the rough and selfish side of man's nature. For without this refining contact with gentle womanhood a man will never lose the innate roughness with which nature has endowed him.

It is women, as before said, who create etiquette, and Burke tells us that "manners are of more importance than laws." A fine manner is the "open sesame" that admits us to the audience chamber of the world. It is the magic wand at whose touch all barriers dissolve.

Effect of Cultured Manners
"Give a boy address and accomplishments and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes wherever he goes. He has not the trouble of earning or owning them; they solicit him to enter and possess."

Whatever enjoyments we obtain from our daily intercourse with others is through our obedience to the laws of etiquette which govern the whole machinery of society, and it is largely to women with their leisure and their tact that we must look to create and maintain the social fabric.

"To know her was a liberal education" was a stately compliment once paid to a woman, and there are women left to whom it still applies.

As Emerson says in his essay upon "manners": "Are there not women who inspire us with courtesy, who unloose our tongues and we speak; we say things we never thought to have said. For once our ways of habitual reserve vanished and left us at large; we were children playing with children in a wide field of flowers. Step up, we cried, in these influences for days, for weeks, and we shall be sunny poets and write out in many colored words the romance that you are."

The successful woman has a genius for leadership. She undervalues the talents of no one; she rather draws out and makes the most of every one with whom she comes in contact. She is quiet, she is reposeful, she has the tact that puts everyone at his ease, and above all she is sympathetic. A judiciously expressed sympathy with our fellow beings is one of the highest attributes of our natures.

Tact is in a great measure a natural gift, but it can be cultivated and it is well worth the trouble. Nothing can be so utterly painful in society as the tactless person who is perpetually doing those things which he ought not to have done and leaving undone those things which he ought to have done.

WATER UNFIT TO DRINK
When foul smells exist water absorbs them, and it is then not fit for use. Water

which has stood in an open vessel in a bedroom is unfit for drinking unless the room is much better ventilated than bedrooms usually are.

LINSEED TEA FOR THROAT TROUBLES

The value of linseed tea in cases of catarrh and in throat affections is due to its demulcent and soothing effect on the inflamed surfaces of the mucous membrane. Put an ounce of linseed into a pint of water and boil it gently to a pint. Strain and add lemon syrup to taste, or half an ounce of licorice-root may be boiled with the linseed. The remedy may be taken repeatedly.

HOW IT HAPPENED

"He was certainly brave to crawl under the bed and engage in a life-and-death struggle with that burglar."

"When he crawled under the bed he thought the burglar was in the basement."

A SUCCESSFUL BLUFF

A farmer was driving a team of horses with a heavy load up a steep hill. Down the hill came a man on a little light buggy and cried out: "If you do not turn out for me I will serve you the same as I did another man I passed back yonder."

At this the farmer with the heavy load turned out. When the other man had passed, the farmer stopped his horses and called after him: "Hey, what did you do to the fellow back there?"

"Oh," was the answer, "I turned out for him."

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Manitoba Elevator Report

The report of the Manitoba elevator commission was rendered to the legislature February 21. The report follows:

Following their appointment in the latter part of May, 1910, the Manitoba elevator commission immediately began operations.

Petition forms were prepared and on request were forwarded to various districts throughout the province where grain producers had expressed a desire for a government system of elevators. There are at present about three hundred grain shipping points in Manitoba.

During the month of June, July and August 240 requests for petitions were received, representing about 80 per cent of the points in the province. Of the 240 petitions in circulation, about 200 have been returned at the present time. When petitions were received every care was taken to ascertain that they represented 50 per cent of the grain producers tributary. This was accomplished through special agents, whose duty it was to thoroughly investigate the genuineness of the petition, ascertain the capacity of elevator required, and select site, etc., where new elevators were required.

Buying Elevators

During the early part of the season the commission met the line elevator owners, and the question of buying the existing elevators was discussed. With this object in view, an inspection was made of all elevators throughout the province which were likely to be offered for sale. From the data furnished by the inspectors, a very exhaustive and comprehensive statement was compiled, dealing with the construction, adaptability to the new system and present value of the existing elevators.

Negotiations were entered into with the various elevator owners, with the result that 163 elevators were purchased by the commission.

Petitions had been received for the erection of several new elevators at various points throughout the province on new lines of railway, also at sidings where no elevator accommodation existed.

Special Binning Elevator

Out of some forty such petitions for new elevators, ten points were selected, and a new elevator embodying all the requisites of a "special binning" elevator and thoroughly efficient in every particular was erected at each of these ten points. Unfortunately, owing to the lateness of the season when construction was commenced and inability to secure satisfactory tenders for the work, several of the new elevators were not completed until late in the season, when a large proportion of the grain had already been delivered.

Grain Handled

When grain deliveries commenced elevators were opened, and ultimately 107 were in operation, handling up to December 31, 1910, 3,354,100 bushels of grain.

The elevators have been well patronized, and the crop conditions were poor in many districts, yet in the aggregate the result of the season's operations was very satisfactory, proving beyond a doubt that with added facilities for cleaning, special binning and weighing grain, the Manitoba government elevator system is destined to inspire the absolute confidence and retain the patronage of the grain producers of the province, and consequently a success.

Revenues of Commission

The cost of maintenance was \$65,144.77, of which \$54,218.97 was for salaries and office expenditure; \$11,208.34 was spent in car lot adjustment. The revenue was \$60,494.54. This was made up of \$47,608.31 for storage collected, interest, \$52.85; and averages \$12,833.38. There was spent on capital account \$929,730.85. Of this amount \$814,710.40 was for purchasing, equipping and building elevators.

Purchase Price of Elevators

Altamont (Dominion)	85,690 00
Altamont (Lorne)	4,433 00
Beaver (Winnipeg)	3,860 91
Brookdale	3,300 00
Brookdale (Canadian)	5,096 00
Binscarth (Northern)	6,200 00
Binscarth (Murphy)	4,950 00
Binscarth (Farmers)	4,000 00
Brunkild (Canadian)	6,524 00
Carman (Farmers')	6,500 00
Carman (Canadian)	6,325 00
Carroll (Winnipeg)	5,087 31
Crystal City (Northern)	3,961 00


Crystal City (Dow Cereal)	7,950 00
Crystal City (Farr)	6,000 00
Crystal City (Winnipeg)	5,171 86
Dauphin (Canadian)	3,995 00
Dauphin (Dominion)	3,795 00
Dunrea (Northern)	4,532 00
Dunrea (Bowdler)	5,500 00
Dominion City	2,500 00
Eben (Winnipeg)	4,982 19
Elkhorn (Northern)	5,100 00
Elliot's Siding	5,300 00
Elva (Northern)	4,475 00
Elva (Western)	5,100 00
Elva (Dominion)	5,731 00
Fair View (Murphy)	4,950 00
Gilbert Plains (British American)	6,300 00
Glenora (Dominion)	6,000 00
Grandview (Canadian)	6,116 00
Grandview (Swain and Robinson)	1,600 00
Grandview (Murphy)	4,920 00
Grayville (Winnipeg)	7,104 53
Grayville (International)	5,600 00
Greenway (Northern)	4,815 00
Gretina (M. Long)	3,250 00
Griswold (Northern)	4,560 00
Griswold (International)	3,600 00
Griswold (Hitchcock)	4,000 00
Hallboro (Winnipeg)	5,963 97
Hamiota (Northern)	6,200 00
Hartney (Hartney Grain Growers)	4,200 00
Hartney (Dominion)	5,600 00
Hargrave (McLaughlin)	3,200 00
Hargrave (Northern)	5,200 00
Hargrave (Knight)	3,600 00
Hilton (Winnipeg)	4,913 50
Hilton (Dominion)	7,288 13
Holmfild (Canadian)	6,116 00
Homewood (Dominion)	5,708 10
Homewood (Farmers)	4,500 00
Kelso (Canadian)	5,201 00
Kelwood (Canadian)	6,325 00
Kenton (Winnipeg)	5,209 58
La Riviere (International)	3,809 00
La Riviere (Farmers')	3,300 00
Lauder (Scott)	3,250 00
Lauder (Farmers')	7,500 00
Letellier (Winnipeg)	4,309 56
Letellier (Dominion)	6,023 95
Lenore (Winnipeg)	5,254 12
Lenore (McLaughlin)	5,300 00
Lenore (Northern)	5,415 00
Lyleton (Grain Growers') (2 elevators)	11,000 00
Manson (McLaughlin)	3,350 00
Margaret (Winnipeg)	3,511 20
Margaret (Northern)	5,510 00
Mariapolis (Winnipeg)	5,159 25
Mather (Winnipeg)	5,157 67
Mather (Imperial)	5,700 00
Medora (Farmers')	3,700 00
Medora (Winnipeg)	5,915 30
Medora (Imperial)	5,700 00
Miami (Winnipeg)	4,628 79
Miami (Northern)	5,115 00
Miami (Dominion)	5,400 00
Miami (Farmers')	5,000 00
Miniota (Winnipeg)	4,318 15
Miniota (Winnipeg)	4,318 15
Miniota (Imperial)	5,700 00
Mintomas (Canadian)	5,096 00
Mowbray (Canadian)	5,912 00
Mowbray (Farmers')	4,650 00
Myrtle (North Star)	5,200 00
Myrtle (Winnipeg)	3,506 33
McAuley (McLaughlin)	5,150 00
McAuley (North Star)	3,150 00
McGregor (Farmers')	3,500 00
Napinka (Imperial)	5,700 00
Napinka (Northern)	4,180 00
Napinka (Dominion)	6,280 15
Nesbitt (Northern)	5,025 00
Nesbitt (Dominion)	5,966 00
Newdale (Dow Cereal)	5,250 00
Ninga (Winnipeg)	5,094 66
Ninga (Dominion)	5,966 00
Ninga (Graves and Riley)	2,000 00
Ninga (Northern)	3,800 00
Oakburn (Dominion)	6,242 45
Oakville (Winnipeg)	3,951 04
Ochre River (Canadian)	4,075 00
Pipestone (International)	5,600 00
Pipestone (Farmers')	3,300 00
Pipestone (McCullough)	5,500 00
Plumas (Canadian)	5,096 00
Pleasant Point	3,300 00
Rathwell (Western)	7,800 00
Rathwell (Northern)	4,845 00
Rea (Atlas)	5,900 00
Reston (McCullough)	5,500 00
Reston (Northern)	3,805 00
Reston (Farmers')	4,000 00
Ridgeville (Canadian)	6,525 00
Ridgeville (Winnipeg)	4,744 02
Rivers (Standard)	5,800 00
Roland (Dominion)	5,675 00
Roland (Farmers')	5,250 00
Roland (Winnipeg)	4,417 84



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Shoal Lake (Canadian)	5,708 00	Wellwood (Western)	5,300 00
Shoal Lake (Northern)	5,510 00	Wheatland (Fenwick)	4,560 00
Shoal Lake (Dominion)	3,725 00	Hamiota (Imperial)	6,300 00
Shoal Lake (Arnold)	6,500 00	Plumas (Northern)	3,800 00
Shoal Lake (Ball and Meredith)	10,000 00	Greenway (Dominion)	4,679 70
Silver Plains (Dominion)	4,671 13		
Sinclair (Western)	5,300 00		
Snowflake (State)	3,400 00		
Snowflake (Canadian)	5,708 00		
Snowflake (Imperial)	5,700 00		
Snowflake (Farmers')	4,250 00		
Solsgirth (Canadian)	5,096 00		
Somerset (Woods)	2,000 00		
Souris (Merchants Bank)	3,500 00		
Stockfield (International)	5,600 00		
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Stockton (Dominion)	5,418 80		
Strathclair (Arnold)	5,500 00		
Strathclair (Northern)	6,300 00		
Strathclair (Rawl Grain Co.)	6,000 00		
Strathclair (Dow Cereal)	3,750 00		
Swan Lake (Wood Bros.)	3,500 00		
Swan Lake (Winnipeg)	3,625 68		
Swan Lake (Northern)	5,415 00		
Treherne (Northern)	4,854 00		
Treherne (Dominion)	5,550 00		
Treherne (Farmers')	8,250 00		
Underhill (Winnipeg)	4,133 07		
Underhill (Western)	5,600 00		
Underhill (Farmers')	7,500 00		
Valley River (Canadian)	5,300 00		
Virden (Imperial)	5,700 00		
Virden (Northern)	5,700 00		

The Flax Industry of To-day

Continued from Page 10

cultivation of flax has always occupied a relatively much more important position than it has in England and Scotland, though in Ireland, as in all of the older European countries, the flax crop is declining. This may account for the steady increase in price of linseed oil in Canada and the States. The western provinces are yearly growing a larger flax crop. In 1906 the value of the flax crop in Saskatchewan was approximately \$1,000,000. In 1909 it reached \$6,000,000. There is every reason to believe that the growing of flax will become one of the most important in the farm industries of the West, yet the farmers will have to cultivate it under a system of rotation so as not to ruin their land like many of the older countries who were ignorant of the true nature of flax have done in the past.

It is rather unfortunate that the straw of the flax grown is not more valuable, but to counteract this defect the finest of linseed is produced which is most valuable for the production of oils.

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Our Ottawa Letter

(By THE GUIDE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, February 17.

The end of the third week of the reciprocity debate finds the two parties fighting almost viciously, with partisan feeling getting stronger every day. The waverers on both sides are apparently getting into line, and when the vote is taken a week or two hence it is likely that the members voting against their party will be capable of being counted on the fingers of one hand. Fortunately for those who are in favor of reciprocity, the government is on their side, and there is not the slightest doubt of the agreement being ratified by parliament. It is gratifying too that the advocates of reciprocity are having much the best of the argument. The cry that reciprocity will mean annexation is giving signs of dying out, having been effectively answered over and over again, and in place of this opposition through Mr. H. B. Ames, of Montreal, and other speakers, have sought to show that not only that Canada is in need of protection because it is less suited to manufacturing than the other countries of the world, but also that Canada is unable to compete on equal terms with Australia, the Argentine and Russia in the production of agricultural and dairy products. Two of the best speeches in the debate were made on Thursday by Western members, Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, Alberta, and Dr. J. P. Melley, of Provencher, Manitoba, both of whom gave the house a clear message from the West in favor of free trade. Dr. Clark's speech was full of humorous and effective criticism of the arguments of the protectionists, and it is unfortunate that the exigencies of space prevent more than a few characteristic extracts being given in this letter.

Opponents Active

The opponents of reciprocity in different parts of the country are making themselves heard at Ottawa through their representatives in parliament and scarcely a day passes when some resolution from a board of trade or fruit growers' association is not read in the house and recorded in Hansard. On Thursday the anti-reciprocity men had a field day of this sort of thing and only two resolutions favoring reciprocity were read in reply, these coming from the Yarmouth County Farmers' Association of Nova Scotia and the Board of Trade of Swift Current, Saskatchewan. The latter resolution was read by T. W. Knowles, member for Moose Jaw, and concluded with the words "Better commercial relations between this country and the great republic to the south of us will not affect our national loyalty, but will greatly stimulate the agricultural interests of this country and assist the development of these resources."

Other resolutions and communications brought to the attention of the house included a letter from the Trent River Paper Company, complaining that its products were placed on the free list though it had still to pay duty on its coal, and resolutions against reciprocity were read from two British Columbia Fruit Growers' Associations, from the Associated Boards of Trade of the Okanagan Valley, from the Fruit Growers' Association of the village of Burlington, Ont., and from the Associated Boards of Trade of Ontario. The opposition of the British Columbia Fruit Growers was to some extent offset by an editorial from the *Summerland Review*, of British Columbia, favoring reciprocity and setting out the reasons why the fruit industry would not be injured, but the opposition replied with a number of other newspaper articles and reports showing that the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Winnipeg Market Gardeners and the heads of a number of big industrial concerns had expressed themselves against the agreement.

Reciprocity Helps Nova Scotia

George W. Kyte, of Richmond, N. S. (liberal), who re-opened the debate on Tuesday said members on the other side had paraded the stalking horse of annexation, but for his part he had always endeavored to view questions of trade as purely business questions. He reminded them that Sir John Macdonald, when he came into power, embodied in his national policy tariff a standing offer to the United States of reciprocity in animals, fruit, hay, vegetables, grain, fish, meats and lumber, but he was sure the conservatives would not say that Sir John Macdonald was actuated by any sentiments of disloyalty to his country or to the imperial

connection. Replying to J. E. Armstrong, who spoke against reciprocity last week, Mr. Kyte read resolutions from the Dairy-men's Association of Eastern Ontario and the Dairy-men's Association of Western Ontario, in favor of complete reciprocal trade in dairy products, and to show that the canning industry did not fear reciprocity, pointed out that the common stock of the Dominion Canners Company had gone up from 48 to 58 within the previous ten days. As to the Canadian railroads being injured, the C. P. R. stock had gone up from 409½ to 415½ during the same period, and nearly every industrial stock in Canada had gone up in the same way. With reference to the statement of Hon. Geo. E. Foster that British capital would be withdrawn from Canada as the result of reciprocity, Mr. Kyte quoted from an interview in which Mr. Grenfell, a well known British financier and son-in-law of Earl Grey, said he believed reciprocity would prove of incalculable advantage. As to the grain carrying trade being diverted from Canadian to United States ports, there were already many millions of dollars worth of United States grain and other goods shipped through Canadian ports, and many millions of Canadian products shipped through United States ports, which only went to show that trade would find its own channels where they were of the greatest advantage. Having spoken of the great advantage which the opening of the United States market would be to the fishermen of his province, and to the great activity in the shipping of gypsum that would result, Mr. Kyte recalled the speech in which Sir Charles Tupper, then the leader of the opposition opposed the British preference and deplored from the bottom of his heart the ruin that he prophesied would be inflicted upon the best interests of Canada and upon its great industries. Mr. Kyte expressed the opinion that the doleful predictions of the opponents of reciprocity were just as unfounded as those of their leader in 1897, and next accused them of inconsistency in complaining last year that too much money was being taken from the pockets of the taxpayers, and now raising objection to a proposal which reduced taxation by \$2,500,000.

Patriotism and Annexation

Before the debate was proceeded with on Wednesday, F. D. Monk, the conservative-nationalist member, moved: "But, before resuming the discussion of the terms of the agreement concluded between the government of Canada and the president of the United States, and with a view to dispel the feeling of unrest created in Canada by comments made in both countries as to the political consequence of the agreement, the house wishes to affirm emphatically its determination to preserve intact the bonds which unite Canada to the British Empire, and the full liberty of Canada to control her fiscal policy and internal autonomy." In making this motion, Mr. Monk referred at length to the statements made by Champ Clark and other United States politicians to the effect that this reciprocity agreement was the first step toward the annexation of Canada, and asked if members of the government were blameless in this matter. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had spoken of the difference between an American dollar and the English shilling, of ripe fruit falling from the tree and of continental free trade, and Mr. Fielding had been in that respect a very hardened sinner, and had not even repented.

Mr. Fielding, whose voice betrayed considerable feeling, took exception to Mr. Monk's statement, and said that when that gentleman said he was ever an annexationist he was fabricating a statement which no man could substantiate, and which had never been charged against him in his presence until that moment.

Mr. Monk without hesitation took back his statement with regard to Mr. Fielding and then turned to the Postmaster General, Mr. Lemieux, who he said "in his green and salad days" spoke in that way sometimes.

Mr. Lemieux then explained that the speech which had caused this impression to get abroad was one which he delivered in 1893 at a public entertainment, when in a purely academic debate he was called upon to support Canadian independence. He declared that he had never in any way expressed himself in favor of annexation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while declaring that there was no need to discuss the principle affirmed in Mr. Monk's motion, said it was true that there were men on both sides of the line who looked upon reciprocity as something that would ultimately lead to annexation. He was glad to say that there was no one on the government side of the house who had ever thought of such a thing, but he had no objection whatever to accept this motion and to say that this discussion of reciprocity would not in any way affect or jeopardize the allegiance of Canada to the Motherland.

Borden's View of Clark

R. L. Borden regarded the Champ Clark utterance much more seriously than Sir Wilfrid, and pointed out that it was in consequence of Mr. Clark's appeal that the democratic party supported the agreement and secured its passage through the house of representatives. He also criticized the government for revising the tariff in a way that made amendments in parliament impossible.

W. F. MacLean, independent member for South York, dwelt at length on the latter point of the leader of the opposition, contending that it amounted to the cabinet taking from the people's representatives in parliament the right to control the raising of the revenues. He believed that the proposed arrangement contained the germ of annexation to the United States, but he believed also that Canadians were strong enough in their devotion to the Mother Country to reject any proposal in the direction of annexation. Hon. W. S. Fielding and other liberal members spoke briefly, repudiating the idea that there was any danger of Canadians becoming disloyal to great Britain because they were allowed to trade more freely with the United States, and the motion of Mr. Monk was then carried unanimously.

Protection is Doomed

H. B. Ames, of Montreal (conservative) discussed the business side of reciprocity more fully than any previous opposition speaker. He spoke of the widespread prosperity of Canada, and said the country was doing well trading along safe and conservative lines, and along lines that should be, and he thought were, satisfactory to the sound judgment of the country as a whole. And now conditions were to be suddenly, and without warning upset, and interests which had no idea they were likely to be disturbed were thrown into confusion. The Eastern shipper who sent his meat, butter and fruit over all that long string of provinces to the Pacific coast found his whole trade likely to be dislocated; the British Columbia fruit grower found his market in Alberta and Saskatchewan taken from him; the Alberta raiser of cattle and grain found that his market was likely to be lost; the lake carriers were likely to lose their water traffic; the railway companies would lose much of their trade and ocean steamship companies were wondering how their freights would be obtained. Another thing which Mr. Ames counted against reciprocity was that if this proposition became law it would mean the inevitable abandonment by Canada of the principle of protection all along the line. Protection to have any possible defence must be claimed by all and enjoyed by all classes of the community. If the government gave no protection to the farmers of Canada how long did they suppose the farmers of Canada would be content to allow the manufacturers to have protection? The government had rendered the position of protection illogical, they had made it class legislation, and if this agreement went through there would be no stopping until the last vestige of protection in Canada was wiped out. Then, he asked, if protection was wiped out between Canada and the United States, if we had free trade across the border and a common tariff against the world, how long would it be before political union would follow?

Losing Fiscal Independence

Mr. Ames next contended that Canada by this was losing her fiscal independence. It was true that Canada was left free to change her tariffs at any time, but if she did so the United States would resort to reprisals, and there would then be so many people in this country who would be injured by being shut out of the United States market that the Canadian government would be forced to give way to the wishes of the United States. We would also, Mr. Ames said, lose the identity of our products. Canadian cheese and Canadian wheat were at present known for their high quality on the British markets, but with a free interchange between the two countries there

would in future be only North American cheese and North American wheat. There would also be no distinction between United States and Canadian cattle, and consequently no chance of the removal of the cattle embargo by Great Britain.

When he came to speak of Canada giving away her raw materials to the United States, Mr. Ames was tackled by Hon. W. S. Fielding, who asked him to show any concession which Canada was making which would give the United States manufacturers more access to our raw materials than they now have. Mr. Ames mentioned wheat, but Mr. Fielding pointed out that the United States was absolutely free to remove the duty from wheat if it saw fit. It was no concession by Canada that wheat go free into the United States. Mr. Ames said he would deal with that when he came to it, and left it at that.

Discussing the effect of reciprocity upon the farming interests, Mr. Ames said it was a self-evident proposition that in a reciprocity between countries which produced similar products, where one country was weaker than the other the smaller of the two stood to have the maximum of suffering. By letting in United States products free of duty Canada was also admitting similar products from all British possessions and a dozen foreign countries as well under the most favored nations' treaties: the Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Some of these countries, he prophesied, would send their meats, grain and dairy products to Canada to compete with the products of Canadian farms, and if the Italians, the Spaniards and the Germans of the Argentine could live on less than Canadians, the Canadian farmer would have to come down to their level.

A Popular Fallacy

The Canadian northwest, Mr. Ames reminded the house, was purchased and developed for and by the entire people of Canada, and he thought it was just that the benefits of that northwest should accrue to all the people of Canada. He was willing for the sake of argument to admit that the Western farmer would get 3 cents a bushel more for his wheat by sending it to the United States, but the Canadian railroads would only get 2 cents for hauling it to the boundary, whereas if it were shipped through Montreal the farmer would only get 3 cents less and the Canadian railroad would get 8 cents, the inland shipping companies 4 cents and the port of Montreal 1 cent, which would leave 10 cents more in this country, and which was much more satisfactory from the national point of view. The Ontario farmers, he said, would be able to grow no wheat at all if there was no Manitoba wheat to grind with it, and business would also be taken away from the millers as well as the carriers of this country. It might be that transportation rates were too high in Canada, and it might be that there were other charges that were more than the traffic could bear, but we had in this country a railway commission, and if it was found that it cost more to send Canadian wheat to the British market than it did to send American wheat, he would rather see a bonus of two or three cents a bushel paid to the Canadian farmers than to see that grain going to the United States.

Clark Favors Reciprocity

Dr. Clark, Red Deer (liberal), took up the debate on Thursday afternoon and said he could furnish a reply to a great deal of the speech made by Mr. Ames in a statement which was placed in his hands that day by Mr. James Bower, the president of the Canadian National Council of Agriculture, who had given him permission to use his name in saying that the United Farmers of Alberta, the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the Dominion Grange of Ontario were all unanimously in favor of reciprocity. Geo. Bradbury, of Selkirk (Conservative), interrupted to say: "THAT IS A POLITICAL MACHINE," and in reply to a question by Dr. Clark said he was most undoubtedly opposed to reciprocity.

Dr. Clark made a vigorous attack upon protection, and gave many illustrations of its evil effects. He said that Great Britain got wire nails from the United States for \$6.50 a certain weight, while in the country where they were made they cost the people \$10 for the same quantity. He also

relates the experience of the United States with regard to borax. Some years ago, he said, in the United States borax sold at \$50 a ton. Then they discovered a big deposit of it in California and at once the cry arose "protect the new industry." It was protected, and the price of borax in the United States rose to \$150 a ton, while the rest of the world paid the old \$50 price. "But," explained the protectionists, "we protect American capital." And forthwith it was shown that the entire capital invested in the industry was British capital. Then protectionists took a new line and said, "We are protecting American workmen"; but another investigation revealed the fact that the industry employed only Chinese workmen who lived in miserable shacks and were of absolutely no benefit to the country.

Changes Inevitable

Dr. Clark agreed with the opponents of reciprocity that it would cause some disturbance of trade. It was very likely, he said, that some one would be temporarily inconvenienced or hurt, but that was always the case in the history of human progress. One remembered how the hand loom weavers of Lancashire tore down the first machinery put up to replace their hand looms, and he supposed that when gas was first invented there were some manufacturers of candles who objected to the change, but no one proposed on that ground to go back to tallow dips. Farthing dips might indeed be a fitting illustration for guiding the footsteps of some of the economic reasoners on the other side of the house in the primeval paths of protection, but on that side they believed in progress and that progress could only be made in the broad sunlight.

Annexation, Dr. Clark said, meant revolution. It meant the dismantling of the parliament buildings; it meant the hauling down of the flag, and he did not believe there was a man or a woman who believed in his heart of hearts that that was possible in this country, for revolution had never taken place in this world except amongst a discontented people.

Molloy Hears from Home

Dr. J. P. Molloy, of Provencher, Man. (Liberal), supported reciprocity in a strong speech in which he said he believed he would have the support of every man from the province of Manitoba. He believed this agreement was in the interests of the producers of Manitoba, and since its terms had been made known he had written to a number of the most level-headed men in the county of Provencher and he found that the people there were very enthusiastically in favor of reciprocity. The farmers represented 63 per cent. of the population of Canada, and he did not believe that, organized as they were, any corporate interest or any wildcat talk of annexation would sway the farmers from protecting and helping their own families or cause them to vote for men who were diametrically opposed to their interests.

Dr. Molloy made a strong point with reference to barley being placed on the free list. On February 13 he found that the price of barley was from 17 to 18 cents per bushel higher in Chicago than in Winnipeg, and the result of Canadian barley being admitted free

of duty in the United States would be that the Canadian farmers would be able to grow barley at a paying price with the additional benefit of being able to clean their land. Speaking of the seventeen Toronto liberal financiers and bank managers, most of them, who had come out against reciprocity, Dr. Molloy said the farmers of the West would not for one moment submit to being dictated to by seventeen liberals in Toronto or for that matter by seventeen conservatives in Winnipeg. It was all right for those rich men, when they had reaped their riches at the expense of the sweat of the brow of the farmer in Western Canada and had their palaces in the city and their seaside homes, and who travelled in their automobiles and spent their wealth most extravagantly throughout the length and breadth of the land; it was all right for such men to talk, but the people of Western Canada, who had made their wealth, would not be dictated to by any such bunch. In conclusion, Dr. Molloy invited any of the Manitoba members who were opposed to reciprocity to become his opponent at the next election, and promised to defeat any one of them on this question.

New Grain Act

The Canada Grain act, which includes the new legislation introduced by the government with respect to terminal elevators, was given second reading in the senate on Thursday afternoon. There was no opposition to the bill, and no member of the senate advocated the immediate acquisition of the terminal elevators by the government.

The bill incorporating the Grain Growers' Grain Co. came before the banking and commerce committee of the senate on Wednesday and was referred to a sub-committee for consideration. The sub-committee met on Thursday evening, Senators Davis, Beque, Campbell and Thompson being present, and after hearing the explanations of T. A. Greer, president of the company, and W. Trueman, solicitor, the bill was approved of by the committee, with certain amendments which do not materially affect the powers asked for by the company.

Private Members Silenced

After Monday next there will be no more private members days in the house of commons, and this means that the Co-operative Societies bill introduced by W. M. Martin, of Regina, has no chance of coming before the house this session unless it is taken up by the government. It was generally understood that when at Regina last summer Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised the Grain Growers' delegation that he would support the bill should be passed, but Mr. Martin has informed The Guide correspondent that so far he has been unable to induce the government to take the measure up. The bill introduced by Arthur Meighen, of cottage la Prairie, early in the session to compel the railway companies to pay for cattle killed on the railway through the negligence of the company, is now practically dead, never having come up for second reading owing to the large amount of other business which preceded it on the order paper.

Talk of Election

There is considerable talk around the lobbies as to the prospects of an election taking place next summer or fall. Some of the Conservative papers have stated definitely that it is the intention of the government to bring on the elections before the next session, which would mean that the increase in the representation of the West, which will come as the result of the census to be taken in June, would not take effect in the next parliament. The Conservative papers, however, are not in the secrets of the government, and whatever the intentions of the government are they have not yet been revealed. The one thing which is certain is that the government will bring on the elections when, in their opinion, they have the best chance of being again returned to power, whether this be in 1911, 1912 or 1913. Hon. Wm. Paterson, in speaking on reciprocity, stated that the people would have an opportunity of voting on the question at no very distant date, and Hon. W. S. Fielding, who

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Best by all tests—color, flash, fire and viscosity—oils that will give you the limit of satisfaction and service for your machine.

We carry a full line of all oils and greases, gasoline, etc. We can reduce your oil bill.

The superior quality of our goods and reasonable prices will warrant you giving us a trial. Why should you be paying double prices for oils, as you are surely doing?

If you will write us regarding the lubrication of your engines we will be only too pleased to give you expert advice in this respect.

Our 10 and 25 lb. pails are heavy galvanized iron, worth from 35 to 50 cents of any money.

Barrels, 40 gals.; 1/2 barrels, 20 gals.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER, OR C.O.D. PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG

For full list of prices see Grain Growers' Guide, Feb. 15.

<p>COAL OIL Made from the best Pennsylvania crude. The best, the purest, most economical, no smoke, no smell; clean wick. A work saver for the woman folks.</p> <p>No. 1 Electric, per barrel \$10.80</p> <p>No. 2 Electric, per barrel 9.60</p>	<p>GAS ENGINE CYLINDER An oil for the purpose. A sure cure for sick engines. A lubricant that will resist the intense heat of a gasoline engine cylinder.</p> <p>1 5 gal. tin in case, \$ 3.00</p> <p>1/2 barrel 11.00</p> <p>1 21.00</p>	<p>CARBOLINIUM The best, most practical and economical protective for woodwork; a sure kill for wood destroyers; an infallible verminicide. Special prices by bulk. Write us.</p> <p>HARNESS OIL Will make your harness look like new. Will prolong the life of your harness one hundred per cent.</p> <p>1 5 gal. tin in case, \$ 3.00</p> <p>1/2 barrel 11.00</p> <p>1 21.00</p>
<p>GASOLINE Your gasoline bill reduced. You should not use over twenty gallons per day in a 20 H.P. engine; we don't.</p> <p>Engine gasoline, per barrel \$10.10</p> <p>1 case, 2 5 gal. tins (wine measure), per case 3.95</p> <p>Special gasoline, 68 degrees 11.20</p> <p>1 case, 2 5 gal. tins (wine measure), per case 4.25</p> <p>Naphtha, per barrel 10.00</p> <p>1 case, 2 5 gal. tins (wine measure), per case 3.75</p>	<p>CASTER OIL The old standby for general machinery.</p> <p>1 5 gal. tin in case, \$ 2.25</p> <p>1/2 barrel 7.25</p> <p>1 12.00</p>	<p>AXLE GREASE The best grease on the market for any money. A grease that will stay with you on the home stretch.</p> <p>1 10 lb. pail \$.70</p> <p>1 25 lb. galvanized pail 1.40</p>
<p>DARK CYLINDER OIL A dark green oil in appearance. Fire test 685 degrees F. Viscosity, 350; Coal test, 40 degrees F. For steam pressure from 100 to 200 degrees F.</p> <p>"IT'S A REPEATER" 5 gal. tin in case, \$ 3.50</p> <p>1/2 barrel 12.00</p> <p>1 22.50</p>	<p>LINSEED AND TURPENTINE Raw and Boiled</p> <p>Orders not less than 1 5 gal. tin in case filled promptly at market price.</p>	

Our gallons are Imperial gallons unless otherwise specified.

THE FARMERS' OIL COMPANY

406 KENNEDY STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

made a similar remark on Wednesday, said in reply to the opposition cheers which greeted his statement that he hoped their approval of an early election would be noticed; the record of this might be useful. Some of the Liberals asserted positively that there would not be an election this year; that the government will wait until reciprocity has been in effect for a year or so, and the people have seen the benefits of it and have the money in their pockets. A third idea is that as soon as the census figures are available parliament will be called together to pass a redistribution bill and that the elections will follow next winter. In any event it is the duty of those who want to see better government to be prepared, so that whenever the elections come they will be found ready for the fight.

Indian Suit FREE

BOYS' or GIRLS'



The above picture gives an idea of the ELEGANT BOYS' INDIAN SUIT we are giving away absolutely free. It is trimmed in true Indian Fashion and is made of very best material. Suit consists of Head Dress with Feathers, Buttoned Vest and Jacket, and Trowsers. We also give a GIRLS' INDIAN SUIT, consisting of Head Dress with Feathers, combination Vest and Jacket, and Skirt. Either one given free for selling only \$1.00 worth of our beautiful LITHOGRAPH POSTCARDS at 3 for 5c. Indian Bow and Arrows given free for selling \$2.00 worth. Postcards include Valentines, Easter, Birthdays, St. Patrick's, Love Scenes, Best Wishes, Greetings, Comics, etc., and are very fast sellers. Send for Postcards today, sell them, return money and we will send Suit or Bow and Arrows as you choose, postpaid, same day. WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. R, Winnipeg, Man.

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GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, FEB. 27th, 1911.

Wheat.—The past week has seen this grain decline about two cents further, and the market has been heavy. It is stated that the world's visible is greater than at any other time since 1893. The demand for the lower grades has been fairly good. The reciprocity treaty will likely meet its fate in the American senate inside the next four or five days, and naturally there is much doubt still as to the outcome. We would advise selling all wheat on any upward turn. We think farmers having grain in open bins, would do well to move it now, and so avoid having so much tough grain as is usual once the milder weather commences.

Oats.—The market has held fairly low with a slightly weaker tendency in the last few days. Once this grain is worked for export, it should not go any lower. We believe farmers will do well to keep some of their oats over even until next year, providing they have them at home, as there is a tendency on the part of farmers who have grown oats the last year or two, to change off now to wheat and flax.

Barley.—This grain is dull with no quotations the last few days of the week. There should be a brisk demand for barley if the reciprocity treaty passes.

Flax has weakened a little in sympathy with wheat, but there is a good demand for clean flax for seed purposes.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By PROCTOR & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, FEB. 24.)
We confirm ours of 7th inst., since writing which our market shows a decline of about 1d. per cwt. for May wheat and 1 1/2d. per cwt. for March. The decline is not a large one, as our market has been kept comparatively steady owing to the continued rapid diminution of stocks in the U.K. indeed it appears to be the near position holding up the distant position. At the present time there are no signs of any excessive quantities being put about for the U.K., and any wheat near at hand or on spot is meeting a fair enquiry at unchanged prices. For more distant shipments, however, the market is very depressed, and what is almost unobtainable in the U.K. United Kingdom.—Today we are experiencing the first wet day since the New Year came in, and prospects of the wheat crop can only be described as favorable. Farmers are well on with their preparation of the land for the sowing of spring crops, the few weeks of the past six weeks having given them an opportunity of getting on to the land such as is seldom experienced in the winter-time in this country.

France.—We have nothing to add to what we wrote last week. The demand is by no means so good as had previously been the case, but there is still some enquiry for Australian wheat. Germany.—Markets continue dull. There is no fresh crop news. Italy.—Crop prospects continue satisfactory. Russia.—Shipments last week were decidedly larger than expected. We are not sure of the cause, but think it extremely likely that steamers made a desperate effort to get away from Novorossisk and Odessa owing to the severity of the weather. Reports in today's paper that both these ports are now blocked with ice the weather being of a more severe character than has been experienced since the Crimean War. If the two big Southern ports are closed, it will make a serious difference in the quantity of Russian wheat shipped.

With regard to crop prospects and Russia's ability to ship heavily in the spring and summer months there seems to be great difference of opinion. A letter just in from Rostoff-on-Don says that owing to the inferior quality and condition farmers supply on much more freely than usual, and that the reserves are comparatively light, and that farmers are likely to hold their wheat for the winter, until they feel assured that all is well with the winter and spring crops. The letter goes on to say that great anxiety prevails owing to the fear that damage has been done by frost and vermin before the fields were covered with snow. At the present time the fields are covered deeply with snow in almost all districts. Others take quite a different view, and say that there are huge quantities back in the country which will come out as soon as navigation on the rivers opens. It is, however, absolutely impossible for anyone to form an opinion of what Russia will do, and it is just one of those uncertain elements that may entirely upset all calculations. Argentina.—This country continues to ship at a moderate rate, but sellers are offering very sparingly, and holders in the country refuse to sell at any decline. Australia.—There is a marked increase in the quantity offering from this country, and prices show a very smart decline. This has been the chief factor in causing easier markets of late.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)
Week ending February 24.
Wheat. Oats. Barley
Total visible 12,564,587 7,429,816 424,834
Last week 12,917,552 7,461,362 427,331

Last year	10,884,545	5,306,783	941,587
W. William	3,105,241	2,271,272	114,982
Port Arthur	3,321,849	2,572,749	204,953
Imperial Harbor	37,361	64,236	.....
Montreal	114,142	21,947	.....
Midland	964,907	691,201	.....
Collingwood	65,929	.....	.....
Owen Sound	52,982	90,872	2,500
Godfrich	472,603	104,094	2,419
Sarnia P.E.I.	289,591	1,559	16,132
Pt. Colborne	570,650	39,965	.....
Kingston	51,500	59,100	910
Fredericton	72,220	.....	.....
Moncton	277,272	787,257	78,956
Quebec	10,500	49,500	2,900
Victoria H'rs's	426,727	170,822	.....
Total	9,783,466	6,924,425	424,834
In vessels in U.S. term	1,495,720	565,391	.....
At Buffalo	1,285,501	.....	.....
Duluth	.....	.....	.....
Gr's totals	12,564,587	7,429,816	424,834

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	Last week	Prev. week	Last year
Wheat	12,208,000	10,768,000	10,422,000
Corn	2,747,000	3,630,000	1,470,000
America	2,752,000	2,752,000	1,480,000
Russia	2,632,000	2,176,000	3,352,000
India	472,000	488,000	376,000
Argentina	968,000	456,000	112,000
France	3,264,000	3,370,000	2,985,000
Australia	2,056,000	1,434,000	2,104,000
Austria	.....	16,000	.....
China	62,000	86,000	48,000

INCREASED AREA IN INDIA

India, February 27.—The second official report of Punjab places the average under wheat sown up to the end of January at 9,352,000 acres, as compared with 9,205,000 acres last year, when the yield amounted to 128,000,000 bushels. The condition of the growing crop is distinctly good.

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on February 24 was 6,485,981 40, as against 5,623,249 40 last week, 6,219, 149 10 last year and 5,417,324 20 two years ago. Total shipments for the week were 189, 581, last year 222,327. Amount of each grade was:		
1911	1910	
No. 1 hard	5,450 00	23,885 40
No. 1 northern	639,159 40	1,636,996 40
No. 2 northern	1,647,523 30	1,845,182 00
No. 3 northern	1,567,493 30	1,139,497 20
No. 4	811,421 50	291,158 20
Other grades	47,667 30	57,312 50
Total	4,844,922 00	3,168,006 14
Total last w'k	4,801,759 22	2,806,036 32
Stocks of oats—		
No. 1 C. W.	230,579 07	249,821 32
No. 2 C. W.	3,273,994 09	2,455,728 20
No. 3 C. W.	414,846 20	289,276 09
Mixed	7,470 30	7,623 24

Oatmeal	917,504 20	167,556 07
Barley	319,046 00	449,271 00
Flax	374,183 00	532,723 00
Shipments	.....	66,770
Oats	.....	2,441
Barley	.....	47,087
Flax	.....	.....

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Feb. 27.—Wheat ruled within very narrow limits the greater part of the session. With the exception of the Liverpool market, foreign news was rather heavy, world's shipments of wheat being heavy and the increase on ocean passage unusually large. The opening was firm, however, and very little selling pressure was in force. Domestic news was that primary receipts were exceedingly light and the visible supply decreased 1,000,000 bushels compared with a decrease last year of 312,000 bushels. There is some talk of the farmers selling their stored wheat more freely in the Northwest, and while this is confirmed in some sections it has not as yet resulted in larger receipts, the northwestern movement for the two days being extremely small. Cash wheat was in good demand in all markets, with a firm undertone. No. 1 Northern locally sold mostly from 3/4 to 1 1/2 cents over May, but some salesmen quoted higher premiums for choice spot and wheat to go to outside mills. No improvement was noted in flour. Sales over Sunday were small. Shipping directions were again light and forced curtailment among the small mills. Cables were sent out quite freely Saturday offering flour for export, but no bids were received during the session. Low temperature in the southwest was not favorable, but little notice was taken by the trade. Following the abnormally high temperatures the sharp change is laid.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Part of the responsibility for an advance in wheat to-day was blamed on the calendar. The rise followed covering by shorts who believe that March is an unfavorable month for them. To-morrow being a holiday on account of a municipal election, there will be no further chance in February to even up. Accordingly quite a rush to buy occurred, and the close was 1/4 to 1/2 to 3/4 cent higher than 48 hours before. Incidentally wheat scored a new low record for the season, but such a performance had taken place so frequently of late that relatively little attention was given to the new drop, especially as the effect proved only transient. A leading elevator concern credited with having been long in the recent past was buying freely, which was largely due to sympathy with weakness of corn and oats. Much greater significance was attached to the fact that Liverpool quotations came higher, despite a big increase in world's shipments and supplies on ocean passage. Continued lack of cash demand cut some figure in the temporary period of weakness here, but had that offset in news of flour exports at Winnipeg and Montreal, and by reason of 1,000,000 decrease in the United States available stock of wheat. An easy tone, however, prevailed at the close. During the session May ranged from 88 1/2 to 89 1/4, with last sales 1/2 cent

net higher at 89 1/2 to 1. Colder weather affording a prospect on increased hauling to country stations weakened corn. Price changes, though, kept between 47 1/2 and 47 3/4, with the close 1/2 to 1 off at 47 1/2 to 3/4. Cash demand was slow. There was much hedging by country owners of cash oats. Stop-loss liquidating on the part of weary-long added to the selling pressure.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 40,000; market strong, beefs, 85.20 to 86.90; Texas steers, 84.35 to 84.70; Western steers, 84.65 to 84.75; stockers and feeders, 83.85 to 85.85; cows, 82.65 to 83.60, calves, 87.50 to 89.50.
Hogs—Receipts 37,000; market 10 to 15c lower, light, 86.85 to 87.15; mixed, 86.75 to 87.10; heavy, 86.65 to 87.05; rough, 86.65 to 86.80; good to choice heavy, 86.80 to 87.05; pigs, 87.20 to 87.50; bulk of sales, 86.00 to 87.05.
Sheep—Receipts 21,000; market weak; native, 83 to 84.65; Western, 83.10 to 84.70; yearlings, 84.70 to 86.75; lambs, native, 85 to 86.10; Western, 85 to 86.15.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Feb. 27.—Choice cattle sold lower on the local markets to-day, the price dropping 25c. per 100 lbs. for the best quality, and 35c. on the lower grades. Receipts at the Montreal stock yards, west end market, were 975 cattle, 145 sheep and lambs, 1,300 hogs, 183 calves, and at the C.P.R. east end market, 400 cattle, 86 hogs, and 1 calf. Prices were on an equal footing at both markets, choice stock selling at 86.25, and medium at 85.50 to 85.75; cows, 83.75 to 85.50; and bulls, 83.75 to 85.50. Sheep were firmer at 84.50 to 84.75, and lambs at 86.50 to 86.75. Hogs were a little dearer at 87.50 to 87.75, and cows 86.50 to 86.75. Calves sold all the way from 83 to 84 1/2.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Feb. 27.—John Rogers and company state to-day that there was a fair demand on the Birkenhead market and cattle were readily sold at Saturday's quotations, which were, for States steers, 12 1/2 to 13 cents, and Canadians 12 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents per pound.

"EASTLAKE"



STEEL SHINGLES

FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF

Romeo, Ont., April 9th, 1908
"We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library, and other public buildings of this town for 25 years. We have used very large quantities during the past 25 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs."
(Signed) SAUL HENRY,
Tinsmith and Hardware Merchants.

Write for Booklet.
The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Manufacturers
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Western Canada Factory:
797 NOTRE DAME AVE. WINNIPEG
Agents wanted in some sections

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR FROM FEB. 22 TO FEB. 28, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT						OATS		BARLEY		FLAX						
	1"	2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	Feed	Rej. 1"	Rej. 2"	Rej. 1"	Rej. 2"	2cw. 1cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed.	1NW 1 Man. Rej.	
FEB. 22	90 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	79 1/2	75 1/2	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	57	47	41	38	247
23	88 1/2	85 1/2	82 1/2	77 1/2	73 1/2	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	247
24	85 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2	78 1/2	74 1/2	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	88 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	78 1/2	72 1/2	66	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	85 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2	78 1/2	73 1/2	66	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	88 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	78 1/2	72 1/2	66	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts (Week ending February 25) Cattle Hogs Sheep C.P.R. 318 1250 4 C.N.R. 173 636 nil G.T.P. 2 77 nil Total 493 1943 4 Disposition Green West 28 Feeders West 26 Local 425

Cattle There is no change in conditions on the cattle market. Prices are as strong as ever and the supply of really good animals is very small. A few exceptionally fine animals have sold as high as \$6.50, but such well finished steers seem to be few and far between. Dealers state that everything points toward a continuance of strong prices.

Cattle prices quoted are: Best butcher steers \$5.75 to \$6.00 Fair to good butcher steers and heifers 4.75 to 5.08 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 Stockers 3.50 to 3.75 Choice veal calves 5.00 Heavy calves 4.00 to 4.50

Hogs The hog market has been quiet during the past week and prices show no change. Packers did not seem to be after the porkers in the manner of a couple of weeks ago. It looks as if they were awaiting the action of the eastern markets, which are inclined toward the weak side.

Hog prices quoted are: Choice hogs \$8.00 Heavy sows \$6.00 to 7.00 Hugs 5.25 to 5.75

Sheep and Lambs Prices show no change from last week. The market is dull and receipts low.

Prices quoted are: Best sheep \$5.25 to \$5.50 Yearlings 5.75 to 6.00

Country Produce WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter The butter market holds at the same level as for several weeks. Most of the stock is coming from the East and very little from Western points. One dealer in speaking of the situation said, "If we had to depend on Manitoba and the West for butter at this time of the year everybody would be eating lard." Wholesale quote the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg: Fancy dairy \$4. to 25c. No. 1 dairy 20c. Good round lots without culls or mold 18c. to 19c. No. 2 17c. No. 3 14c. to 15c.

Eggs Prices for new laid eggs show a clear gain of three cents per dozen over last week, dealers finding it harder to get good stock. They now offer twenty-four cents per dozen for best stock. Storage eggs are in poor demand. Demand and prices are strong for No. 1 wild hay, but the supply of the lower grades is so large that prices for these show a reduction. Dealers quote prices as follows per ton, on track Winnipeg: Wild Hay No. 0 \$13.00 No. 1 11.00 No. 2 9.00 No. 3 6.00 No. 4 6.00 1 rejected \$ 5.50 to 6.00 Timothy No. 1 \$17.00 No. 2 15.00

RETAIL MARKET Retailers offer the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg: Butter Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks 39c. Strictly fancy dairy, gal. cracks 47c. Eggs Strictly fresh gathered 30c. Dressed Poultry Spring chickens, dry plucked drawn, head and feet off 22c. Fowl, shipped same as chickens 6c. 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 8c. Heavy and inferior 8 to 8 1/2c. HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL Dealers quote prices as follows: Green frozen hide and kip 6 1/2c. fat. Green frozen calves 9c. Tallow 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c. Seneca root 30c. Wool 8 1/2c. to 10 1/2c.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(February 27) No. 1 hard wheat 1 ear 97 1/2 No. 1 hard wheat 2 ear 97 No. 1 northern wheat 1 ear 96 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 2 ear 96 No. 1 northern wheat 3 ear 95 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 4 ear 95 No. 1 northern wheat 5 ear 94 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 6 ear 94 No. 1 northern wheat 7 ear 93 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 8 ear 93 No. 1 northern wheat 9 ear 92 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 10 ear 92 No. 1 northern wheat 11 ear 91 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 12 ear 91 No. 1 northern wheat 13 ear 90 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 14 ear 90 No. 1 northern wheat 15 ear 89 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 16 ear 89 No. 1 northern wheat 17 ear 88 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 18 ear 88 No. 1 northern wheat 19 ear 87 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 20 ear 87 No. 1 northern wheat 21 ear 86 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 22 ear 86 No. 1 northern wheat 23 ear 85 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 24 ear 85 No. 1 northern wheat 25 ear 84 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 26 ear 84 No. 1 northern wheat 27 ear 83 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 28 ear 83 No. 1 northern wheat 29 ear 82 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 30 ear 82 No. 1 northern wheat 31 ear 81 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 32 ear 81 No. 1 northern wheat 33 ear 80 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 34 ear 80 No. 1 northern wheat 35 ear 79 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 36 ear 79 No. 1 northern wheat 37 ear 78 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 38 ear 78 No. 1 northern wheat 39 ear 77 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 40 ear 77 No. 1 northern wheat 41 ear 76 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 42 ear 76 No. 1 northern wheat 43 ear 75 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 44 ear 75 No. 1 northern wheat 45 ear 74 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 46 ear 74 No. 1 northern wheat 47 ear 73 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 48 ear 73 No. 1 northern wheat 49 ear 72 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 50 ear 72 No. 1 northern wheat 51 ear 71 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 52 ear 71 No. 1 northern wheat 53 ear 70 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 54 ear 70 No. 1 northern wheat 55 ear 69 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 56 ear 69 No. 1 northern wheat 57 ear 68 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 58 ear 68 No. 1 northern wheat 59 ear 67 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 60 ear 67 No. 1 northern wheat 61 ear 66 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 62 ear 66 No. 1 northern wheat 63 ear 65 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 64 ear 65 No. 1 northern wheat 65 ear 64 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 66 ear 64 No. 1 northern wheat 67 ear 63 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 68 ear 63 No. 1 northern wheat 69 ear 62 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 70 ear 62 No. 1 northern wheat 71 ear 61 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 72 ear 61 No. 1 northern wheat 73 ear 60 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 74 ear 60 No. 1 northern wheat 75 ear 59 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 76 ear 59 No. 1 northern wheat 77 ear 58 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 78 ear 58 No. 1 northern wheat 79 ear 57 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 80 ear 57 No. 1 northern wheat 81 ear 56 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 82 ear 56 No. 1 northern wheat 83 ear 55 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 84 ear 55 No. 1 northern wheat 85 ear 54 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 86 ear 54 No. 1 northern wheat 87 ear 53 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 88 ear 53 No. 1 northern wheat 89 ear 52 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 90 ear 52 No. 1 northern wheat 91 ear 51 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 92 ear 51 No. 1 northern wheat 93 ear 50 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 94 ear 50 No. 1 northern wheat 95 ear 49 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 96 ear 49 No. 1 northern wheat 97 ear 48 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 98 ear 48 No. 1 northern wheat 99 ear 47 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 100 ear 47

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire) Hay Slough, per ton \$ 6.00 to \$10.00 Upland, per ton 9.00 to 11.00 Timothy, per ton 16.00 to 18.00 Oats Best feed 32c to 34c Choice dairy 24c to 35c Eggs Strictly fresh, per doz. 38c to 32c Potatoes Per bushel 45c to 50c Poultry Chickens 16c to 18c Turkeys 23c Live Stock Butcher cattle 83.50 to 85.00 Bulls 50 to 55 Hogs 7.00 Lambs 6.50 Calves 6.00

WINNIPEG HORSE MARKET

Prices show no change from last week. Shipments from the East are fairly heavy and demand for good horses is strong. Dealers quote prices as follows f.o.b., Winnipeg: Sound drafters, 1350 to 1600 pounds, per head \$225 to \$300 Farm and general purpose mares and geldings 125 to 200 Delivery horses 150 to 250 Good workers 50 to 100

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax for May, July, Sept., and Oct. delivery: Wheat— May July Sept. Oct. Feb. 22 85 94 88 81 Feb. 23 91 97 91 87 Feb. 24 91 95 88 81 Feb. 25 91 94 88 81 Feb. 27 91 95 88 81 Feb. 28 91 97 91 87 Oats— Feb. 22 31 32 Feb. 23 31 34 Feb. 24 31 34 Feb. 25 31 34 Feb. 27 31 34 Feb. 28 31 33 Flax— Feb. 22 25 24 Feb. 23 25 24 Feb. 24 25 24 Feb. 25 25 24 Feb. 27 25 24 Feb. 28 25 24

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

(Corn Trade News, Feb. 14, 1911). Australian 7 1/4 approx. 81.09 1-3 1 North Manitoba 7 1/2 81.11 2 North Manitoba 7 1/4 81.09 1-5 3 North Manitoba 7 1/6 81.07 8-5 Choice White Karachi (Cleaned terms) 7/8 1.04 2-5 Ordinary terms 7/8 1.02 3-5 Red Karachi, clean 7/11 1.02 Plate 7 1/8 1.02 Russian 7 1/8 1.02 Arima, old 8 1.15 1-5 Ulka, old 7/8 1.07 8-

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(February 27) No. 1 hard wheat 1 ear 97 1/2 No. 1 hard wheat 2 ear 97 No. 1 northern wheat 1 ear 96 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 2 ear 96 No. 1 northern wheat 3 ear 95 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 4 ear 95 No. 1 northern wheat 5 ear 94 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 6 ear 94 No. 1 northern wheat 7 ear 93 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 8 ear 93 No. 1 northern wheat 9 ear 92 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 10 ear 92 No. 1 northern wheat 11 ear 91 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 12 ear 91 No. 1 northern wheat 13 ear 90 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 14 ear 90 No. 1 northern wheat 15 ear 89 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 16 ear 89 No. 1 northern wheat 17 ear 88 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 18 ear 88 No. 1 northern wheat 19 ear 87 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 20 ear 87 No. 1 northern wheat 21 ear 86 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 22 ear 86 No. 1 northern wheat 23 ear 85 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 24 ear 85 No. 1 northern wheat 25 ear 84 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 26 ear 84 No. 1 northern wheat 27 ear 83 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 28 ear 83 No. 1 northern wheat 29 ear 82 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 30 ear 82 No. 1 northern wheat 31 ear 81 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 32 ear 81 No. 1 northern wheat 33 ear 80 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 34 ear 80 No. 1 northern wheat 35 ear 79 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 36 ear 79 No. 1 northern wheat 37 ear 78 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 38 ear 78 No. 1 northern wheat 39 ear 77 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 40 ear 77 No. 1 northern wheat 41 ear 76 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 42 ear 76 No. 1 northern wheat 43 ear 75 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 44 ear 75 No. 1 northern wheat 45 ear 74 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 46 ear 74 No. 1 northern wheat 47 ear 73 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 48 ear 73 No. 1 northern wheat 49 ear 72 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 50 ear 72 No. 1 northern wheat 51 ear 71 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 52 ear 71 No. 1 northern wheat 53 ear 70 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 54 ear 70 No. 1 northern wheat 55 ear 69 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 56 ear 69 No. 1 northern wheat 57 ear 68 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 58 ear 68 No. 1 northern wheat 59 ear 67 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 60 ear 67 No. 1 northern wheat 61 ear 66 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 62 ear 66 No. 1 northern wheat 63 ear 65 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 64 ear 65 No. 1 northern wheat 65 ear 64 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 66 ear 64 No. 1 northern wheat 67 ear 63 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 68 ear 63 No. 1 northern wheat 69 ear 62 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 70 ear 62 No. 1 northern wheat 71 ear 61 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 72 ear 61 No. 1 northern wheat 73 ear 60 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 74 ear 60 No. 1 northern wheat 75 ear 59 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 76 ear 59 No. 1 northern wheat 77 ear 58 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 78 ear 58 No. 1 northern wheat 79 ear 57 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 80 ear 57 No. 1 northern wheat 81 ear 56 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 82 ear 56 No. 1 northern wheat 83 ear 55 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 84 ear 55 No. 1 northern wheat 85 ear 54 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 86 ear 54 No. 1 northern wheat 87 ear 53 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 88 ear 53 No. 1 northern wheat 89 ear 52 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 90 ear 52 No. 1 northern wheat 91 ear 51 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 92 ear 51 No. 1 northern wheat 93 ear 50 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 94 ear 50 No. 1 northern wheat 95 ear 49 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 96 ear 49 No. 1 northern wheat 97 ear 48 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 98 ear 48 No. 1 northern wheat 99 ear 47 1/2 No. 1 northern wheat 100 ear 47

MR. BOWER AT OTTAWA

(Guide Ottawa Correspondent) James Bower, president of the Canadian National Council of Agriculture, and of the United Farmers of Alberta, has been at Ottawa throughout the week and will remain for some days more for the purpose of urging upon the government the necessity of granting in full the demands of the organized farmers made known on the 16th of December. Mr. Bower has interviewed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Sidney Fisher, minister of agriculture, and Hon. Geo. P. Graham, minister of railways, and has discussed with them the chilled meat question, the amendment of the Railways Act, especially with regard to cattle killed on the track, and other matters which were brought before the government by the delegation and upon which no action has yet been taken. A meeting with the board of railway commissioners has been arranged by Mr. Bower for next week, and he has reason to hope that something definite will be accomplished as the result of his visit. Mr. Bower has also been listening to the reciprocity debate in the House of Commons, and when asked for a message to the readers of THE GUIDE he said: "I have been impressed with the idea that the farmers of the West who wish to see a reduction of the tariff and reciprocity with the United States, should take steps to let their representatives here know their desires in this matter. From reading the city papers and the papers from Toronto and Montreal, I have found that there is a tendency on their part to give the impression that there is very little desire for reciprocity on the part of the people, and they are using every effort to make it appear that there is strong opposition to it in the country. This may have an effect on some members who are not very closely in touch with the feeling of their people, and I think the secretaries of the different branches of the U.F.A. and of the Grain Growers' Associations should at once take action

The Growing Popularity OF THE "Hogate Stallion" The "Hogate Stallions" have been recognized with marked favor by the good breeders from coast to coast. The "Hogate Breds" of Brandon, Man., and Western Ont., are full of the best lot of Percheron, Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions from two years old and over that have ever been brought to Canada. The "Hogate Stallions" were bought for cash, imported direct and are sold at the lowest price, which accounts for the volume of business done. The "Hogate Easy Payment System" puts stallions within the reach of all. Visitors to the "Brandon Winter Fair," from March 11th to 17th, are cordially invited to call at the "Hogate Bred" Correspondence solicited. J. B. HOGATE 719 15TH ST. - BRANDON, MAN.

in the matter and have resolutions passed and forwarded to the members."

Interviewed at Ottawa by a newspaper man, Mr. Bower said—"The arrangement is a good one and a wise one. By opening up a new market it will without question give a great impetus to the agricultural industry particularly in Western Canada, and will prove equally advantageous to the farmers of Eastern Canada, especially in dairy products and hay. Speeches I have heard in the House of Commons during the past week by those who are opposing reciprocity indicate to me that the speakers are either entirely ignorant of how the agreement will affect the farmers or they are trying to mislead the public. They appear to be very solicitous as to how it will affect the welfare of the farmers, but the farmers have a few ideas about this themselves. At any rate, anti-reciprocity speakers are absolutely wrong as to how it will affect Western farming conditions. Take barley, for instance. Western Canada is particularly well adapted to growing barley, but for lack of a market none has been grown except for home consumption. Now, with the prospect of a market, we can engage in growing the crop which is most suitable to our natural conditions, and with the assurance of competition in the cattle trade and outside market for our stock, the cattle trade will receive a wonderful impetus. "But perhaps the greatest boon that reciprocity will confer on the farmers of the West will be its indirect results in reducing freight rates, which will mean increased production all along the line. This will of course mean a greater demand for manufactured articles in the West and a greater ability to pay for them. "As far as the agreement goes, it meets with the unqualified approval of Western farmers, but much dissatisfaction is expressed at the smallness of the reduction in the duty on agricultural implements. Yet if Mr. Ames' contention is correct, that reciprocity is the first step towards breaking down the whole system of protection, then the farmers of Canada will hail it with joy."

ALDRICH FAVORS RECIPROCITY

Washington, D.C., February 20. — Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee of the senate, has written to President Taft that he favors the confirmation of the Canadian reciprocity agreement. Whether the letter makes promises of assistance in getting action in the senate at the present session has not been disclosed, but senators who have seen the letter intimate that the senator will do all he can to aid the president in carrying his program through the senate.

March 1, 1911 B.I. Sa BITTER been used them best and herbs. Full page Stevie Bly F H McM W H Im Corner Farmers located. Rate Th readers promote Grain (wi M. To the subscri To the subscri To the subscri FIRST SECON THIRI

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The Sum of \$300.00

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

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

\$50.00

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

\$30.00

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

\$20.00

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

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

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

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

WORKING RULES

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

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

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

Subscriptions need not come through regular agents. Any of your members can send in one or more new subscriptions, and if he states that it is intended

to apply on our Prize Competition, your Branch will get credit for it.

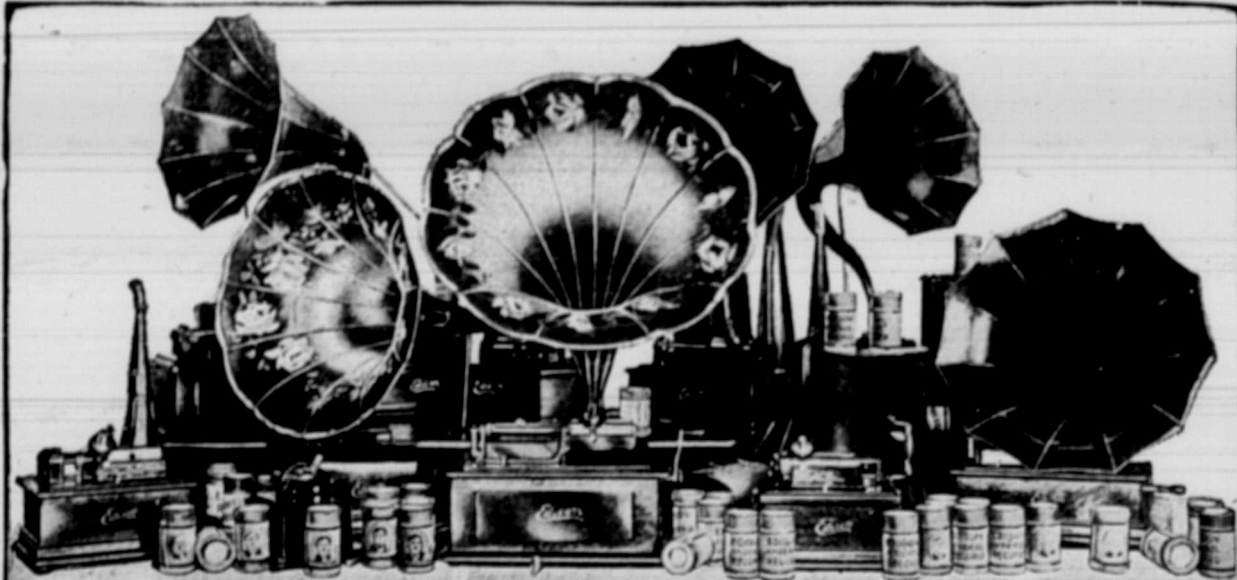
Any new subscription sent in individually will be credited to any Branch the sender directs.

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

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

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



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