

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND  
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



The Saskatchewan Grain Growers have ably Presented their Case. Full Accounts of Five Meetings with Sir Wilfrid Laurier appear in this issue

**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"

**AUGUST 10th, 1910**

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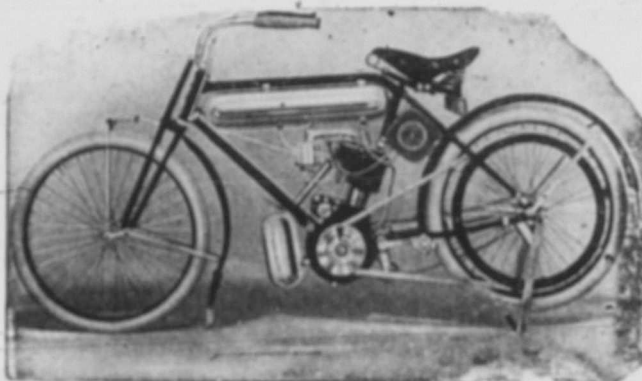
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LAST week we told you of the enterprise of the Swan River Association in advertising its Meetings through the columns of The Guide. We pointed out many advantages which would accrue to the Grain Growers' movement should a large number of the Local Associations fall in line and carry cards of this character. The success of the Provincial Associations depends on the energy and enthusiasm and initiative displayed by each local unit. Hence, interest in every Local Association must be kept at a white heat. The very fact that you insert a card in The Guide directing attention to your monthly meeting places an obligation on every member, not only to be present at such meetings but to come prepared to contribute something of interest and value to the Association. And then there's the mental stimulus which comes from the knowledge that hundreds of other Local Associations are meeting regularly, and are standing shoulder to shoulder with you in the great fight which you are waging. All the world loves a winner, and we know of no other way in which the Local Associations can so strongly convince the world of their organization and success as by the publication in The Guide of hundreds of cards announcing the regular meetings of their Associations. We would suggest, therefore, that at the next meeting of your Local Association you pass a resolution empowering your secretary to insert a card in The Guide similar to that carried by the Swan River Association.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, :: :: Winnipeg.

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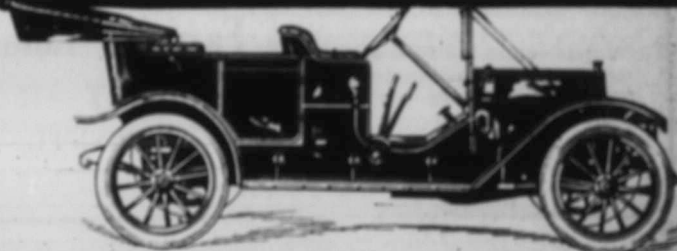
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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

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AUGUST 10th, 1910

## WHO'LL RUN THE H. B. R.?

Replies to the delegations that waited upon Sir Wilfrid in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, leave no room to doubt that it is the intention of the government to build the Hudson Bay Railroad without any great delay, and that its operation within a reasonable time may be regarded as an assured fact. This assurance as to the construction of the road is eminently satisfactory to the Grain Growers, but the statements of the premier and his minister of railways, as to the method the government intend to adopt in the operation of the road after it is built, is causing alarm in the minds of the Western farmers.

The impression made by the replies of the minister of railways to the different delegations of Grain Growers, is gradually becoming a settled conviction that the government's present intention, is to pass the Hudson Bay railroad over to some one of the existing railway corporations, presumably the C. N. R., to be operated by them as part of their system. It is very doubtful if the people of the Prairie Provinces would regard the building of the Hudson Bay railroad, under such circumstances, with complacency, and it may be regarded as an open question if they would not prefer not having the road built at all at the present time, than have it operated by the C. N. R. when built.

For many years the people of the West have looked forward with fond anticipation to the time when the Hudson Bay railroad would be built and operated as a public utility, to relieve them of the excessive tolls that the railway corporations take out of the proceeds of their toil in the way of freight charges. If the government have the Hudson Bay railroad built and operated by a private corporation it closes the only outlet left to escape the excessive rates charged by corporation roads. The minister speaks of the control of rates and the control of railway companies by the railway commission. The government control of railway rates in the West, has not been a success, in fact has been a delusion. The railway commission can do some good but cannot control rates. Experience in both the United States and Canada, has taught the people that corporations cannot be controlled by commissions or legislatures, or both. The experience of the Grain Growers as to the control of the railway commission over the railways is not happy nor reassuring. At their instigation the railway commission passed orders directing the railways to protect stock from getting on their track to keep them from being destroyed. The railways disregard their orders and continue to ruthlessly destroy the farmers' stock

with impunity and absolutely refuse to give any compensation. The Grain Growers appeared before the railway commission for an order to have the storage charged on grain in the terminal elevators, which is (compared with the charges made for storage east of the lakes) exorbitant, reduced to a moderate charge. The railway commission gave judgment against the Grain Growers on the ground they (the Grain Growers) could not show that the railway was earning excessive interest on the investments made on their terminal project. The same would apply to freight rates. The public cannot possibly under any circumstances show to the railway commission that the rates charged are excessive, because the railway companies can by over capitalization and a modern system of accounting, always prove that they are not making undue profits on their investments.

## MINISTER'S ARGUMENT IS WEAK

The Grain Growers at Brandon, in their memorial to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the chilled meat project, pointed out that while the government had in the past contributed bonuses to encourage new industries and aid manufacturers, they had, in no case, contributed towards encouraging any branch of the farming industry. And that under existing methods of marketing farm products experience has taught farmers that they cannot successfully raise stock, and until such time as the proper market facilities are provided the less stock they raise the better off they are.

The Hon. Mr. Graham, minister of railways, undertook to reply to the criticisms of the Grain Growers at the evening meeting in Brandon by pointing out that an enormous amount of money had been expended by the government in providing transportation facilities for farm produce. He said that many millions of acres and many millions of dollars had been expended towards constructing railways in the West and that hundreds of millions of dollars had been expended in building canals.

The Hon. minister would fain make his hearers believe that all this was done in the interest of the farmer and in his interest only. This is a common and plausible form of argument put up by politicians and representatives of special privilege, when the farmers seek relief from the oppression of railways and other transportation companies. The minister seems to forget that these very industries to which the government was granting bonuses to encourage and assist, receive relatively as much benefit from the expenditure of public money on transportation facilities as do the farmers. The fishermen of the Maritime Provinces to whom the government of Canada has paid bonuses \$4,265,815 uses these same railways the minister said were built for the farmers for securing a market for their products among the farmers of the West. The iron and steel manufacturers not only use the same railway facilities for shipping their produce to every corner of Canada but also find a large market for their produce in supplying the railway lines paid for by the government with steel rails and other necessary equipment to say nothing of the large amount of the products of those iron manufacturers which find a market in the towns and cities which have sprung up in Western Canada.

The farmers on our Western Prairies find themselves face to face with the condition, that they are dissipating the fertility of their farms through the continuous raising of grain and that there is no incentive to raise stock to aid the fertility of their land while the price which they secure for their stock will not pay for the labor necessary to take care of them. They request that the government should do with them as they have done with other industries, namely, grant aid to the development of the cattle trade not by a cash gift to farmers as in the case of manufacturers but by providing the necessary equipment to establish a chilled meat trade. It is a weak

argument against their requests for representatives of the government to point out that they consider the government had already contributed to this end by building railways and canals and that nothing further by way of aid should be expected of them. We, however, think that the Western farmers have come to realize that they are more entitled to bonuses to aid in the development of this branch of agriculture than the iron and steel industry was entitled to the large bounty which it received. Not only the producers of farm products, but the consumers as well throughout Canada are convinced that it is absolutely necessary that some different method of marketing should be provided. It seems a very reasonable proposition that the government should set aside a portion of the revenue of the province towards providing the necessary equipment for the handling of stock.

## DO REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENT?

The executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association in presenting their demand for a reduction in the tariff to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Regina on August 2nd said:

"We are in a position to assure you that there is a strong and growing feeling in favor of an all round reduction in the existing protection tariff. We believe that the time has come when the men in this country should be expected to get along without protection—protection which is afforded at the expense of the consumer, who in common fairness should be considered.

"You should be aware of this feeling, sir, through the people's representatives in the house, but we are afraid that they have not all done their duty in this matter."

Is the fear of the Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers well founded? Do the people's representatives in parliament and legislatures, represent the views of the people when they go into the halls of the legislature? We think not always. At the same conference with Sir Wilfrid, the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan presented a very strong demand for the government ownership of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, pointing out that nothing short of government ownership and operation would meet the case. At the public meeting that evening, Mr. W. M. Martin, M.P., standing on the same platform with Sir Wilfrid, is reported by the Regina Leader to have expressed the following views:

"As to terminal elevators the speaker reminded the audience that Sir Wilfrid has promised that legislation will be given with respect to them. They all recognized that the farmer had a grievance with reference to the handling of grain at the terminal elevators and while his own view was against the owning of them by the government, his desire was to see them government controlled. It would take a sum of nearly ten million dollars to obtain the proprietorship of the elevators and he felt that the proper step was being taken by the introduction of legislation as promised."

Was Mr. Martin expressing the views of his constituency in Saskatchewan in making the above statement, or was he simply voicing the views of Mr. Martin or some other interest? Mr. Martin must know that at the present time the terminals at Fort William are as much under government control and supervision as it is possible to make them. Government inspectors and supervisors are supposed to see that every car of grain is weighed, cleaned and binned under the direction of government officials. Can it be possible for government officials to do more unless they have the operation of the terminals as well under their control. Yet in the face of all that, investigations by the government officials, clearly indicate that manipulation of grain exists in those terminals. We think that it will be a very difficult matter for Mr. Martin to get a corporal's guard amongst the farmers of Saskatchewan or the business men either, who are not beneficiaries of the present elevator system to take his views as to what is required to remedy the admitted grievances at the

terminal elevators. If there are many of the government supporters in parliament who hold the same views as Mr. Martin it will make it difficult for the government to grant the request of the farmers in respect to the terminal elevators.

It is coming more apparent to thinking minds each day that if our legislative bodies are going to enact laws in the interest of our rural population, and the masses of the people who are consumers, there must necessarily be a change in the selection of our representatives. The census enumerator divides the population of Canada into two classes, the urban and rural. Our representatives in parliament and legislatures are almost exclusively made up from our urban population, although upwards of 60 per cent. of the population are classified as rural, and to aggravate the situation the representatives are selected from the financial, commercial and professional classes, which constitutes a very small percentage of even the urban population. Their ideas on economic and social questions are instinctively different from those of agriculturist and wage earners, hence they are out of sympathy with those whose views they are supposed to represent in our legislative assemblies, and so long as our representatives in parliament and government advisors are chosen from classes representing in thought and social environment only a very small percentage of the people, we need not expect much legislation in the interest of the mass of people.

### THE FARMERS' GREAT WORK

We make no apology to our readers for discussing The Grain Growers' Grain Company in these columns because our readers are the men who originated that company, and are the men who are supporting it, because they realized that it is the best work that has ever been done in the interests of the farmers of the West. There are some who are not working for their own company and there always will be. It is the same in England where the working people have co-operated for their own good. But every fair and open minded man will realize that the only hope for the Western farmer is for them to conduct their own business and they have proven their ability to do so. If the company is not properly fulfilling its functions then the 8,000 farmer shareholders are the men who can correct it.

The company has grown enormously in the four years of its existence but it is as yet handling only a small portion of the grain crop of the West. During the grain season just passed there was about 125,000,000 bushels inspected and of this 16,000,000 bushels passed through the hands of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, or about 12 per cent. There is a good showing, but the farmers should see that their own company receives even more support. The service performed by their company is performed at the same rate of commission that is charged by all other dealers. That is one cent per bushel. The company maintains a duplicate sampling system by which the farmers are assured that they will get a proper grade on their grain, and they also maintain a claims department to assist their customers in securing prompt and full settlement against the railway companies. Thus the farmers' company gives the shipper a square deal and in addition returns to them the profits which would otherwise go into the hands of private individuals.

It is in the interest of every farmer to see that as much as possible of the grain crop of the West is handled by his own company. This year the grain crop will probably not exceed one-half of last year's crop and the shareholders of the company and the farmers of the three provincial associations should present the advantages of their own company to every farmer who has grain to ship. When the farmers' company handles 50,000,000 bushels of grain per year it will be the greatest possible step forward in the improvement of those conditions which have, in the past, exacted from the Grain Growers tremendous

profits which went to swell the large fortunes of the grain manipulators.

By this we do not mean that every grain firm is exacting from the farmers unjust profits. There are a number of commission firms who are giving the farmers a fair price but the profits of these companies do not return to the farmer. Every shareholder of the company and every farmer who is interested in the improvement of present conditions should not only ship his grain to his own company, but endeavor to see that every other farmer in his locality does the same thing. Naturally there will be plenty of critics of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and farmers will be told that they are being robbed by their own company. But the farmers can rest assured that these false reports are circulated by enemies who do not wish to see the farmers' cause prosper. If the Grain Growers of the West have any hope of getting a square deal in the future they can do more towards a realization of their hope by supporting their own company than in any other way.

### WE MUST PULL TOGETHER

We hear a great deal of discussion on the subject of farmers' organizations and politics and endless advice is given to farmers' organizations to keep out of politics. This is poor advice. The farmers should keep out of party politics but should go as far as possible into real politics.

The visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the West brings the farmers face to face with the most serious problem which has yet really confronted them, namely, the tariff. In the discussion which has taken place on this subject it has been found that the Western farmers are unanimously in favor of a big reduction in the customs tariff and closer trade relations with the United States. The farmers without exception realize that our tariff is not framed in their interest and that it exacts from them an unjust toll in favor of the privileged classes. All over the West the farmers have told Sir Wilfrid very plainly just what they think of his tariff. In reply Sir Wilfrid holds out little hope that the tariff will be reduced and emphasizes very strongly the advantages of the British preference. Whatever may be Sir Wilfrid's view of the British preference the farmers have another view and are not looking for preference. What the farmers ask for is that their own industries be not protected and that other industries and interests be placed on the same footing.

How are the Western farmers going to accomplish their purpose? The Liberal government at Ottawa and the Conservative opposition are both high protectionist parties, therefore there is nothing more to be expected from one party than from another. The present government came into power pledged to a revenue tariff but that pledge has been grossly violated. The leading men of both parties are not representative of the people. Their habits of life and their surroundings are such as to keep them out of touch with the people. The members of the Dominion government, no matter what party may be in power do not associate with the farmers and the working people. They are with the wealthy and aristocratic classes. In their social life and their club life they continually rub shoulders with the leaders in the commercial and industrial world. That is, with the privileged classes. Naturally, the inclination of all governments is towards the privileged classes. And in addition to this, the forces of special privilege are highly organized and can concentrate their forces under their own generals with great effect. But the forces of agriculture and labor are not organized. They are not yet educated sufficiently to lay aside suspicion and political affiliations and to unite for a common cause.

In Canada it is votes that count and nothing else. The leaders of the political parties know that just so long as the farmers and the work-

ing people can be divided just so long will the privileged classes dominate our governments and our legislation. Our political leaders tramp up and down through the country and talk about the traditions of their grand old parties and make every possible appeal to patriotism and to sentiment, and the result is that ever since confederation the ranks of the producers have been divided and they have consequently suffered. The only hope of the farmers of Canada is to realize that they have no more to expect from one political party than from another. They must step aside and secure men to represent them who will stand out boldly in the interests of the farmers at all times. The Western members of the House of Commons are almost a unit in favor of tariff reduction. If the farmers can induce them to stand together and disregard their political parties the Western members will exert a powerful influence upon the Dominion parliament. But here is the difficulty. Part of them support each political party and their leaders will make every effort to keep them divided. But we believe there are men in the West who will take their stand and stop the foolish practice that is indulged in purely for political advantage. Let the farmers first lay aside political affiliations and then their representatives will do likewise. Let us lay aside party affiliations and work in our own interests.

The Brantford Courier says of the Western farmers. "What the Western farmer wants is to get the United States implements in more freely, at the expense of Brantford and other farm implement centres throughout this section of Canada. It would not be a fair deal and should not be done."

Like all protectionists, the Courier's idea of a fair deal is that the implement manufacturers should be empowered by law to compel the farmer to pay them an extra \$20.00 on every \$100.00 worth of farm implements purchased of them for use on the farm for the benefit of those interested in the manufacture of farm implements, that live in Brantford and other farm implement centres. Should the farmers succeed in getting what they want in this respect, it would not necessarily follow that these centres would cease to produce farm implements. What would follow, is, that the few men who own stock in these concerns would receive a smaller dividend annually and would not become millionaires in a few years at the expense of the farmers.

Sir Wilfrid has suggested another tariff commission to see what the farmers need in tariff revision. There is no need of any commission. Sir Wilfrid knows exactly what the farmers meant and any commission that might be sent out would do no good to the cause of the farmers. Sir Wilfrid admits that it is the manufacturers who compel him to keep up the tariff when he would like to have it lowered. Then the only thing for the farmers to do is to stand by their guns and demand a lower tariff.

Some of our critics say we should not criticise the actions of governments else we become partisan. We intend to present the truth no matter where it strikes. There are already too many spineless journals. If our backbone is to be broken our usefulness is gone.

The reason the Intercolonial railway is not a success is because it is not run as a business proposition. Suppose the government conducted the postal service as it does the Intercolonial what would be the good of it? Mr. Graham should make an improvement in his system.

The bridge across the Saskatchewan is being built by Mackenzie & Mann. By the look of things the whole road to the Hudson's Bay is to be another gift to these enterprising gentlemen.



# The Grain Grower's Guide

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No. 2.

## Grain Growers Present Cause

*Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Trip through Saskatchewan has been exceedingly eventful, especially so on account of the Number of Meetings held at which he Received Addresses from Officers and Members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The Questions of the Tariff, Hudson's Bay Railway, Terminal Elevators, Chilled Meat Industry and Co-operative Legislation were taken up at every meeting, and in some cases questions of minor importance were also gone into.*

**A** LARGE concourse of farmers met Sir Wilfrid at Regina, F. M. Gates, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, presented the address of the organization, which follows:

To The Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

Sir:—We, officers and members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, desire to add our welcome to those which have been already extended to you on the occasion of your present visit to the Western Provinces of the Dominion. The eminence to which you have attained and the regard in which you are held, not alone in this country but the world over, compels our admiration and we have confidence that it is your desire to see justice and fair treatment prevail throughout the various portions of that great Dominion of which you are practically the ruling head:

We therefore approach you with the object of calling your attention to certain matters which we consider of the first importance to the well-being and prosperity of our members who are representatives of the best section of the producers of this Province of Saskatchewan. With your permission we will refer to certain resolutions passed by our members, and ask you to state if it is possible for the Government, of which you are the head, to comply with our wishes in respect of the same.

### THE TARIFF

"That, whereas, Canadian machinery can be purchased from ten per cent. to thirty per cent. less in Great Britain than in the Canadian West;

"And, whereas, we believe such conditions are caused by the high protective tariff existing at the present time;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that immediate steps be taken regarding the said tariff so that the home purchaser may at least be able to purchase as cheaply as the outside world;

"And, further, that the Ottawa government be requested to accept the unconditional offer of the United States government for reciprocal free trade in farm implements."

This resolution was passed at our last annual meeting. The farmers of this province recognize that it is impossible instantaneously to abolish the tariff, but they do claim and believe that a reduction on agricultural implements is possible, and only a measure of justice and fairness to them. They believe they should be able to buy machinery as cheaply as the outside world. And we also ask that the offer of the United States government for reciprocal free trade in implements be accepted.

We have a right to as much consideration in this matter as the makers of certain goods who receive privileges in the matter

of machinery imports for use in their manufacture; and as more and more machinery is necessary for the pursuit of farming operations in the best manner the present unnecessarily high prices bear unduly upon the cultivators of the soil.

Then in regard to the general tariff. You, Sir, say that you are a free trader, but that you are not in a position to carry out the policy you would like. We, in the West are not all free traders, but in the course of contact with a great number of our members who are representatives of the mass of farmers of the province in which you now are, we have found, and we are in a position to assure you that there is a strong and growing favor of an all round reduction in the existing protective tariff. We believe the time has arrived when manufacturers in this country should be expected to get along without further aid in the way of protection—protection which is afforded them at the expense of the consumer who in common fairness should be considered; and we ask you to say to us here that your government will undertake, at the earliest opportunity to so readjust the tariff as to make it more a tariff for revenue and not for protection.

You should be aware of this feeling, Sir, through the people's representatives in the House, but we are afraid they have not all done their duty in this matter and we have felt it necessary to place this question before you who should, judged by your utterances in the past, not be afraid to deal with it. It is not our intention to take up any time in reciting figures or quoting statistics, nor do we wish merely to ask from you an expression of sympathy with our wishes. What we seek from you is a definite assurance that your government will adopt measures

to give us relief by affecting a reduction in the general tariff and especially in respect of agricultural implements.

### TERMINAL ELEVATORS

The question of the acquisition of the terminal elevators and their operation by the government is familiar to you, and we think that in view of the numerous representations made to your government by farmers' delegates and others, and in the light of certain recent revelations as to the unsatisfactory working of the present system, you will be glad of this opportunity to give us the assurance that your government is prepared to accede to our request.

You are aware, Sir, that an investigation is now being conducted by this province into the conditions of the grain trade as it affects the provincial end of the question and we deem it of the utmost importance to the success of any action which may be taken by the provincial government as a result and in consequence of that investigation, that the question of the absolutely impartial operation of the terminal elevators should be settled at once.

The fact that, under the system of Dominion inspection, our wheat when graded in Winnipeg has its grade and value then fixed and determined, makes it imperative that the possibility of subsequent manipulation be precluded absolutely.

This we believe can only be satisfactory if undertaken by the government and we most earnestly ask you to state that you have decided on this course. We would remind you that the legislature of this province at their last session unanimously recommended that this be done.

We take this occasion to assure you

that this is a very live issue with the Grain Growers and that it is a matter upon which there is no division of opinion whatever, and one upon which your government will make no mistake in deciding to act.

### HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

We wonder whether you, Sir, have fully grasped the intense interest with which the people of this province regard this question.

When you announced three years ago that this railway would be immediately constructed the people of this province took you at your word, and if there is now a growing feeling of impatience at the delay in commencing construction, you must admit that there is justification for that feeling.

We are satisfied that by the time you have finished your tour, if you are not already, you will be thoroughly aware of the wishes of the people in this regard, and, also, of the urgent need for this railway, and that you will go back to the seat of government determined that no further delay shall occur, but that this much needed outlet and inlet shall be provided and placed in operation as speedily as possible.

Your assurance to this effect will have a very satisfying effect upon our people. We notice that in replying to previous delegations you have not given an assurance that this railway shall be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people. This we believe to be absolutely necessary to ensure that the greatest benefit may be derived from it; that it will be available to all on equal terms and the possibility of discrimination in respect of facilities and rates be placed beyond question.

We are aware of the strong interests which it is unnecessary to enumerate to-day which are opposed to the principle of government ownership, but we must impress upon you the fact that the strongest sentiment of the Western people is against allowing this railway to pass from the control of the government into the hands of any corporation.

### CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATION

This is a vast country and it is inevitable that transportation charges add greatly to the cost of most of the articles in every-day use among the settlers of the West. But, there are other charges which under the present system of supply and distribution add unduly and unnecessarily to the price. These, we believe, could be largely eliminated by the introduction of an intelligent method of co-operation, and we desire to know whether you, Sir, are prepared to promote the passing at the next session of Parliament of a generous and liberal measure of co-operative legislation, more especially since parliament has allowed the Retailers to organize under a Dominion Law and form a gigantic combine against the consumers of this country.



Bound and Plundered

### CHILLED MEAT INDUSTRY

"Whereas it is of very great importance to the whole West that prompt government action be taken towards establishing the chilled meat industry on a sound and permanent basis, and with the interests of the producers adequately protected; we, the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in convention assembled do hereby urge that the Federal Government take this matter up with the object of placing the business on a practical footing without unreasonable delay."

This resolution was passed at our annual meeting. We have only to say on this point that the question has been well looked into by some of our members, and especially by our sister Association in Alberta, before recommending your government to take action. That full particulars and arguments have been submitted to the minister of agriculture. We therefore take this opportunity to enlist your personal interest and request you on your return to Ottawa to do your utmost to expedite government action in this matter.

### SIR WILFRID'S REPLY

In replying, Sir Wilfrid took the tariff question and asserted that he was for freer trade conditions, but said that legislation must come gradually. The tariff had already been reduced 17 per cent. He agreed that it would be best for the community to reduce the tariff, but revenue could not be obtained by direct taxation. One particular thing referred to in the address was that America had offered free trade. Years ago they made every possible effort to get a hearing at Washington for the purpose of reciprocity. They were given the cold shoulder and the government said that they would send no more delegations. Then it was Washington which sent a delegation to Ottawa. "If our neighbors meet us," concluded Sir Wilfrid "then I think that a tariff can be arranged on lines similar to those suggested by this deputation."

Dealing with the elevator question, Sir

Wilfrid said that mixing undoubtedly took place. He asked how it was there was mixing at the C. N. R. elevators at Port Arthur and Port William and not at the C. P. R. He answered the question himself. The C. P. R. elevators were administered by the company itself and the others by certain parties who were buyers of wheat. A well known firm which had been driven away from Duluth, he would not mention its name, was now operating the C. N. R. elevator. After ample conference with the grain growers of the West he was quite prepared for government ownership.

In speaking of his Hudson Bay Railway promise, he denied that it had been made three years ago as stated in the petition. He had made the promise less than two years ago, in September 1908. He believed in private ownership and government control. This policy had given every satisfaction and the government had taken every step to proceed with the work of construction since the scheme was first put forward.

Hon. G. P. Graham, minister of railways, pointed out that the actual construction of the line was not the main question. That was not a difficult matter. They had to investigate the merits of Fort Churchill and Port Nelson as harbors. He was greatly in favor of the latter. It would accommodate a larger number of vessels, was 60 miles shorter by rail and had a channel leading up to it 631 feet wide. The question of harbor docks and elevators had all to be considered. But there was one question more important than these. That was to get a steamship line, and negotiations to that end were now in hand. It was not so easy as it looked to get these arrangements through.

They wanted fair rates and cheap transportation. He hoped that before next session was over arrangements would have been made for undertaking and completing the whole scheme.

Mr. Gates briefly thanked the Premier for receiving them and the meeting broke up. The deputation was introduced by W. M. Martin, M. P.

## Meeting at Saskatoon

The Grain Growers of the Saskatoon district met Sir Wilfrid, Friday, July 29. Representatives of all the branches were present. The spokesmen presented the demands of the farmers of the West in a forceful, concise manner, before an audience that packed the courthouse to suffocation. The following memorial was presented to the premier.

To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

Sir,—We, officers and members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, desire to add our welcome to those which have been already extended to you on the occasion of your present visit to the western provinces of the Dominion.

The eminence to which you have attained and the regard in which you are held, not alone in this country but the world over, compels our admiration, and we have confidence that it is your desire to see justice and fair treatment prevail throughout the various portions of that great Dominion of which you are practically the ruling head.

We therefore approach you with the object of calling your attention to certain matters which we consider of the first importance to the well-being and prosperity of our members who are representative of the best section of the producers of this province of Saskatchewan.

With your permission we will refer to certain resolutions passed by our members, and ask you to state if it is possible for the government of which you are the head to comply with our wishes in respect of the same.

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We are satisfied that by the time you have finished your tour, if you have not

already, you will be thoroughly aware of the wishes of the people in this regard, and also of the urgent need for this railway, and that you will go back to the seat of government determined that no further delay shall occur, but that this much needed outlet and inlet shall be provided and placed in operation as speedily as possible.

### TERMINAL ELEVATORS

The question of the acquisition of the terminal elevators and their operation by the government is familiar to you, and we think that, in view of the numerous representations made to your government by farmers' delegates and others, and in the light of certain recent revelations as to the unsatisfactory working of the present system you will be glad of this opportunity to give us the assurance that your government is prepared to accede to our request.

We take this occasion to assure you that this is a very live issue with the grain growers and that it is a matter upon which there is no division of opinion whatever, and one upon which your government will make no mistake in deciding to act.

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every-day use among the settlers of the West. But, there are other charges which under the present system of supply and distribution add unduly and unnecessarily to the price. These we believe could be largely eliminated by the introduction of an intelligent method of co-operation, and we desire to know whether you, Sir, are prepared to promote the passing at the next session of parliament of a generous and liberal measure of co-operative legislation, more especially since parliament has allowed the Retailers to organize under a Dominion law and form a gigantic combine against the consumers of this country.

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This resolution was passed at our annual meeting. We have only to say on this point that the question has been well looked into by some of our members and especially by our sister Association in Alberta, before recommending your government to take action. That full particulars and arguments have been submitted to the minister of agriculture.

We therefore take this opportunity to enlist your personal interest and request you on your return to Ottawa to do your utmost to expedite government action in this matter.

### GRAIN GROWERS' SPEAK

Following the address the premier was given a rousing cheer, which he smilingly acknowledged. He did not reply and Mr. Evans, the chairman, continued the program. The resolutions drafted by the Grain Growers were read and a number of the prominent farmers throughout the surrounding district spoke in reference to them. The first resolution read was that on Terminal Elevators.

Wilbur Kirkpatrick of Cory, Sask., was the first speaker. He referred to the mixing of grades of wheat which resulted in the lowering of prices and the fact that this practice had been going on for a number of years. The only remedy he could suggest was that the government take over and operate the elevators. "We are not satisfied with the present conditions and we won't be satisfied with anything less than government owned elevators," declared Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Following him spoke A. F. Dickson of Saskatoon. "The farmers of the west are proud of the wheat they raise," said Mr. Dickson. "The sterling standard of the grain is deserving of higher prices and the only way in which we can get better prices is through government owned and operated elevators. The government employs 70 inspectors to look after the men who are mixing the grades of wheat and the government should lose no time in dealing with this matter."

### THE TARIFF

The question of the tariff was next discussed, and some very pointed arguments were advanced, and Sir Wilfrid was called upon to answer some questions which he probably did not expect. John Evans was the first speaker. He went into the question very fully.

"The tariff system of protection can be called by different names which will help us common people to understand its meaning," said Mr. Evans. "It may be called trade restriction, class legislation, legalized robbery, mother of trusts, combines and mergers. It is also the cause of graft, regarding the morals of our public men, and worse than all it is the cause of lowering the moral life of the working classes of this fair Dominion, by causing hard times, compelling our people to live under conditions that are a disgrace to a country like Canada, where prosperity should be the lot of everybody." Mr. Evans outlined the hardships experienced by the homesteader through the present system of tariff. He pointed out the duties on many other manufactured articles.

Murdock Cameron, of Floral, Sask., also spoke on the tariff question. He said he had pleasure in supporting the statements of Mr. Evans, and that the farmers were almost a unit on the matter. "We are not asking for a privilege," he said, "but we are asking for pure justice. The farmers do more for the good of the human race than all the manufacturers in the whole Dominion. No member will be returned from Saskatchewan as a protectionist. There are 100,000 grain growers in the west. I am a Liberal and I hold a very strong opinion of you, Sir Wilfrid, but your promises have not been carried out. I look to you and honor you and as long as you do justice to the people of the west we will hold that opinion of you until the day of your death."

W. Rowlands, of Aberdeen, also spoke and censured the present system and pointed out its awful defects. "We want the protection that benefits the masses and not the minority," he concluded. Mr. Rowlands emphatically told the premier that his promises had not been fulfilled, and that if he wanted the votes of the people again he would certainly have to redeem his promises as soon as possible.

### THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

The Grain Growers next took up the Hudson Bay Railway problem. T. Lawrence of Hanley was the first speaker. "Sir John Macdonald made a political football out of the Hudson Bay Railway," he said. "and we don't want you, Mr. Laurier, to follow his footsteps. You have promised us the road and we want your promise fulfilled. We want the road for the purpose of getting our wheat shipped out of the country at reasonable rates. It was promised us and your promise should be fulfilled."

Following him spoke (W. Lawrence of Aberdeen. "I have supported the Liberal government all my life but I want to see the promise in connection with this road fulfilled," he said. "I would like the premier to say something definite and tell us what the intention of the government really is." Mr. Lawrence pointed to the freight charges and compared them with what the charges over the Hudson Bay Road would probably be. He urged that it be owned and operated by the government.

A resolution in connection with chilled meat was read but not discussed and following this was a resolution in connection with co-operative legislation.

### THE PREMIER'S ANSWER

Sir Wilfrid then addressed the meeting. "I appreciate that I am a British subject," said the premier. "I am proud to say that I live in a British country and I am glad to know that I have the freedom of speech. I claim this privilege of speech."

"Many addresses have been made, and while many of them are to be commended, there are others that border on politics. The address of the chairman, I think, was more of tory politics than about Grain Growers. I am here simply to meet the view of the people of Saskatchewan."

"The first matter is that of terminal elevators, I am familiar with this subject, having had to do with it before. The Grain Act passed a few years ago was satisfactory as far as it went. The conditions of grades and terminal elevators have not proven satisfactory. We know this is a grievance and it must be remedied, but as to the way of remedying it, I am not in a position to say as yet. I am not an advocate of government owned utilities,



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and I have not yet made up my mind as to how the grievance should be remedied. After I get back to Ottawa I propose to invite a deputation of Grain Growers to confer with the government on this matter and try to do away with the present grievances which exist.

"Regarding the tariff I am a free trader, like most of you, and we want to give you freer trade. We have done the best we could and have made a better tariff system, but we will continue to do the best we can and arrange a tariff which will be suitable to the people of the West. We stand for revenue tariff and we have reduced the tariff on practically everything. I deny the statement of Mr. Evans that a tariff as high as forty per cent. is charged on some articles. I will not promise as to what will be done, but I will try to act and perform."

Speaking of the Hudson Bay Railway, the premier said, "There is no use in anyone trying to tell me of the necessity

of the Hudson Bay Railway. I am a convert, and I am as much in favor of it as any of you, and it will only be a short time now till the railway will be built. The bridge across the Saskatchewan at The Pas is now being built and the only thing holding us back at the present time is whether or not the harbor will be Nelson or Churchill. It is not a thing of the future now, and it will only be a short time till it will be completed."

Hon. Mr. Graham, minister of railways, spoke on this important matter. He said that two boats from the marine department were now at the Hudson Bay, and that they would report the conditions as to which was the more suitable harbor in a very few months now. "As soon as the harbor is decided on we will rush the road to completion. We also have to make arrangements for a steamship line and when the road is built the steamship line will be ready."

## Premier at Melville

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party arrived at Melville on Thursday morning, July 28, by special train from Yorkton on the new Regina-Yorkton branch and spent the day sight-seeing, ball matches, etc. On Friday morning the Grain Growers' deputations began to arrive, but most of the trains did not reach Melville until 11 o'clock, the hour arranged for meeting Sir Wilfrid and party. C. Lunn, who was in charge of the arrangements, had however, received numberless resolutions from the different branches in the district, and in consultation with members of the deputations that had arrived it was decided to present Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a copy of those sent by the Bangor Association as they were the most concise and covered the largest number of subjects.

The meeting took place in the Windsor Hotel and the members were received by Sir Wilfrid and party with great cordiality, and the genial and free-from-side manner of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman made every one feel thoroughly at ease. Sir Wilfrid himself presided and introduced Mr. Lunn as an old friend, stating that he had had the pleasure of corresponding with him for some years, on various subjects.

Mr. Lunn then addressed Sir Wilfrid and party and stated that in consequence of the trains being late some of the numerous deputations had not yet arrived, but that by deputations and resolutions sent in they represented some 30 different branch associations, numbering in all some 3,000 Grain Growers. He called upon Mr. A. E. Hayner, Secretary Treasurer of the Ituna-Hubbard Association to read the resolutions selected to present to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

A copy of this was given to Sir Wilfrid and he promised to give it his most careful consideration. Sir Wilfrid then called upon Mr. Lunn to speak on the matters most affecting the Grain Growers. The subjects taken up were: (1) The Terminal Elevators. (2) The Hudson Bay Railway. (3) The Tariff. (4) The Un-earned Increment. They were presented as follows:

### TERMINAL ELEVATORS

As you are aware, Sir Wilfrid, the matter of the Terminal Elevators has already been threshed out in the courts in Winnipeg with the result that three of them have been fined \$5,530 for falsifying their books, otherwise mixing grades. Some of the Grain Growers, besides being interested in the trials in Winnipeg, have interested themselves by making independent inquiries, and have got samples of the wheat from friends in the trade in Liverpool, and on receipt have sent them to Mr. Horne, the government

inspector at Winnipeg and what has been called number 1 Northern in Liverpool, by the sellers was graded by Mr. Horne number 4. The difference between number 1 and number 4, in price, is about thirty cents per bushel, and as the price obtained in Liverpool for number 1 regulates the price for number 1 in Saskatchewan, it itself evident that this lowering of grades is not only a system of robbing the western farmer, but a degrading of the West in the eyes of the world, and we can easily understand the representative of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society stating that there were several grades of wheat that brought higher prices than number 1 Northern. I have myself, Sir Wilfrid, been on the Grain Exchanges in Liverpool and Leicester and have shown samples of our number 1 wheat and asked the price, and the reply was that it was worth 2s. 6d. (60c.) per quarter more than the best English wheat. This is equal to 7½ cents per bushel, and when we find number 1 Northern quoted 16 cents lower than Australian and Russian wheat it is perfectly evident that "something is rotten in Denmark."

### THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

Speaking on this matter, Sir Wilfrid, I would remind you that we have not forgotten that some 40 miles of this was built 30 years ago and the rails laid and then left to rot. We hope that such a fate will not come to the Saskatchewan bridge which you have stated is going to be built. It also occurs to us that it is rather late in the day (as Mr. Graham stated in his speech in Yorkton) to be sending out vessels to ascertain which is the best port to which to build the Hudson Bay Railway to, as those ports have been navigated by the Hudson's Bay Company for about three hundred years, and as the building of the railway has been discussed for some fifty years, it appears to us very much like child's play to say now you do not know to which point to build it. For my part, I should say build to either, for both are sure to be required.

### THE TARIFF

I was very pleased indeed Sir Wilfrid, to hear you, when in Yorkton, say that you took the tariff policy of Great Britain as your guide, and it would be exceedingly satisfactory if you would follow your guide as closely as possible, for there is not a shadow of doubt but that Great Britain owes her wealth and strength to-day to that policy of Free Trade inaugurated by the late John Bright, and his co-adjutor, Richard Cobden. I have seen calculations lately as to the immense wealth of the Mother Country, and it is estimated that she has lent to foreign nations some £2,700,000,000 or

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\$10,000,000,000, the interest from which brings an annual income of £140,000,000 or \$700,000,000, besides this she has an income of some \$100,000,000 or \$500,000,000 from her shipping. Add to that the profit of her immense trade and we can understand why all the world goes to her to borrow. She surely fulfills the scripture prophecy of "being the lender to all nations and the borrower from none."

As illustrations as to the way the tariff works in this protected country let me give you two illustrations in my own experience after coming to Canada. When in the city of Hamilton some years ago I saw the works of the Wanzer Manfg. Co. and enquired if that was where the Wanzer Sewing machine and Wanzer Lamp were made. On learning that it was I said to a storekeeper I am doing some business with that, I would like to get a Wanzer lamp, and he kindly telephoned to ask the Company the price, \$5.00 was the reply. I bought the same lamp in Liverpool and Manchester for 9s. 6d. (\$2.25). About the same proportionate figures applied on their sewing machine. In regard to agricultural ma-

chinery, very much the same state of things exists. To-day I can buy a Binder for £25 (\$120) for which I have to pay \$175 in Western Canada. It has been stated that this machinery is inferior to what is sold here. Allow me to say Sir Wilfrid, that it is exactly the same. No difference whatever.

**UNEARNED INCREMENT**

As you are no doubt aware this is the question that is being so much discussed in Great Britain, and if it is not settled here before long, it will become a very bitter bone of contention. The C.P.R. and other large corporations are holding land, either refusing to sell or asking prices that make it impossible for the farmers to pay, and thus keeping their land out of cultivation, whilst the homesteader is cultivating his land, paying all the taxes, and at the same time enhancing the value of the uncultivated land, upon which no taxes are being paid. We, as Grain Growers enter our protest against this state of things and request you, Sir Wilfrid, to see that more equitable treatment is afforded us.

**HUMBOLDT MEETING.**

I beg to report that, according to arrangements made, the following branch associations had delegates to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the public meeting on the evening of July 23th. Humboldt, Wadena, Paseweg, Wovler, Lakeview, Togo, Fort Pelly.

Mr. Child, of Lakeview, and I read publicly the addresses of welcome, also the resolutions to Sir Wilfrid re the Hudson Bay Railway, Terminal Elevators, Tariff, Co-operative Legislation. The reply we got in his address to the public was:—Re the Hudson Bay Railway. That he could not see why the Grain Growers were bringing resolutions to that effect, as the road is practically built. That the contract for the bridge over the Saskatchewan River at the Pax is already let, and as soon as the report as to which is the best harbor, Nelson or Fort Churchill, the road will be built without any delay.

Re Terminal Elevators. He feels with the farmers and a remedy to stop these offenders must be found. He was very strong on that point. Whether it would be government elevators, he could not say, but as soon as he got back to Ottawa he would call on the Grain Growers' Executives from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in order to get the best idea of what should be done in order to get legislation prepared for next session of parliament to cope with this evil.

Re the Tariff. That the Liberal party stands for lowering the tariff and have made quite a reduction since they came in office, and no doubt when the next revision of the tariff comes round, the tariff would be still further lowered and a reduction will be made in the right direction, as no government could stand who neglected the West, and especially the farmers.

Re Co-operative Legislation. As this was not a government measure, the government was not responsible for it.

No doubt these meetings will be of benefit, not only to Sir Wilfrid, but to the farmers of the West, who have had their grievances brought before the eyes of the public, and their just demands must be granted.

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

**PRINCE ALBERT MEETING.**

Sir Wilfrid has come and gone but I think he has carried away with him the impression that the Grain Growers, not only of Prince Albert district, but of the province mean business. We had a very fair deputation wait on him and did our best to emphasize the strong points of the different arguments favorable to our cause. While the replies were pretty much what we expected, that is, about the same as he has been giving at other places, still I honestly believe that the conditions in the West as seen by the Grain Growers are a revelation to him. I think the idea of the Grain Growers' Association interviews was a good one and one which will have a far-reaching effect. See to it that there is an extra stormy one at Regina, and make the argument in favor of the Hudson Bay Railway. The minister of railways claims that 80 per cent. of the assistance given railways since railway building started in Canada was for the benefit of the tillers

of the soil. I think there is a good opportunity to side-track that argument. The feeling of the West as regards the tariff should also be emphasized as strongly as possible, as I do not think the premier was quite aware of that feeling being as strong as it is.

ANDREW KNOX, Director. Prince Albert, Sask.

**WISHART PICNIC**

The Wishart picnic was held on Wednesday, July 13. The Wishart Grain Growers form a very important part of our Punnichy association and this picnic might be appropriately called our Grain Growers' picnic. The day was ideal for a picnic and a large crowd certainly took advantage of the fine weather to take a day off. All morning rigs could be seen coming from all directions to the picnic grounds, an ideal spot for a picnic. Before dinner the crowd amused themselves playing ball, swinging or exploring the fields and bluffs. Dinner was served in the grove. Dinner was hardly over before Mr. Spford's ringing voice could be heard calling the athletes of both sexes to competition. The rest of the afternoon was one succession of stirring events and surprises. A few of the interesting items were: Boy's vaulting won by J. McPhail over seven feet; throwing baseball by ladies, won by Kittie Whightman; Ladies boot and stocking race won by Gertie Pruden, and others too numerous to mention. Last on the program but by any means not least was the game of baseball between the Punnichy ladies and the Round Plain Daisies (ladies). This game kept the crowd in an uproar and the players are to be congratulated on the way they kept their nerve. The result was an easy win for the Round Plain Daisies. By this time the day had almost gone and people began preparing for home. We must not forget to mention the good work done by the bunch in the booth. They kept the crowd in good spirits—nothing stronger than lemonade—and also rendered yeoman service in keeping the excited ones cool.

The Wishart picnic will remain a pleasant memory in the minds of many for a long time, and we'll all live in happy anticipation of its recurrence a year from now.

J. S. ALMOND, Sec.-Treas., G. G. A.

**BIENFAIT BUYING TWINE**

In answer to your favor of the 5th inst., I would say that the Bienfait Association held a meeting in Rogers' Hall at Bienfait on July 9th, and considered the different subjects to be dealt with, and decided to send a delegate to Weyburn on August 3rd. This association holds its meetings every two weeks on Saturday afternoon. I think the farmers in this district are beginning to wake up and see for themselves the condition of things as they are, and are beginning to help themselves some. We have ordered a car of twine which I expect in a few days. We are now considering the best plan to raise funds for to build a hall and store-room where we could store goods as we have them shipped in.

J. H. CLARK, Sec. Bienfait, Sask.

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# PLOWS

## THE EATON LINE

THE value of proper cultivation was never more clearly shown than during this season. The farmer with the satisfactory yield is the farmer whose land was well and thoroughly tilled. This season more land will be summer fallowed and more Fall plowing done than for many years, and to the farmer who is looking for a good Plow The Eaton line and The Eaton price must offer strong inducements.

### PRAIRIE BREAKERS

In designing the Monarch Breaker, the manufacturers have kept in mind the man who is opening up new prairie land. For this work strength is one of the first requirements of a breaking plow, hence the stout wood beam of best seasoned timber, the well braced handles—the solid steel landside and share. Every part of this breaker is built to withstand the heaviest strain.

It turns a smooth, flat furrow with the least amount of friction, being easy on the horses or oxen, and a plow that requires no great skill to handle.

This breaker is priced for shipment from Winnipeg only. The prices include rolling coulter, gauge wheel and extra share.

- No. 41B206.—12 inch Prairie Breaker ..... \$16.00
- No. 41B207.—14 inch Prairie Breaker ..... 18.00

### BRUSH BREAKERS

The Defiance Brush Breaker is a strong, tough, slashing plow for turning over brush or rooty land. Put all the power on it you like—it will stand up against the hardest kind of usage. The extra heavy beam is made of carefully selected material. The share is of steel with cast steel mould-board. The mouldboard is a lengthy model which insures that trash and sod will be well covered. Coulters are of solid steel, gauge wheel set well back toward the plow point.

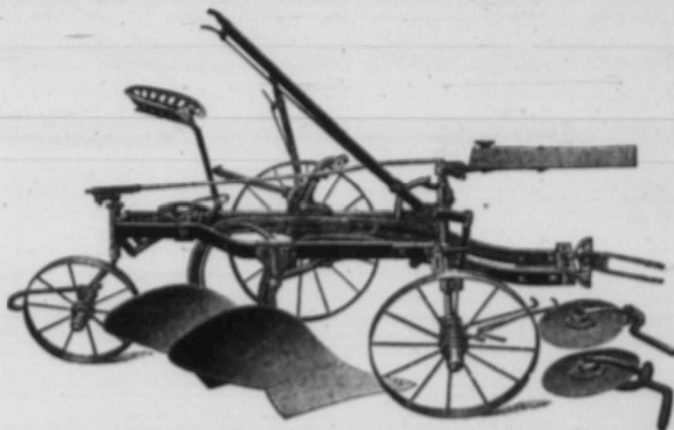
Order from Winnipeg and depend on prompt delivery. Prices are for Winnipeg shipment only.

- No. 41B208.—14 inch Brush Breaker ..... \$20.00
- No. 41B209.—14 inch Extra Share ..... 5.00

### WESTERN CHIEF SULKY PLOWS

All operations are constantly under direct control of the driver. The levers, which are within easy reach, adjust the wheels and all other operations are accomplished by a light pressure of the foot. The plow enters and leaves the ground point first, locking automatically at the proper depth, or the locking device may be released so that the plow will float in the frame. Plow will turn square corners either way in the ground.

- Cat. No. Size
- 41B193. 14 in. Stubble Sulky, 490 lbs.  
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary  
\$41.00 \$42.00 \$44.00
- 41B194. 16 in. Stubble Sulky, 500 lbs.  
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary  
\$43.00 \$44.30 \$46.00
- 41B195. Breaker Attachment extra for 14 inch  
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary  
\$14.00 \$14.50 \$14.75
- 41B196. Breaker Attachment extra for 16 inch  
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary  
\$15.00 \$15.50 \$15.75
- 41B197. 14 inch extra Share  
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary  
\$5.25 \$3.40 3.55
- 41B198. 16 inch extra Share  
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary  
\$3.50 \$3.65 \$3.75



### WESTERN CHIEF STEEL GANG PLOW

This plow is an implement that justifies our strongest guarantee. It is built along lines that insure the greatest turnover of soil with lightest draft.

Bottoms are extra high quality, insuring long wear.

Automatic Tripping Device gives operator complete control.

Breaker Bottoms can be supplied extra and are easily attached.

Shares are interchangeable on all our Walking, Gang and Sulky Plows. Prices are for plow complete with Poles, Neckyoke, Weed hooks, Rolling Coulters and Four Horse Evener.

For convenience of customers living within reach of Saskatoon and Calgary, we have arranged to ship our Western Chief Gang and Sulky Plows in carload lots direct from the factory to these places, from which points they will be reshipped to our customers, who will thus get the advantage of prompt service and lowest tariff charges. All orders must be sent to Winnipeg.

We can furnish five horse string out hitch for \$5.00, and six horse hitch four abreast, two tandem for \$6.00.

Cat. No.	Size	Weight pounds	Shipped from Winnipeg	Shipped from Saskatoon	Shipped from Calgary
41B200.—12 inch Stubble Gang Plow	715		\$65.00	\$67.25	\$69.10
41B201.—14 inch Stubble Gang Plow	740		\$67.00	\$69.20	\$71.00

### WALKING PLOWS

The Royal Clipper is a strongly constructed steel beam stubble plow, presenting most desirable features. The Plow is perfectly balanced, correctly proportioned and braced so as to withstand the heaviest strain.

Mouldboard is high, with gentle turn insuring light draft and excellent scouring qualities.

Bottoms strongly constructed and braced, with malleable frog.

Shares are a special processed steel, with beaded landsides and reinforced points.

Beams are extra strong, double ribbed forged steel, high curves to prevent fouling from trash.

Stout Handles, made of best quality oak. Prices for delivery from Winnipeg only:

	Pounds	Price
41B186. 12 in. Stubble Plow, weight	105	\$13.00
41B187. 14 in. Stubble Plow, weight	110	\$14.00
41B189. 12 in. extra Shares weight	10	\$3.00
41B190. 14 in. extra Shares weight	13	\$3.25
41B191. 15 in. Rolling Coulters with Yoke, weight	20	\$3.10
41B192. Gauge Wheel with Clasp, weight	12	\$1.25



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Dick Hartley

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

**NOT A FREE TRADER**

Editor, GUIDE:—I am a farmer living in Alberta, and as the tariff is a subject that always interested me, I have read with interest the articles you have printed on that subject. I do not see any of them which express my views, so would like to use a little of your valuable space. This is all a question of labor, and must be examined from the labor standpoint, in order to get a full understanding of it. If we place two factories side by side, one paying twice the wages of the other we can readily see that the factory paying the highest wages will not last long. An ocean between the two factories will not make any difference. Not many months ago every thinking Canadian objected to having our country flooded with cheap Japanese labor, and so the immigration of the Jap was stopped. That industrious little country is already bristling with factories and will soon reach out for the markets of the world.

The free traders want us to admit to this country, free of duty, the products of that cheap labor. Now, whether we admit that cheap labor or the products of that cheap labor free, the result will be the same,—the lowering of wages and the degradation of the laboring classes. The former method would be the quickest. The latter method puts off the evil day by travelling a longer road to get there. If any of my free trade friends think ocean freight is any barrier I refer them to hosiery which crosses the ocean for \$4.25 per ton. How much does freight add to the price of a pair of stockings made in Germany. A protective tariff is a duty levied on an article, that could be produced sufficiently in this country, to cover the difference between the wages paid to produce it here and the wages paid to produce it in the cheapest labor country that produces that article. This is simply placing the capital of this country on an equal footing with the capital of any other country. If our friend Stevenson will find a way to equalize wages all over the world he will have the question all settled and we will all be free traders with him and he will not have the trouble of forming a free trade league.

Why tell us that free trade has given England sixty years of prosperity. It has not, for the last five years, with the thousands of unemployed in her cities, has been anything but prosperity. When she was the manufacturing centre of the world free trade answered her purpose. Other nations with cheaper labor are now manufacturing as extensively. That is why we read in the papers of workmen there accepting work in some industry at greatly reduced wages. England has ridden Free Trade to the forks of the road. She must either levy a tariff to cover the difference between her accustomed wages and the wages of continental Europe, or her laborers must accept the same miserable wages paid on the continent. The thousands of unemployed in England are idle because they have to be.

We also have some unemployed on his side of the ocean, some because they want to be, and some because they drink so much they are worthless, and some because they will not leave the overcrowded city to find work elsewhere. There is no trustworthy, able-bodied man on this North American continent who could not find work if he was willing to take any kind of honest employment and go where it awaited him. Investigation shows that where an industry has been thoroughly established by protection that home competition and invention have with very rare exceptions, given that

article to the consumer cheaper than he bought it when at the mercy of the foreign manufacturer. And he always buys it for less labor than he can in the country where it is sold the cheapest.

If I insist on buying an article for the same number of dollars that I can in Germany or Italy it surely and logically follows that I must work for the same wages they do there. Labor is the only true measure of cost. If I can buy an article under protection for less labor than I can in some foreign country if I reside there, then I must be better off under protection.

I now come to the farmer and his interests in a protective tariff. Every industry created in this country widens the home market for the farmer and his home market is always his best one. As farmers we are not interested in the opening up of all the vacant land in the Peace River country or the Yellow Head Pass. But we are vitally interested in widening our home markets. That is the fundamental principle we should never lose sight of. It is consumers of farm

or at least in the country where they would stand a chance to come back to us sometime. We now send them south over the line where we know they will never return. We farmers have, by the wire we use, contributed no small amount to the great balance of trade against Canada, and we should not lose sight of the fact that a country is like an individual. If she buys more than she sells, she gets poorer all the time.

We cannot all be farmers and have any market for what we raise. The prosperity of the farmer depends upon the prosperity of every other industry in the country. The laborer who gets steady employment and good wages in the city buys large quantities of meat and vegetables which he can exist without when times are hard with him. So I say to my brother farmers, let us not be selfish and narrow, but broadminded and patriotic and work shoulder to shoulder with every other industry that can be established in Canada and so build up a rich and prosperous nation.

I have nothing to say against the general principle of reciprocity. It is good especially between countries that are so geographically situated that each produces something the other cannot. But reciprocity should be handled with constant care not to discourage the investment of capital or damage the employment of labor here.

WALDO BLODGETT,  
 O'Mara, Alta.

**RE THE TARIFF**

Editor, GUIDE:—Your request for opinions in regard to the tariff has brought out quite a number of answers. We seem to be pretty much all agreed that a tariff which favors the few at the expense of the many, is unjust. The thing is to find a remedy. We are told that the secretary of the manufacturers association boasted that by organizing they had become able to paralyze the industry of

Minn., and the grade of coal oil that we pay 40 cents per gallon for here, was delivered by retailers there for 11 cents per gallon. The duty will scarcely account for a fraction of the difference. Then what does account for it. Here is something for the Grain Growers to ferret out and remedy if possible. There are others, but one at a time is good fishing they say.

Kenton. JOHN McLAREN.

**GOVERNMENT OPERATION BEST.**

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed herein we send you check for \$1.50 for one year's subscription for the GUIDE.

We are very much interested in the work that you are doing for the farmers of the Canadian Northwest and believe that if such a move had been made fifty years ago in this country that the entire grain trade would have been very much benefited by it.

We hope you will succeed in getting the consent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to your petition to the government for the absorption of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. It will be of untold benefit to the farming community of your country, and we trust also that the elevators at Hudson Bay, when the railroad is completed there, will also be under government control. Our experience is that the weights at all the government elevators at Montreal are better both for the vessel and for the owner, and in checking over our shipments abroad we find the percentage of shortages from the government elevator to be a great deal less than from other points where the grain is not under government control.

We compliment you on the fight you are making and believe that, if successful, it will produce wonderful results, not only to the grain grower, but also to the dealer.

You have our best wishes for success.  
 Yours truly,  
 GIBBS & RICHARDSON,  
 New York.

**CHEAP ROUGH FEED**

Editor, GUIDE:—In my trip last week through the West and in conversation with members of the Grain Growers' Grain Company at their annual meeting I had brought home to me most forcibly the condition of crops in Southern Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Many of the farmers are going to be without any crop and without feed for their stock and horses. If they have money it will not be so bad but what about those men who are not too well fixed? We know the kind of help the poor man gets in hard times from the financial institutions. Now the Grain Growers' Association is for the mutual benefit and protection of its members and here and now is a practical way of demonstrating how much practical sympathy its members have for each other. In the North and in a lesser degree in some other parts there is going to be a heavy straw crop and the usual procedure of burning up thousands of tons of good straw to get it out of the way. That same straw in other parts would be a veritable blessing to these men who are short of feed. Now I suggest, Mr. Editor, the right thing to do is for the Associations that are in the favored districts to call a meeting before harvest and notify their secretary how much straw they can spare and that their secretary communicates this information to THE GUIDE, so that those districts who are without rough feed may make arrangements to send men to those parts with a bailer and bail this straw up for shipment and that the executive of the Association interview the railway company to get a reduced rate on this feed. This should be done at once. No doubt some who have straw if written to would bail the straw just for actual cost of wages in so doing. The disadvantage of this would be that they would not do it till it frozen up and the straw would be more or less spoiled with possible rain or snow. In the case of this part of the Emerson district there will be straw to spare and if any one short or without rough feed will write me through his association I can spare 50 or perhaps 75 loads which they are quite welcome to have free. I think that the members of the association should have the first chance and then those who have not seen fit to join the Association have what is left.

Emerson. T. W. KNOWLES.

**MADE IN CANADA**



This photograph shows the first car produced by the Dominion Motors Ltd., of Walkerville, Ont. This new car is made entirely in Canada. Seated at the wheel is seen the designer, Mr. E. W. Winans, who for the three years preceding his present connection, was at the head of the Engineering Department of one of the largest licensed automobile companies in Detroit. By his side is Mr. A. J. Kinnison, secretary and general manager of the company. Mr. Kinnison has also been long and prominently identified with one of the largest Detroit companies. The photograph shows the new car in its "testing out" process, as the handsome body with which it is regularly equipped has not yet been set on.

products that we want. We have producers in large numbers. The other industries of Canada have not kept pace with the increase in farming. The politician who will not promise to do all he can by tariff legislation and other legislation to give us consumers of farm produce, should always be turned down by the farmers.

If any farmer thinks that free trade is for his benefit all he has to do is to look at barbed fence wire admitted to this country absolutely free of duty. To-day when 80 rod wire sells in Chicago for \$1.70 a spool, we pay from \$5 to \$5.25 a spool according to our locality and the merchant we deal with. That is what we get by leaving the industry totally at the mercy of the foreign manufacturers. If we had encouraged the industry in Canada we certainly would not have to pay any more for it, not likely so much, as we do now. We would have had the satisfaction of keeping some of those dollars at home,

the whole Dominion if they wished. Now, I have cherished the idea that if we (the consumers) were properly organized we could very soon paralyze every manufacturing industry in Canada without much inconvenience to ourselves. We would simply have to get our supplies from abroad. True we would have to pay the duty, which would go into our own public purse, and if we had honest, efficient management at Ottawa it might do us more good than if we handled it ourselves. In any case it would be better than allowing our manufacturers to slich it from us in unreasonable profits, and I think it would make it easy for the government to lower the duty as those now clamoring for an increase would soon about face and pray for lowering the tariff.

But, Sir, lowering or removing the duty is not going to remove all our grievances. For example I was lately for a few days in a city about 100 miles from St.-Paul,

OUST THE COMBINES

Editor, Guide:—As expressed, in Sir Wilfrid's speeches and by Mr. Sifton's letter I understand that we have little or no hope for a reduction of the tariff in farm implements. In that case why not ask Sir Wilfrid to give us a commission as he gave the other fellows. When the manufacturers of farm implements, lumbermen, merchants and other shippers complained that the railroads were excessively high on freight charges, the government created a railroad commission to regulate the rates, and it worked well. Now as we are being charged far more over and above a reasonable price for our farm implements than the railroads ever charged over and above a fair price for freight it seems only fair that we ask for the same remedy for a greater evil. A commission working along the same lines as the railway commission would cause the implements at a greatly reduced price and still leave them a good buying profit. I think by tinkering with the tariff we might get a reduction of duty but what good would that do if the root of the evil, the implement combine, is allowed to put up the price as they like afterwards. We certainly need a remedy and I think that efforts aimed to cause the combine to sell their wares at a fair price will do more good than if the duty were all taken off.

Eatevan, Sask.

NO POLITICAL FLAVOR

Editor Guide:—I noticed in your paper a few weeks ago a letter written by Edgar W. Frost, Charlottain, dealing with meetings held at different points (MacLeod included). Mr. Frost accuses our vice-president, W. J. Tregillus, of being in company with members of parliament and of giving these meetings a political flavor. I knew at the time I read Mr. Frost's letter that he was wrong, because I was present at the MacLeod meeting and had read the reports of the other meetings referred to, but knowing Mr. Frost as I do, I thought he must have been misinformed and that when he found out the truth he would publish it. I have seen no further word from Mr. Frost, although Mr. Tregillus has replied and asked him to further discuss the subject through your columns. I fully realize that Mr. Tregillus is quite able to take care of himself, but as I am the man (as secretary of Macleod Union of E. F. A.) who invited Mr. Tregillus to Macleod to speak in the interests of the U. F. A., I think it is only fair to Mr. Tregillus and to the organization in general to take a hand in the discussion. As far as the Macleod meeting goes there was not a member of parliament on the platform nor in the audience. Even the farmers' candidate who is an independent was not present. Mr. Tregillus' subject was the necessity of organization and cooperation amongst the producers. He referred briefly to the good example the farmers of this constituency had set in bringing out their own candidate who was favorable to their interests and said we did not want any hide-bound party politicians. Where is your political favor? I do not quite understand what Mr. Frost means by political favor. If he means that Mr. Tregillus urges the farmers to get into politics and work and support any man who is true and favorable to their interests, I do not see where he would be unconstitutional if he did so.

One of the by-laws of our constitution reads, "To endeavor to secure legislation relating to the farmers' interests and equitable rates of transportation." How can we do this but through our vote? This is the only weapon we have to set

if a candidate is a genuine farmers' candidate, he is liberal, conservative or independent, he is lawyer, doctor, merchant or farmer, he is entitled to the producer's vote. He must be judged through his actions, not by word of mouth, and he must place the interest of his electors ahead of the welfare of his party. In conclusion I will say, Mr. Frost has made these charges. If he has been misinformed let him come out and say so. If he thinks he is right it is his duty to make good. I realize much of our organization's success depends on our leaders. We must be careful in choosing them. When we find them true, give them credit, if wavering turn them out. Give them a fair chance to defend themselves and let the members be the judges.

W. J. GLASS.

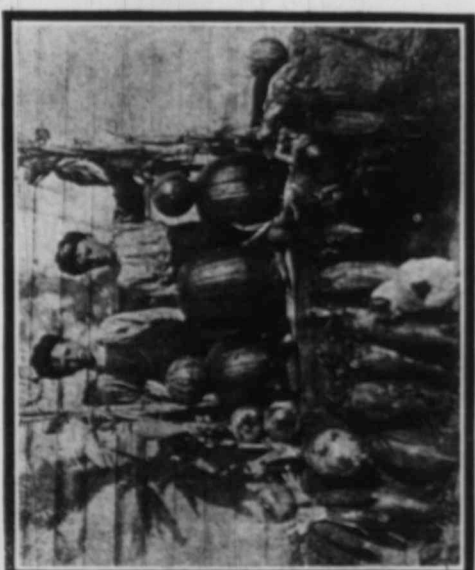
Macleod, Alta.

PUREBRED STOCK DIRECTORY

The secretary of the live stock associations of Saskatchewan has issued a circular of inquiry to all the breeders of purebred stock in Saskatchewan whose

WHEAT ESTIMATE

A Duluth, Minn., wire of August 5, said: Basing its figures on early threshing re-



Products of the Prairie Proins, Man.

names have been secured. The object of the inquiry is to gather facts for a directory of the breeders of purebred stock in Saskatchewan. The large number of inquiries that the secretary receives from persons who wish to buy purebred stock for breeding purposes has impressed him with the need of this work. The directory will be published as soon as information is received from the live stock men, and will contain the name and address of the breeder, the kind and breed of stock raised and the number that he has for sale. Persons who have received the circular will be promoting their own interests by returning it as soon as possible to the secretary, F. Hedley Auld, Regina, while every person in the province who has purebred stock of any kind is invited to communicate with the secretary for a copy of the circular in order to impart the necessary facts. The great number of people who are asking for purebred stock is sufficient evidence that the interests of the breeders will be greatly promoted by supplying the information asked for.

PRESIDENT WILL ATTEND

A Minneapolis dispatch of August 5, said:—President William Howard Taft will attend the national conservation congress at St. Paul. He will be here Septem-

ber 5. He will attend the congress and will visit points both in St. Paul and Minneapolis. A telegram to this effect received this morning from Governor Eberhart, by Ralph W. Wheeler, private secretary. Governor Eberhart said the President has accepted the invitation and that formal telegram of acceptance will be forwarded at once by Charles E. Morton, secretary of the president. The president's decision is said to indicate that the Senator, W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who was in consultation with Senator Knute Nelson in Minneapolis Monday, wired the president advising him to accept.

President Taft will come on September 5, the opening day of the congress. On that day he will make an address. The capital of the United States will be transferred to the twin cities and the president will preside over the unique body of delegates made up of the chief executives of practically all the states in the union.

An Interesting Farming Project

On this page we are presenting a very unusual photograph taken on the farm of the Cut Arm Farm Co., whose headquarters are at Bangor, Sask. The partners in the Cut Arm Farm Co. are D. L. Mather and J. E. Mann.

This concern owns land at Bangor and Waldron and at two other stations on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Their property, by original selection, consisted of 10,000 acres, being the pick of four townships of land and all situated from within one-half to three miles from the different towns on the G. T. P.

The Company began operations in the spring of 1908, bringing two sections of land under cultivation that year. They also erected first-class buildings and secured an abundant supply of good water. In breaking the land they used fifty horses, operating nine 5-horse gang plows. The company is developing its land in such a way as to be able to offer it for sale or for rent to the public in section or half section farms, these farms being developed and all disposed of as "going concerns." The farms are all fenced, twenty miles of fencing having been built in 1909 and 1910. A careful selection of purchasers is made, and the company is offering the farms on several different plans of sale, in some cases payment being made in cash, and in other cases crop payments being made. In fact, they have plans to accommodate the circumstances of almost any purchaser who is prepared either to buy or to rent.

Their idea is to continue breaking up and developing new areas of this land each year, disposing of the farms as they are prepared for the occupancy of incoming settlers. This gives them a large amount of new land for their own use each year, and it is the intention of the company to carry on a special line of farming on this new land. A year ago the concern bought a very large amount of the purest seed available in Western Canada and raised on new land a large quantity of Red Fyfe and Stanley wheat and Regency Oats, also the celebrated pedigree Brewer Barley. The out-turn in all of these varieties was very satisfactory, and the sample of seed which the company is now offering is of a very high class. The intention is to continue to grow pure seed for sale year after year, continuing the production in all cases on virgin soil.

Besides what has already been done in the growing of the varieties mentioned above, tests are being made of new varieties which have not yet been offered to the farming public of this country, and the company is in the hopes of being able, after it has conducted sufficient tests, to offer for sale new varieties which will be especially adapted to conditions in the Canadian Northwest.

In developing the farms, care has been taken to place the buildings, wherever possible, in the shelter of the natural bluffs, but in addition to this, work is being conducted in the way of raising windbreaks in every case, thus sheltering the buildings from the storms of winter. A large batch of seedling ash trees is already being grown, and will be used to plant out about the farm standing. The plans of the company do not begin and end with grain raising, but contemplate the keeping of good live stock, and already a large number of horses have been secured with which to stock the land. All of the work is being done in a thorough fashion. As foreman, Mr. A. J. McMillan, who is now in his fourth year at the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been employed, and the company is conducting its work upon a sound basis throughout.



Breaking 30 Acres a day, Cut Arm Farm, Bangor, Sask.





# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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

On account of the large amount of space taken up by the Saskatchewan meetings with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a number of reports that have been sent in for the department are held over until next week.

### WHITEBERRY MEETING

The monthly meeting of the Whiteberry G. G. Assn. was held on Saturday evening last July 16th at the school house. The meeting was excellently attended, the chair being taken at 8 o'clock by J. Melling, the popular president. The bunch of resolutions from the central association were next brought forward, these resolutions having been before the branch for some time and having been thoroughly discussed at previous meetings were voted on in bulk and carried unanimously. It was decided to send J. E. Gilders to Saskatoon to personally hand copy of resolutions to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the occasion of his visit here. Correspondence was then read in reference to the formation of a municipality in this district. A deputation of J. Melling (president), J. Kent (secretary), and F. Lafrainers, J. P., was elected to wait on Mr. Langley M. P. P., with reference to this matter, and other very necessary alterations to the existing state of affairs. The business of the meeting being closed a chairman was elected pro. tem. and a debate was opened by J. Melling on the elevator question. Mr. Melling and Mr. Kent taking the affirmative, and J. E. Gilders and A. Melling taking the negative. After the papers by these gentlemen the meeting was thrown open. The discussion proceeded with intense animation until 12 p.m., when a vote was taken showing a majority of seven for government ownership. The meeting then adjourned, and would have returned peaceably home to their little wives had not some thoughtless person said "tariff," and when the meeting did adjourn it was nearly time to get up.

MONTIE YOUNG,  
Reporting Secretary.

### LONG LAKE PICNIC

Favored with ideal weather, the Long Lake G. G. A. held their first annual picnic and sports on July 16th on the shore of Last Mt. Lake. Neighbors, friends and guests commenced assembling at ten o'clock and by dinner time some two hundred were present. The Long Lake brass band furnished music during the day. The refreshment booth, which was beautifully decorated with flags, was run by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thomas, on whose farm the picnic was held. Early in the afternoon a large program of sports, consisting of horse and mule races, hop, skip and jump, tug of war and foot races was pulled off.

Long Lake and Tynecastle played a game of base ball for a prize of \$25, in which Long Lake came off victorious. Following the base ball match, A. G. Hawkes was introduced to the crowd by Robert White, president of the local association. He gave an address on the aims and objects of the association, dealing with the great need for organization and showing that it was only through it that the

farmers could ever hope to compete with the other organized interests. He dealt with the G. G. GUIDE as the official organ of the association and demonstrated that it was to the advantage of every farmer to have this paper in his home. He also dealt with the G. G. Co. and their relation to the G. G. Association. He described in detail the working of the life membership fund, and showed what could be accomplished when all the farmers of Saskatchewan were organized under this plan. He had with him a supply of G. G. buttons, a neat little emblem, which he was selling at 25 cents each. After the address, new members were called for, and fifteen members were added to the roll, making a total of forty.

In the evening a dance was held in the Mariposa school house, the house being packed to the doors. This is the first annual picnic of the Long Lake association and the success of the undertaking calls for an annual affair.



"Hillside Farm," owned by E. D. Gardiner, Lockwood, Sask.

which will afford a grand opportunity for men of kindred thoughts and ideas to exchange views on subjects which must prove beneficial and encouraging.

C. D. WHITE, Secretary.  
Foots, Sask.

### SPRINGHILL ACTIVE

At the last meeting of the Spring Hill G. G. A. on July 16th, certain resolutions which have been passed by the officers and members of the Saskatchewan G. G. Association were adopted and passed, being in connection with the terminal elevators, Hudson's Bay Railway, the tariff, Co-operative legislation and the chilled meat industry.

The following resolution was also passed: "Whereas, the government has granted franchises to build railroads through certain districts several years ago;

"And, whereas, settlers have taken up the lands in such districts expecting railroads to be built immediately, and have gone into farming extensively;

"And, whereas, the government has granted franchises in other districts and railroads are being constructed in such districts, thereby leaving other and older districts without means of transportation;

"Be it resolved, that new franchises should not be granted by the government faster than the companies build."

Our association has named two delegates to Humboldt on July 23th, John L. Munson and Sec. Adolph M. Johnson, to help make up the delegation which is to meet the premier at that point.

ADOLPH M. JOHNSON, Sec.  
Spring Hill. Fort Pelly, Sask.

### ANOTHER BRICK IN THE WALL

Find enclosed \$12 for life membership for Wesley M. Booker to the Grain Growers' Association. You can send receipt and button to me or to Sec. Andred Ostercamp, of the Burnmore Association. We are having a picnic on the 14th and would be glad to have the button on or before that date.

WESLEY M. BOOKER.  
Dundurn, Sask.

### LOCKWOOD'S RAPID GROWTH

We are not asleep, hypnotized or dead. This is a new country. Five years ago our president had few, if any, neighbors within twenty-five miles. When the writer moved in here in April, 1908, Lockwood was a place of the future. There was not so much as a plank for passengers to step on to from the train. The Lockwood of today is quite up to the average in size and importance.



"Hillside Farm," owned by E. D. Gardiner, Lockwood, Sask.

considering the time that has elapsed since it received a name. We have had good meetings with good attendance, except during the busy season. Our members take due interest in the work of the Association, but many are too busy with the many tasks, in addition to the cultivation of the land, which are necessarily a part of the process of transforming a quarter section of raw prairie into a farm and home, to even get out to the meetings, which are held regularly once a month. The executive continues active work as well as circumstances will allow, and we are looking forward to a more useful association with a larger membership, including many life members from year to year. Letters from the central association are always welcomed. Don't get discouraged over us, but keep after us; keep in touch with us and keep us posted on the "Grain Growers' situation."

C. E. BIRKETT, Sec.  
Lockwood, Sask.

### LIPTON RESOLUTIONS

At our last meeting the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, that we, the Lipton G. G. A., are in favor of a complete system with all the necessary equipment to handle our grain from the initial shipping point to the ultimate market, able to hold its own in open competition with any trust or combination whatsoever. One elevator to be built or purchased at each shipping point, with power to build or buy others, as the necessity indicates, such initial elevators to be equipped with modern cleaning and crushing machinery."

"Resolved, that we, the Lipton G. G. A. are in favor of the central management consisting of a commission of three with equal authority, one to be appointed by the government and two by the executive of the Sask. G. G. A. Such commission to hold office during the approval of the executive of the Sask. G. G. A."

T. P. HIPNIR, Sec.  
Lipton, Sask.

### RESOLUTION FROM DUBUC

At a meeting of the Dubuc Association, held on June 18th, it was moved, seconded and carried:

"That the secretary write the Central Association, that Dubuc Grain Growers demand of the Dominion government the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, implements free of duty, and provision made for the chilled meat industry."

J. S. BOBIER, Sec.  
Dubuc, Sask.

### WANT PLATFORM AT ZENITH

Our association here has asked me to write to you regarding a loading platform at Zenith, four miles west of Guernsey. The C. P. R. refuse to do anything and we have sent in a number of petitions. I am safe in saying that at least 30,000 bushels would be loaded at this platform.

B. B. SHUH, Sec.  
Guernsey.

### WATERWAYS COME HIGH

An Ottawa Wire, says:—Preliminary reports received at the public works department here indicate that surveying along the Saskatchewan river for which a party was sent out some time ago, is going ahead and by the time parliament assembles there will be available preliminary estimates of the cost of the proposed waterway for grain from Edmonton to Winnipeg.

While not officially stated, it is roughly estimated that the work necessary to navigation along the Saskatchewan can be done for about \$15,000,000. This is exclusive of the construction of locks to overcome the Grand Falls. In some places the river is six feet in depth and in others forty feet. It will require much dredging.

It seems to be a sure thing that the waterway will be built, and the estimates are received in time to remove any doubts as to its feasibility, a preliminary appropriation is expected next session.



BREAKING 20 ACRES



# ALBERTA SECTION

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

## HASTINGS COULEE CELEBRATES

Hastings Coulee Union held their first annual picnic on July 6th, being ably assisted by the Ladies' Helping Hand Society. It did not look very promising in the morning but cleared up after a while and everybody took hold to make the other fellow feel happy. The Daysland band arrived at an early hour and discoursed an abundance of music throughout the day. Two baseball games were played, the first between Hastings Coulee and Wanda resulted in a win for the boys from the Coulee, the score being 23 to 22. The second game between Spring Lake and Gallahad resulted in a runaway for Spring Lake, the score being more than 20 to 0. The proceedings were stopped for a while by a heavy shower which made the ground wet, rendering it impossible for the winners to play the deciding game. Over \$150 was offered in prizes for foot racing, horse racing, jumping and other athletic sports, but the greatest feature of the day was the baby show for which there were nineteen entries, the conditions being for babies under eighteen months old. The members of the band were called upon to act as judges and in order that they might get home with their scalps it was decided to choose the winners by secret ballot, each baby being numbered and the boys voting for one number only. Mr. and Mrs. Allen Shillinglaw were the happy winners of first prize, while Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tull and Mr. and Mrs. Al Vestricher were tied for second place and the second and third money were divided between them.

Brief and appropriate addresses were delivered by George P. Smith, M. P. P. for Camrose, Chas. Stewart, M. P. P. for Sedgewick, E. H. Malcolm, of Killam, and H. L. Krotzsch, of the Lone Tree Ranch. The next attraction was a football match between Hastings Coulee and Wanda, the Coulee boys being victorious. Supper was then served by the ladies, after which came the dancing in the pavilion, which kept the young people amused till the day began to break in the east. The music was furnished by the Scheller Bros., of Flagstaff, with their orchestra, which is certainly up to date and was appreciated by all.

We were also successful in securing a few more members and the next morning sent our order away for 4,400 pounds of twine.

AMERL H. JOHNSON, Sec.-Treas.  
Hastings Coulee.

## LEAVE IT TO THE EXECUTIVE

At the last meeting of the Gallahad Union it was moved, seconded and carried, "That Gallahad Union No. 43 agrees that the resolutions to be presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier be left entirely in the hands of the executive committee, feeling sure that they will present the more important questions, viz. terminal elevators, the removal of the tariff on farm implements, in such a manner as will carry weight with it, and that knowing the views of the majority of the U. F. A. members, separate resolutions are unnecessary.

F. VINIETT, Sec.-Treas.  
Gallahad.

## FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC

The first annual picnic of Eckville Union was held on Friday, July 15th, and though the earlier part of the day was showery, shortly afterwards the weather improved and by two o'clock it was a perfect day. Sports were started with a race for boys under 12, next came boys under 15, then girls under 12. The other features included obstacle race, three-legged race, ladies' egg race, long and high jumps, tug of war, (married or single men), pony race, match horse race, the whole concluding with a football match between the home team and Beaver Flats, resulting in a win for Eckville by 1 goal to nil.

In the evening we had the best dance ever held in Eckville, largely due to the excellent music furnished by some of the

association members. It is something to say that the U. F. A. held the first picnic ever held at Eckville and also that it was a success. As a result of the picnic we hope to have several new members at our next picnic.

ARTHUR E. T. ECKFORD, Sec.  
Eckville.

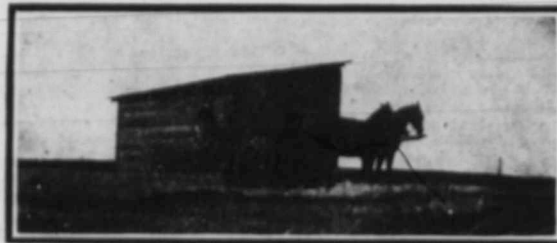
## WE ARE STILL GROWING

The farmers of Southern Alberta believe in organization and during the last week another Union has been added to the fold, the farmers living south of the Old Man River having been organized by J. Quinsey at a picnic held on F. R. Dalzell's farm on July 21st. This Union starts out with a membership of 15, and with excellent prospects for the future as the members are very enthusiastic and there is a large territory which requires organizing.

The first officers elected are:—J. Tatley president, Orton; F. R. Dalzell, secretary, Monarch.

## TWIN BUTTE REPORTS

When Vice-President Tregillus was on his trip through the Crow's Nest in May last he aroused considerable enthusiasm at every place he visited, and the reports have shown that this was not a false spurt, but rather a move for greater energy by all the members. The last



Fred McMahon and team at his homestead near Pleasanton, Alta.

report received shows that an active Union was organized at Twin Butte where there is now an active membership list of fourteen, the officers being: B. C. Wyckoff, president, Twin Butte; J. Bennett Faulstich, Secretary, Twin Butte.

## A SHIPPING RING FOR GRAIN

The last two meetings of the Blackfoot Union have been very successful, and new members are being enrolled at almost every meeting. The picnic account was handed in and was very satisfactory financially, and a vote of thanks was moved to Wm. Truscott, and also to the ladies for their kind response in way of cakes, etc.

Arrangements have been completed for all members to turn out and put in better shape the approach to the weigh scales at Blackfoot siding. The C. N. R. have also been written to asking permission to put in a crossing right at the scales to obviate the present necessity of going one mile round on the east side and a half mile round on the west side.

A permanent sports committee for the encouragement of social intercourse was appointed.

The matter of amalgamation of school districts was held over pending the opinion of the Department of Education.

A letter was read from G. H. Manser, of Linesville, giving particulars of how the grain shipping ring at that place is conducted and was much appreciated. We have decided to follow the lines laid down by Mr. Manser.

A quantity of copies of the Manitoba Elevator Act were received and distributed to members.

The C. N. R. are at last putting in cattle guards here. Better late than never, but when will these "big bugs" see the necessity of being never late?

JAS. STONE, Sec'y.  
Blackfoot.

## WILL SOON HAVE A RAILWAY

The regular monthly meeting of Onoway Union, held on Saturday, July 2nd, did not have a very good muster on account of the rain. The C. N. R. is now building a line through this part of the country, and we are desirous of securing information re the laws governing compensation for land taken by the railways for right-of-way, and the allowances made for growing crops.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"That the Union support the resolution that the Dominion Government own and operate all terminal elevators on the coasts as well as on the lakes, all appointments to be free from political control.

"That we endorse Toffield Union's resolution re internal elevators.

"That we urge the government to pass a bill in favor of co-operative banking similar to the People's Banks as run in Eastern Canada and as formed in Ireland by Sir Horace Plunkett.

A. A. BROWN, Sec'y.  
Onoway.

## GALAHAD CELEBRATES

The Galahad Union held their first annual picnic on July 1st and it was a decided success. A very large number of people were present from the surrounding districts and all report a very en-



joyable time. The committee are to be congratulated on the way in which everything was arranged and much good must result to forward the work of the U. F. A. by such a gathering. A good program of sports was carried out and during the afternoon Chas. Stewart, M. P. P. for the Sedgewick constituency, addressed the farmers and received a very favorable reception.

E. H. Malcolm of Killam, next addressed the meeting and made some very telling remarks on the benefits to be derived from the U. F. A. and urged all present, that were not members to join, and so help earn the benefits that they were receiving and not leave it to the few to do the work.

The rest of the day was spent in merry-making and renewing of old acquaintances, and the day was breaking ere the "Home Sweet Home" waltz reminded the young folks of another day.

F. VINIETT, Sec'y.  
Galahad.

## MONTHLY FAIR SUGGESTED

The regular meeting of Eckville union was held in Eckville on July 30th, ten members being present. Minutes of the last meeting were read and passed and two new members were enrolled. The picnic committee reported a small credit balance which it was agreed to carry forward to next summer in anticipation of making the picnic an annual outing. Mr. H. Kingsep, who kindly assisted with music at the dance which followed the picnic, handed in his share of the amount collected for the musicians, also to be placed to the picnic fund. He was warmly thanked for his action. Five milch cows, three beef cows and one beef steer, also a sewing machine were listed for sale. The different quotations for binder twine were gone into and that of a Lacombe firm was accepted as being the lowest.

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:  
JAMES BOWER - - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:  
W. J. TREGILLUS - - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:  
E. J. FREAM - - - INNISFAIL

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:  
James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:  
T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

The Association's circular letter dated July 18th was read by the secretary and the different pleas to be made by the association to the premier on his coming visit were discussed. The members extended their support to the resolutions in their entirety as being of vital importance to the general community of farmers. Mr. Aug. Mitzner proposed the holding of a monthly fair at a convenient point. The suggestion was favorably received but left over for further debate. The meeting then adjourned till Saturday, August 27th.

A. E. T. ECKFORD, Secretary.  
Eckville.

## SUCCESSFUL PICNIC OF KILLAM FARMERS

A very successful picnic was held in a beautiful grove, eight miles south of town. The two unions of the U. F. A. joined in holding the picnic, which was attended by over 500 people, and a thoroughly enjoyable time was spent, with speeches, refreshments and games of different kinds. Addresses were delivered by G. A. Malcolm formerly weed inspector for the provincial government, who made some valuable suggestions as to how to keep the farms clear of noxious weeds. W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, vice-president of the U. F. A., spoke of the importance of agriculture as the leading industry of the province, and of the necessity of co-operation among the farmers, politically and otherwise. T. L. Swift took for his subject that of government ownership of elevators, in order that the farmers might secure justice, both in the weight and the price of their grain. Charles Stewart, M. P. P., was present and briefly addressed the gathering. He represented, he said, the whole of the farmers in his constituency, and at all times supported legislation to advance their interests.

Crops in the Killam district were never better than they are this year, and the farmers attending the picnic were jubilant over the splendid prospects.

## GO TO THE COUNTRY

The members of Claresholm union have organized a new local, or rather have transferred the Claresholm local to Five Mile school house. It was so difficult to get members to attend the meeting when they were in town that it was thought there would be better success with the meetings as there would be no other attractions to take their attention. We concluded it would be better to organize two or three locals in the surrounding country school houses. Thus far we have only organized at Five Mile, but this has proved very successful as several have already joined who were not in the ranks before. We have also gone together and ordered a carload of flour, and are looking up prices on coal. We mean to make the work a little more co-operative than it has been.

S. L. FRASER, Sec.  
Claresholm.

## MAY SHIP CATTLE NOT INSPECTED

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, federal veterinary director-general, has advised Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, that new rules governing the transportation of cattle in this province will shortly go into effect. Up to the present cattle which are intended for shipment to other points have had to undergo an inspection by a veterinary inspector before the railway companies can receive them for transportation. The new rule allows

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OF ALBERTA

RED DEER

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WETASKIWIN

WILFRED JACOBUS

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EDMONTON

GRANBY

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# The Home Bank of Canada

## QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending August 31st, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, Sept. 1st next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st August, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board  
**JAMES MASON,**  
General Manager.

Toronto, July 31st, 1910.

# CROP FAILURES

can be largely averted by employing Scientific Methods in tilling the soil.

You can learn these methods without leaving home through a Course in the School of Scientific Farming of Western Canada.

Drop us a line and learn how we can help you to increase your yield and guard against failures.

## THE SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING OF WESTERN CANADA

P.O. Box 2192 Winnipeg

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**SUMMER TOURIST FARES**

NOW IN EFFECT TO

Eastern Canada, New England States, Boston and New York

Choice of Routes  
Stop-Over Privileges  
Free Side Trips

Agency for all Steamship Lines & Cooks' Tours  
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# Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave.  
The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg.  
Cafeteria located. Good meals and warm, comfortable rooms.

**Rates, \$1.50 per day**

ANGUS McLEOD | Proprietor  
JAMES MORTON

**FREE BUS**

## TO OWNERS OF HORSES

HUNDREDS OF HORSES die every year with Swamp Fever. Symptoms: Always sluggish, eat greedily, even more than a healthy horse, and as water here mark you feel they are still poor, as a rule they perspire easily, and driving or working they get weak in a few hours. Many people claim it cannot be cured.

By years of experience I guarantee to cure mild fever or all money refunded. Fifty cents per dose, or Twelve doses for \$5.00. Receipt for sale.

**J. R. BOOTH, RAYMORE, Sask.**

cattle to be shipped from and to points in the province without the necessity of such an inspection. At the present time much inconvenience is felt by those who exhibit cattle at fairs, for sometimes it is difficult to secure immediate attention from a veterinary inspector. At any rate, cattle which are intended for exhibition can be obviously considered free from disease or other contamination.

This ruling is the direct result of the agitation started by the Alberta cattle breeders association, who took up the matter at the last annual meeting.

### ENDORSES THE EXECUTIVE

At the monthly meeting of Loughheed union, held on Saturday, July 30th, official circulars Nos. 6 and 7 were discussed. In regard to circular No. 6 the resolution relating to the building of new railroads was endorsed by the Union. In regard to circular No. 7 the members unanimously supported the propositions of the executive to be presented to the premier on the chilled meat question, terminal elevators, the tariff, and the railway question.

A. B. GRIEVE, Secretary, Loughheed.

### WE ENJOYED IT TOO

A farm containing many splendid and well kept groves of trees, although at the same time having plenty of open land, is an ideal spot for a picnic, and this place is found in its entirety at Whitaker's farm, five miles east of Wetaskiwin. There under almost perfect weather conditions, the members of Weiler Union were hosts at a very successful picnic on Thursday, July 21st. Visitors were present from the neighboring Unions and from the many expressions of pleasure heard all must have thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The energetic committee in charge of the proceedings had spared no trouble in fitting things up and the result was that the merry-makers found plenty of seats and table accommodation in the shade of the trees, all those who preferred mother earth to the soft side of a plank were not debarred from this privilege, and a splendid dancing platform, covered in by a plentiful supply of brush, was also provided.

Gathering early, the first part of the programme was dinner, which was punished in the way it deserved, all bearing testimony to the excellent viands provided then the younger people amused themselves with baseball and other sports, after which E. J. Fream, the general secretary, was called upon for a few remarks.

Mr. Fream briefly explained the work the Association had done and was doing, and appealed for assistance from all. He emphasized the need of co-operation in all work, and especially so in the proposed pork packing scheme. To him the greatest pleasure came in the report made to him by one of the members that an active canvass had already been made and nearly 1,000 hogs had been guaranteed, although the agreements had not been forwarded to the central office.

After the speech-making came sports for all, consisting of races, foot and horse, baseball and tug-of-war, probably the most exciting being the tug-of-war between the married and single ladies, in which the superiority of the married ladies was clearly shown after a hard struggle. Interspersed with the sports were several selections from the orchestra, which were greatly appreciated.

Towards evening the dancing platform found great favor, and many young people found their way out from Wetaskiwin to join the merry gathering. Dancing was kept up for a considerable time and although some were sorry the day had at last come to an end, yet everyone was satisfied with the outing and on every side could be heard expressions of praise to Weiler Union for their most successful picnic.

### CATTLE GUARDS INEFFECTIVE

East Clover Bar Union has passed the following resolutions with reference to terminal and internal elevators:—

"That East Clover Bar Local Union of the U.F.A. is in favor of the Dominion Government taking over the terminal elevators."

"That East Clover Bar Local Union of the U.F.A. favors the internal elevators being dealt with in accordance with the scheme proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association."



# Edison Fireside Phonograph

with Six 2-Minute and Six 4-Minute genuine Edison Records

**\$34.90**

Terms if you like **\$6.90 Cash \$4.00 Month**

Other Edisons - \$16.50 to \$300.00

# Victor-Berliner Gramophone

With twelve selections of your own choice—Six ten inch Double Records.

**\$28.50**

Terms if you like **\$8.50 Cash \$4.00 Monthly**

Other Victors - \$15.00 to \$60.00

Send for Catalog and Plan

# Free to You!

Have you an instrument? Send us a card and let us tell you how you may secure a Grand Opera Record by either of the two world's greatest tenors, Caruso or Slezak, absolutely free. We have selected "Celeste Aida," that bright particular gem from Verdi's Opera, "Aida." Send at once. Of course, on an offer like this, we only have a limited number. Better send today!

**Cross, Goulding and Skinner Ltd**

323 Portage Ave., Winnipeg



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

A resolution was also passed complaining of the inefficiency of the cattle guards on the G. T. P. Railway, which resolution has been forwarded to the Railway Commission. We have appointed a committee to appear before the Commission on its next visit to Edmonton.

W. J. JACKMAN, Sec'y.

### HERE IS YETWOOD

I have but lately seen in THE GUIDE your paragraph, "Where is Yetwood." Yetwood is a country post office, twenty miles from Carmanagay.

Yetwood, Alta.

T. EDWIN SMITH.

### ENDORSES FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

At our regular meeting held Monday evening, July 18th, the following resolution was passed, which I trust will meet with your approval:

"Knowing the bitter hostility which has been aroused against the three great interests working in behalf of the farmers, The Grain Growers' Association, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE;

"Be it resolved, that we, the officers and members of this branch, do hereby express our appreciation of the work done in our behalf by these organizations;

"And, it is further resolved, that we shall view with the greatest suspicion any attempt to discredit many of these organizations."

GEORGE PENSOM, Sec.

### LAURIER WILL BE KEPT BUSY

The members of East Clover Bar Union passed resolutions at the last meeting for presentation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he is in Alberta, and although the wording is different still they are in line with the views of the central executive, although they were prepared before the last circular letter reached us.

"Resolved, that the following resolution passed at the last annual convention be endorsed:—'whereas it is of very great importance to the whole West that prompt government action be taken towards establishing the chilled meat industry on a sound and permanent basis and with the interests of the producer adequately protected we the members of the United Farmers of Alberta do hereby urge that the federal government take this matter up with the object of placing the business on a practical footing without unreasonable delay.'"

"Resolved, that this East Clover Bar union of the United Farmers of Alberta desires to express its approval of the principle of the co-operative bills presented to the Dominion parliament in the last session, and urges the government to provide facilities for their passage into law during the next session."

"Resolved, that this East Clover Bar Union of the United Farmers of Alberta urges the Dominion government to carry out its promise to proceed with the construction of the Hudson's Bay railroad without delay, and requests it to retain the operation of the said railroad in its own hands."

W. J. JACKMAN, Secretary, East Clover Bar.

The Guide is publishing every week information of the utmost value to every farmer in Western Canada. Despite the rapid growth in our circulation there are yet thousands of farmers who have never heard of the Guide. To introduce our paper more widely we will send The Guide 13 weeks for 10 cents to any new subscriber. Old subscribers cannot take advantage of this offer. Our regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year.

# Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five. This department will be made a special feature of *The Guide* from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of *The Guide*, any advertisement of a false or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in *The Grain Growers' Guide* should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

### PROPERTY FOR SALE

**FOR SALE—400 ACRES, 200 ACRES BROKEN, day loam, clay subsoil, abundance good water, buildings fair, 70 acres summerfallow. Plenty wood, good for mixed farming. \$4,900 down, balance to suit at 7%. Address Box 16, Sicile, Man. 50-8**

**SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap, a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale, and lots wanted.—W. F. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 51-17**

### HORSES FOR SALE

**HORSES FOR SALE—3 THREE-YEAR-OLDS, and two, nine-year-olds. Apply J. W. Cunningham, Manor, Sask. 50-8**

**FOR SALE—18 HEAD OF YOUNG MARES and Geldings.—Thos. W. Stone, Clearwater, Man. 50-3**

### SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

**FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Girvin Seed, cleaned and bagged \$4.00 a cwt. L.S. Girvin—Hawthorn Bros., Girvin, Sask.**

**WINTER WHEAT FOR SALE, 1,000 BUSHELS Alberta Turkey Red for seed, absolutely clean and Pure. Price \$1.45 per bushel, sacks extra. Saunders Bros., Strathmore, Alta. 48-8**

### MACHINERY FOR SALE

**FOR SALE, ONE 25 H.P. SAWYER & MASSEY Tractor Engine, one 30-35 Case Separator, with all attachments.—For particulars apply to J. Mitchell, Wapella, Sask. 51-6**

**ONE 40 H.P. GAAR-SCOTT PLOWING Engine, as good as new; also American-Abell (24 & 30) Separator, in good order.—J. D. Smith, Eli, Man. 5-4**

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SEPARATOR MAN.—Henry Meyer, Halstead, Man. 5-4**

**TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATE—TERM ends Dec. 31st; Blackfoot School, C.N.R. Main Line; 7th class Certificate; salary \$35, ordinance.—Apply, A. Gordon, Blackfoot, Alta. 5-4**

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

**ROSDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.**

**A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshire and pure bred Shorthorn; young Bulls for Sale.—Bunyaside Stock Farm, Napaika, Man.**

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.**

**SUFFOLK HORSES.—JAMES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton, P.O. Alta.**

**F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeen-Angus. Young stock for sale.**

**30 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each; 5 Clydesdale Cows cheap; Yorkshires Pigs \$8 each; best strain of breeding.—J. Bourkefield, Macgregor, Man. 18**

**WA-WA-DELL FARM—SHORTHORN CATTLE Leicester Sheep.—A. J. Mackay, MacDonald, Man.**

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecka, Lipton, Sask. Breeder. 5-4**

### POULTRY AND EGGS

**EGGS, FOR HATCHING, FROM HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility Hatched Plymouth Rocks.—Furness Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg**

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—HIGH-CLASS STOCK for sale.—T. A. McLean, Regina, Sask.**

### LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

**\$20.00 FOR RECOVERY OF ONE BAY GELDING (1,400), brand 19 right shoulder, 20 left shoulder; and one brown mare (1,400), brand 20 right shoulder; strayed in Southern Alta. Rickell Bros., Coquille, via Castor, Alta. 51-8**

### LEGAL

**RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, etc., Saskatoon, Sask. 48-12**

### GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

**SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall, at 7 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.—Treas., Swan River, Man. 5-4**

# Manitoba Section

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

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:  
J. W. SCALLION - - - VIRDEN

PRESIDENT:  
R. C. HENDERS - - - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER  
R. MCKENZIE - - - WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS:  
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr; Souris; R. Burdette, Fox Warren; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert, Plains.

### EMERSON MEETING

A special meeting of the Emerson Grain Growers was held to receive a report of the delegate, T. W. Knowles, from Brandon. After Mr. Knowles had given a most exhaustive report of the proceedings at Brandon. It was moved by Hugh Smith and seconded by H. Franks. "That this branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association regret very much the unsatisfactory stand taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his reply to the tariff, Hudson's Bay Railway, reciprocity with the United States and the Chilled Meat question; that we had looked for a more definite pronouncement on the tariff and cannot accept the premier's statement, that he thought the Western farmers were satisfied with the tariff. Also his statement, that he is not in favor with government ownership, and that re the terminal elevator question, we await the report of the Grain Growers' committee that is to go to Ottawa." Carried.

Moved by G. Turner, seconded by H. Smith. "That the Emerson branch place itself on record as protesting against any person who is a government official or drawing a government pay, or any member of the provincial or Dominion parliament, being a director of the Central Association of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association." Carried.

Moved by G. Turner and seconded by H. Smith. "That the secretary write Mr. McKenzie and see if some plan can be worked out by which the Grain Growers of the West can be brought into direct touch with the fruit growers of the East, possibly through the Grange, or the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, whereby 50 or 75 cars of apples could be secured for cash and delivered to the different branch associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan that apply for same. That perhaps the Grain Growers' Grain Company would assist to place the plan on a working basis, and by so doing interpret the true operative system between the Fruit Farmers of the East and the Grain Growers of the West, and by so doing eliminate the three or four middlemen's profits that now exist, and by so doing give the Eastern farmers a larger profit, and the Western farmers a cheaper and better article." Carried.

Moved by H. Smith and seconded by G. Turner. "That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered T. W. Knowles for his very excellent report and that this Emerson Association also congratulate him upon the appointment of the directorate board of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and thoroughly endorse the appointment." Carried.

Moved by T. W. Knowles and seconded by H. Franks. "That the secretary of the association be reminded of the resolution passed last year, that the cars via C. N. R. going through Emerson have no benefit from the grading check with the cars that go through Winnipeg, and this is a serious matter to the grain shippers from Brandon via C. N. R., and call his attention to same." Carried.

T. W. KNOWLES, Sec.  
Emerson, Man.

### ABOUT THE TELEGRAM.

Under heading of "Cheerful Liar" in the Winnipeg Telegram of July 2nd, a

writer says that Mr. McKenzie has a special hatred for Mr. Robson and actively interested himself in the Swan River political contest. I, as president of the Grain Growers' Association at Minitonas, and also chairman of the meeting at which Mr. McKenzie spoke, am in a position to know that Mr. McKenzie did not interest himself in the political contest against Mr. Robson at Swan River, but he did correct and make clear statements that Mr. Robson made in regard to the Grain Growers' Grain Company and also the Grain Growers' Guide. The same writer claims that Mr. McKenzie was caught redhanded and had to admit his guilt. This I declare never happened as Mr. McKenzie was never asked to admit any wrong doing by Mr. Robson, or any one else at that meeting. Now, why does not the writer of that slanderous piece come out in the open like a man, and discuss things openly. Evidently he is ashamed to make himself known.

Another article about forty signatures from Swan Valley, says that Mr. Robson has always been the farmers' friend. How can the writer of that slanderous piece ever make himself believe such an article. For Mr. Robson told the electors of Swan Valley that the Grain Growers' Grain Company were negotiating with an American Company to sell the Grain Company. He also told us that there would be no dividends on account of the gambling tendencies of the Company, and that the Grain Growers' Guide was a grit organ. Now, since the Grain Growers' Grain Company have had their annual meeting the statements of Mr. Robson have been proven absolutely false, as anyone that can read for themselves will see. Now as for the apology, I would suggest that the editor of the *GUIDE* just keep on in the same course and hew to the line and let the chips fall where they will, for the forty signatures of that article will not cut much ice. Now it would be interesting to know just how many of that noble forty have ever subscribed to the *GUIDE*, and how many of them are fully paid up members of the Grain Growers' Association, and how many of them are shareholders in the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and how many are actual farmers.

R. MCCLARY.

Minitonas, Man.

### THE FAIR AT SOURIS.

The Souris Summer Fair was better this year than ever before. The weather could not have been better, and a large crowd attended. Probably the finest exhibit in the show was the heavy horses.

P. Dawley of Carroll took the first prize in the heavy draught class. There was more competition in the agricultural class. Wesley McMillan taking first over A. Diller, while J. Stevenson took third. Another keen competition was between P. Dawley and W. Bryden in the general purpose class. Mr. Dawley's team took the cup presented by the Merchant's Bank, with Bryden second. Mr. Bryden's team took the cup last year. P. Dawley took first prize for four-horse teams with his two first class teams. K. Marchison was second and Turner of Carroll third.

Prof. Peters of the Agricultural College acted as judge of these horses. A stock parade almost a quarter of a mile in length followed the judging, being made up of prize horses alone. On the whole the exhibits were the best ever seen.

A very interesting race program was held, and most keenly contested race being the free-for-all. J. Herriot's Fred took first money, with T. J. Jackson's Spinks second and Ralph C. third. Four interesting foot races were held. Victor E. Lee won the hundred yards, quarter-mile and half-mile, while C. Edwards took the 200 yards, in which Lee did not run. The baseball tournament was won by the Maroons of Brandon, who defeated Souris 3 to 2. The fair was the best ever held and marks the beginning of a new era, as it is the first which has been attempted which extended over three days.

# Are You a Breeder of Live Stock?

Then your card should appear in the Breeders' Directory in The Guide.

The Guide will reach more actual stock buyers than any other Western paper which you might employ.

Breeders who are carrying cards in The Guide at the present time says that it pays them.

Your card inserted in The Guide would pay you.

Besides, in placing your card in The Guide, you are supporting your own paper, the paper which is fighting your own battles, and which is endeavoring to remedy the abuses from which you are suffering.

The rate for a card is as low as the cost of production will permit, \$4.00 per line per year, that is a two line card will cost \$8.00 per year, a three line card \$12.00 per year, and so on.

Won't you let us have an order for your card by return mail.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG

August 1  
Conducted  
Hon. J. Society 96  
Pres. of Vice-Pre Secretary Treasurer Organizer  
Mr. R. Duly R. and Mr. Wagan Mrs. G. and Mrs.  
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# Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

Every Child Should Join the Sunshine Guild

Sign the form below.

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card I enclose two cents stamps for its postage.

Name .....

Age .....

Address .....

"Oh, I would rather do it myself than bother with them," but this is a great mistake and teaching the children the small helpful kindnesses the Sunshine mother is giving her child a most useful lesson that helps her in after life.

Will any mother send in suggestions for keeping children happy and useful during the holidays?

### WILL SEND BOX.

Dear Margaret:—I have been reading about your Sunshine Guild so long and I feel as though I would like to help you on with your work. Individually I would not have much to send, but I laid the question before our Lutheran Ladies Aid and we will club together and send a box of various articles to you in time to help those in need for winter. I thought about the last of September would be time enough to send it and give them ample time to think about it.

They can bring it to me and I will send it. I received one parcel yesterday at our meeting. But now the most important thing I want is the address of the one whom I am to send it to so there will be no mistake. Hope to hear from you soon, and I will try and help you in your cause.

MRS. LOUIS FRYK.

Estevan, Sask.

Your suggestion is just what is wanted. No matter how little one can do individually it is always a help and combined with others great things can be done. I am writing to-day and sending membership card.

MARGARET

### VERY WELCOME

Dear Margaret:—I want to be a member of your Sunshine Club. I am rather lonely, so would like to hear from any member, especially in other towns, and to send cheering letters to those in trouble. I am twenty-one years old and in service.

MEMBER.

Winnipeg

I was so glad to have your letter and I will forward your address to several members and feel sure you will soon make friends. I shall not be content until we've got at least one member in each household throughout our beloved land. Write often.

MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—I have been reading the letters in the Sunshine Guild for some time. At first I said the Guild was all nonsense, but after reading the letters for several weeks I now sympathize with it. I believe the work is a fine one. I am sending you two handkerchiefs, but they will probably be later in arriving than the letter. The contribution is small but I hope it will be accepted. I would like to correspond with a girl, English preferred, who is a member of the Guild.

EDGAR W. FRIESTLY.

Quoway, Alta.

Heartly welcome to our Guild. You will be just the greatest help, I know. Many thanks for handkerchiefs, they are always wanted for our sick children. Will forward membership card. I will give your address to several Sunshine friends.

MARGARET.



Sunshine Booth, at the Winnipeg Exhibition

two boys, one a baby just three months old. One dear girl is a cripple, so that the mother has her hands very full. Mrs. W. J. Boyd and the organizer drove out five miles to see this family, taking with them groceries, fruit and fresh laid eggs. The mother was at the hospital to see her husband, and would on her return feel her burden lightened and receive fresh courage and strength to just "sit still" knowing that she was tenderly cared for by some one.

The house was spotlessly clean and the children also, so that "sitting still" is meant only in "the spiritual" sense of waiting patiently, the lifting of her burden in God's own good time.

The mother of our consumptive child (who died two weeks ago) is in difficulty through the heavy expenses incurred during the child's long illness and she sent a heart broken cry for assistance to Sunshine. \$45 has been subscribed, but one hundred is necessary to help us lift this load from her poor shoulders. I must again thank all those readers whose gifts have made it possible to help and cheer these hearts.



### COUNT YOUR BLESSINGS

When we read of these should we not sit down and count up our blessings and stop grumbling at our hard fate and brooding over small worries?



### COMFORT THE SICK AND LONELY

There are so many sad hearts aching for a little kindness and a little love, that it is the duty of each sunshiner member to do what we can to comfort, help and encourage and cheer them.

Would you smooth the rugged pathway Down along life's highway?

Would you plant the rose of faith In some lonely byway?

Just a deed of kindness done Cheers the path before us,

And the lilies of God's love Bloom and blossom o'er us.

Margaret



### FRESH AIR HOME

The "Fresh Air Home" at St. Louis has been opened a month and while we have not had the number expected the home has proved a blessing to several girls away from home and without friends.

The C. P. R. refuse to stop an evening train or any afternoon train on Saturday or Monday morning and so the week end visits could not be carried out as our girls must return to the city in time for business Monday morning. This means a heavy loss to us. We are still hoping to have this altered at a sufficiently early

date to take a number of girls during August and September.

The charges are \$4 per week, railway fare, round trip, 75 cents. This ticket is good for one month.



### IN EVERYTHING GIVE THANKS.

"Give thanks in everything!

When life is summer bright,

And all around thee seems to sing

An Anthem of delight,

Let thy lips run o'er with song,

Let thy heart an offering free be his

Who has fed thee all thy life-long.

"Give thanks in everything!

For the cross life bids the bear,

For the flowers beside thy path that spring

For the thorns that wound thee there;

For the Sunshine on the way,

That makes thy journey sweet;

For the gloom descending while yet 'tis day,

That urges on thy feet.



### LET THE CHILDREN HELP

Here is a letter I received from a mother. She says: "I can't think why it is that mothers do not let the children help a little in the house some times. I always find that it gives the children great pleasure to help with little jobs like shelling peas, getting fruit ready, etc., and although these may seem small things they are a great help where no maid is kept. Mothers so often say

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### THE SILVER BIRCH

Back from the highway, my lady of dreams

Murmurs a roundelay tender:

Silence and fragrance, and flowers and streams,

These do you sing of, my lady of dreams,

Standing so stately and slender!

Silvery white where the lone shadows brood,

White where the starlight is streaming,

Silvery white through your virginal snood,

Silvery white through your veil and your hood—

You, with your singing and dreaming!

You, with a cloak of the loveliest green

Draping your warm whiteness over!

You, with the breath of the forest, I ween,

Mosses and briar with lillies between—

Haunts of the poet and lover!

Back from the highway, my lady of dreams

Murmurs a roundelay tender:

Silence and fragrance, and flowers and streams,

These do you sing of, my lady of dreams,

Standing so white and so slender!

—Jean Blewett, in The Canadian Magazine.

Makes lighter, whiter, better flavored bread — produces more loaves to barrel.

## PURITY FLOUR



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

## Fresh Air Camp

At Gimli, a village of five hundred souls, situated some fifty miles north of Winnipeg on the West shore of Lake Winnipeg is located the Fresh Air camp of the Deaconess Association of Winnipeg. This association is an organized affiliation of Christian young women workers whose purpose is to seek out and carry off to this health giving camp the sick and needy children of the poorer classes of the city who otherwise would never see the green country—never know loving care or home training—never drink pure milk—never eat a full meal.

Because of its quiet remoteness, the low price of land for a camp site, the wide available pasturage which means a liberal supply of good milk at a reasonable rate, the shallow shore water making lake bathing for the children quite safe, and not least the abundant and excellent water supply, furnished by artesian wells driven here and there over the little town, the selected location at Gimli seems most desirable.

A plot of five acres, bordering the Lake front, south of the village, was bought and on it erected a large frame building 40 x 72 feet, two storeys in height with a wide screened-in verandah along the front of each storey, making play rooms for the little ones in bad weather and rest rooms when they are weary of play.

The building is furnished with the greatest simplicity. Floors are all bare upstairs and down. A wide old-fashioned brick chimney in the living-room and a gramophone represent the two sole luxuries, if indeed even these can be called such. Each child has a separate cot to sleep in. Double windows that swing open like doors admit air and light freely. The camp accommodates from ninety to one hundred children at a time.

### Plan of Work

The plan of campaign is a curiously effective one. It seems the "settlement work" in the city is divided into districts with a sub-superintendent in charge of each district. It is the duty (if you ask her, she'll say privilege) of such superintendent to discover all the most painful cases in that limit and assemble them at a certain time for transportation to camp. The number must not exceed one hundred. These are taken, still in her charge, to camp. She remains the ten allotted days in camp with them. She takes them back to their homes again when the holiday is over. Meantime another worker in another district is rounding up her flock and brings them promptly to camp in place of the returned ones and so it goes on throughout the season. The rule is that children from infancy to about fourteen are the ones cared for mostly; however, those from three years to eight or nine predominate. In specially needy cases they are kept on for the second ten day limit. A few deserted wives with young children who have worn themselves out in an endeavor to take a father's as well as a mother's place are also given a rest here.

A good plain cook is employed, also a man and woman to wash. The inmates are not allowed to take anything to camp but what they stand in: (even this is often menaced enough,) and a hundred beds means washing. The camp furnishes all the clothing worn during the stay. The garments worn in are put away to be worn home again only. Some conception of the quantity needed for both day and night shifts for say ninety children can be guessed at. These three workers, the cook and two washers, are the only ones who receive what might be termed anywhere near an adequate wage. The most of the camp workers receive nothing at all for their work. There are generally about eight on hand at one time exclusive of the three mentioned; one or two of

those being trained nurses; Dr. Dunn, who practices at Gimli, renders his professional services when needed without payment. And all ten are kept busy. Sometimes one child requires the attention of one attendant for himself alone.

It is difficult to give any adequate idea of the labor and devotion of these young women workers with Miss Smith as permanent matron at the head of the management. Just imagine you see ninety young children, (four or five of them babies), some with crutches, some epileptic, some with eczema, (of course none can be taken who have any really contagious affection) but all needy—very, very needy—landed at eventide from a railway train in a large yard. The first labor is to anoint every head with a necessary cleanser. There each child is thoroughly scrubbed in the lake, robed in the camp garments, fed and put to bed.

### In the Living Room

A peep into the living-room in the evening reveals a strange scene. It is bed-time already. A bright wood fire blazes in the wide chimney, making the only light in the room. In a semi-circle facing the fire are rows of little ones, some lying prone on the floor, some half sitting, gazing dreamily into the flames, some



Fresh Air Home at Gimli

irrepressibly giggling gleefully, but quietly into each others necks, some arranging their hair, some older sister comforting a younger, some faces fair and full of promise, some heavy, dull and lifeless, yet behind each young face whether fair, or not so fair, lies a human soul, the work of Nature's hand—lies a possibility to make or mar its own and other lives. Travelling with the eye about the live room one discovers a worker here and there submerged in a group of little faces, for the little ones love "teacher" very much (and well they may poor things) and they leave very little available space unoccupied about "teacher." Order is secured—wonderful order considering the units and the story related by one of the teachers opens, rises to a thrilling climax, closes and real bed-time has come. The children then march up stairs turning left or right to live or her own dormitory (there are four of them) at the top of the stair. Who could describe the night robing, the union of each little garment with its own little wearer and its very own little bed? Not this poor pencil of mine. At last, always with that wonderful order, for one never can distinguish any raised voice, every little form is ready on its cot and a little hymn is sung in unison and a little prayer is said and a soft "good night, teacher," from some tender little soul floats through the gloom and very soon a dim silence broods throughout the great airy room. The workers sleep on the same floor, with a babe if need be, one at each corner of the room and the others sleep just outside the broad and open windows of the room. "How do you

keep them covered?" was asked. "We get up two or three times in the night and go round to tuck them in."

The children march into and out of the dining-room at each meal and take their proper places without jostling or confusion.

What strikes the observer more forcibly than the clean floors, clean tables and abundance of clean wholesome, well prepared food is the tender sympathy and affection shown by the workers for the little ones, some cases being very unpleasant ones, but the deeper the affliction of the child, the greater is the kindness shown it. Some of the cases would not bear telling in this page, and yet these splendid young women, without money and without price, voluntarily seek out these cases and voluntarily tend them, a par-excellent literal interpretation of the scriptural order "to go into the highways and by-ways" and bring in the sick and the maimed and the needy.

Next to the kindness of the workers themselves one sees the training the children receive, the spirit of fairness, helpfulness even generosity and sympathy that they are taught to extend to each other. The side lights from a corner of the balcony, showed a trained nurse sitting with a child in front of her and the various requirements of her "first aid" work about her. A few little ones stood about; one a girl of six or seven years at her elbow. Nurse turned to her from time to time as she finished dressing some wound or sore and said "now where is the little boy with the boil on his leg"—"where is the one with the glass in his heel"—"the boy with the sore ankles" and so on. In every case the little scout promptly disappeared, returning speedily with the "case." The little girl had only been in camp eight days but she knew every "case" there.

### Financed by Subscription

The financial support of this regenerative institution is supplied entirely by subscription. Some men knowing, the

need and the work done give money. Two dollars will keep a child ten days at camp. Five dollars will furnish a bed, a permanent bed that will last for years. Some ladies' aid sewing circles make little mother Hubbard dresses of dark blue print by the dozen and send them in. Some farmers send in eggs by the crate. Some send butter and so on. But a crate of eggs means not quite an egg and a half for each child. The milk has to be gotten on the ground of course, at 24 quarts for the dollar. About sixty quarts is the average daily need. Bread at 24 loaves for the dollar, and about fifty loaves daily. Any sewing circle wishing to donate could write for particulars. Anyone desirous of sending supplies may ship direct to Gimli Station, Fresh Air Camp. The railway knows the place well. Anyone desirous of donating something other than food should address it to Miss Priscilla Smith, George Street, Deaconess Home, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Miss Smith is the efficient manager of the Deaconess work both in the city and in Camp.

◆◆◆

### A FARMER AND THE DOWER LAW

I claim that "Isobel" has quite mis-read my views in her summary as regards her divisions 5-8. I beg that my own summary of what I wrote may appear in justice.

3th. In many cases sons have done much without wages to develop the farm. For the wife to take half by law is not a fair division. This objection would be gone if the law said the land could not be

alienated from the man's own children but must return to them at the wife's death.

6th. O. A. W. claimed that it took but little to satisfy a woman. I pointed out that her letter demanded half and the control of the other half. If a man provided for his wife by a marriage settlement by money or an income, no law has a right to say a man must give his wife land.

7th and 8th. A. O. W. claimed husband and wife were equal and made half. Woman is more than man's equal in moral and domestic virtues. When husband and wife bring equal capital and equal wealth producing qualities they are equal. The law gives the wife full control over her own property and what is right for the wife cannot be less than right for the man. Man has not in mind the idea of getting a hired girl without wages when he marries. He marries for companionship and affection. He assumes responsibilities in this step, provides the home, a living for two must be assured, a family may arrive, wife may be invalided, my experience is, the farmer is helpful and generous to his wife now and at his death, except in an extreme case.

In conclusion, besides advocating homesteads for women, a law to set a will aside where wife is left out, I added a law to give the wife half the home on her marriage as in Quebec. I claim these three laws would materially improve the position of woman and it is inconsistent to make me say by implication nothing should be done for women.

I am not against a dower law for the wife if the children's rights to the land were secured and the farmers rights to handle his land be not taken from him and transferred to his wife, which they are, in the way women demand a dower law.

### "A FARMER'S VIEWS."

Note.—This correspondent insists that an injustice was done his letter by Fireside summarizing and shortening its ten page length in an issue the last week in June. He says the summary misrepresented his contentions and he earnestly desired his very own wording of the letter to be given. We have quoted him verbatim this time. It may be stated however that the letter summarized does not quite correspond with the ideas as set forth in this his substituted clauses.

### WITNESSES

Whenever my heart is heavy  
And life seems sad as death  
A subtle and marvelous mockery  
Of all who draw their breath,  
And I weary of throned injustice,  
The rumor of outrage and wrong,  
And I doubt if God rules above us  
And I cry, O Lord, how long?  
How long shall sorrow and evil  
Their forces across them draw?  
Then at last the blazing brightness  
Of day forsakes the height,  
Slips like a splendid curtain  
From the awful and infinite night;  
And out of the depths of distance  
The gulfs of purple space,  
The stars steal, slow and silent,  
Each in armor shining,  
The hosts of heaven arrayed,  
And whether through the midnight  
As they did when the world was made.

And I lean out among the shadows,  
Cast by that far white gleam,  
And I tremble at the murmur,  
Of one note in the mighty beam.  
As the everlasting squadrons,  
Their fated influence shed,  
While the vast meridians of sparkle  
With the glory of their tread,  
That constellated glory  
The primal morning saw,  
And I know God moves to his purpose,  
And still there is life in his law.

—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

◆◆◆

"After much meditation and experience, I have divined that it takes as much sense and refinement and talent to cook a dinner, wash and wipe a dish, make a bed and dust a room, as goes to the writing of a novel, or shining in high society."  
—Rose Terry Cooke.



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Are you waiting until you can get that particular make at a very low price?

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**The Mason and Risch Piano Co. Limited**

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### LOVE'S INTUITION

'Twas not so very long ago,  
Your laugh was light and gay,  
In careless wise we chatter on  
Nor lacked for words to say.  
We meet today, your looks are coy,  
Somehow my words are few;  
You know my heart as well as I—  
You guess my love for you.



No. 8727—A very Pleasing Shirtwaist for Misses or Small Women.

In striped or plaid silk, or woaden, satin or voile, lawn or dimity, this model may be effectively developed. Its simple lines are graceful and pleasing. The broad plaits give breadth to the shoulders. The design is closed under the centre back plaits. A bow tie of batiste or embroidery will finish the collar prettily. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes, 14, 16, 18 years and requires 2 1/2 yds. of 27 inch material for the 16 year size.

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knows how important it is to use the best salt in butter making. She knows that WINDSOR BUTTER SALT dissolves quickly and completely, and works in evenly. She knows that WINDSOR BUTTER SALT makes the richest, creamiest Butter—improves the flavor—helps to make the butter keep better. At all the big fairs last year, practically all of the prize winners used

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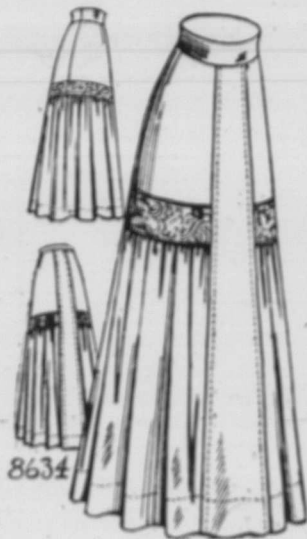


STUDY AT HOME

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No. 8634—Ladies Yoke Skirt, lengthened by a Gathered Flounce.

This portrays one of this season's prettiest models. The yoke is circular and dart fitted, and meets a panel at the centre front. A panel is also added in the back but this may be omitted. The flounce which is straight may be tucked or gathered. Silk voile, cottons, cashmere and crepe may be used for this model. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure, and requires 2 1/2 yds. of 36 inch material for the 24 inch size.



No. 8750—A Charming Neat Little Frock. Little Girl's Empire Dress.

This ever popular style may be developed in gingham, chambray, or percale for "every day" or general wear, or may be of silk, mousseline, lawn, batiste, or nankeen for more dressy occasions. A charming development in lawn, with insertions of embroidery and lace edging on the sleeves is here shown. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. It requires 2 1/4 yds. of 36 inch material for the 4 year size.

### HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., 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.

### WHY JOHNNY FAILED

Priscilla Leonard

Johnny had a little mind  
It was his very own,  
And nothing could be put in it  
Except by him alone.  
It wasn't very big, it's true,  
But there was room inside  
For lots of fine things, chosen out  
As Johnny should decide.

Mother and father gave to him  
All sorts of good advice,  
But Johnny never put in it  
Or thought about it twice.  
But all the ugly things the boys  
Upon the corners said,  
Why, Johnny picked them up at once  
And put them in his head.

At school the teacher tried her best  
To give him facts and rules  
Of every useful sort—but, no!  
For Johnny hated schools.  
He picked up brag, and vulgar slang  
Dime novels, too, ten deep,  
And filled his mind till it was like  
A tainted rubbish heap.

So when the day of manhood came,  
When Johnny searched his mind  
For skill and power, it played him false,  
And nothing could he find  
But worthless trash and ugly thoughts,  
And so he failed, alas!  
Is any other boy who reads  
Coming to Johnny's pass?

### LET IT PASS

Has it been a weary day?  
Let it pass;  
Lots of others on the way—  
They will pass.  
Soon the skies will start to lighten,  
All around begin to brighten—  
And misfortune cease to frighten—  
Let it pass.

Does the world the wrong way rub you?  
Let it pass.  
Did your best friend seem to snub you?  
Let it pass.  
Chances are you were mistaken,  
None are ever quite forsaken.  
All for naught your faith was shaken—  
Let it pass.

# Western Farmers and the Tariff

From the Toronto Sun

The demand for a general reduction in the tariff, and for specific reduction through reciprocity with the United States, presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by representatives of the Grain Growers of Manitoba, and supported by the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, marks the beginning of a well planned campaign by the organized farmers of Canada for relief from existing tariff burdens.

If the campaign is prosecuted to the end with the skill and vigor which have marked the beginning of the same, success will undoubtedly crown the efforts made. But skill and vigor in large measures will be required if victory is to be attained. The forces in opposition are well organized, powerful and alert. The Toronto correspondent of the British Empire Review has stated with exceptional clearness and accuracy some of the elements composing these forces. "Not only," he says, "will the protected interests be against any measure looking towards freer trade with our neighbors, but the great railways and large financial institutions of the country will be in line with the protected interests in this matter. The financial institutions will give their support to the manufacturers because, under protection, which insures excessive profits to manufacturers, financial institutions and their heads are placed in a position to make huge sums by financing mergers and combines. The great railways are interested in the same cause owing to the fact that our lines, laid out with political objects in view, think they see greater revenue for themselves from traffic flowing east and west than from that flowing north and south."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to the Manitoba Grain Growers, reported in last week's Sun, indicates that these influences had been able to bias the mind of the premier in their favor before he left Ottawa. While admitting at Brandon that the tariff can be improved he frankly stated his intention, in dealing with the United States, of keeping two things in mind: first, the British preference, and second, "protection to vested interests." By protection to vested interests Sir Wilfrid plainly meant a continuance of a tariff wall behind which domestic manufacturers have formed combinations for the purpose of enabling them to charge consumers excessive prices for cotton, sugar, cement, hardware, and almost all other articles used by farmers and other consumers. What the premier said to the representatives of Manitoba Grain Growers, when he met them at Brandon, clearly indicated that at that time his thought was that no concessions should be made to farmers which involved a reduction in the protection then enjoyed by manufacturers. Since then, however, the premier has heard from the representatives of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, by whom the demand made at Brandon was reiterated. This second demand, repeated at different points in Saskatchewan, following so close on the first one, seems to have had an effect, and in reply to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, Sir Wilfrid seems to have intimated, according to the Globe's report, that he is now prepared to accept the American offer of free trade in agricultural implements, provided this is supplemented by an offer of free trade in agricultural products as well. He has gone further and promised another tariff commission of enquiry with an advance assurance of a downward revision.

This is fairly satisfactory, and indicates that the premier has at last begun to yield to the pressure put upon him by western farmers. Behind Sir Wilfrid, however, are other forces that are less inclined to bend. Part of these forces is represented by Hon. Clifford Sifton, who may perhaps be described as an unofficial member of the cabinet. Mr. Sifton has unequivocally stated his opinion in regard to the tariff. He has said that in his opinion it is very doubtful if any substantial reduction can be made

in the tariff at the present time with advantage to the public. "My belief," he adds, "is that the tariff on the whole is fairly satisfactory, and an agitation for a further reduction is not likely to bring about beneficial results."

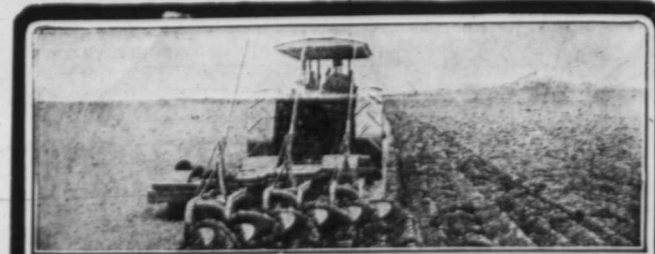
The fact that Mr. Sifton, a Western member, holds the views above expressed, furnishes additional and exceedingly significant evidence of the fact that farmers will meet powerful opposition in pressing their demand for tariff reduction, and more particularly for reciprocity with the United States. They can, nevertheless, win out provided they hold together and continue to urge their case. Western farmers so far are doing their part and doing it well. It is now up to the farmers of Ontario, as represented by the Grange, to once more give formal expression to their views on the same question. A more opportune time for such action never existed. President Taft's speech, delivered at Eastport, Me., last week, indicates that the government of the United States is more than ready to meet our government half way.

The agitation must not cease with the departure of Sir Wilfrid from the West. The tariff should be a topic for monthly discussion in every branch of the Grain Growers' Associations throughout the three provinces, culminating in a monster deputation from all Canada at the next session of parliament. At least 500 farmers who can well afford the expenditure should assemble at Ottawa next winter, thoroughly discuss their grievances and then ask for a face to face meeting with the Ottawa cabinet and members of parliament. Let them line up their representatives. Forget that there is such a thing as party. If the Tories persist in their policy of high protection let them stay in opposition. If the Laurier members continue to support high protection, even though they profess, like the Globe and Free Press, to be low tariff or free trade advocates, then the time has arrived for the farmers to take more decisive action and rally to the support of men nominated by themselves. The game of "jollyng" the farmers should come to an end. Sir Wilfrid, we see, suggests another tariff commission. These tariff commissions are a fraud. They just chloroform the public for a time. They are intended to kill agitation when the time arrives for action. Sir Wilfrid knows the human mind. He knows that the majority of men frequently weary in well doing. A tariff commission can tell the people or Sir Wilfrid nothing that they do not already know. The present is the time to put the pistols to the premier's head, and to the head of Mr. R. L. Borden. The latter is as evasive on voluntary tariff discussion as the premier. It will not help the farmers to turn out a high protectionist Laurier and put in a high protectionist Borden. The only difference between Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Borden is that the former is a tariff hypocrite and the latter isn't. Give the leaders of the old line parties their last chance at the approaching session of parliament. Let the Tories understand that they cannot walk into power over the corruption, the pledge-breaking and general incompetence of the Laurier government.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the hope of the farmers and the artisans lies in perfecting their organization and preparing for active participation in the election by the nomination of their own candidates. Unless there is a striking right-about-turn by the present party leaders, the masses have nothing to hope for. The "jollyng" process goes on from election to election. The strategy of the party leaders is to keep the masses unorganized.

If no definite action is taken by the farmers before or during the next session of parliament, forcing a satisfactory show-down by the party leaders, another election will be called, and the farmers will find themselves for another five years in exactly the position they have been in since the days of Alexander Mackenzie.

[Note.—This utterance of the Toronto Sun should receive the careful attention of every western farmer. Now is the time for action. The western farmers have made a splendid case and if this could be supported at Ottawa this fall along with the Ontario farmers it would produce results.—Editor, Guide.



## Reducing The Cost Of Plowing

by means of an IHC gasoline tractor is bringing thousands of dollars extra profit to farmers all over the country. Until recently, tilling the soil has been one of the most tedious, expensive, and time-consuming operations of farming.

To plow an acre of land means turning a furrow eight miles long. To plow a square mile tract requires turning over 5,280 miles of furrow. On this basis figure out for yourself how many miles you walk in plowing your fields—how many miles your horses drag the heavy plow through the soil.

Then consider that a 20-horsepower IHC gasoline tractor will do the work of five teams with no expense for feeding—no time lost for resting—no expense for hired help—only a small cost for gasoline.

Remember that horses are an expense whether they are working or not—the present cost of corn, oats, and hay is a big item. Good hired men to care for and drive the horses are hard to get and must be paid good wages.

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The IHC gasoline tractor has many advantages over steam tractors. It can be operated by one man. You do not need to be an engineer to run one. You do not need the services of a fireman. There is no expense for a man and team to haul fuel and water. The IHC gasoline tractor can be used in many places where a heavy steam tractor would be impractical.

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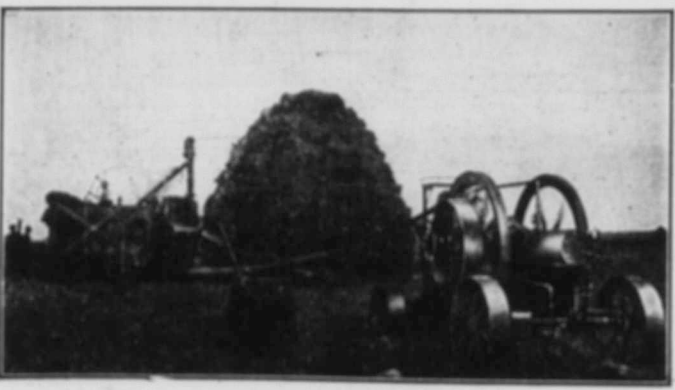
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# Summary of The Week's News of The World

## INSPECTED HOMESTEADS

Fred Axford, inspector of homesteads for northern Manitoba, has just returned from an inspection trip covering a month in the Dog Lake district. Going up he went north from Shoal Lake and across to Lake Manitoba. From Woolly Bay on Lake Manitoba he went north to the west side of Pine Lake, thence north to Dog Lake.

Mr. Axford reports that Dog Lake, while small, is one of the finest in the province. It has beautiful sandy beaches and is filled with tullebee, pike and pickerel. The land around the east and south side has the best hay crop it has had for years and Mr. Axford expressed surprise that during the hay famine that exists in southern Manitoba, this hay is not cut and shipped instead of being left untouched as at the present time. It is not more than from four to seven miles from the Oak Point extension. Regarding this extension Mr. Axford reported that the C.N.R. is rushing the work and is getting the steel on the ground to lay. The company is working on a line from Warren to Sand Ridge, along the east side of Shoal Lake.

Regarding the land of this district, Mr. Axford could not say too much. Several townships which before the fires last fall were covered with white poplar are now absolutely denuded of wood and are excellent land. Settlers are taking up land very fast, principally between the Oak Point extension and Lake Manitoba. A new government wagon road through this district between townships 21 and 22 is a great convenience to them, he thought. It was hard to understand why settlers pay from \$20 to \$25 an acre for land in Saskatchewan when they can get excellent land in Manitoba for \$18 an acre. As is usual in newly settled districts the acreage under crop is not large, but what crops there are, are of the best, this country having enjoyed lots of moisture. The crops around Teulon are as good as Mr. Axford has ever seen.



## DANES WILL CO-OPERATE

Danish farmers now resident in the west will form co-operative dairies as the result of a visit made among



**G. G. G. CO. DIVIDENDS**  
Shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd., will be pleased to hear that the cash dividend of 15 per cent. declared, is being sent out this week. Preparation of the necessary warrants and despatch of same is no small task to such a large body of shareholders, but is being attended to with all possible speed.



them recently by the consul-general for Denmark at Ottawa, C. C. Meyer, Mr. Meyer has just returned east after a tour through Manitoba and Saskatchewan during which he advocated the co-operative dairy idea.

In Denmark the dairy industry is one of the chief occupations of the people and the Danish farmers now settled in Canada are all thorough dairymen, it is stated. Mr. Meyer has had the idea of forming co-operative dairy plants in mind for some years and spent much time in securing information on the subject.

While in Winnipeg he stated that raising wheat was not the natural occupation of his countrymen and was not proving exceptionally remunerative to them in the west. All that was wanted to establish the dairy industry among them he asserted, was some person to take a leading hand.

This burden he is taking upon himself. The first dairy to be established will be located at Saskatoon and others will be established in the purely Danish settlements. Mr. Meyer declared to a reporter that he believed the Western portion of Manitoba and Saskatchewan is an ideal dairy country and the project that he and his fellow countrymen are undertaking should prove a paying one. It is not improbable that Danish capital will be brought into the country to assist to develop the industry.



## LAURIER IN WRECK

A Regina wire of August 5 said: "At ten o'clock tonight word was received from the city that the special train of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been mixed up in a bad wreck three and one-half miles west of Pense. According to the report received over the long distance telephone shortly before nine o'clock, the special, which was going at fifty miles per hour, some seven minutes behind time, collided head-on with a freight train."

Both engines were telescoped and five freight cars derailed. Sir Wilfrid, who was sitting in his car at the time, was thrown violently to the floor, but immediately picked himself up and announced to those around him that he was uninjured. Hon. Geo. P. Graham, who was in his car and who received a badly wrenched knee, at once proceeded to the premier's car. Other members of the party were badly shaken up but not seriously injured.



## NEW MEAT REGULATIONS

An order-in-council has been passed at Ottawa, bringing into force amended regulations governing inspection of meats for export or international trade under the provisions of the meat and canned goods' act. The new regulations make a few minor changes in the old regulations, principally with a view to more adequately securing the observance of proper sanitary regulations in abattoirs and packing houses.



## GOLD DISCOVERY

A Prince Albert wire of August 3, said: The arrival of a half breed at Hudson Bay Junction with fine samples of gold nuggets in his pockets has created a gold rush from that place to a point in the north. It is stated here that there are now nothing but women and children left at the Junction, as all the men have made for the place where the discovery was made. Several Prince Albert citizens are on their way to the place. One story says that the postmaster and the station agent left their posts, and went out with the rush. All are staking claims.

## RAILWAY OWNERSHIP

A Chicago wire of August 8 said: "Four committees of Western railways are drawing up for the government a memorial which it is expected will bring the question of government ownership of the national railways squarely before the Federal authorities and the people. The Western railways according to the officials join in preparing an ultimatum to the interstate commerce commission upon which their existence must stand or fall."

"This memorial will be ready August 22 or 23. It will say that the increasing expense of operation demands proportionate increases in freight rates otherwise some railroads will retire from business and turn their affairs over to the government."



## LUMBERMEN MEET

A Vancouver dispatch of August 8 said: "A score of coast lumbermen left Vancouver tonight for Banff where on Wednesday they will meet representatives of the retail lumber dealers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. At this conference will be discussed several matters which have, during the past few months, been the cause of more or less friction between the manufacturers and the retailers."

"Several weeks ago arrangements were made in Vancouver for the meeting at Banff, that place being chosen because of its central location."

"About two months ago the coast manufacturers met and decided that owing to unsatisfactory conditions which had arisen in the marketing of their lumber in the northwest, particularly in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, they would install line yards in all the principle centres of lumber consumption in the two provinces mentioned."

"It was planned to incorporate a company in British Columbia with sufficient capital to establish at least fifty yards before the end of the present year and it was the intention to eventually increase the number to several hundred. Before any steps to this end were taken the large prairie retailers arranged a conference in Vancouver and the result of that meeting was the decision of the manufacturers to defer action pending further discussion of the points of difference at a convention to be held at Banff on August 10."

"The chief complaint of the manufacturers is that the retailers are averse to purchasing odd sizes which the mill men say have come to stay. Another case of friction is the alleged purchase of American lumber by mills in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to the exclusion of the British Columbia product."



## ADVOCATES RECIPROCIITY

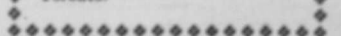
A London cable of August 5 said: "The Chronicle (Liberal) makes a prominent feature of the Western farmers' agitation against the tariff under the headings: 'Canada's Revolt,' 'Blow to Balfour,' 'Bottom Knocked out of Protection.'"

"Editorially the Chronicle says it is not surprised that the farmers are urging the policy of reciprocity with the United States. Nature meant Canada and the United States to exchange their commodities freely. Man in his stupid folly has erected obstacles to hinder that free exchange and wise statesmanship would seek to lower and remove these obstacles. There are some worthy people who fear reciprocity would tend to weaken the ties that bind Canada to the mother country."



## LET CONTRACT FOR PAS BRIDGE

Ottawa, Ont., August 8.—It announced that the contract for the sub-structure of the bridge over the Saskatchewan River at The Pas has been let to Mackenzie & Mann, the contract figure being one hundred thousand dollars. The contract for the superstructure of this bridge, which will constitute the first link of the Hudson's Bay Railway, was let some weeks ago to the Canada Foundry Co., of Toronto.



It is a foolish and unworthy fear. Canada, exulting in her own nationhood and proud of her place in the British Empire, will never merge her identity in her gigantic neighbor. If from a recognition of her economic interests she enters into reciprocal relations with the United States we believe it will not be bad but a good thing for the British Empire.

"The Daily Express advises the champions of free trade to seek some other prop for the tottering tabernacle of their economic faith. The movement by Western farmers is really a movement in the direction of Imperial preference."

"The Daily News, like the Chronicle, publishes an interview with a 'well known Canadian' who gives reasons why the 'Western revolt is bound to succeed.' The Morning Leader says there appears to be no sort of doubt now what it is the Canadian farmers want. 'The murder is out and these Canadians are the rankest Cobdenites.'"



## STRATHCONA GETS TROPHY

An Ottawa wire of August 5 said: "The first winner of the Earl Grey challenge shield is to go to the town of Strathcona, Alta. The conditions of the competition was that the shield was to go to the town or city in Canada which had the largest number of cadets in proportion to its population. The population was figured from the first of January, 1910, and the number of cadets from the actual strength of the corps on May 24 last."

"Strathcona has a population of 5,000 and has 150 cadets. The second place goes to a county in Quebec. Towns of less than 5000 are not considered but must include the surrounding county in the contest."

"It is quite a coincidence that the first winner of this prize should be the town which bears the name of the man who has done so much for the cadet movement in this country."



## IMMIGRATION FIGURES

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of August 5 said: "Immigration from and emigration to Canada is the subject of a statement just issued by the United States immigration bureau. During the twelve months ended March last, there were 74,912 arrivals of aliens and citizens from Canada for permanent residence in the United States against 61,517 during the previous twelve months. In the same period there were 103,789 departures of aliens and citizens from the United States into Canada for permanent residence against 29,832 the previous twelve months."

"Commissioner General Keefe, United States immigration bureau, will leave Saturday on an inspection tour of the immigration stations. He will visit New York, Boston, St. John, N. B., Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Lewiston, and Niagara Falls."

# Binder Twine

We have some part carloads at points in Saskatchewan where crops were short. Please telegraph Brantford instantly and we can still help you in other localities against hold-up.

**Farmers' Binder Twine Co. :: BRANTFORD**  
JOS. STRATFORD Manager

**Wheat City Business College**  
Brandon - Man.  
Opens for Fall Term September 1st. Complete Courses in Stenography, Farm Accounting and General Business. Our Threshers' Account Book at a Dollar is the best in its line. Write for Free Catalog.  
**F. A. WOOD - Principal**  
(formerly of Winnipeg)

**LAKE LODGE SCHOOL, GRIMSBY, ONT.**  
A home school for boys in the "Garden of Canada," 50 acre fruit farm in connection. Boys prepared for Universities and Business. Fee \$270 per annum. Apply to  
**W. J. DROPE, M.A., Headmaster.**

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trains young people for business. During the past year hundreds of graduates have accepted positions in the best business offices in the city. Write today for our large Free Catalogue.  
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Write us for a free copy. Twenty-five pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, illustrated and illustrated.

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Sole Agents for Canada for Drednought Diesel and Diesel Oil

Manufacturers of Ash Grease, Harness Oil, Cog Grease, Boiler Compound, also Lubricating Oils, Cylinder, Valve, Engine, Separator and Dynamite.

The Acme Oil Company  
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## The Brunswick

Corner of Main & Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive diningroom, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 50 additional single bedrooms, two large parlors, shoe stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all Trains. James Fowler, Prop.

Rates \$1.50 and \$2 per day

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is the Labor, Agricultural and Reform press. No other agency provides the same effective forum which generates true progress.

## THE VOICE

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THE 12-PAGE WEEKLY VOICE IS \$1.00 A YEAR

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During August we are making a special offer whereby you can get a DOMO Cream Separator one of the best separators in the world—absolutely free of cost to you. We have to pay a certain amount to advertise our machines and we would as soon pay it to you as to any one else. Only one person in a district entitled to this offer, so write today for full particulars on this special FREE offer. First come first served. The

DOMO SEPARATOR Co.  
WINNIPEG



### TO ADVERTISE WEST.

There is to be an organized and energetic movement to set Canada right in the eyes of those in the United States, who may have been misled by the false and baseless stories of an efflux of dissatisfied American farmers from the Dominion. Interviewed by a press representative, the party of colonization experts who are even now on their way west to organize a correspondence bureau, and to thoroughly post eastern American farmers as to the true condition of affairs in Canada, outlined their plans as follows:

In the states on the Atlantic seaboard, there are some sixteen hundred men, sons of thrifty and painstaking agriculturists, thoroughly versed in the principles and methods of intensive farming, men of comparative wealth. It will be the aim of the correspondence and publicity bureau now to be organized, to attract the attention of these most desirable settlers to the Last West and its opportunities. Newspapers with an eastern American circulation will be started at four or five points in western Canada, and will be edited by the members of the colonization party interviewed.

It will be the aim of these papers to give full and authentic data regarding the Canadian west. Specific cases of American farmers who have succeeded in Canada will be cited, and their addresses given, in order that the readers of the papers may write and receive corroboration from the farmers themselves.

Besides this, exact estimates will be given of the cost of transportation of the colonists and their household goods to any desired point in western Canada. It will be the endeavor to restrict immigration to persons who have at least \$2,000 to invest in the undertaking.

♦♦♦  
**EARL GREY SAILS.**  
A Selkirk, Man., wire of August 4, said:—His Excellency—the Governor-General and his party took their departure for Hudson's Bay from historic Lower Fort Garry. Lord Grey motored from Selkirk to the fort this morning, where he was the guest of the company and Mrs. Chipman.

His Excellency was accompanied by the Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay company, Lady Grey, Lady Evelyn Grey, the Hon. George Grey, Captain Ralph Bingham, A.D.C., Major Trotter, A.D.C., R. W. Brock, director of the Dominion Government Geological Survey, H. S. Amery, Dr. McRae and John MacNaughton.

The Governor-General and his party were much interested in the history and surroundings of the ancient fortress, and expressed themselves as delighted with their visit.

During the afternoon the party returned to Selkirk, accompanied by Commissioner Chipman and Mrs. Chipman. His Excellency being driven by Miss Margery Chipman with her splendid hackney ponies.

The party took their departure for the north by the steamer "Wolverine" at two o'clock in good weather, and with every promise of a fine voyage up Lake Winnipeg to Norway house en route to Hudson's Bay. Throughout their stay here their Excellencies and party insisted on having no formal ceremonies.

Countess Grey and Lady Evelyn Grey will accompany the party as far as Norway House, returning to Selkirk with the Wolverine. Only a short stop will be made at Norway House. Here there are awaiting nine big canoes, which will be in charge of Major Moodie a sergeant and three men. Nineteen picked Indian guides and trackers will man the vessels which will take the party down the Hayes River to York Ferry, where the steamer Earl Grey will be waiting. The Earl Grey will take the party to Fort Churchill, where a stop of a day or two will be made, and will then put into Hudson's Bay, and it is planned to make an extended cruise before setting out on the long journey through the bay and round the Labrador coast back to eastern Canada.

♦♦♦  
**AROUND THE WORLD**  
A Washington, D. C. dispatch of August 3 said: "A fleet of more than one hundred warships, headed by Dreadnoughts, will be assembled shortly by England and ordered ready to proceed around the world. The fleet's mission is in the nature of a naval pageant to announce the accession of the new sovereigns."

# What Are You Going To Be?

## A Teacher?

From entrance it will take you three years at Collegiate, eight months at Normal, a year's probation teaching, altogether four and two-third years, then a second-class certificate, and you're qualified—in a city school—for an initial yearly salary of \$500 with a \$25 increase.

## A Stenographer?

From entrance, six months at a business school, a year's good experience at a fair salary, altogether a year and a half, and you're qualified—in the city—for a yearly salary of \$600 to \$900 with no limit as to increase.

A business course is the shortest and cheapest way to a good life vocation. Write for our catalogue giving particulars, and enclose this Ad. Address the

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- 8—Harness Life takes out the kinks and hard spots
- 9—Harness Life contains no injurious chemicals
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WRITE FOR BOOKLET

## Try HARNESS LIFE

Its results will surprise you. Sample Tin at your dealers only 25c., or C.O.D. Winnipeg at \$2.00 per gallon

## Carbon Oil Works Ltd., Winnipeg

Manufacturers of Cowl Brand, Ranch Remedy, Stock Dips, Vermin Death, Poultry Peace, Barn Spray, and a great number of other useful Remedies

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# GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

### Winnipeg Market Letter

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, AUGUST 9, 1910.)

Wheat.—Since writing our last letter, of August 1st, the market has continued to decline almost daily. The July option market, of course, was more or less congested, and this caused a better demand for the cash grain the last two weeks of July, but as soon as the July option was off the boards the cash grade then had to go down immediately to an export basis. This it did, and consequently quite a few hundred thousand bushels of our old crop, cash grade, has been worked for export the last week. This has led to a continued and steady demand for our cash grain. We think that the market at the present time is about on a level for export almost every day, and this being the case it seems reasonable to expect that we will have a steady and good demand for all the grain of the old crop which we have still for sale. The new crop prices, which are based on our October option, are not in line for export, but when the month of October comes around we think that we will find that the importing countries will take all the grain we have to spare, at around the present level of prices. We do not anticipate any great rush of grain to market early this season, for the reason that the greater part of Manitoba, which usually markets its grain early in the season, has a poor crop, and any grain which they have to market they will likely hold over until later on. Crop prospects during the last two weeks have decidedly improved as the weather has been much more favorable, but it is our opinion that the crop in the three Western provinces this year will not be quite up to the expectation of most people. However, importing countries seem to be able to get almost all the wheat they require from other countries outside of United States and Canada, and this being the case, if we have considerable wheat for export, we will naturally have to sell it at the price which importing countries are willing to pay for it. We think it would be good policy this year on the part of the farmers to market their grain as leisurely as possible, because we think that if the farmer markets his grain rapidly at the first of the season it will cause a big decline in price, because at this season of the year, in past years, there has always been a considerable quantity of our new crop of wheat sold for October and November shipment, and we do not think there is any of it at all sold this year. Therefore, should a big supply of wheat be rushed on our market at the opening of the season, it would depress prices very much. Holders of old wheat will, in all probability, be able to make satisfactory sales of it in the next six weeks, and all good hard spots should be taken advantage of by them.

Oats have met with a steady demand at slightly decreased prices. However, we think oats are worth the money which is being paid for them now and will not decline much, if any further.

Barley is still in very poor demand, although the price has held steady.

Flax has fluctuated wildly, as usual, and it is a very poor market to tell anything about. We expect, however, to see very high prices for flax during the coming season.

### Liverpool General Market Report

(CORN TRADE NEWS, JULY 26, 1910.)

Wheat cargoes are quiet and rather easier. Off Coast Cargoes.—38/11 to 38/3 (approx. \$1.14) to \$1.14) asked for Victorias; 38/- (approx. \$1.14) asked for No. 1 Chili. Australian Wheat Cargoes.—38/3 (approx. \$1.14) still asked for South Australian sailers afloat. Parcels of Australian July-August offer at 37/6 (approx. \$1.12) afloat, 36/10 (approx. \$1.10). Russian wheat cargoes are quiet about unchanged. Azoff-Black sea July-August offers at 39/6 (approx. \$1.18) to 40/3 (approx. \$1.20); Steamers of Danubian 61-62 lbs. 3 per cent. Aug. offers at 35/9 (approx. \$1.07); 64-65 lbs. 1 per cent. admixture July-Aug. O-S is held at 37 - (approx. \$1.11). Danubian parcels to Liverpool 62-63 lbs. Aug-Sept. are held at 35-3 (approx. \$1.05).

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—35/- (approx. \$1.05) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool 61 lbs. July-Aug.; 33/9 (approx. \$1.07) asked for Rosafe 61 lbs. same position, 33/- (approx. \$1.03) asked in London for parcels of Barusso 61 lbs. July and July-Aug.

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels of American and Canadian to Liverpool are quiet and fully 3d. lower. Parcels to London are dull and easier.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. L'p'l.)	July-Aug.	39/9	approx. \$1.19
No. 1 Nor. Man.	Aug.	40/-	" 1.20
No. 2 Nor. Man.	June-July	38/4	" 1.15
No. 2 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	38/6	" 1.15
No. 3 Nor. Man.	June-July	37/4	" 1.14
No. 3 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	37/6	" 1.14
No. 2 Red Winter	New Crop July-Aug.	35/6	" 1.06
Red Winter	New Crop July-Aug.	33/6	" 1.00
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. Ldn.)	July	41/3	" 1.23
No. 2 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	40/-	" 1.20
No. 3 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	39/3	" 1.17

Indian Wheat.—38/9 (approx. \$1.16) asking for steamers loading and lately sailed. Parcels at Liverpool are quiet but firm to parcels afloat.

Choice White Kurrachee	Afloat	7/7	approx. \$1.09 4-5
Choice White Kurrachee	June-July	7/6	" 1.08 1-3
Choice White Kurrachee	July-Aug.	7/6	" 1.08
Choice White Kurrachee	Aug-Sept.	7/6	" 1.08
Red Kurrachee	Aug-Sept.	7/3	" 1.07 2-5
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Afloat		
Choice White Bombay	May-June		
Indian parcels for London are quiet and easier.			
Choice White Kurrachee	by 15th July	37/3	approx. \$1.11
Choice White Kurrachee	July	37/-	" 1.11
Choice White Kurrachee	July-Aug.	36/6	" 1.09
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Afloat	38/6	" 1.15

### SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.			
9,400 qrs. West Australian	B-L 25/3	37/-	approx. \$1.11
7,300 qrs. West Australian	B-L 8/6	36/6	" 1.09
THURSDAY, JULY 20.			
8,000 qrs. Victorian	B-L 19/4	37/3	approx. \$1.11
27,000 qrs. Choice White Kurrachee	B-L 28/6	37/9	" 1.15

### SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.			
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Afloat	37/6	approx. \$1.12
300 tons Choice Red Kurrachee (Indian)	July-Aug.	7/2	" 1.05
THURSDAY, JULY 20.			
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	40/-	approx. \$1.20
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	38/-	" 1.14
2,000 qrs. New South Wales	July-Aug.	37/-	" 1.11
1,300 tons Danubian, 62-63 lbs	3 3/4 admixture, Sept. Oct.	35/3	" 1.05
FRIDAY, JULY 21.			
300 qrs. South Australian	Aug.	37/6	approx. \$1.12
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	40/4	" 1.20
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	39/4	" 1.17
2,000 qrs. No. Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	39/3	" 1.17
1,300 tons Barusso (Argentine)	July-Aug.	35/7	" 1.06
SATURDAY, JULY 22.			
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	37/3	" 1.11
MONDAY, JULY 24.			
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Aug.	40/4	approx. \$1.20
4,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Afloat	37/10	approx. \$1.13
300 tons Barusso	July-Aug.	35/3	" 1.05
TUESDAY, JULY 25.			
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	July	40/-	approx. \$1.20
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	July	39/10	" 1.16
(LONDON)			
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.			
1,000 qrs. South Australian	July-Aug.	36/6	approx. \$1.09
1,000 qrs. No. 4 Nor. Man.	July	36/9	approx. \$1.10

### Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax for October and December delivery:

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Aug. 3	Oct.	103	40	207
"	Dec.	101	39	—
Aug. 4	Oct.	104	41	212
"	Dec.	102	40	—
Aug. 5	Oct.	100	42	215
"	Dec.	104	40	—
Aug. 6	Oct.	105	41	210
"	Dec.	102	40	—
Aug. 9	Oct.	104	41	210
"	Dec.	102	39	—

## We Want Fresh Eggs

For strictly Fresh New Laid Eggs we will pay the highest Cash Market Price

## Hudson's Bay Company

WINNIPEG

### FOR SALE

## Ready-Made Farms

SITUATED AT BANGOR AND WALDRON

320 to 3,000 acres, as purchaser requires. Highly cultivated land with good buildings and fencing. Growing crop. Abundant supply of good water. Buildings beautifully situated. Within a radius of one to three miles of good market. Telephone service is about to be erected throughout this district. Terms—Small cash payment with easy terms for the balance. Crop payment will be accepted following a small cash deposit. For particulars apply

## The Cut Arm Farm Company

BANGOR Sask.





# Another Successful Year Closed

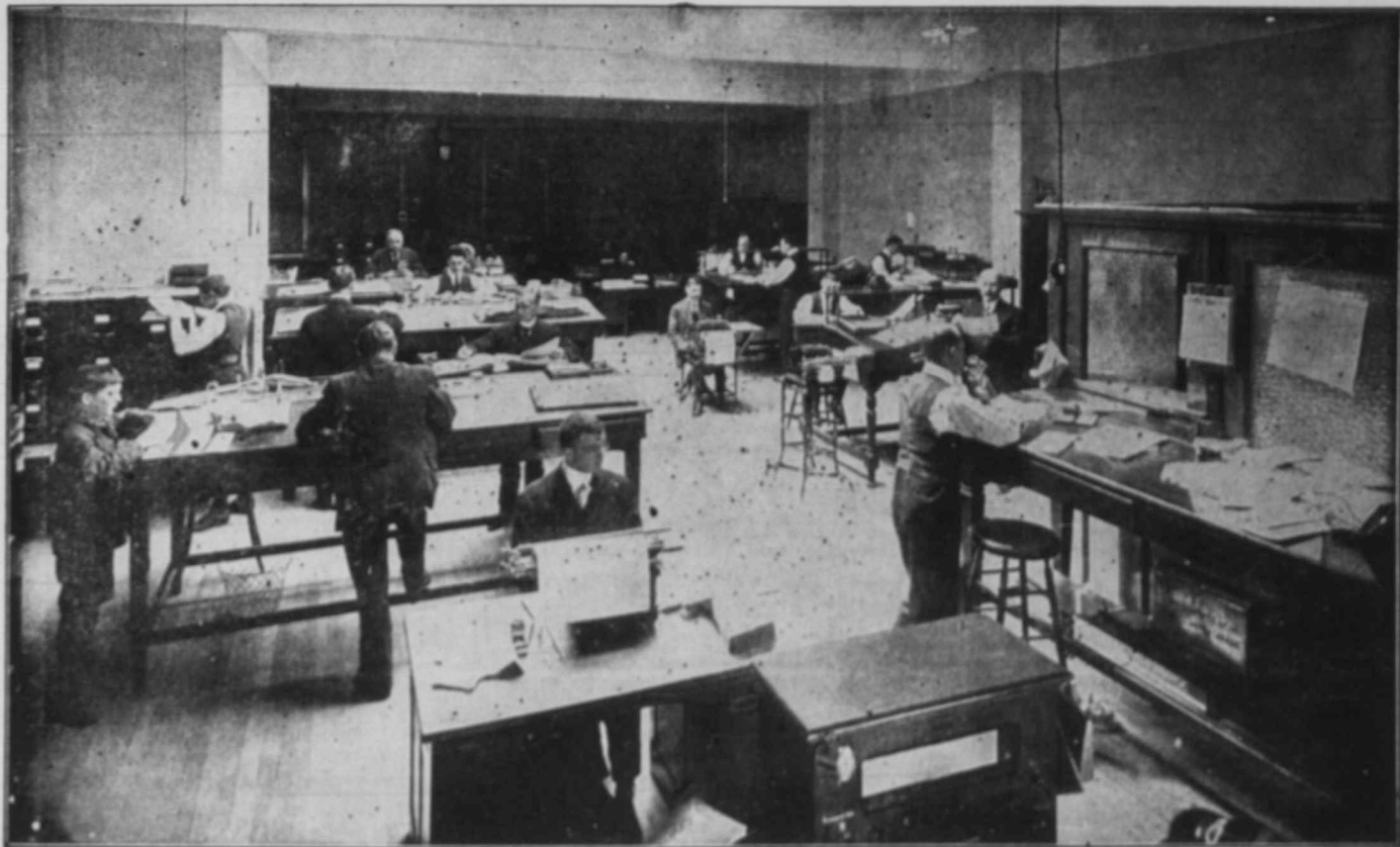
June 30th brought to a close **THE MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR** the *Farmers' Company* has ever had. Never was there a year when the *Farmers' Company* was so strongly opposed by the elevator and allied interests, and never was there a year when its business was half so large.

## What is the Reason?

Why, because our farmers realized that if they did not support their own Company they would be **BACK WHERE THEY WERE FOUR YEARS AGO**, with **LOW PRICES, EXCESSIVE DOCKAGE, POOR WEIGHTS**, and a host of other troubles.

## Grain Growers

work hard for your Company. Get your neighbors interested. Get them to ship their grain and take stock in the Company. If you require further information to help you, **WRITE** us for **BOOKLETS**.



GRAIN DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO., WINNIPEG—ONE OF THE LARGEST GRAIN OFFICES IN CANADA

Through this office the past season the Western farmers have marketed over **16,000,000** bushels of their grain, and exported **6,000,000** bushels directly to the hands of the consumer. This is the only way the farmer can hope to get the full value of his grain.

# GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

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NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to  
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

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## Try These Two-Furrow Walking Plows

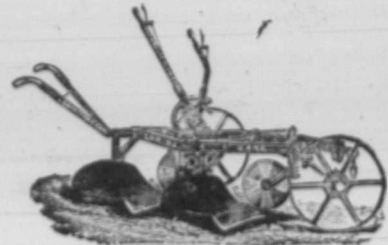
To those who do not wish to go to the expense of buying a riding gang plow we offer these two-furrow walking plows and can assure our customers that they will do perfect work under all soil conditions. They are up-to-the-minute in practical improvements and, as the handles are placed directly behind rear plow, it makes the easiest possible handling for the operator, who, at no time, is placed in an awkward position. The top illustration shows our New Empire Gang—a light, strong

and very durable two-furrow plow. It is fitted with steel and malleable standards, which are unbreakable—also compound adjustable levers and our new spring lift.

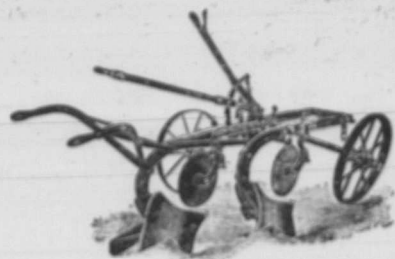
The steel frame is extra strong, the axles are heavy and the bearings absolutely dust-proof. You will also find our fine adjustable ratchets a decided advantage—in fact the whole plow is a fine piece of sturdy, practical mechanism throughout. We have built this plow for long wear—it will render lifetime service of the highest character under any and all conditions. See our dealer or write for further particulars.

**Write for Catalogue To-day**

The heavy, high carbon steel plow beams of our Empire Chief Gang (see bottom illustration) makes this plow an ideal one for hard work. The beams are arched high to give good clearance and the long, powerful levers are pivoted on the bearings—not simply bolted as on ordinary plows. We have fitted a helping spring to the furrow axle to simplify the operator's work, and the handles being strongly attached to the rear beam the driver can follow the furrow just as easy as with a walking plow. The mouldboards and heavy shares are made of the best soft-centre steel, with 12-inch steel bottoms, and you will also notice that the furrow wheel is staggered to prevent it from climbing the furrow wall. We know you will be delighted with the high-class work which both of these plows turn out, so do not fail to look further into their undoubted merits.



**New Empire Gang**



**Engine Chief Gang**

**It Will Pay You To Buy All Your Farm Implements From Our Catalogue**

**COCKSHUTT** PLOW COMPANY **WINNIPEG**  
LIMITED

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