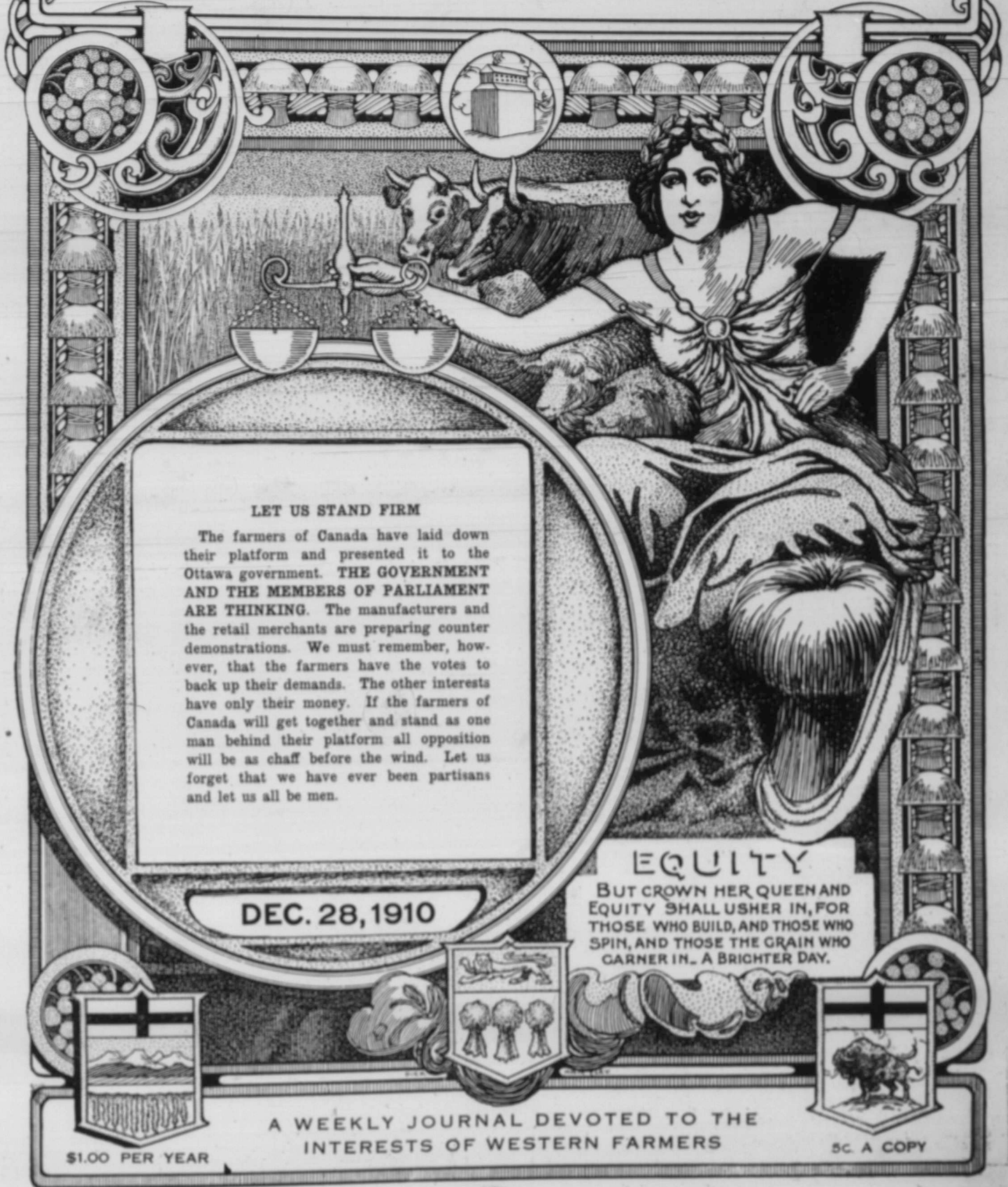


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



LET US STAND FIRM

The farmers of Canada have laid down their platform and presented it to the Ottawa government. **THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ARE THINKING.** The manufacturers and the retail merchants are preparing counter demonstrations. We must remember, however, that the farmers have the votes to back up their demands. The other interests have only their money. If the farmers of Canada will get together and stand as one man behind their platform all opposition will be as chaff before the wind. Let us forget that we have ever been partisans and let us all be men.

DEC. 28, 1910

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.

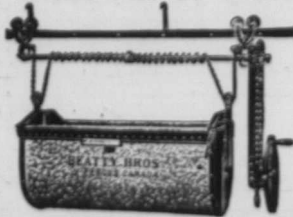
A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

\$1.00 PER YEAR

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has splendid features not found on other makes that are well worth noting. Its construction is simpler than any other. Its parts are stronger and more heavily built. Only the best of materials are allowed to enter into the construction of the "BT" Carrier. In lifting we use double purchase. The bucket can be tipped either way to discharge, and can be wound up three inches closer to the track than any other carrier. The windlass shaft is made of cold rolled steel, no gas pipe being used in the construction of the "BT." The above are only a few of the points that have made the "BT" Litter Carrier so popular, and if you will let us send you a copy of our new catalogue you will learn a great many more. It is free and will interest you. Write Today to



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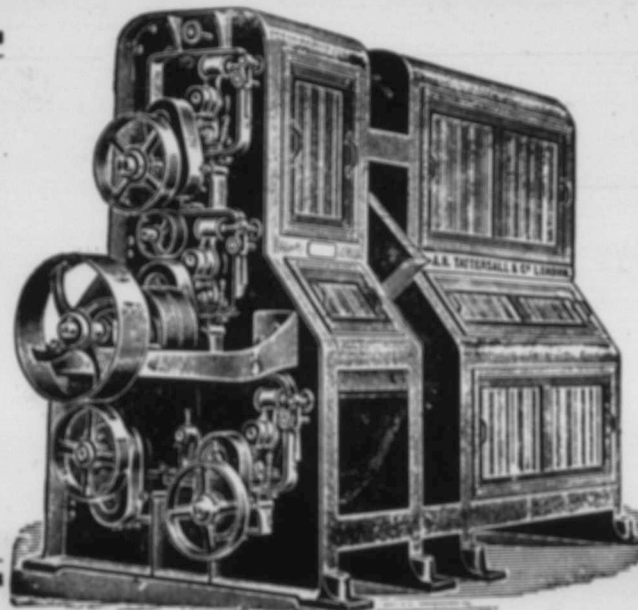
THE "MIDGET" PATENT ROLLER FLOUR MILL

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

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"A gentleman in Canada who knows the "MIDGET" and its success wherever introduced, writes me as follows: 'I know the machines are doing well in England and they ought to do better in this country, as the wheat and weather are more favorable for milling operations. . . . I should say the machine will have a great future in this country.'" BEWARE of imitations, friend! C. LUNN.

This Mill with WHEAT-CLEANER, Gasoline Engine and Building, costs less than a Modern Threshing Outfit, and will run 12 months in the year and 24 hours per day

For Booklet, with full particulars and plans for installation, &c., write to

ONE OF THESE MILLS WILL SHORTLY BE OPERATING AT JASMIN, SASK.

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PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN CANADA
From Northwestern Miller, (Minneapolis)
The people of Western Canada will be well advised if they persist in their emphatic demand that the railway to Hudson Bay now under parliamentary consideration be built and owned and operated by the government at Ottawa. This undertaking is one that does not promise any advantage to the country if carried on as a private enterprise.

Many years ago a charter was granted to a private company, which charter was afterwards bought by the Canadian Northern Railway. It carried with it a land grant of 6,400 acres of farming land for every mile of railway built in Manitoba and 12,800 acres per mile for the other portion of the road. Under this charter the new owners built a portion of the proposed road and got several million acres of land on the bonus arrangement, the proceeds from the sale of which have since returned vastly more than the entire cost of construction.

Fortunately the charter lapsed before any more construction work was done, and the government refused to renew the grant. Had it done so, the amount of land involved would have been over 5,000,000 acres; worth more than twice the estimated cost of work. Now the Canadian Northern is carrying on an active lobby at Ottawa looking to the granting of a cash bonus and guarantee of bonds for the building of the line.

Upon no consideration should Canada consent to any bargain of this kind. The time for private ownership of the proposed railway is past and the nature of the undertaking is such that nothing short of public ownership and control will render the road the factor in the making of rates that it ought to be. Any company construction or ownership will mean a cheap road at enhanced cost to the country and the elimination of all competition with existing channels of transport in the making of rates.

The farmers of the Western provinces have already pronounced positively against anything but government ownership and control of this road and so has the Winnipeg board of trade. It now remains for the West to see that its wishes in the matter are carried out.

FAMINE IN CHINA

New York, Dec. 25.—Private advices received here state that the famine in China has so far affected 3,000,000 persons, and that \$1,000,000 is urgently needed for their aid.

Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, chairman of the committee on reference, representing the boards and societies of foreign missions in the United States and Canada, made public here to-night the following cablegram from the chairman of the inter-denominational committee of foreign missions in Shanghai:

"Famine prevails to a great extent over the northern part of Kiang Su, and An Rui provinces. Three million people are affected. The Chinese government and people are generously contributing relief. According to reports of missionaries in the district affected, the relief is not sufficient. International committees organized in Shanghai propose that missionaries co-operate with generous Chinese, to raise funds and assist in distributing. A million dollars is needed. Help must be carried on until May. Please communicate this to missionary societies, church papers and Christian Herald, urgently requesting contributions."

The combined population of the two provinces named is 37,630,549.

Crops a Failure

Rev. Edwin Lohen, a Presbyterian missionary on the spot, describes the conditions in a letter in part as follows:—"We are passing through another famine here. The last years have been marked by repeated floods, and this year both the spring and fall crops have been an almost total failure in large sections. A region of 35 miles wide by nearly 67 miles long has been swept by the worst flood within the memory of man. The people lost everything. The imperial government voted 40,000 taels for the twelve devastated counties, but this is a mere drop in the bucket. Taking China as a whole, the flooded district is a small one, but there are floods in other parts of China, and the imperial government is in such financial straits that it is to be feared assistance cannot be given. At the best it will be only temporary. It is hard to preach a

The Grain Growers' Guide

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

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

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

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

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gospel of love to those who are starving, unless at the same time one can help their physical need."

BIG STRIKE AVERTED

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 25.—The wage dispute between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and 61 railroads west, north and south of Chicago was settled here yesterday. There will be no strike.

Instead, the engineers get an average increase in wages of 10 1-3 per cent. of their 1910 wage scale, giving them a Christmas present of an average of approximately \$192 for each of the 35,000 men involved, for each subsequent year. Specifically, the agreement provides for a raise of 40 cents a day for all engineers with a differential in addition, of 25 cents for \$15,000 pound engines, an added differential of 75 cents a day for the smaller Mallet engines, and a differential of \$1 a day for the heaviest mallets.

In a letter to United States Commissioner Neil, who as mediator under the Erdman act, brought the settlement out of what seemed a sure disagreement, grand chief engineer Warren S. Stone of the brotherhood gave as the reason for accepting the terms offered, the suffering and loss which would attend a general Western strike.

Numerous specific working conditions are improved by the agreement formally signed late yesterday. Engineers are given control of electric and gasoline motor cars used as locomotives, with an increase of 50 cents a day in present wages. Hostlers under the protection of the engineers get an increase of 25 cents a day.

The new rate becomes effective with the signing of the agreement yesterday. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors have asked for an increase for 75,000 members on the same lines, and it is understood the railroads are willing to grant an advance aggregating nearly \$5,000,000. This controversy will be settled Tuesday as it is admitted there are no serious differences between these two organizations and the general managers.

REPORTS TO BE CHANGED

Washington, Dec. 24.—To enable every one interested in the department of agriculture's monthly crop reports to realize the full meaning of figures of crop estimates during the growing season, Victor Olmstead, chief of the bureau of statistics, and chairman of the crop reporting board, contemplates including quantitative interpellation of the figures in these reports for the important crops. Heretofore the monthly crop reports have been expressed in percentages of a normal full crop. The figures representing the condition of each growing crop will be promulgated monthly, as in the past, and in addition the quantity or volume of year's final production, as indicated by the condition figures, will be stated.

This addition to the monthly reports probably will not be included early in the season, but in the reports giving the condition as the crops approach maturity, later in the season, the final production will be estimated.

The ultimate production of any crop cannot with certainty be foretold, but it has been demonstrated that the harvest can be loosely estimated.

STEAMSHIP LOST

Vancouver, Dec. 27.—The fate of the little steamer St. Denis, a familiar vessel at this port during the past two years, is no longer in doubt. Somewhere off Cape Flattery, in the fierce gales that prevailed two weeks ago, she was lost.

Without hope or succor, blown far from the beaten track, she went down with all on board, and her wreckage strewn the graveyard of dead ships, the west coast of Vancouver island. For more than two weeks an isolated beach at Cape Scott has harbored all that is left of the old St. Denis, her pilot house, wreckage, and miscellaneous floats carrying unmistakable evidence of their origin.

The following telegram was received by the C. Gardner Johnston company of this city:

"Following wireless received from steamer Tees. Cape Scott residents report 10th inst. wreckage from steamer St. Denis, including deck house, pilot house, halches, portions of boats washed ashore."

Those on board, all told were: Captain Thomas S. Davis, chief officer J. C. Gold, second officer F. Weightmann, chief engineer W. Dodge, second engineer E. Steel, chief steward A. C. Delpecht, and crew of twelve Chinamen.

Stewart Sheaf Loader Co.

Incorporated under the Manitoba Joint Stock Company's Act LIMITED

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$200,000.00
Divided Into 2,000 Shares of \$100.00 Each

PRESENT ISSUE \$100,000.00
1,000 Shares of \$100.00 Each

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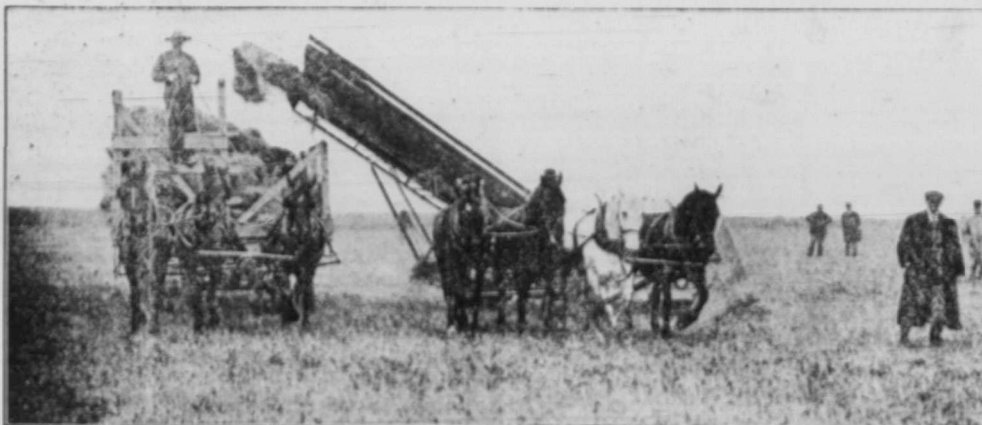
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DESCRIPTION

The above is a cut of the Stewart Sheaf Loader, a machine, as the name implies, for loading sheaves from the stook into the wagon, and which is destined to revolutionize the old method of threshing. The machine itself resembles somewhat in size and general appearance the modern binder. It is constructed almost entirely of steel, hence will withstand the rigorous climate and an immense amount of hard usage. It weighs about 2,000 pounds, and three horses operate it easily. It is positive in action, pitching as accurately as a man with a fork over his shoulder. By a system of pick-up consisting of rows of teeth placed upon a cylinder with an ingenious delivery, the sheaves are gently and smoothly lifted and deposited upon a carrier which elevates them so that they fall into a box rack whence they are delivered to a stack or threshing machine.

CAPABILITIES

It will pitch the sheaves either when stooked or loose upon the ground. It will handle short grain much better than a man, and places a load in a wagon in around three minutes, frequently less time. It is acknowledged by farmers, threshers and agents in the West to be the only practical positive acting machine in existence that will do the work under all conditions satisfactorily. For years attempts have been made, both in Canada and the United States, to make such a machine as the Stewart Loader, but all attempts have heretofore been failures when applied to every day conditions.

FROM THE FARMERS' AND THRESHERS' STANDPOINT

To the farmer and thresher it appeals for various reasons. It supplies the place of Eastern laborers, who can no longer be obtained in sufficient numbers to harvest the crop expeditiously. It is a fact that although the acreage of Western crops is increasing every year, the number of available farm hands is not only relatively but absolutely decreasing, hence the necessity and demand for any device that will lessen labor. It ensures to the farmer the safety of his crops in a wet season, saves to the thresher in operating expenses from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per day, and saves the farmer the expense of boarding a large gang of men, and the farmer's wife the worry of providing the board. As the cost of the machine to the thresher is estimated at \$350.00, it is thus seen that he can reasonably expect to save the price of the machine in from 15 to 20 days' work. Where a couple of farmers join together to buy one of these loaders they can complete harvesting operations in but a fraction of the time taken by the old way, and weeks are left for the carrying on of the other farm operations. The introduction of the Stewart Sheaf Loader can be safely said to go a long way in solving the Western labor problem.

ORGANIZATION

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., is taken over as a going concern. The directors have made arrangements to proceed at once to the erection of a plant in the City of Winnipeg and to commence the manufacture of these machines, so as to have a good number ready for next harvest. The directors will use their greatest endeavors to keep pace with the demand, and from their success during the past year there is no doubt that hundreds of the machines could be disposed of. The Company has secured from Stewart Bros. of Listowel, Ontario, the inventors, the patent rights for Canada, which patents Nos. 96478 and 123,243 have been examined and pronounced valid by the most experienced patent firm in Canada, Messrs. Featherstonhaugh & Co., of Toronto, and Mr. D. A. Stewart, one of the inventors, will superintend the construction of the machines in the Company's factory.

It is generally estimated that agricultural implements and machinery

of this kind are manufactured for five or six cents per pound, including manufacturers' profit. Now we propose to manufacture the machines ourselves. Add to the cost of manufacture 10 per cent. for selling and 15 per cent. for other expenses. This will show a good margin of profit. The Company is in receipt of numerous inquiries and orders for machines at \$350.00 each.

FORTUNES IN FARM IMPLEMENTS

During the past fifty years more money has been made from the manufacture of labor-saving agricultural implements than in any other one line of manufacture. We have fully investigated the merits of this machine, have carefully examined the record of its development for the past few years, and we are of the opinion that it is one of the machines which are badly needed, and has come to stay.

The practical use of the machine has been tested during the past year over several thousand acres of Western Canada land, and at the present time orders are on file for the entire output of 1911.

Owing to the limited stock issue, we suggest that you write or wire at once.

ONLY 50 PER CENT. OF STOCK CALLED, and we believe no further call will be necessary. Fill in the blank at the bottom of this page and mail it today.

W. SANFORD EVANS & CO.

Members Winnipeg Stock Exchange WINNIPEG, CANADA

FARMERS' TESTIMONIALS

Wm. Woods, Emerson, Man., writes:—I have no hesitation in stating this machine is the greatest labor-saving device I have ever seen. It will save to the thresher from \$25 to \$30 per day, according to the capacity of the threshing outfit. The loader has ample capacity to keep running any two threshing outfits and does cleaner work than pitchers by picking up the loose grain, and in my opinion will save to the farmer from \$1 to \$2 per acre.

Elmer Graham, Dominion City, writes:—As for the saving the grain or shelling it, I cannot see that it shells any more or as much as the men do when pitching it. As to what it saves in wages is between \$25.00 to \$30.00 per day and hardly any men to board in wet weather. As to picking up the loose grain it beats men, as where men were used the farmers had to rake the field and where the loader was used they did not. If a thresher has a fairly good season that is over 20 days run it will pay for itself in one season. I would not thresh without one of these machines if it cost twice as much.

F. A. CURTIS, Emerson, writes:—You watch a Stewart Loader for four or five hours and then watch the men putting on the loads with the forks—it makes a man's mind turn back to the day he went to see his neighbor's new self-binder working and then came home and tried to tie up by hand some short, over-ripe crop.

Date.....

W. SANFORD EVANS & CO., WINNIPEG:—

I hereby apply for shares in the Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. and will accept this or any less number that may be allotted to me. I enclose cheque for \$....., being ten per cent. on the value of the shares subscribed for, and will accept draft drawn on me with certificates attached for the forty per cent. due through

Bank at

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NO APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR MORE THAN TEN (10) SHARES

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 28th, 1910

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

The Guide extends to all its friends the most sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year. As we look back over the past year we feel very thankful to our many friends for their co-operation in building up The Guide to its present important position in Canadian journalism. We have had hundreds of most appreciative letters from our readers who realize the efforts we are making to forward the cause of democracy and to shed the light of truth in dark places. The leaders of the great farmers' movement in Western Canada are all readers of The Guide, but the progress of the movement is impeded by the apathy of many thousands who do not read The Guide. It is our desire to secure every farmer who is interested in this country as a reader of our paper. We feel that we have accomplished a great deal during the past year and we know that with the assistance of our readers we can accomplish a great deal more in the year to come. Let us help each other to swell the ranks of our readers and work together to usher in the day when right will prevail and when special privilege will no longer block the pathway of progress. Now then, all together to make the year 1911 the greatest year that the farmers of Western Canada have ever known.

THINK IT OVER

During the week that has just passed our readers have had an opportunity to consider the resolutions which were presented at Ottawa and the reply made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which was published in last week's Guide. We believe that the consensus of opinion throughout this great Western country will be that the demands of the farmers were reasonable to a degree. The farmers did not ask that anybody else should be burdened for their benefit and in fact did not ask any bonus of any kind for their own industry. The request of the farmers was merely that they be given a square deal. Of course it was not expected that Premier Laurier would at once promise the farmers everything they asked for, but he gave them no assurance that they would get anything they asked for. The terminal elevator question is the only one upon which the government is making any move whatever to protect the interests of the people. And yet the prospects are that even the terminal elevator question will be settled in some way contrary to the wishes of the organized farmers and every section of the grain trade, and in a way that will not restore confidence. It must be driven home by this time to the farmers of Canada what an insignificant part they play in the making of the laws of Canada. No man has said or can say that the demands of the farmers were unjust and yet the government paid little heed to those demands. The policy of R. L. Borden of the opposition is practically the policy of the government. The farmers may look towards both these parties with equal hope because from present appearances they will get as little as possible from either. Does there need to be anything more plain than that the protected manufacturers and a few monied interests in Eastern Canada have more power with the parties than all the farmers of Canada? There may be some who will object to this statement. But to those who object we ask for some other explanation. The people in Canada have asked for justice time and again and have asked in

vain. They get nothing. It is due to the intelligence and determination of the farmers themselves that today they are not bond slaves, as in some parts of the old countries. It is not due to our governments in any respect that the conditions of the agricultural classes are so greatly improved. Reforms never come from the higher powers. They always originate with the masses. But on the other hand we see the manufacturers go to the parliament and get whatever they ask for. We see the bankers secure special privileges which mean to them millions. We see the railway companies do likewise. Any interest with a lot of money at once commands the attention of our politicians. The farmers who come empty-handed to ask only for justice go away as they came. But is this to be? We think not. **We think that despite the fact that Messrs. Laurier and Borden and their parties respect the big interests instead of the people a change is coming. We mistake the temper and spirit of our Western farmers if they will sit by and allow any group of politicians to dictate to them and take an active part in robbing them.** The farmers know that protective tariff is robbery pure and simple. The manufacturers of course get the benefit of it, but the government is responsible for it. The farmers have laid down their platform. They have told the government of Canada what they want. No person who saw those eight hundred farmers at Ottawa will not doubt for a moment that they meant business. They were very much in earnest. Are they going to get what they want? Certainly they are if they stand shoulder to shoulder and fight for it. It requires just as much courage and determination to fight the bloodless battle with the predatory interests in our own country as it does to face the foreign foe with rifle and bayonet. Both battles are equally in defense of our fireside.

What are we going to do? This is the question which the Western farmers have been turning over in their minds for the past ten days. There is one thing very plain, namely, that not one member must get into the House of Commons from Western Canada next election who is not solemnly pledged to fight in the interest of the people who elected him. Some people believe it is of no use to pledge a candidate. But we have not so far lost our faith in humanity. We believe that it is a very wise course to pledge a candidate, and have him sign a written pledge in black and white. Farmers' organizations have many times been injured more or less through party politics. This danger in the West can be averted through county organizations in the three provinces. Our farmers will control the political machinery if these counties correspond to the federal electoral districts. The farmers then who lean towards the Conservatives can pledge a candidate of that party to protect the interests of the farmers. Likewise the farmers who lean towards the Liberal party can pledge their candidate. What difference then will it make which candidate is elected, providing he is an honorable man? But it should be agreed upon by all the farmers that they will defeat any candidate who will not pledge himself to the farmers' platform. By so doing the farmers can get justice.

The winter time is the time to think these things over and prepare. There will not be an election for a year and probably not till the fall of 1913. By that time the farmers in all of the rural constituencies of the West should have complete control of the

two political machines and make them subservient to their interests. This seems to be the solution of thinking men on the present situation.

But in addition we must unite the people of our Western provinces and cement them into a unit through the Initiative and Referendum. Now, more than any other time in the history of the West, we need Direct Legislation on the statute books of the Western provinces. When we have secured that, the people of these provinces will be able to control the legislatures which they do not do at the present time. The people of the West today have the power to throw out one party in the provincial legislature and put in another party that will be equally independent, but still the people will have no control over legislation. The only thing that will do this is the Initiative and Referendum. The people of the three Prairie Provinces, when they have once controlled legislation in their own province, will very shortly exercise dominant influence in the House of Commons at Ottawa because they will be supported by a large number of people from the other provinces. This seems a long process to secure reform, but it can all be accomplished in less than five years. The big interests have been forty years getting the people under their thumb, so that five years is not a very long time to upset these interests.

RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The farmers must be kept under and compelled to pay whatever price the merchants choose to charge them. This is the dictum of the Retail Merchants' Association. That organization is now engaged in preparations to have a delegation of 5,000 merchants and commercial travellers wait upon the Ottawa government and protest against the enactment of the Co-operative Bill. Because the farmers went to the government 800 strong the merchants think their case will be stronger with 5,000. But those merchants and commercial travellers represent only themselves, while the farmers represent directly at least 60,000 votes at the next general election. But the farmers must not rest easy in the thought that they are secure. The petitions in favor of the Co-operative Bill that have been sent to every local secretary in the three Western Provinces should be signed by every farmer in the country and sent in to the provincial secretaries by January 1. The presentation of a huge petition to the government will indicate that the farmers mean business. **The Co-operative petitions should have at least 50,000 signatures.** Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when in the West last summer, gave the farmers to understand that the Co-operative Bill would pass the House and become law. If Sir Wilfrid gives it his personal attention the Bill will surely become law during this session. The action of the Retail Merchants' Association is the essence of selfishness. At the present time the laws in force are quite satisfactory to the merchant or the firm in business. But the present law is not so satisfactory to incorporate a large number of people who want to do their own business. At the present rate there will soon rise up an organization demanding that the farmers be compelled to remain on their farms or be fastened on reserves like the Indians. The opinion seems to prevail among the special privileged class that the farmers are a necessary nuisance. The farmers, by standing to their guns, can soon clear away this delusion.

DIRECT LEGISLATION CAMPAIGN

It will be most gratifying to the friends of Direct Legislation to know that arrangements have been completed for a campaign that will cover the entire province of Manitoba during the next four months. The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation has been organized and is supported by the Grain Growers' Association, the Trades and Labor Council, the Manitoba League for the Taxation of Land Values and by the Royal Templars of Temperance. Practically every popular organization in Manitoba that has the interest of the people at heart and is working for the principles of democracy is behind this movement for Direct Legislation. As an organizer the Federation has secured Frank E. Coulter, from Oregon. Our readers will all be familiar with the wonderful progress that has been made in Oregon since the people of that state have been rulers instead of being ruled. The same condition of affairs is what we want to see today in the West. Direct Legislation will give the people complete control over all legislation that is enacted, and will consequently arm them in their struggle for justice from the federal authorities. It is singularly fortunate at this time that Premier Roblin has given public expression of approval of the principles of the Initiative and Referendum. It is evident that Mr. Roblin has seen the progress that has been made in other countries where the Initiative and Referendum are in use. With the first minister of the province in favor of Direct Legislation it will only be necessary to secure a strong public opinion to support him in order to have Direct Legislation placed upon the Statute Books of Manitoba. When this reform has been accomplished in Manitoba it will follow very quickly in the other Prairie Provinces. Direct Legislation will prove to be the instrument by which Equity and not Privilege will rule in Canada.

TERMINAL ELEVATOR SITUATION

One of the matters which the farmers took up with the Dominion Government will be dealt with during the present session of Parliament. Sir Richard Cartwright is preparing the bill dealing with the terminal elevators. According to reports sent out from Ottawa the new legislation will provide a commission to have control over the terminal elevators but will not affect the present ownership and will but slightly affect the present operation of the elevators. The government does not wish to take over the terminal elevators and operate them as a public utility, simply because the government, or some members of the government, are opposed to the principle of public ownership. Just how much benefit can be secured by having a commission instead of the present system for controlling elevators is difficult to say. Government inspectors and officials have been very plentiful around the terminal elevators during the past two years, but they were powerless to prevent the graft on the part of the operators. The farmers of the West, the millers of the East, and the grain exporters of both the East and the West have no confidence in the present owners and the present system of operation of the terminal elevators. The reputation of Canada, insofar as the quality of Canadian grain is concerned, is in the hands of the operators of the terminal elevators. These operators, or some of them, have been proven to be criminals and have been fined for taking toll out of the farmers' grain. The government proposes to restore the feeling of confidence in the operators of the terminal elevators by changing the system of control, but not by exercising any more control. Those who deal with the terminal elevators will never believe that the elevators are honestly operated so long as they are in private hands.

If the Dominion Government sincerely wishes to protect the interests of the Western farmers and to inspire them with confidence in the laws that are passed by the Dominion Parliament, then it must be done through government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators. It is evident that the bill to change the system of control will be passed at this present session unless public opinion is strong enough to induce the government to take over the terminal elevators and operate them. The Dominion Millers' Association is working for the same end in Eastern Canada. A very wise move for the Western farmers would be to write letters to their Member of Parliament at Ottawa and also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Every farmer in the West who is interested in the grain trade could not do better than write a letter to his representative in the Ottawa Parliament, and another to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Now is the time to send those letters, because the members will be returning to Ottawa in the course of a week. These letters should point out very clearly what the farmers think about the terminal elevator question and should call upon the Premier and the Members of Parliament to remedy the situation in a practical way.

OUR WESTERN MEMBERS

Some of the Western members of the House of Commons have objected to the criticisms which we have made of the political situation. Some of these members consider that our statements have been unfair to them. We have condemned the system by which the leaders of both political parties "stand pat" and hold out no hope of improving the conditions of the common people. The members of the West are all party men and stand behind their parties. We have good reason to believe that there are members of both parties from the West who have talked very plainly in their party caucuses at Ottawa. The next best thing for them to do is to make their statements publicly. There is no move that would secure more general approval on the part of the Western farmers and the Western people than to see the Western members revolt against the present political methods. No Western members can advocate high protection and still represent the interests of the West. We believe that at heart a great many of the Western members are low tariff men or free traders. But in order to help the struggling masses in the West the Western members will find that their fights in caucus will not accomplish very much. A revolt in caucus is merely an incident, but open rebellion is feared by all political leaders. The Western members represent the Liberal party and the Conservative party. At least they go under these two names. But if the Western members can understand what difference there is between the two parties, they are the only people who do understand it. If our members at Ottawa who represent these Prairie Provinces will quit the foolishness of partisanship and stand out like men, they will get the most hearty support of all the Western people, and the West will get a square deal at the hands of the Dominion Parliament, which it has not had for the past thirty years.

Rumor is persistent that there will be a general Dominion election before the end of 1911. The way is being paved for it now by both political parties, but we hardly think that the politicians will so far forget the interests of the people as to call on an election in 1911. Such an action would be tantamount to the disfranchisement of several hundred thousand voters of Western Canada. The census of Canada will be taken next June and the Western provinces will be entitled to probably twenty new members. Such an addition as this in the voting

power of Western Canada will have considerable influence in the House of Commons. An election in 1911 will not be a square deal to Western Canada.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE

Never before have the farmers had such an incentive to organize their forces as they have today. The forces arrayed against them are sleepless in their determination to maintain all their special privileges. The farmers can only get their rights in one way, namely, by organizing and educating themselves so that they will be able to take a full share in legislative work: Not only must there be numbers in the organization, but the central offices in each province must be more highly organized than at the present time. More money will be needed, but money is the easiest thing to get if it can be shown that its use will secure redress for the farmers. There should be an immense addition to the ranks of the organized farmers during the next three months. The farmers do not need to spend money to corrupt legislatures and parliaments. All the farmers need to do is to use their votes intelligently and unitedly and then they will wield the power. The forces arrayed against them have only money. They have very few votes.

Over in Great Britain there is a government that believes in free trade and in the rule of the people, and does not believe in the rule of special privilege. The government has had the moral courage to take its life in its hands twice within one year and appeal to the people. It has gone out and preached the truth to the people and has been sustained on each occasion. We have a government here in Canada that, according to its own word, is thoroughly convinced of the benefit of free trade and of democracy. Would our Canadian government dare follow the example of Great Britain and stand or fall by the principle which it claims to believe in, but which it fails to practise?

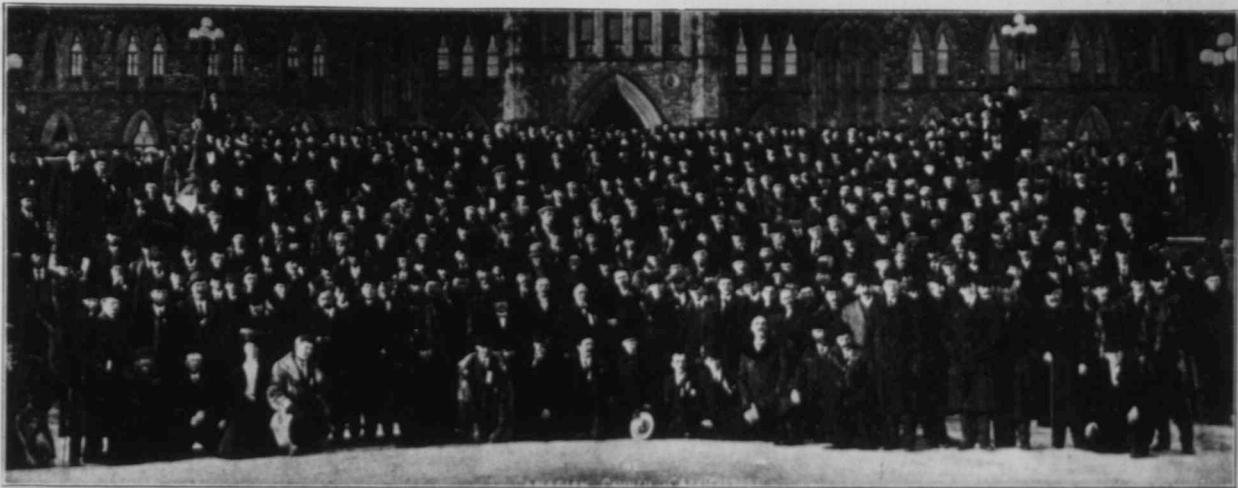
Nothing has stirred up the politicians so much during the last few years as has the demonstration which the organized farmers made at Ottawa on December 16. This is due, not so much to the fact that the Western provinces have a representation of twenty-seven seats but to the fact that ten years from today they will have one hundred seats or more.

The Toronto Globe explains that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is opposed to public ownership and operation of public utilities because he is of the great British Liberal school of which Gladstone and Bright were the great leaders. This may be so, but Sir Wilfrid was a mighty poor pupil if he hasn't learned the free trade doctrine of that school any better than he practises it in Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier seemed to make a great deal out of F. W. Green's statement that the 30,000 organized farmers in the West represented \$300,000,000 of wealth. Mr. Green should have qualified his statement by adding that the loan companies and mortgage companies owned about three-quarters of this amount. Sir Wilfrid would not then have discussed the matter.

Don't forget to write to your member at Ottawa and also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and tell them both that government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators is the only thing that will put an end to the graft that has been practiced upon them.

It cost about \$100,000 to send the big delegation to Ottawa, but the farmers will spend that and more, if need be, to show our legislators that the time has come for a change.



Farmers delegation in front of Parliament Buildings immediately after meeting the Government on Dec. 16. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is in the second row from the front, near the middle, beside President McCuaig

The Ottawa Delegation

The Farmers of Canada for the First Time in History United on Dec. 16, and Presented their Views to Parliament. It was the Greatest Delegation ever seen at Ottawa

The famous Ottawa delegation of farmers which waited on the government and stated their demands in very plain terms on December 16, is now a matter of history. The majority of the delegates have returned to their homes in the various provinces of Eastern and Western Canada and will submit reports of the work done to the organizations which sent them to Ottawa. From the farmers' standpoint the Ottawa delegation was a great success and was regarded as such on every side. Some disappointment was expressed at the character of the reply given to the farmers by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was felt, however, on second consideration, that the action of the government in dealing with the farmers' demands would be a great factor in strengthening the farmers' organizations throughout Canada. The farmers who visited Ottawa were greatly pleased to meet each other and to attend sessions of the House of Commons and watch their representatives at work.

On the Special Train

There was something unique in the fact that the majority of the farmers' delegates from Western Canada made the trip to Ottawa on a special train provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is the first time in Canada that a special train was run to such a distance to carry a delegation of farmers. The special pulled out of the C.P.R. depot at Winnipeg at 11:30 on the night of December 12, immediately after the close of the banquet given to the delegates by the citizens of Winnipeg. The two days en route to Ottawa were full of incident and interest. There were three hundred and twenty-eight passengers on board the train, and with the exception of about fifteen ladies, these were all delegates. It was estimated that at least seventy-five delegates who had purchased tickets by the C.N.R. had been compelled to go to Ottawa via Chicago and also that a greater number had preceded the special train to Ottawa, so that the total delegation from the West would be about five hundred.

A Business Trip

Immediately after breakfast, on the first morning out of Winnipeg, business began. The executive officers from the three provinces were all in the rear car which had been specially reserved for them in order that they might hold business meetings. These meetings were conducted continuously until a few hours before the train reached Ottawa. All the various subjects to be taken up

with the government were discussed by the executive committee and the entire Western case prepared. So that the West was ready to meet the East before the train reached Ottawa.

Car Meetings

Throughout the thirteen cars of the train meetings were held all day long. The farmers of the three provinces were given a splendid opportunity to become mutually acquainted and by so doing to realize that there was no difference of opinion between the farmers of the prairie. After meals the dining cars were cleared, and as they would accommodate one hundred men, meetings were held addressed by some of the orators on board—and there were plenty of them. On Wednesday afternoon when the various resolutions to present to the government had been adopted by the executive committee they were sent forward throughout the whole train and approved of by the delegates.

The delegation greatly appreciated the splendid service provided for them by the C.P.R. on the train. Nothing was left undone to make the trip to Ottawa as comfortable and pleasant as possible, and whatever the delegates might have thought in regard to the action of the C.P.R. at other times, nothing but praise was heard of the manner in which they watched the interests of the passengers on that special train.

The Winnipeg Free Press and the C.P.R. Telegraph Co. combined to supply a special news service to the train, so that the passengers were all in close touch with the outside world during the whole trip.

A False Report

On Wednesday afternoon a rumor was circulated that the government had just closed a deal with Mackenzie & Mann by which the Hudson's Bay Railway was to be handed over to those two enterprising gentlemen. The slumbering indignation on board that train blazed into a white heat, and the tenor of the remarks made would not be soothing either to Mackenzie & Mann or the government. Fortunately the rumor was proved to be without foundation, as far as could be learned. Shortly before reaching Ottawa a telegraphic dispatch reached the train from E. C. Drury, Master of the Dominion Grange. It contained the tariff resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange at Toronto. It was immediately discussed by the executive committee, and it was found

that the East and the West were one.

There were newspaper men aboard the special from the time it left Winnipeg till the time it reached Ottawa, and special representatives of the Ottawa, New York and Montreal papers boarded the train east of North Bay at various points. The whole world was watching the progress of that special train from the West, and was anxious to know the feelings in the breasts of these three hundred farmers. Column after column of special dispatches and cable messages were sent out to hundreds of newspapers by the correspondents on the train. For the first time in history Canadian farmers were in the limelight of the world and the subject of discussion throughout the whole of Canada. As an advertisement nothing could be more successful than their trip to Ottawa.

One hundred miles west of Ottawa eight of the Conservative members of the House of Commons boarded the train and rode into Ottawa with the delegates.

The Farmers in Ottawa

From the time the five hundred farmer delegates from the West and the three hundred farmer delegates from the East reached Ottawa, the capital city belonged to them. A great deal of curiosity was aroused in Eastern minds as to what appearance the Westerners would present. The majority of the East still expected to see a "wild and woolly" gathering armed with all sorts of shooting irons and ready to fight at a moment's notice. They were surprised to find that the Western farmers talked, acted, thought, ate, looked and paid very much in the same manner that any other man would do. The East were sorry that there was nothing "wild and woolly" in the West. The term "sod busters" was a new one used by Easterners to describe the Westerners and seemed quite appropriate. The officers of the delegations from the East and the West stopped at the Russell House and the Windsor hotel and held their committee meetings at the Russell House. No time was lost in formalities. The farmers were there for business and realized that every minute would be needed. They met for an hour and prepared the joint tariff resolution for Canada, before the meeting of the great convention in the Grand Opera house at ten o'clock Thursday morning, December 15. The Mayor of Ottawa was present and in a three minute speech he welcomed the farmers to the National Capital. President McCuaig made a happy reply to

the mayor. The officers of the Canadian Council of Agriculture occupied seats on the stage, while the delegates filled the body of the theatre and overflowed in the gallery. Of all the vast number of delegates from the Atlantic to the Rockies there was not one man who was not in accord with the resolutions passed at the convention and presented to the government. Every farmer seemed at last thoroughly awake to the fact that he was carrying on his shoulders burdens imposed by federal legislation.

The Convention

There were present at the convention about eight hundred delegates, of whom five hundred were from Western Canada, three hundred from Ontario, seven from Quebec, two from New Brunswick and two from Nova Scotia. The utmost unanimity of feeling marked the proceedings of the great convention held in the Grand opera house on December 15. Those delegates from the West who thought that their views on the tariff might be somewhat in advance of the views held by the Eastern farmers were most agreeably surprised to find that there was the same feeling towards the tariff in the East as in the West. The tariff resolution was passed without a dissenting voice by the great convention. There were speakers from every province in favor of it, and then the meeting was thrown open in order that any persons opposing the resolution might be heard. But no person could be found in all the vast meeting who had one single word of protest against the resolution. The other resolutions were also passed unanimously. Never was the business of any convention conducted with more dispatch or in a more businesslike way. There was only one day to perform the vast amount of work on hand, and the farmers' convention at Ottawa in 1910 marked a new era in the history of Canadian affairs.

Farmers Attract Attention

During the week prior to December 16th there was practically no other subject in Ottawa which aroused more interest than the approach of the farmers' delegation from all over Canada. The Western members in the House in particular were greatly interested, and the subject was discussed in party caucuses and in private gatherings. It was realized that when the farmers were thoroughly aroused it was time for the members of the House of Commons to pay some attention to their demands. The various members of parliament who had constituents among the delegates entertained

them while at Ottawa, and little private uncheons were the order of the day. Party politics were laid aside and every man met on an even footing.

Facing the Government

On the morning of December 16 the farmer delegates met in front of the Grand Opera House and marched four abreast up Parliament Hill to the National legislative buildings. They formed a most imposing sight and attracted a great deal of attention as such a large delegation to wait upon the government had never been seen at Ottawa. They filed into the House of Commons chamber and occupied the seats of the members, which were kindly given up to them for the occasion. The chamber was not large enough to hold all the delegation and it overflowed into the galleries. The members of the House of Commons were nearly all present and were scattered throughout the meeting. There were several members of the Manufacturers' Association present, including R. E. Breadner, the tariff expert, W. H. Rowley, president, and C. C. Ballantyne, ex-president, and one of the most interested listeners in the gallery was Senator Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris company. Promptly at ten o'clock Sir Wilfrid Laurier entered the chamber, accompanied by D. W. McCuaig, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Sir Wilfrid was given a splendid reception by the farmers, due to the high position which he occupies. He took his seat in the chair of the clerk of the House, immediately in front of Mr. Speaker's chair. At his left sat Sir Richard Cartwright, at his right D. W. McCuaig, E. C. Drury, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Other members of the cabinet present were: Hon. Sidney Fisher, Hon. McKenzie-King, Hon. William Patterson, Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. Chas. Murphy, Sir Frederick Borden and Hon. L. P. Brodeur. Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, occupied a seat not far from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and there were probably two hundred members of the House of Commons present in other parts of the chamber and galleries. Nearly every Western member was present.

Publicity Helps Farmers

The press gallery and the press room in the House of Commons is probably the most important room in the building, as from it emanates all the news which informs the people of Canada and of the whole world what is taking place in our national legislature. In the press room are about thirty representatives of journals from all parts of Canada, New York, Boston and England. One of the busiest nights they ever spent was on Thursday, December 15th, after the farmers' convention. It was decided by the convention to hand out all information to the press, and to hold nothing back whatever, as it was felt that publicity was the greatest friend of the farmers' cause. The press committee composed of Messrs. E. J. Fream and G. F. Chipman, supplied to the newspaper representatives copies of all the resolutions passed at the convention, and also all the memorials which were presented to the government. They were wired all over Canada and the United States, and cabled to the Old Country. Every daily newspaper on Friday gave first place to the farmers. Some of them had practically no other news in them except that of the farmers' delegations. Canada sat up on Friday morning and rubbed its eyes to see that the farmers were at last coming to the front and were capable of doing business at Ottawa, as well as were the manufacturers and other interests. The newspaper men were glad to see the farmers arrive because it aroused interest and gave the public something to talk about. The ordinary newspaper man is a democrat and likes to see democracy forge ahead.

Business Before Pleasure

The Canadian Manufacturers were anxious to do something to entertain the farmers during their visit to Ottawa. An invitation was received from the Manufacturers on Thursday, asking the farmers to go to Montreal by special train and visit a large number of the manufacturing plants of that city. Another invitation was received from the Cockshutt Plow company to visit their works at Brantford, by special train. Other invitations were to visit the E. B. Eddy works and the J. R. Booth works in Ottawa. The farmers were not able to accept the invitations to visit any of the plants except those in Ottawa, and passed the following resolution:

"That, while thanking the Manufacturers for their kind invitation we must express our regret at being at present unable to accept their offer, through pressure of business."

There was no feeling of animosity on

feeling of dignity did not desert them. Owing to meetings of the executive officers they were not able to attend at Rideau Hall early in the afternoon, but went out later at the special request of the governor-general and were received in the same cordial manner. To each of the officers Earl Grey presented an autographed copy of Sir Horace Plunkett's recent book on "Rural Problems of the United States," being a study of co-operative methods among the agricultural classes, and its benefits. In his chat with the farmers Earl Grey expressed his deepest interest in their work and in the movement which they were carrying on, and welcomed them to Ottawa as he has done with delegations representing other classes at many times. He expressed an interest in the work of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and his great satisfaction that the company had devoted \$25,000 of its profits last year to educational work. This he felt to be one of the best possible moves that could be made toward building

Commons building. There were more than five hundred farmers present, and the dinner provided was the choicest product of culinary art. Mr. Oliver sat at the head of the table and beside him were D. W. McCuaig, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia. Others at the head of the table were E. C. Drury secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture; James Bower, president U. F. A.; R. C. Henders, president M. G. G. A.; F. W. Green, secretary S. G. G. A.; R. McKenzie, secretary M. G. G. A.; and E. J. Fream, secretary U. F. A.; Peter Wright, James Speakman, D. W. Warner, A. G. Hawkes, Dr. T. Hill. The evening was most pleasantly spent in speech-making, and listening to the excellent program of music presented by the host. Sir Frederick Borden proposed the toast, "Canada," and the speakers in response were D. W. McCuaig and E. C. Drury. Other speakers of the evening were: R. McKenzie, F. W. Green, A. G. Hawkes and Dr. Hill.



The Canadian Council of Agriculture, composed of the Executive Officers of the Farmers Organizations in each of the Canadian Provinces. Taken in front of the Grand Opera House, Ottawa.

the part of the farmers towards the manufacturers, but their business at Ottawa occupied their time fully until Friday night, and the majority of them wished to start on their homeward journey on Saturday morning.

Most of those who remained overnight on Friday visited the Central Experimental farm on Saturday morning, where they were received by the officials and shown everything of interest on the farm.

Earl Grey Entertains

One of the most enjoyable functions the farmers attended during their visit to Ottawa was the reception given by Earl Grey, governor-general, and Lady Grey, at Rideau Hall. Special street cars were provided on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and more than five hundred of the delegates went out to Government House, where they were received by their excellencies and treated to refreshments. After conversing for a time with the Governor-General and Lady Grey they were shown through the magnificent home of King Edward's representative and went away delighted with the meeting. No person is better qualified to entertain citizens in every walk of life than is Earl Grey. He is regarded at Ottawa as one of the most popular, if not the most popular governor-general that Canada ever had. There was no opportunity for any person to feel awkward at Government House, and the farmers who were present were not given to feeling out of place anywhere. Although their clothing was not of the latest cut, nor their whiskers trimmed in the most approved style, they realized the part they were playing in the upbuilding of the nation, and their

up a strong and intelligent race of people in the West.

Mr. Oliver's Banquet

The only banquet at which all the Western delegates were present was that given by Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, on the night of December 16th, in the great restaurant of the House of

Tariff Paper

The following paper was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by E. C. Drury, of Barrie, Ont., secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture:—

The Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, the members of the government, and the members of the House of Commons:—

In presenting this memorial on the question of the tariff, a memorial prepared and unanimously endorsed by the largest and most representative congress of farmers ever held in the Dominion of Canada, representing every province, and nearly every phase of agriculture from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, I wish to assure you that we do not approach the question with any ill-feeling towards our manufacturers, nor with any undue regard to our own interests, but with the firm belief that the justice we demand is in the best interests, not only of Canadian agriculture, but of our young nation as a whole.

There can be no question that our greatest national asset, both material and social, is found in the farms of our country.

Cost of Delegation

A careful estimate of the cost of sending the 800 farmer delegates to Ottawa places the figures at more than \$100,000 for all the provinces. This money was paid out by individual farmers who believed in the cause of democracy. They are willing to spend this money again if need be to make their cause a success.

Our agricultural resources are our greatest national gifts, an asset that with proper management under an intelligent and prosperous farm population will increase, rather than decrease in value from year to year, forming a firm and enduring basis of national well-being. Our farm homes, with their great possibilities for good, physically, intelligently and morally, must always be a most important factor in our national life, while a sturdy, prosperous, and contented farming class must always be our best safeguard against invasion from without or decay from within.

There can be no questioning the facts that agriculture is not prospering in Canada as it should at the present time. It is customary in certain quarters to refer to the lack of intelligence and enterprise among the farmers themselves as the cause of this condition. This however, is not entirely in accord with the facts. No class in the country has shown itself more thrifty or industrious, more willing to take advantage of every opportunity to learn and apply improved methods, or more ready to adapt itself to changed conditions. The simple facts must be faced that, in spite of these things, agriculture has failed to hold its own. Agricultural population has steadily decreased for the last thirty years in every province east of Manitoba, while even in the Western provinces, town population has increased at a faster rate than that of the farms. It is useless to point to the settling of the West as the cause of the Eastern decrease. That has no doubt been contributory, but cannot account for the greater part of the decrease. It is equally useless to suggest the use of improved machinery as a possible cause. That largely explains rural depopulation under such conditions as prevail in England where agriculture was fully developed before the introduc-

PREPARING OFFICIAL REPORT

On account of the report of the Ottawa convention and the meeting with the government being too long to publish fully in The Guide, it has been decided by the Canadian Council of Agriculture to publish a complete official report in booklet form which will be sold at a very low price to readers of The Guide. This booklet will be full of very valuable information and will be of the greatest importance to every farmer. It will be a permanent record of proceedings at Ottawa and will be a wonderful aid in organization work. It will be sold all over Eastern Canada as well. It is expected that the book will be ready for circulation in about two weeks, when the Canadian Council of Agriculture will announce the price. It will also form a valuable hand book for speakers all over Canada.

Assistance Appreciated

The thanks of the farmers who attended the Ottawa convention is due to Mr. H. W. Baker, publicity commissioner of the city of Ottawa, for the splendid manner in which he provided for and assisted in every way in entertaining them. Mr. Baker supplied each delegate with a booklet, descriptive of the city, and assisted in locating the delegates at hotels. Such aid is much appreciated by the farmers.

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tion of labor-saving machinery and where every piece of improved machinery displaced human labor on the farms. In Canada the case is entirely different. Simultaneously with the introduction of improved machinery, has come the specialization of agriculture, calling for more men in our dairy, fruit and mixed farming, even with improved machinery than were ever required under the old conditions of grain farming. We must attribute these movements of population, disastrous as they must prove to our national well-being, to the effect of a tariff which encourages city industries at the expense of agriculture.

The farmers of Canada do not ask for any tariff favors. We realize clearly that these can be of little value to us. Practical farmers, engaged in nearly all the varied lines of agriculture, and prominent in these lines, will follow me and give their testimony to the truth of this statement. We do, however, ask to be relieved of the burdens imposed upon us by a protective tariff which prevents foreign competition, and allows our manufacturers to raise their prices above those which would exist under free competition. That they do so raise them, in most cases to the full extent allowed by the tariff, is very plain. The artificial burden thus imposed on the farmer is very considerable, and is quite sufficient to account for the decrease in rural population.

Protection is no longer needed to encourage infant industries, and in many cases, the present tariff actually works to discourage the expansion of manufacturing by encouraging the formation of combines whose interest it is to keep the market understocked and which offer a far more terrible competition to a concern outside the combine, than it could possibly find under free trade conditions. Our anti-combine law is no remedy for this condition because of the difficulty, without incurring heavy expenses, of gathering sufficient evidence to establish a prima facie case, even where we are sure a combine exists. Besides, there is little doubt that our manufacturing concerns, many of them very dropical, are in many cases paying unduly large dividends. I am speaking of conditions on which the public can get but little light, but what little light has been shed on the question shows this statement to be true. In at least one case, a government blue-book is responsible for the statement that one large concern engaged in an industry which has been one of our most persistent beggars for tariff favors, was able to

declare a dividend of fifty per cent. on the cost of its common stock, in the same year that it issued a circular complaining of lack of prosperity due to insufficient tariff protection. We believe this is not an isolated case.

Under these circumstances, we appeal to you to right a condition which we believe to be not only unjust to our industry, but injurious to our national well-being. Our demands have received the fullest consideration, and we are prepared to urge them most strongly. We believe them reasonable and we hope for early action in the direction of granting our desires.

In asking that every means consistent with our national honor be taken to secure free trade with our southern neighbor in agricultural products and implements, we believe we are not unjust to our manufacturers of implements.

The greater competition in farm implements and the wider markets in farm products, must prove of the greatest advantage to our farmers, both East and West.

In the increased British preference, with ultimate free trade with England, we look for relief from the general tariff burden. To this proposal we hope for little opposition from our manufacturers, since it gives them an opportunity to show in a practical form, what their much vaunted loyalty to the Empire amounts to.

In closing, I would wish to impress upon you the fact that there is no division of feeling between the farmers of the East and West on the Tariff question. This delegation, and the convention preceding it, prove conclusively that the East and West are entirely one on this great question.

\$200.00, counting only one half the duty imposed by the United States tariff and I am only one of many.

Terminal Elevators

Peter Wright, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, read the following paper to the premier on the elevator question:

The matter with which I have been entrusted in behalf of the farmers of the West is that pertaining to the terminal elevators. We have already submitted this matter to the Honorable, the premier, and some other members of the government who accompanied the premier when on his Western tour during the past summer, and we would not insult these gentlemen by inferring that they do not understand all about the matter, or that they are not convinced that the request of the Western farmers with respect to the terminal elevators is only right and just, but we are aware to secure the legislation we believe to be necessary, the majority of this house must be convinced of the justice of our request, and that is the reason why we are here today; so we hope, sir, that you and those who are familiar with this matter will bear with us while we present some statements and arguments bearing on the terminal elevator situation.

Finest Wheat In World

The principal marketable production of the Western farmer is wheat, and the quality of our climate and soil is such that we have acquired the reputation of producing the finest wheat in the world, and in such vast and ever increasing quantities that Western Canada has been called "The Granary of the British Empire." In its progress to the markets of the world all Western wheat must pass through the terminal elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur. Considerable mystery and secrecy has always surrounded the terminal elevators and their operation, but the farmers of the West have been for a long time convinced that their grain in passing through these elevators has been subjected to a system of manipulation and exploitation which, while tending to augment the profits of the elevator companies, has had the effect of depre-

Nova Scotia's Tariff Views

The following paper was read to the premier by S. C. Parker, secretary Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association:—

I have the honor to speak for the fruit-growing interests of Nova Scotia. Our industry is rapidly growing; with increasing production we see the importance of as wide a distribution as possible. We are convinced that a fair measure of

reciprocal trade with our neighbor at the south would be of immense advantage to all our horticultural interests. Of even more importance is our trade with Great Britain. That country is our best customer and any preference looking toward increase of trade with the Mother Country, will certainly improve our industrial condition.

New Brunswick in Line

M. B. Fawcett, of the New Brunswick Farmers' Association, read the following paper to Premier Laurier:—

I only wish to add a word for New Brunswick and to say, if a treaty can be obtained that will give our natural products free access to the American markets it will immensely benefit our chief industry, agriculture, as well as several others, scarcely less important to our province. Farm production with us in most lines has made serious losses for many years past, especially in live stock. The value of our improved farms has generally decreased. Even the best dyke lands in my own county are worth less than formerly. And our provincial government is expending considerable money in attempts to re-people our abandoned farms with British immigrants. But the abandonment of other farms goes on just the same.

The feeling is becoming very general that the protective tariff in force now, as well as in the past, is largely responsible for this retrogression. Under such a tariff manufacturers are not only enabled to outbid farmers in the matter of hired labor, but to impose unreasonable prices on practically everything required to operate a farm. Our soil and climate favor the extensive and profitable growing of fruit, and nearly every farm crop common to Canada. Even under the adverse conditions so long existing, we are producing a considerable surplus of potatoes, turnips, hay, and dairy products, and our farmers would receive a direct and immediate benefit from reciprocity.

To illustrate briefly I may mention myself; and say, that free access to the American market with my own hay crop, would make me a net gain annually of \$360.00; and on my strawberry crop,



The Great Farmers' Convention in the Grand Opera House, Ottawa, Dec. 15, 1910

ciating very largely the value, the price and the reputation of our wheat.

Re Manipulation

As we wish to be absolutely fair in our statements, we would say that the C.P.R. terminals have never been charged with indulging in this manipulation, and there may be other exceptions, but the exception strongly confirms our conviction, as the Eastern millers tell us that wheat obtained through the C.P.R. terminals is worth considerably more for milling purposes than that of the same grade obtained through privately owned or operated houses.

The grain trade is regulated by the "Manitoba Grain Act" and the "Grain Inspection Act." These acts provide that "all grains passing through Winnipeg inspection district to points East thereof shall be graded according to quality." It is further provided that "All grain shipped for Eastern points from any public elevator within the division shall be shipped only as graded into such elevators by the inspecting officer." All grain of the same grade shall be kept together, and stored only with grain of a similar grade; and even a selection of the different qualities of the same grade is prohibited. "If grain of different grades is loaded together in the same compartment of a vessel, a certificate of such mixed cargo shall be issued with a statement of the quantities of each grade entering into the composition of such mixed cargo." And "the certificate of inspection given by inspecting officers shall in all cases accompany the grain to its destination."

Inspectors of No Avail

But, notwithstanding these regulations, and the fact also that the terminal elevators are under the supervision of a large body of government officials, we believe that the owners and operators of these elevators find means and opportunities to manipulate our grain to their advantage and to our disadvantage. In support of this belief we have the evidence already quoted that grain produced through the C.P.R. terminals is of higher milling quality than that obtained through some others. But the most convincing evidence is that afforded by the investigation made by the officials of this government during last winter, which resulted in three terminal elevator companies being convicted of having made false returns regarding the amounts of wheat contained in the different grades, and their being fined to the amount of \$5,500. According to the report of Mr. Castle, warehouse commissioner, of this investigation, the overplus of 1 Northern wheat over the amount received of that grade by two elevators amounted to 1,635,786 bushels, while the shortage in 2 Northern wheat, 3 Northern and No. 4 Northern amounted to 832,806 bushels, leaving nearly 2,000,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern still unaccounted for, and to which I will refer later. A computation based on these figures and on the prices of the different grades of wheat on a certain date, and the spread between these prices shows that the profits of these two elevator companies were increased by this manipulation to the extent of \$35,000. And in this connection we would respectfully submit that the punishment imposed is altogether inadequate to the enormity of the offence, and not likely to prove a deterrent from a continuance of these practices when, after deducting the amount of the fines, they still have a profit in the neighborhood of \$30,000, and that for a period of only about three months' operation.

Another Aspect

But there is another aspect to this matter which is a good deal more serious than any illegitimate profits made and which has a far-reaching effect. The government inspector is supposed to grade our wheat according to the amount of gluten and other ingredients it contains, which is required to make the best flour, and the value of our different grades of wheat is based on the presence or otherwise of these ingredients, or, as it is commonly spoken of, "The value of our wheat depends on its milling qualities," but it depends on its qualities not as it is inspected at Winnipeg, but on its quali-

ties as it is placed on the British or the ultimate markets, wherever they may be. And if, as has been proved, each grade of our wheat is brought down to the lowest point by the mixing of wheat of lower grades (and we believe it is often brought below it, that is, it is allowed to pass out of the terminal elevators with the minimum point of each grade lower than it would be allowed to pass the inspector at Winnipeg), if this is so it will be readily understood that the value and the reputation of our wheat on the British market is re-graded also, and as the British miller can only afford to pay for wheat according to its milling value, the price is reduced, and being reported back to us, becomes the basis of our market here, and we have to accept a price based on the lowest point of each grade instead of on the average as it should be, which means a difference of about two cents per bushel.

Only One Means

But we have reason to believe that the manipulation of grades is only one of the means used by these elevator companies to swell their revenue and by which our wheat is degraded in value and reputation. The "Grain Act" provides that all grain passing through the terminal elevator shall be cleaned. The amount of dockage is set by the inspector, and the percentage named by him is deducted from each ear; and as the grade very often depends upon the amount of dockage, it is very important, if justice is to be done, that the inspector's instructions in this respect should be strictly carried out. Now, we have reason to believe that much of the wheat passing through the terminals is not cleaned to grade. No doubt there are large quantities of screenings cleaned out, and we know that large profits are derived from this source. We notice in the public papers recently that shipments of these screenings had been made to points in the United States, and we know also that large flocks of sheep have been fed from screenings taken from our wheat; but besides this, we believe that when the dockage imposed by the inspector is not too heavy, it is allowed to go through as they receive it. It is generally understood that when the dockage does not exceed 1 per cent. or in some cases 2 per cent., there is enough clean wheat to absorb that amount without being noticed, but for every 60 pounds of screenings allowed to pass through in this way the elevator companies get paid for a bushel of wheat. They get paid for the dockage which the farmer loses and has to pay freight on to the terminals, and in consequence the British miller has to pay for these screenings at the price of wheat, and in this way the value and reputation of our wheat is still further degraded. And I believe that the fact that a portion of the screenings is in this way allowed to figure as wheat will to some extent account for the discrepancy between the overplus in No. 1 Northern and the shortage in the lower grades as per Mr. Castle's report already referred to.

Other W heats Sell Higher

We have been led to believe that Western Canada produced the best wheat in the world, and we have been very proud of our reputation in this respect. But we have noticed during the last two years that at certain periods there were other wheats which have commanded higher prices on the Liverpool market, and we believe this may be largely accounted for by the degrading of our wheat in the terminal elevators to the minimum point, and the retention in it of dockage, as I have described.

But there is still another breach of trust of which we believe these elevator companies are guilty. It seems that they are in the habit of loaning quantities of our wheat which has been entrusted to their care, to shippers to make out their cargoes. One of the companies involved in the investigation already mentioned pleaded guilty to this charge in trying to account for the discrepancy in the lower grades of wheat. Now we believe that this is a violation of both the letter and the spirit of the "Grain Act." Farmers are sometimes compelled by circumstances to ship grain when they would rather hold it. Some of us have not

granary room, or we may have to haul it out when roads are good or weather suitable. Having shipped from our local shipping point, we sometimes discover that prices have dropped below what we care to sell at, and we decide to hold till a rise in price. Well, we may think we are holding it, and we are being charged storage for it, and possibly we may get a rise in prices, but all the while our wheat may be helping to flood the Old Country markets and defeating the purpose for which we wished to hold it.

Change Long Needed

The Grain Growers' Associations of the West have for over three years been trying to convince this government of the necessity of some change in the method of operating these elevators, so as to remove the evils which exist in this connection, but up to the present time you have only responded by granting increased supervision and inspection; and while we give you credit for being sincere in your efforts to better conditions, we believe, and we say this without any reflection on any officials of the government, that no amount of supervision or inspection can effectually prevent manipulation in our terminals so long as they are owned and operated by private interests which can be benefitted thereby. We believe that nothing short of government ownership and operation will put a stop to these mal-practices and ensure to us that justice and straight dealing which will lift our terminal elevators from the position of distrust and suspicion which they have occupied and restore in them a feeling of trust and confidence in the minds of the Western farmers.

We would therefore recommend that the Dominion government take steps to acquire and operate the terminal elevators as a public utility. And we would further recommend that they be placed in charge of a commission of capable and reliable men who shall be independent of government control; governed by statute rather than by any minister of the government; answerable to a majority of the parliament, and so incorporated that they shall be capable of suing and being sued. Now, it is not from lack of confidence in the present government that we ask for these provisions, but to safeguard our terminal elevator system and the interests of all parties concerned for all time against any government or member of a government who might desire to use this system for their own or party ends and interests; and specially to safeguard against the system being injured or discredited by misconstructions and imputations made against the motives and actions of the government in power by the opposition, whichever party may be in power, and whichever party may be in opposition, human nature being what it is, these misconstructions and imputations will be made wherever there is the smallest visible motive for wrong-doing, even if no wrong is done, and will always gain more or less credence.

Millers Not Satisfied

Farmers are not alone in making these requests. Eastern millers are not satisfied with conditions as they are, and would welcome the change. A large number of commission men, independent grain dealers and exporters of Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, have also made the same request, indeed all parties concerned, with the exception of the owners and operators of these elevators, join with us in making this recommendation.

In asking the government to take over and operate the terminal elevators we do not consider that we are seeking a favor of any sort; we only want a square deal. The "Inspection Act" insofar as it applies to the farmer, has been rigidly enforced, and we make no complaint in that respect; but however good the intentions of the government and its officials have been, they have failed to enforce the law in protection of his interests in the terminal elevators.

We do not expect that these elevators under the system we suggest shall become chargeable to the consolidated revenue of the Dominion. Our wheat has always had to pay its way, and as we believe and have tried to show, has

paid a considerable amount of undue toll, and we are willing that it should continue to pay its way, that a sufficient charge should be made to pay for the operation of the elevators, and to pay off the purchase price within a reasonable time. We are of the opinion that the charges in the elevators at the lake front are too high at the present time, being considerably higher than those of elevators on the other side of the lakes. But we would not ask for a reduction until sufficient time has elapsed to show by practical experience what charge is necessary to cover all expenses.

Officials Could Be Used

We understand that at the present time there is a large staff of government officials employed in supervising the operation of the elevators who, if our recommendation was adopted, could be employed in the actual operation, and a considerable saving would be effected by thus avoiding the duplication of employees.

It has been suggested that a change in our laws to make our terminal elevators conform to those at Duluth would meet all the objections that have been made to the manner in which they are operated at present. The only difference between our terminal elevators and those operated under the Minnesota law is that under the Minnesota law private elevators are allowed to operate and that special binning is permitted in the state elevators. Such a condition of affairs in our terminals would accentuate rather than alleviate the conditions that exist. The president of the North Dakota State Union of the Society of Equity, one of the largest farmers' organizations in the grain producing States, says of the Minnesota terminals: "Our system of terminals is simply owned and controlled by the interests and we have nothing to say in the matter. To give you a little idea as to the loss sustained I might say that we are shipping our grain with foul seeds and mixed grains—because facilities are not at hand for separating same—to the terminals and pay the freight on all the foul seeds or oats or flax that may be in the wheat and then we give them all but that grain in the name of which it is shipped." Again he says: "They buy our hard wheat at from No. 1 to No. 4, mix same with the wheat from the Southern or Eastern States, which is much inferior to ours, and after it is mixed the records show that they ship out more No. 1 than they took in." It is quite evident that a change to this condition would not improve matters for us.

Applies to Others

All we have said in regard to the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur applies equally to elevators that must be constructed in the near future at Hudson's Bay and particularly at Pacific coast terminals. The reasons are even more urgent in respect to Pacific coast than have been advanced for acquiring those at Fort William and Port Arthur. The reasonable and logical way for the grain produced in Alberta and even in the western portion of Saskatchewan to find its market is via what has been termed the "Western route." The Western development that is bound to take place in British Columbia in the next decade assures us that a very large portion of the farm products of Alberta will find a market in this province. The completion of the Panama Canal and also the erection of proper facilities on the Tehuantepec Railway which is bound to come means that a great deal of our Western Canada grain will find its European market via the Pacific coast. The Pacific coast has open ports all the year. There is good reason for believing that an effort is being made at the present time to create Terminal Elevator companies at Vancouver which promises even worse conditions than exist at Port Arthur today. It is the imperative duty of the government to prevent this by taking immediate steps to provide the necessary facilities for the handling of grain at the Pacific coast in such a way that the smallest dealer and the largest elevator owner are upon an equality in the advantages they can secure from it. There is no reason whatever for permitting a condition of things to grow up in Vancouver that will be worse in effect than what we have been com-

plaining of in the Eastern route to our markets.

Western Canada has been contributing largely to the needs of the world in supplying it with the "staff of life," and in that way has been adding materially to the wealth and prosperity of Canada; but while the West produces great wealth in the shape of food products, it has as yet very few manufacturing industries, and we look principally to the East for our supply of manufactured articles. So that, whatever you can do to secure the Western

farmer a square deal, increases his purchasing power and will benefit and increase the prosperity of the East as well as the West.

We hope we have shown sufficient cause why this government should accede to the request of the Western Grain Growers' Associations, and we respectfully urge that during the present session of parliament a measure of legislation be passed providing that the Terminal Elevators be acquired and operated by the Dominion government under an independent commission.

beef, is the deterioration of our beef animals through crossing of dairy breeds with them and the tendency to careless breeding of inferior stock.

The Only Remedy

The farmers in view of this situation believe that the remedy for this condition of affairs is the establishment of an export trade in dressed meat. As to the advantages and feasibility of that proposition we also quote extracts from the report by Dr. Rutherford of August 1st, 1909—

"There is no doubt but that if the enterprise were properly financed, started on a firm basis, and conducted in an honest and business-like manner in the interests of the producer, there would be far less actual wastage than at present. It is altogether likely that, had it been possible to secure the required capital, the trade would have been inaugurated years ago.

Co-operative Legislation

This paper was read to Sir Wilfrid by E. J. Fream, secretary United Farmers of Alberta—

In a country so vast as Canada matters which might be suggested as falling to the provinces in so far as legislation is concerned, must necessarily require attention from the Dominion government. At the present time the question which is probably of moment to all Canadians, and which can be included in this class, is that of co-operative legislation.

In a country of magnificent distances it is inevitable that transportation charges add greatly to the cost of most of the articles in every day use among the settlers in the thinly settled portions of the country. There are other charges which can be added to the cost of these articles, and these include the present system of supply and distribution, which is not to the benefit of the producer or consumer.

Charges Eliminated

These extra charges, could, we believe, be largely eliminated by the introduction of an intelligent method of co-operation, and we would therefore ask that you introduce as a government measure, an efficient Act providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies, no matter whether it may be a large or a small one. Other interests have been allowed to organize under a Dominion law, and while we do not ask for legislation which will permit a control or give any special privileges, still we believe that we should be allowed to organize and carry on business if we are desirous of doing so.

Must Have Legislation

Efforts have been made toward organizing co-operative societies, but it is necessary that if the future efforts are to be crowned with success then this legislation must be enacted. It might not be amiss for us to draw attention to the conditions which have prevailed in this country. In the days of the early development of the Eastern provinces not only were the farming and laboring classes subject to the disadvantage and limitations found in a new country, but all other interests were also in a pioneer stage, and had to make their growth with the country. In the opening of the newer parts of the Dominion conditions are altogether different. Powerful corporations control every avenue of trade and commerce, and by combining prices they are able to take undue advantage of the helplessness of both the producer and consumer, who under present conditions are compelled to submit.

Chilled Meat Question

The following paper was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by D. W. Warner of the United Farmers of Alberta—

The live stock trade, of great importance now, must ultimately become the backbone of agricultural prosperity in Canada. We realize the importance of carrying on a mixed farming business, and we know that the keeping of stock is not only the best but the only means of preventing the depletion of our soil in anything like a permanent manner; all other means being more or less temporary.

Our Prairie Provinces, on account of the facility with which food can be produced, and the salubrious character of the climate, is exceedingly well adapted for the production of food-producing animals. Yet, on account of the inadequacy of the system of marketing stock, and notwithstanding the fact that consumers in the large centres of population have to pay very high prices for meat, the returns to cattle raisers are so discouraging, that increasing numbers of them are going out of this business to an alarming extent.

Ranches Disappearing

The old cheap method of raising cattle on large ranches is rapidly disappearing;

The co-operative movement is world-wide, and in some countries, notably Great Britain and Denmark, much has been done to bring the producer and consumer together. In fact in Denmark this has been carried on to such an extent that the middlemen have been almost completely eliminated.

Last year two co-operative bills were introduced into Parliament by private members, and although they apparently found favor with the majority of the members, still for some reason which has not been satisfactorily explained these bills did not become law. We are given to understand that co-operative legislation will again be introduced during the present session by a private member, but, Sir, knowing the limitations of the present system of government, and the fact that it is almost an impossibility to secure the passage of what might be called a public bill when introduced by a private member, we would ask you to give this matter your serious consideration, and we request that your government will introduce and pass during the present session, efficient legislation which will permit the organization of co-operative societies.

Demand not Unreasonable

We do not think that this is an unreasonable request, as legislation of this kind does not call for the compulsory establishment of these societies, but as it will be permissive only then the residents of any district will be able to determine themselves whether they will be incorporated or not. It may be said that it is possible to organize so-called small co-operative societies under provincial legislation governing joint stock companies, but it is found in practice that to do this it is necessary to resort to several plans and to engage legal help to prepare constitutions and general rules which will meet these cases.

Seeing that this proposed legislation will effect no interests we are fully justified in asking for this legislation, and to bring to your attention the many demands received from all parts of the country.

In conclusion we would draw your attention to the fact that there should be one uniform law regulating the operation of co-operative societies in the development of what is known as the co-operative movement in Canada, and that such legislation will be for the general benefit of Canada. We desire to state that we endorse this co-operative movement and wish to emphasize the fact that it will be of immense benefit to the whole of Canada.

in the near future the only source of supply will be the farms, and under present conditions the farmer cannot possibly raise the number of cattle needed for the home and export trade with any reasonable profit to himself. Thus, one of the greatest sources of our agricultural wealth is being destroyed instead of being developed. We wish to impress on you the necessity of a profitable, economical and permanent market for our meat products. The marketing of our meat has so far been left in the hands of monopolies, of whose methods much complaint has been made and not without cause. We wish also to draw attention to the danger we are in while we leave the opportunity open for the United States meat interests to capture and control the export trade from our country. We contend that it is a very vital importance, if the Canadian meat export trade is to grow and prosper as our natural resources will permit, that Canada must have her own route and equipment. Another serious condition arises when from any cause a crop is of poor quality and there is not sufficient stock in the country to consume it. Still another complication, due to the poor and uncertain price for

Public Control Necessary

"Such an enterprise, to be productive of the greatest benefit to all concerned, should be under effective public control, and it is to be hoped that in the not too distant future some practicable scheme will be evolved, which while affording a better and more reliable and regular market for our Western live stock, will still leave the producer free from the trammels of any trust, whether foreign or domestic.

"Canada is practically without abattoirs equipped for the slaughter of cattle, except to a very limited extent for the home market. She has no system of refrigerator meat cars, and has, entering her ports, very few ships fitted for the carrying of meat. In view of these facts it is scarcely necessary to dwell on the risk which she is constantly carrying. At any time, in spite of the best efforts of her veterinary sanitary service, the appearance within her borders of one or other of the diseases scheduled by the British board of agriculture is within the range of possibility. As matters now stand, were such a thing to occur, especially within the short period in which our Western cattle are shipped, or at the time when our winter fed steers are being marketed, the consequence to the producers would be disastrous, while the whole trade would receive a blow from which it would require many years to recover. For this reason, if for no other, the establishment of a chilled meat trade on sound business lines and under proper control may fairly be termed a matter of national importance."

Pay Charges on Excess

Besides the risk suggested by Dr. Rutherford, we may point out that by shipping the cattle on foot, we pay all the transportation expenses on the live weight, which is virtually just the double the real meat weight. We incur large expenses in attending to and feeding the cattle during the journey, the cattle waste and deteriorate during the journey and bring lower prices on arrival, and so in every way the present method of shipping cattle alive is the most wasteful method of conducting this business both for producer and consumer, to say nothing of the suffering of the cattle during the long journey. After long and earnest consideration we have concluded that we, as a nation, cannot afford to have the farmers, our greatest wealth producers, left without a good market for their produce and hampered by trusts and monopolies. Such a condition, we think, would lessen their efficiency as farmers and stockmen, and tend to bring about a permanent and irreparable damage to the nation as a whole. This is not a new question. It is an old and serious one to those who, struggling along under the many adverse conditions, find that they are compelled to sacrifice the animals they have reared, on the altar of monopoly, and find that the money they had hoped to obtain for the sustenance of their families has gone to further enrich the powerful and already rich operators of the meat trust.

Urge Adoption of System

We urge your government to seriously consider the advisability of providing the necessary equipment for the carrying on of a chilled meat trade with the British markets, for the benefit of stock growers. We have all the more assurance in making this request from the fact that it has been the fixed policy of your government, since 1896, to grant bonuses for the development and encouragement of new industries in the different provinces of

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the Dominion. The government of Canada has paid bounties to fishermen of the Maritime provinces to aid in the development of their fisheries during the last twenty-seven years, the sum of \$4,865,815. Since that date they have paid to the lead industry, \$1,151,378; Manila fiber industry, \$144,459; crude petroleum industry, \$1,539,872; iron and steel \$11,924,480; manufacture of steel, \$1,635,792, making a total bounty granted these industries of \$16,593,531. Including the bonus to fishermen the amount is \$20,529,815. It is a debatable question whether, on account of the price paid, these industries are enabled to charge the public for their commodity through the protection granted them by the tariff, much benefit accrues to the people of Canada for this large gift to the different industries. Be that as it may, all the provinces of the Dominion, with the exception of the Prairie Provinces, have participated directly to these bounties. Furthermore, the government has, on no occasion, granted a bounty towards the development of any branch of the agricultural industry. In view of this fact

it does not seem unreasonable if the Western farmers should request the government to render aid in creating conditions that would enable the farmers to market their stock produce to the best advantage. Furthermore, the bounty granted these other industries is a free gift. In our case we only request the government to make an investment that would be an addition to the capital account of the Dominion and could be made to pay interest on the investment directly.

"Whereas it is of very great importance to the whole of Canada that prompt government action be taken towards establishing a complete chilled meat system on a sound and permanent basis, with the interests of the producers adequately protected, and

"Whereas, the live stock industry of Canada has been neglected and if the neglect is continued it will soon result in impoverished farms, and the live stock industry will make no headway until it is made worth the farmers' while to produce and furnish more and better stock; and

"Whereas, the farmers are, on account of the unsatisfactory market going out of the meat producing business, and will not again take it up until the market

is placed upon a stable basis, and, further, that under the present system of exporting there is always a danger of the markets of the world being closed to us, which would result in ruin to many; and,

Must Have System

"Whereas, on account of the danger of encouraging monopolies the farmer cannot be satisfied with anything short of a meat curing and chilling process inaugurated by the Dominion government, and operated in such a way that will guarantee to the producers the value of the animals they produce.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the government be urgently requested to erect the necessary works and operate a modern and up-to-date method of exporting our meat animals.

"We suggest that a system owned and operated by the government as a public utility, or a system of co-operation by the producers through the government in which the government would supply the funds necessary to first install the system and provide for the gradual repayment of these funds and interest by a charge on the product passing through the system, would give the relief needed, and make Canada one of the most prosperous meat producing countries in the world."

Railway Amendments

The following paper was presented by James Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta:

We wish to draw your attention to the Railway Act, certain parts of which are oppressive and detrimental to the farming interests. The parts to which we have more particular reference at the present time are:

1. The liability of the railways in respect to fences and cattle guards.
2. For stock injured on the lines.
3. The adjustment of freight rates and amendments to sections of the Act which have reference thereto.

We might here say that not only the stock-killing question but the freight rates affect the farmer more deeply than any other class of people. They constitute not only the great bulk of the producing class but also of the consumers, so that although those who are dealing directly with the railways and paying the tolls may sometimes feel aggrieved, yet they reimburse themselves by charging a higher price for what they sell or protect themselves in what they buy by buying at a lower price from the producer so that ultimately the greater burden of the freight rates falls on the farmer.

Killing of Stock

As to the killing of stock on the railways, our complaint is that the law as laid down in the Railway Act is very vague, giving the companies the chance of evading payment of just claims, a chance of which they take advantage in hundreds of cases. We wish to draw your attention to Section 254, which is not sufficiently complete in itself to enforce the building of suitable fences and guards over all parts of companies' lines where such are needed.

A ruling which was given some time ago by the Board of Railway Commissioners would to a great extent have effected a remedy, but this ruling has, however, been appealed, and we understand that the appeal has been upheld. There is no doubt whatever that the ruling was given for good cause, but the question of jurisdiction was raised, thus defeating the protection that would otherwise have been given to the farmer. The argument against it as presented by the railway companies is an absurd one—that each individual case be tried separately—because by the time that could be done the injury would have been effected and irreparable loss sustained. The reasons given by the trial judges of the Court of Appeal for upholding the appeal were that although the ruling was reasonable and wise, yet parliament alone should change the policy expressed in this Section 254 of the Act.

About Fences

Now, while sub-section 3 of this section clearly states that: "Such fences, gates and cattle guards shall be suitable and sufficient to prevent cattle and other animals from getting on the railway," yet it is very plain to all those who have to do with these that they

are not suitable or sufficient, especially the cattle guards. We do not know of any authority whose judgment would be infallible as to what is suitable and sufficient, but we ask that another clause be added making the presence of uncontrolled animals anywhere on the right-of-way, other than on a public crossing, *prima facie* proof that these fences and guards are not suitable and sufficient, unless the company can prove that these animals gained entrance by way of private gates or crossings carelessly left open by the owners or agents of the owners of the cattle or the property.

Sub-section No. 1 of Section No. 294, which prohibits cattle from running at large within one half mile of a railway crossing on a public highway, has evidently been inserted in the act to prevent accidents when such accidents are caused by animals being on the crossings. This would seem to be a wise provision and we would not object to it if it were not used by the railway companies to evade payment of just claims.

Burden Not On Railroads

Taking this in connection with Sub-sections 3, 4 and 5 of Section 254, it might appear to a casual observer, or possibly to those who framed the law, that the burden of proof is placed upon the company and that the right to recover is preserved to the owner. This, however, is how it works out. When the employees of the company, whose duty it is to report to the company of stock injured, make their report they seem to almost invariably report that the stock had been running at large, without having made any investigation. At least we may infer that it is the case from the replies of the claims agents, who almost invariably state that, according to information they have received, these animals were running at large and that in consequence of this the railway company interested is not liable; so that if the owner cannot positively prove that his animals got on the track out of his enclosed land through a defective fence, he has no chance whatever, though he may be morally certain that they did go through the fence. Unless he has a witness who saw them do so he can do nothing. This might not appear to be the meaning of the Act, but with the so-called information in the hands of the company, should it be reliable or unreliable, the company can take the advantage of it in establishing that the animals were running at large. Sheltering themselves behind this, the companies make no provision whatever by way of suitable and sufficient cattle guards, as thousands can testify.

Burden on Farmers

No farmer would dare to set the law in motion against a powerful railway company, and as a result we have seen men who were almost ruined become almost desperate. We have seen quiet, inoffensive, industrious, law-abiding citi-

zens transformed, at least for the time being, into raging, implacable foes of the government, smarting as they were under a sense of the injustice meted out to them. When we have approached the higher authorities and asked that the law be amended or that at least an interpretation be given that would protect us we were repulsed by being told that we were suffering because of the consequence of our own acts. We have been told that the law as regards private crossings is just and reasonable, but we are not complaining of the law on private crossings, except sub-sections "B" and "C" of Section 295, which takes away the owners' right of action if any trespasser or outsider whatever has tampered with the fence. We do not want to hide ourselves behind the carelessness or negligence of anyone, but we want a law that will protect our property against needless destruction.

Defects of Act

We would respectfully point out that the act is:

1. Defective in the respect that no full provision is made for the fencing of the right-of-way while the railway is under construction, thus throwing a man's farm open without any protection whatever.

2. Defective in no provision being made for compelling suitable fences and guards, the only competent test of such being their ability to keep animals off the track.

3. Defective in leaving it open for the railways to evade payment of just claims by bluffing or outlawing the claimant with a counter-claim that his animals were running at large.

4. Defective in barring the owner of right of action where any trespasser or person other than an officer or employee has taken down any part of the railway fence or wilfully opened any gate. This we claim is the right of the railway company to take care of and keep in order, no matter who injures it, especially as the act elsewhere provides a penalty upon anyone causing such injury.

5. Defective in not making the company liable for losses arising out of animals being injured, such as others in the herd being driven or scared away and lost; crops being destroyed by the animals being scared or forced in or loss of the use of work animals in consequence of the injury.

Should Require Yearly Report

We would therefore respectfully submit that all railways be required to make a certified report each year of all animals killed or injured on its lines during the year, with full description of the locality where the accident occurred, together with the amount of claims paid. We have reason to believe that thousands of cases are never reported in such a way that the public can have knowledge of it. We would also ask that the railways be required to construct all necessary crossings and approaches thereto at the same time that the line is under construction so that residents in the vicinity or other travellers be not put to unnecessary inconvenience.

Extend Commission's Power

Above all we would ask that the power of the Railway Commission be extended or an independent court appointed, giving them more complete jurisdiction over stock-killing cases or fencing right-of-way, or any such cases as may arise between the railways and the people, with the right to try such cases and award judgment. We would also suggest that the following amendments be made to the Railway Act during the present session of parliament:

- (1). That Section 254 be amended by incorporating therein the recommendation and orders of the Railway Commission as contained in Order No. 7473, dated May 4, 1909, and signed by Hon. J. P. Mabee, chief commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners, with the addition that the presence of uncontrolled animals on railway property be *prima facie* evidence that the fences or guards are not suitable and sufficient.

- (2). That Section 294 be amended by repealing Section 8 of the Act 9-10 Edward VII., Chapter 50, of the Act

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to amend the Railway Act, Chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, and substituting for sub-section 4 of said Section 294 the following:

"4. When any horses, sheep, swine or other cattle get upon the property or lands of the company and by reason thereof damage is caused to or by such animal, the party suffering such damage shall, except in the cases otherwise provided for by the next following section, be entitled to recover the amount of such damage, against the company in any action in any court of competent jurisdiction; and, anything to the contrary in this section notwithstanding, the fact that such animal was permitted to be at large contrary to the provisions of this section, or that such animal got at large through the negligence or any act or omission of the owner or agent, or of the custodian of such animal or his agent shall not deprive the owner of his right to recover; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be taken or construed as relieving any person from the penalties imposed by Section 407 of this Act."

Other Amendments

(3). That Section 295 of the Railway Act, 1906, be amended as follows: (a) By inserting at the beginning of sub-section B the following words: "Any person for whose use any farm crossing is furnished," placing such words before the first word of the sub-section—"wilfully"; (b) By amending sub-section C by adding thereto after the word "fence" where it appears in the third line of said sub-section, the following words: "Provided, however, that it shall be the duty of an officer or employee of the company to keep such fences in good and proper repair."

Excessive Tolls

The third question to which we would refer you is the excessive railway tolls, both passenger and freight, which are burdens keenly felt by farmers all over Canada. There are certain provisions of the Railway Act, however, which enable the companies to bring these burdens to bear on certain localities with more than doubly greater weight and the provisions of which they take advantage to bring into action a vicious principle of discrimination are:

The allowance of competitive rates and the consideration of which is termed density of traffic as a factor in framing their tariffs. We may well believe that railways will not choose to charge anything less than a profitable rate, even where competition exists, so that they should not be permitted to charge more in localities where competition does not exist, or putting it in another form—each company will endeavor to make the maximum amount of profit and if they are permitted to cut rates because of competition they will be sure to find excuse to make it up where there is no competition.

Rates Discriminative

While it does not appear to us that there is anything in the Act which expressly permits the regulation of the tariffs in accordance with the density of traffic, yet we well know that it is done and that a sufficiently liberal interpretation of the Act is permitted to enable them to do this so that while presumably the Act forbids discrimination, yet under the Act discrimination is carried on. The Act forbids, and rightly so, "any reduction or advance in any tolls either directly or indirectly in favor of or against any particular person or company." The same principle and restrictions should obtain when applied to localities. The Act gives the inference that the same principle should obtain as to localities under similar circumstances, and here the question arises, what are similar circumstances? We reply that density of traffic and competition should never be taken to mean that circumstances are not similar.

The Act says, "that no toll shall be charged which unjustly discriminates

between localities," yet it permits discrimination in favor of localities where competition exists or where the traffic is dense, even although that density is caused very largely by trade going further on, and is charged a higher proportionate rate before reaching its destination.

Abuses Creep In

This is a condition of things which leaves the way open for many abuses to creep in, and we have good reason to know that many abuses have made their way in, the effects of which are severely felt. Although it is made illegal for railways to give concessions to particular persons or companies, yet this can be done by giving concessions to localities where these particular persons or companies have the chief interest in the business.

If it is wrong to allow persons to purchase cheap rates to the detriment of others then it is wrong to allow places this privilege, yet it is openly done, and it has been openly argued by railway lawyers before the commission that they were justified in giving discriminatory rates because of this.

New Sections Burdened

Thus, on account of the people's interests not being sufficiently safeguarded by the Act in this respect, the evils of this system become intensified in localities where they are least able to bear it. It might appear that in newly settled sections of the country the railways should throw out inducements to encourage trade, but their policy seems to be the very reverse, for where no competition exists they charge to the limit and often exceeding it, they make trade prohibitive. This is especially true where they are required to carry trade in opposite directions to the localities they wish to favor or to or from points they wish to discourage or in any direction that tends to shorten their own haul, and giving it to rival carrying companies, thus completely ignoring the rights of the people. They then advance the argument that circumstances are not similar and work that argument for all it is worth and more.

They sometimes make the claim that the cost of construction and operation is greater in these localities, but will not give the public any information as to what that cost really is. They sometimes claim to be at a disadvantage in working in these localities, but grants and concessions have been given them many times greater

than their disadvantages. Many instances can be given where discrimination exists to the extent of over 100%, and incredible as it may seem even to the extent of 800 per cent., thus prohibiting trade between neighboring localities and retarding the development of the country.

Give Complete Jurisdiction

We believe that the railway commission should be given more complete jurisdiction in this and in all matters of dispute between the railways and the people, and that at the same time the law should be more clearly defined for their guidance in these matters. On account of the public character of the railways they should not be permitted to discriminate against any part of the public or against any locality. Every precaution should be taken to guard against this, for while the same men who are financially interested in the railways are financially interested in other lines of trade and commerce then the incentive to discriminate will remain.

A feeling of indignation has been growing for many years among the farmers and of late has been gaining much added strength, indignation because of the railways being permitted to practice what has been called "watering their stock" and then raising their tariffs to a level that will give a profit on this fictitious capital. The feeling is widespread that the time has come when this should cease.

We believe the time has come when true physical valuation should be taken of all the different railways operating in Canada to be used as a basis of fixing the rates, and that the information so obtained be placed in the hands of the public.

Report Summarized

In summarizing this portion of the report we would therefore request:

1. That the principle of fixing the tariffs in accordance with the competition of other roads or the density of traffic or volume of business handled be disallowed.
2. That a true physical valuation be taken of all railways operating in Canada this valuation to be used as a basis of fixing the rates, and the information to be available to the public.
3. That the board of railway commissioners be given complete jurisdiction in these matters as well as in all other matters of dispute between the railways and the people, and to enable them to do this that the law be more clearly defined.

Hudson's Bay Railway

The following paper was read to the premier by R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:

Situated as they are in the centre of the continent, the question of transportation becomes to Western farmers of vital importance. For years they have had the idea established in their minds that the proper and most natural outlet for their farm products was by the Hudson's Bay, that forming the shortest route to the European markets, reducing very materially the expensive land haul on heavy commodities. They appreciate the fact that your government has taken steps towards building a railway to Hudson's Bay. But there is an evident impatience in the public mind of the Prairie Provinces, that the progress being made towards the construction of the road is not as rapid as the necessities of the case demand. We, therefore, urge that every effort be made towards the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay railway.

Money In Sight

The building of this road to the bay will be no burden on the public treasury as full provision has already been made by your government by which the necessary funds are already in hand, being provided for by the sale of Western lands. According to reports issued by your government, Western lands have been sold to the amount of \$21,000,000. It is anticipated that when the payments on these lands are completed, together with the interest on the same, the total will amount to \$24,000,000. Estimates fix the cost of construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway somewhere about \$18,000,000, so there is ample money in sight for this purpose provided as above outlined. We are gratified that your government has already declared its intention of devoting this money to the construction of the road to the Bay. When the pre-emption bill was introduced in the House of

Commons two years ago the minister of the interior, in speaking on the bill, said: "I am insisting on the pre-emption provision as a means of ensuring the early building of the railway to Hudson's Bay." During the debate on the same bill several statements of a similar purport were made on the floor of the house by members of the government.

In view of the fact that the Hudson's Bay railway is being built largely for the benefit of the Western people and that the funds for its construction have been entirely provided from the West, it seems only reasonable that the construction, ownership and operation should be in accord with the express wishes of the people most interested.

Government Must Retain Road

The farmers of the West view with alarm the current reports to the effect that when the Hudson's Bay railway is built by the government it will be handed over to some private corporation to be operated by them as a private concern. There is a very strong and growing sentiment among the Canadian people west of the Great Lakes in favor of public utilities being owned and operated by the government. This sentiment has been and is still being created and enlarged by the excessive charges made by corporations for the service they render to the public.

We desire to call the attention of your government to the fact that the farmers of the West are not alone in the expression of the above views on this question. Practically every Board of Trade in the Western towns and cities have gone on record as strongly in favor of government construction, ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway, so that there is practically a unanimity of opinion on this question in Western Canada today.

Road Is Needed

The prairie farmers have not only to ship out their produce, but have also

to ship in all commodities required on the farm, and in the distribution of these commodities have very much felt the oppressive character of the present transportation system. This situation has led thinking men to look for a remedy and there is becoming a settled conviction in the public mind that the only effective remedy is that public utilities and semi-public utilities should be operated by the government, federal, provincial and municipal, in the interest of the masses.

The present situation is that the few co-operate to discharge the function of distribution of commodities for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. Instead of this, farmers consider that a new system should be adopted whereby the many, in the form of the government, will operate public utilities for the benefit of the many, and groups of individuals discharge the functions

of distributing commodities for the benefit of the many.

Under Independent Commission

We would earnestly urge on your government that you will not only construct the Hudson's Bay Railway as a government undertaking, as early as possible, and also provide all necessary terminal facilities for the handling of grain and other commodities as a government undertaking, but will also, on the completion of the road, operate it under an independent commission. To hand over the road, when completed, to a private corporation would, in our opinion, practically destroy its usefulness to Western Canada; and we believe that the expenditure of the money required to build the road will not be justified unless the interests of the people are protected in the manner which we have indicated.

The Tariff Burden

This paper was read to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:

When the people of Canada adopted the principle of protection in their customs tariff of 1878 it was with the clear understanding that when the protected industries had had time to develop and get firmly established, the protection would be withdrawn and the people relieved of any further taxation for the benefit of industry. The election of 1896 was largely decided on this issue and the people returned to power a government committed to the elimination of the protective principle from the tariff and the placing of our customs duty on a purely revenue basis. Although the tariff schedule of 1897 afforded some relief, the farmers of Canada were disappointed in the measure of relief afforded by it. Under the impression that the expected reduction was not abandoned by the government, but only postponed, they deferred making any strong objection. The revision of 1907 largely disabused their minds in this respect, and, notwithstanding the strong representation made to the tariff commission which investigated the operation of the tariff previous to the revision of 1907, the schedule resulting, although providing for a small reduction in a few items, worked out, upon the whole, to afford more protection to the manufacturing industries.

Farmers Get Little

The tariff schedule of 1907 contains 711 items, 221 of which are free. Of these free items, farmers get the benefit of free binder twine, cream separators and corn for feeding purposes. Practically all the other free items are raw material used by manufacturers in their manufacturing. In addition to that, since the revision of 1907 some twenty items have been placed on the free list, and the duty reduced on thirteen others by order-in-council. Practically all these reductions have been on raw materials used by manufacturers. As farmers we do not object to the principle of permitting raw material used by manufacturers to be imported free of duty. We believe that it is sound and that the best interests of the community are served by permitting the manufacturer to get his raw material where he can get it cheapest, free from restrictions of any kind. But we do object to a tariff which, while giving them this just privilege permits them to levy unjustly a heavy tribute off the people who use their goods, by the higher prices they are enabled to charge through the power given them by the customs tariff.

Protection Arguments

Advocates of protection base their contentions on the ground:

1. That the levying of customs duties is the best method of collecting revenue to meet the requirements of government;
 2. That it affords labor for wage-earners, thus providing maintenance for centres of population in towns and cities.
- The method which has hitherto been pursued in this country of collecting revenue through customs duties, by virtue of which one group of individuals is placed in a position where they can levy toll upon their neighbors, is inherently unsound. It is so, because

it destroys the balance of equity in taxation. "By virtue of what principle will you tax the farmer in order to give work to the working man? On what principle will you tax the working man in order to give better prices to the farmer?"—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Straight Facts

Sir Richard Cartwright, than whom there is no better authority in Canada on statistics and fiscal questions, is credited with making the statement, in 1893, that "If you add together the sum that has been paid into the treasury and the largest sum that has been extracted from the pockets of the people for the benefit of a few private and favored individuals, you will find that the total for the last fourteen years is hardly less than \$1,000,000,000."

You, Sir (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), have also been credited with a statement made about the same time, that "For every dollar that goes into the Dominion treasury, two or three dollars go into the pockets of the manufacturers," and almost every farmer in Canada will agree with you in this statement, even if some of them differ with you upon other public questions.

Tariff Robbery

According to the census of 1908 there were agricultural implements manufactured in Canada in the year previous to the value of \$12,835,745, of which \$2,342,826 worth were exported, leaving for home consumption \$10,492,919. There were imported that year \$1,593,914 worth of implements, on which the government collected a duty to the extent of 20 per cent., or \$318,782. It is now conceded that the manufacturer adds to the selling price of his commodity the total amount of the protection granted him by the customs duty. The farmers of Canada thus paid the government that year \$318,782 and to the manufacturers of farming implements \$2,098,383.

Of leather we used of domestic manufacture \$13,394,416 worth; we imported \$901,197 worth, on which we paid a duty to the government of \$157,709, and through enhanced prices paid the manufacturers \$2,344,022.

Boots and shoes manufactured in Canada amounted to \$20,294,686. We imported \$1,178,749 worth, on which we paid the government a duty of \$353,600, and paid the manufacturers \$6,079,408.

Cement, an article that is now being used very extensively in Canada, practically every farmer who does any building making use of it to some extent, carries protection to the extent of 33 1/3 per cent. In 1909 there was manufactured in Canada \$5,566,508 worth of cement. We imported \$473,676 worth, on which the government collected a duty of \$159,077, and we paid the Canadian merger that controls the manufacture of that article \$1,755,336.

The same thing applies to woollens, cottons, cutlery, but why go further?

On these several items enumerated above alone the people pay a revenue to the government of \$989,168, and the very large sum of \$12,277,146 into the treasury of the manufacturers of these commodities. The taxes paid by the people on these commodities are approximately in the following proportion: For every \$100 farmers are taxed

The Horse

POINTERS FOR HORSE BREEDERS

(J. D. Truesdell, Leeds Co., Ont.)

The first and one of the most important steps that the horse breeder must take is the selection of the sire. Do not breed to a horse just because he is reputed to weigh a ton or more. The sire should be registered of good breeding, of good individuality, active and broken to harness. He should also be kept at moderate work to keep him in good form and muscle.

The dam should be kept at moderate work. We must also be careful to keep the stable clean and disinfected frequently. The best veterinarian authorities claim that septic poisoning or joint ill is frequently contracted before the colt is foaled. When the foal arrives the navel cord should be washed several times with a good disinfectant.

I work my mares regularly. By keeping the foal in a loose box stall with its dam it will soon learn to eat grain from the same box. I wean the colt at five months old. It is given practically all the bran and oats it will eat, along with clover hay, during the first winter. The colt is let out in the yard every day for exercise. It does not pay to groom or blanket the colt, but it must be kept dry and in a well lighted stall.

HORSE VS. MOTOR

That horseflesh is giving way to motor power in the West is a striking illustration of the rapid strides being made by Western Canadian farmers. The horse will never disappear entirely from the farm, but as far as the plow horse is concerned his day is fast disappearing. In time, when these large farms become divided up among the many instead of the few, the horse may resume its place of duty in front of the plow, but at the present time when one farmer owns as much as twelve quarter sections of land and farms it all himself there is only one thing for him, and that is the motor plow. The crop seasons in this country are as yet too short to take any chances with frost and that is the very thing which the large "horseflesh" farmer is doing every time he starts out in the spring to put in his crop. Steam plows will do the work in one-tenth the time that it takes to do it with horses.

THE CLYDESDALES

Probably no breed attracted more interest than the Clydesdales at the Chicago International. Every Scotchman pushed to the ring-side when they were under consideration, and every man of them had his own pronounced opinions as to type and relative merit. The persistent aim of Clydesdale breeders to attain mechanical perfection in the building of their horses increases the natural tension of adherents who are unwavering in their loyalty to their own breed and its high ideals. The entries this year were by a wide margin the most numerous ever made, and the claims of the many horses for preference were never so closely balanced. Classes ran more uniform in size than usual and were particularly impressive in the younger ages. It was to a marked extent a show of home breeding, so the exhibition was nearly as large and attractive in the special classes as in the regular ones. In no other breed did American productions make such a favorable showing. Even at that it must be said that some of the very best animals in their classes failed to make the impression upon judges and public that they really should have done, owing to a slight deficiency in bloom. The Clydesdale rating depends so much upon the exhibition of superb quality in legs and feather that the fitter who is a wizard at his art has a distinct advantage.

Percheron and French Draft Horses

This was an occasion of the greatest glory for the Percheron horse. The impregnable position he has secured in the hearts of American farmers was widened in this exhibition. Nearly half of the horse entries were Percherons. It is conceded that the character of the entries was higher than is seen in France. This

could scarcely be otherwise when the prize-winners on the other side were mostly bought for this country and mingled in the show-ring with the best produced here.

So great was the number of outstanding animals that the list of awards convey no adequate idea of the uniform strength of all competitors. In a few instances those who had a large lot of very high average merit failed to gain much prominence in the prize list because they failed to have any very sensational animals or because the "luck" of the show-ring was against them. Without reflection on the very careful work of the judges it may be said that several entries that were rated as prize-winners by competitors got the gate. Numbers were so great and the average merit so high that a most difficult task was imposed upon John L. DeLancy, Northfield, Minn.; William Bell, Wooster, O., and Joseph Watson, Lincoln, Neb., who made the awards. Their rating was for the most part well received and it is certain that they spared no pains to satisfy themselves of the character of each entry.

THE BELGIAN HORSE

Just lately there has sprung into prominence in the draft horse line one of the most typical draft horses, low down, thick, hard muscled, large, flat bone, good style and carriage. The Bel-

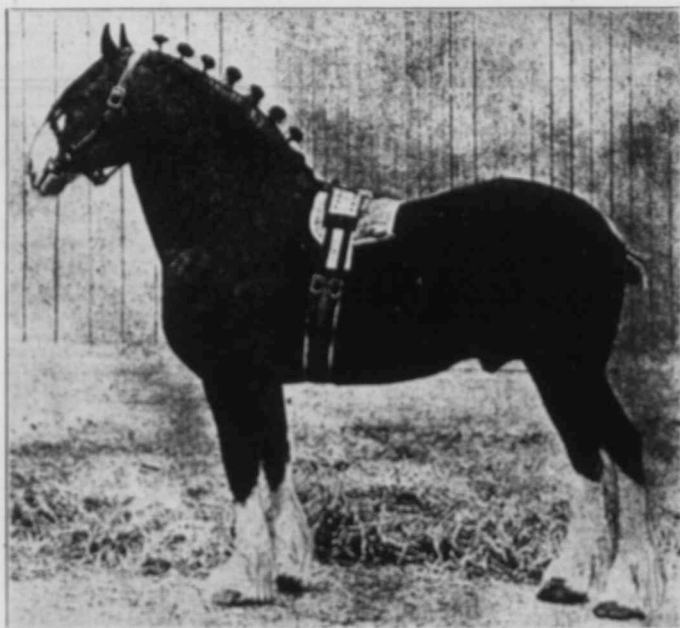
sterdam in 1884. It was a Belgian stallion that took the champion prize over all draft breeds at the International Exposition of Ghent in 1884. From 1884 until 1900 the different breeds of draft horses did not compete against each other for the championship, but at the International Exposition at Paris in 1900 the different draft breeds were allowed to compete for the championship prize, and it was carried off by the Belgian stallion.

Reve D'Or 7466 (Golden Dream) owned by Mr. S. Gynaux, of Louviere, Belgium, and the champion draft mare of the Paris Exposition of 1900, was the Belgian mare Caline II. owned by Mr. Verinckx Clodndt of Ern de Hal, Belgium. That Belgium has the best draft stallion and the best draft in the world is an undisputed fact.

The countries of Europe recognize the Belgian horses as the best on the Continent, and the Russian Empire alone annually imports as many horses from Belgium as does the United States. German breeders also depend upon the Belgian stallions for keeping their draft horses up to the standard. As Belgium is only one-third the size of the state of Iowa, these three outlets, together with the small importations taken by other countries, make the Belgian stallion a scarce and high priced horse.

TRAINING THE COLT

The colt should become familiar with man while still young. He should be taught subordination at the very start and not allowed to become willed or headstrong. The usefulness of the future horse will depend much on his courage and fearlessness, and it is to



"Milkade," Sire, Marcellus, First in Age Class and Champion at the International, Chicago

gian draft horse is becoming recognized as the ideal draft horse of the world today. This breed of draft horses is an old one in Europe, but it is of just recent years that they have been introduced in America and Canada to any great extent, and have met with decided success and bring the highest price on all markets. The Belgian is easily kept and most cheerful. He has power in every step, planting each foot down solid and true, and on the trot a straight dash away with all fours off the ground.

It was a Belgian stallion that took the champion prize over all breeds of draft horses at the International Exposition at Paris in 1878. It was a Belgian stallion that took the champion prize over all draft horses at the International Exposition of London in 1879. It was a Belgian stallion that took the champion prize over all draft breeds at the International Exposition of Brussels in 1880. It was a Belgian stallion that took sweepstakes over all breeds at the International Exposition of Hannover in 1881. It was a Belgian that took sweepstakes over all breeds at the International Exposition at Am-

promote these that the colt should become familiar with man at as early an age as possible. If taken in time and properly handled he need never know fear. A colt should never be frightened. Too many persons thoughtlessly try to make the young colt show off by doing something to startle it, by running at it, throwing sticks, "shooing" it and the like, which should never be done if a reliable animal is to be developed. Teach the colt useful lessons only. Because colts are bright and very susceptible to training they they are often taught tricks and allowed to become mischievous—to bite, rear, kick or anything else that may seem cute. These very things later become a great annoyance and are very hard to overcome. One should not make the mistake of trying to teach the colt too much at a time; he should understand each lesson thoroughly before a second is attempted. On the other hand, colts should be worked continuously day by day and not simply at the convenience of the trainer. The trainer should be gentle and firm at all times and go through with whatever is attempted.

The foal should be taught very early

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the uses of the halter, first to lead, then to drive. But even before haltering the youngster may be taught to "stand over," to have his foot raised, to back, and the like. In handling the colt be careful about the ears, the back of the fore legs and the flanks, as these are often very sensitive. Catch the colt by putting one hand under the neck and the other under the hams or around the buttocks. Never catch a colt around the neck only—if this is done the colt will go backwards and perhaps fall—but instead catch him around both ends as described; then if he attempts to go forward press back with the hand under his neck and if he attempts to go backwards press forward with the hand that is around the buttocks. Colts caught in this way will let one walk up to them, whereas if they are caught around the neck there may be difficulty in catching them.

After the colt has become familiar with the biting apparatus and has learned to obey such simple commands as "whoa," "get up," and the like, he may be harnessed. Do not use new harness, smelling of things unfamiliar to the colt, but one that has been in constant use, preferably by a horse that the colt knows. After being driven with the biting apparatus for a time and the colt is rather tired, put him in his stall, bring the collar to him, let him smell of it if he likes, then put it right on as if he were an old horse. Now get the harness, walk up to him and lift it gently over his back. Do not stand off and throw the harness over his back, for the loose straps hitting his back and abdomen will be resented and he may kick. Walk behind him, put the crupper strap on, then step to the side and fasten the hands.

The harness should be of good quality and in good repair; if a part breaks there may be trouble and the colt ruined for all time. See to it that it fits perfectly. The collar should receive attention as it is through this that the horse exerts his power. The colt's shoulders are likely to be tender and easily abraded, and we must see that the collar fits perfectly. The collar must be kept scrupulously clean.

When the colt is desired for single use it is often advisable to train him to go single from the first. This may be done, after he has become familiar with the bit, harness and use of the lines. When training the colt to go single, a training cart—one with long shafts, substantially constructed and the seat so arranged that the driver can get off and on quickly—should be employed. Such a cart can easily be constructed from the rear wheels and the axle of a buggy or carriage by fastening a cross-bar and whipple-tree in front, and a board seat in the rear. The shafts should be twelve or fourteen feet long, with provision at the ends for the attachment of a strap across from point to point to prevent the colt in rearing from throwing his front leg over the end of the shaft. At first a kick-strap attached to each shaft and passed over the colt's rump should be used, at least until the colt is accustomed to the shafts. When the colt is first hitched an assistant should hold him until the driver is ready, then he should be allowed to go. As soon as he has become familiar with the vehicle he should be compelled to stand still until he is wanted to start.



THE MAIL BAG

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his 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.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL

Editor GUIDE:—The Georgian Bay canal is a project which deserves the earnest support of every farmer in the Northwest. The transportation question is the riddle on solution of which Canada's welfare as a nation chiefly depends. It is a two-fold problem.

First: Canada is rich in material resources which must, for many years, find their principal markets abroad. The fertile plains of the Northwest will be the chief granary of the world before long, and we must have the cheapest and best means of transportation of our grain to foreign markets, whatever may be the initial expenditure necessary.

Second: Canada has one foot on the Atlantic coast, and the other on the Pacific. To maintain national unity over such a territory, the best possible means of intercommunication must be provided. Nothing cements like reciprocal trade. If, therefore, Canada is to become a great, united and prosperous nation, inter-provincial commerce must be fostered.

One other phase of the problem should not be lost sight of. The cost of transportation is a heavy tax, and forms a large factor in the cost of any given article at the point where it is consumed. A large slice of every dollar paid in Liverpool for Canadian wheat goes to meet cost of transportation, and the producer gets only what is left. Every cent saved on cost of carriage increases the price received by the farmer for his products, and at the same time reduces the cost of what he must purchase.

In answer to questions put by the department of public works, the captain of a fleet of Great Lakes vessels stated that with the Georgian Bay canal in operation, wheat can be brought from Fort William to Montreal for two cents per bushel, instead of costing about five cents as it now does. The time is not far off when the grain crop of the Northwest will reach 500,000,000 bushels annually, and as every gain in price affects the whole crop, this reduction would be equivalent to a saving to the farmers of that district of \$15,000,000 a year.

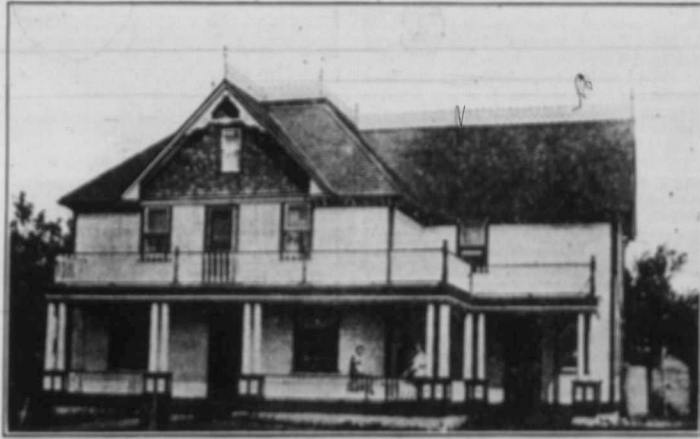
The opening of such a route with a capacity for several hundred millions of bushels of grain each season will naturally lead to better terminal facilities at Fort William and Montreal, and better and cheaper railway service to the head of the lakes. And as every increase in volume of traffic moved along a route within its capacity lowers the cost of carriage per unit, the total decrease in freights between producer and consumer resulting from the opening of the deep through waterway may be safely put at five cents per bushel, or even more. Which, within a very few years, would make the aggregate saving to Northwest farmers on the movement of their grain crop alone, not less than \$25,000,000 yearly.

Provisions must be made for future as well as present traffic. The Northwest will before many years have an enormous and highly profitable domestic market for grain on this continent. This has been the history of wheat growing in the United States, where, although the crop reaches 650,000,000 bushels yearly the exports to foreign markets are now rapidly decreasing, almost the whole crop being required for home consumption. In fact, the New England States, one of the greatest manufacturing districts of the country, grow practically no wheat at all. The Georgian Bay canal is the most direct and cheapest route between the Northwest and New England, which affords one of the best grain markets on the continent. It is also the route par excellence for

shipments to Quebec and the Maritime provinces, as well as to a large portion of Ontario.

The shortness of the shipping season is one of the great drawbacks the Northwest has to contend against. Whatever may be the commercial success of the Hudson's Bay route, the gain of an additional month or two by the Montreal route is a matter of vast importance, in handling the new crop the same season it is harvested.

It is important to note that the close of navigation at Montreal marks the limit of usefulness of this route to Canada, and that the Georgian Bay canal throughout its entire course has practically the same length of open season as Montreal harbor. The Welland canal can no doubt be kept open a few days longer in



Farm Home of Mr. Peter Wunder, Shebo, Sask.

the fall after Montreal Harbor closes, but this has merely the effect of shifting trade to American channels, and making the Northwest pay tribute to American railroads.

Nova Scotia coal boats will be able to go through to Fort William and these, as well as the grain fleet, should carry freight west at very low rates. Nowhere in Canada can water-power be more cheaply developed than along the Georgian Bay canal. The combination of low freight rates and cheap power along the route must result in very substantial decreases of cost in all manufactured goods shipped to the Northwest.

What the fertile areas of the Northwest are to its agricultural progress, the water-powers of the East are to the development of its timber, mineral and other products. As the soil is the basis of the wealth of the Northwest, the waterpowers of the East form the basis of its manufacturing industries. And as the lands of the Northwest will go far to pay the first cost of the Hudson's Bay Railway, so the water-powers to be developed along the route will in time largely, if not altogether, repay the cost of construction of the Georgian Bay canal. The works necessary to form the navigable channel will lead to development of nearly 1,000,000 efficient horse-power, which when fully utilized would be valued at \$5 per h.p. per annum, pay the interest on more than the entire estimated cost of construction, (\$100,000,000).

ARTHUR J. FORWARD, Sec. Canadian Federation of Boards of Trade and Municipalities.

RE OTTAWA DELEGATION

Editor GUIDE:—The record delegation of the three Western provinces is now a matter of history. Though imposing in numbers and representing the most numerous class of Canadian citizens, yet their efforts to impress the government of the Dominion with their views have proved abortive. It is apparently the old, old story of labor against capital and capital has won again. The opposition against the farmers' demands has proved to be too stormy. Now the Grain Growers have this pertinent question to answer. Why are not the demands of the farmers listened to and accepted? Are the politicians such as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his cabinet still unconvinced as to the power of the Grain Growers as an organization? We who met the premier at Brandon in July know how evasive were his replies to the delegation's memorials there. We have further proof that after five months interval he is just as undecided and evasive in his replies. Now the question is this:—Will the Grain Growers show at the next Dominion election that they have outlived the childish and stupid partisan spirit which is fostered in them by interested party rulers for their own confusion, and show Sir Wilfrid in a convincing and effective manner that they are not to be trifled with? Until they do this they may rest assured that the railway, lumber, banking and all other interests (which combine only to plunder the farming class) will prove impervious to their efforts to curb them. The farmers as a class are not represented in the House of Commons. How can they therefore expect justice to be done to them when all the other organizations are in control of the powers of legislation? The rural people of Manitoba are a good bit to blame for the failure of this delegation's

a party should include besides the farmers all the people who work for a fixed salary and might be named the Labor party and should be strong enough to out-vote all other parties.

G. TREVERTON JONES
Ena, Alta.

PLEDGE THE CANDIDATES

Editor, GUIDE:—As there has been considerable discussion regarding a third or farmers' party at Ottawa, I will give my thoughts which you may publish or withhold as you see fit. Some claim we need a third party as the two present parties are too closely related. Their platforms are too similar. That both parties favor the corporations at the expense of the producer while others claim we do not need a third party but use what parties we have to secure fair play to all and not privileges to the few. I think that both parties have had a chance and have fearfully abused it. I think we need a different party to any that we have to overcome our grievances, and get legislation as demanded by the people. As long as we have the old Grit and Tory parties with their followers, seeking positions and favors because they are party props, we are bound to have graft and corruption, because these same office seekers will get their demands without the question of merit whatever. We need a party composed of good strong-minded men who will not be pulled by party strings. Men who will fight for justice for the producer and laborer, men who will see that our corporations and combines will not get legislation passed for privileges of bleeding others, and the only way I think this can be accomplished is for farmers and those dependent on farmers to put up candidates who are willing to pledge themselves in black and white, not to support or reject measures along party lines, but on the merits of those merits. To elect men who are actual farmers, who know and see the needs of farmers, to elect men who can't be influenced by corporations and their money, to elect men who are not all self, for they will look for the soft snap and the big pay. Now then as farmers let us see to it that our candidates for government honors are farmers with lots of moral pluck and backbone; men who scorn at corruption and hypocrisy and when we have a majority of that sort there will be no need for expensive delegations and lengthy petitions, so throw away your old party prejudices and call your party first, second or third as you like, only see that it is party built on principles supported by men of principles, but let it be party No. 1 first and foremost when you cast your vote.

O. WINGROVE

Zelma, Sask.

THE COST OF THE TARIFF

Editor GUIDE:—There is one phase of the tariff question which I have not seen discussed in your columns, and as you invite discussion I am taking the opportunity of expressing my views on the situation. It is this that the Western Canadian farmers are paying tariff on our exports as well as on our imports, especially on wheat and beef cattle. The fact is well known that the farmers in Minnesota and Dakota get from twenty to ten cents more per bushel for their wheat, and from one dollar to a dollar and fifty cents per hundred for their cattle more than the Manitoba farmers get for a better quality of wheat and as good a quality of beef. By the high tariff wall around Uncle Sam's domain we are barred out of that market, and on that account are forced to ship our meat and wheat produce through the maw of the octopus, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. And they and the large milling and meat packing companies have such control of the market that they can fix the price on our products and give the farmers whatever price they see fit, that I believe is about ten cents per bushel less than the world's market would warrant us in getting. Let us see what loss that would be to the average farmer on a half-section farm. Say one-half sown to wheat, 160 acres of wheat averages 20 bushels per acre or 3,200 bushels of wheat. The farmer would keep for seed and bread, probably 500 bushels, leaving 2,700 bushels to sell, 10 cents per bushel less than he should get in \$270 loss. The average farmer would have at least 30 hundred of meat to sell at one dollar per hundred loss would be \$30.

When the tariff commission sat in Brandon a few years ago, at a meeting of the farmer delegates held before they

demands. Last winter at the Brandon convention the local government promised to accept the Grain Growers' demands as to internal elevators. This was a definite promise and yet when the House met we know how this promise was kept. Did the farmers by their only tangible power show their disapproval? For when Mr. Roblin appealed this summer for a new term of power they returned him and thereby gave themselves a slap in the face and showed that the old stupid party system had not died out yet. Is it any wonder that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and cabinet place small reliance in the Western farmers' demands in view of this evidence? Until the Grain Growers show that they are in earnest (at the ballot boxes) their efforts will prove futile, and most convincing evidences show that up till now they do not realize their foes.

OLIVER KING

Wawanesa, Man.

RE NEW PARTY

Editor, GUIDE:—While reading some of the letters in the Mail Bag it seemed to me that some of these were only partly right. First so many of the farmers lay too much stress on the need of free farm implements, we should remember that free books, clothes etc., are even more important. Then several writers seem to think that a third political party will be needed and at once say let it be a farmers' party. If a third party should be necessary, do we not rather need a party composed of all those people who at present suffer from high tariff. Such

presented their grievance to the commission, the chairman of the commission requested a number of delegates to figure up what the tariff at that time would (and it is no lower now) cost an average family of five on a half-section. The result was from two hundred and thirty to two hundred and fifty dollars per year, with the three hundred loss that I have shown from exports, makes over five hundred dollars of a handicap that the Western farmers would be relieved of. I hope the farmers will continue to "kick" until we get a substantial reduction in the tariff and a fair measure of reciprocity with our neighbors to the South.

Wishing The Guide a Merry Christmas and every success.

R. A. CANNING.

Carman, Man.

BENEFIT OF FREE TRADE

Editor GUIDE.—Sir, I have taken great interest in the tariff question, and I think you are undoubtedly right when you say that free trade in England and its benefits are a matter of fact. Having lived forty years in a free trade country and eight years in a manufacturers' protection country I think I am in a position to judge, and I think that looking at the question from the farmers' point of view, protection is a curse to any country. Everything is cheaper under free trade, for instance money can be had at about four per cent. in England. In this country eight or ten per cent. The farmer pays \$40 or \$50 more than he would in England on a \$1,000 mortgage. Mr. Robertson talks about fair trade and tariff reform. They are all humbug, the very name was intended to deceive green Englishmen. Protection smells like a skunk under whatever name you please to call it. Mr. Robertson, you are certainly right when you say that England's free trade is beneficial to other countries. That is why England stands today at the top of all nations. It is beneficial to them to trade with a country that buys cheap and sells cheap. Canada would be benefited as a nation if we had free trade with the United States. It would be beneficial to both countries and a curse to the combines and the Shylocks that live on the farmers, and all producers of anything. You, Sir, only have to look at England at the present time and see the class of men that are supporting tariff reform, alias protection. Fancy a real live lord running around England advocating a real reform bill. It is enough to make the sephyras laugh, sir. Let the farmers keep to the principles of free trade and only vote for men that are honest and will work when they are sent to Ottawa. Don't be afraid of the money-bags. Money doesn't vote, thank God. Let men go wrong but keep to your gun. Free Trade, and like the men of old we shall get it.

R. HAWKINS.

Windthorst, Sask.

PARCEL POST WANTED

Editor Guide.—The people of the country are beginning to demand a cheaper parcel post service. When the Canadian rates are contrasted with the rates in the United Kingdom, it certainly appears to be time that a considerable reduction is made. In the British Isles the rates for parcels are six cents for the first pound and two cents for every subsequent pound, with a limit of eleven pounds. The rates for parcels within the Dominion are one cent per ounce, sixteen cents per pound. Why it should be cheaper to send a parcel from Winnipeg to Liverpool than it is to send one from Winnipeg to Montreal, seems hard to explain, until the solution is found in the express companies controlled by the great railways. For parcels exceeding two pounds in weight the express service is cheaper than the post, and the minimum express charge is twenty-five cents. The express companies in the United States pay enormous dividends, and I think we can assume the Canadian express companies to be equally profitable. The policy of the Canadian railroads is clear—to use their enormous influence to keep up the postal rates, and doubtless they have done so. The thickly populated British Isles contain about 180,000 square miles, the Dominion of Canada is considerably over 3,000,000 square miles and has vast expanses of country either totally unsettled or very sparsely settled, so that we cannot expect to enjoy as cheap a service as the United Kingdom. The last annual report of the Post Master General shows

a net profit of \$743,210. The postal service is a public utility, and its profits should be applied to reducing its charges and otherwise improving its work for the benefit of the public, and cheap parcel post would be a great boon not only to the farmers but everyone in the West.

C. GENGE.

Marquis, Sask.

HUDSON'S BAY ROAD

"The people of the West are going to have a road to Hudson's Bay and are going to have it operated in the public interest if possible. Government ownership of a road to the Hudson's Bay would scarcely be public ownership, as the public does not own the government. If 100,000 farmers, merchants and artisans would take even the minimum amount of stock it would provide \$10,000,000, which should make a respectable beginning."

This was a statement made by Mr. E. A. Partridge, of Sinaluta, Sask., last evening at the conclusion of a meeting of many of the Western farmers, who have decided to go ahead on their own initiative and build the road to the bay themselves. The movement inaugurated on the journey from the West culminated last night in the formation of an organizing committee composed of Messrs. E. A. Partridge, of Sinaluta, Sask., David Raitton, of the same place, and T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, Man. Hundreds of signatures have already been secured, and many of those present at the meeting have armed themselves with lists which they are taking home for the purpose of securing signatures for subscriptions thereto.

The committee will take up the matter organizing a joint stock company, with the idea of obtaining a charter. Those who have the lists will report to the central committee, and when a sufficient amount has been secured the charter will be applied for.

"There is no divergence of opinion among the people of the West as to the desirability of a road to the Hudson Bay," said Mr. Partridge further, "Nor is there any divergence of opinion as to the feasibility of that route, nor the practicability of the construction of the land portion of it, in the minds of any persons who have made an examination into the natural conditions affecting it."

Sir Wilfrid's reply was considered very little by these men behind this movement for the construction of a railway owned and operated by the people themselves. The matter was taken up on the journey down to the East, and a good start made. The meeting last night was only a culmination of the idea, and work on the securing of subscriptions will be pushed with all despatch. These Western farmers are nothing if not in earnest on this question, and it is altogether probable that they will have got away to a good beginning on their securing of necessary subscriptions before the snow flies.—From the Ottawa Citizen, Dec. 17.

TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

Editor, GUIDE.—In your editorial Nov. 16, Protection, Labor and Monopoly, you have pointed out that should the price of farm produce advance, the manufacturers would at once advance the price of the produce of their factories. Therefore the advance in the price of the farm produce would add to the profit to the manufacturers rather than any beneficial effect on the farmers. You have further pointed out that there is no tariff against labor, and farmers are being rushed into the country by our government. You also claim that the manufacturers favor this to increase their markets. Which I suppose adds to their business and enlarges their profits. The farmer you say sells his product in competition with the world, and his labor also. You say the working men and farmers buy in protected markets where the profits, huge and ungraspable, go into the pockets of the protected manufacturers. In all the above I quite heartily agree with you. It seems to me you object to high tariff on the ground that it works a protection to the manufacturing class while they are engaged in fleecing, exploiting and robbing the producing mass. If such is your ground for objection you and I are still agreed. Wherein lies the remedy. You say it is simply a matter of reducing the tariff and placing a tax on monopoly in every form. Now, here is where we differ. You advocate tariff reduction and so do I. Now, you advocate tax in some form or another on the monopolies in every form so as to give room to competition which monopoly is

Manitoba Grain Growers Attention!

The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation beg to announce to the local Grain Growers' Associations and other organizations that are interested in the promotion of good government that they have secured Mr. Frank E. Coulter, of Portland, Oregon, to act in the capacity of organizer. All organizations who wish to have addresses from Mr. Coulter should apply at once for allotment of time. The Federation will not charge anything for Mr. Coulter's addresses, and posters and advertising matter will be mailed free to those who undertake to organize meetings. The only obligation you assume is to have a large audience in attendance to assist Mr. Coulter to enroll members for the Federation.

Mr. Coulter is an eloquent and forcible speaker. He knows his subject and has been associated



The Federation have opened headquarters at the address given below and would be glad to have all the friends of the cause call at their convenience. If you are in sympathy with the movement send in a dollar and become a member. This will help on the good work both morally and financially. All members will receive a membership card and free copies of all literature which the Federation will circulate. We now have in the press a comprehensive booklet and several folders of unusual interest to those who believe with us that Direct Legislation is the cure for governmental inefficiency, incompetency and dishonesty.

MANITOBA FEDERATION FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

239 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG

Hon. Pres., J. H. Ashdown; President, Dr. J. N. Hutchison; Vice-Presidents, Donald Forrester and John Kennedy; Treas., Robert L. Scott; Secretary, S. J. Farmer.

fast driving from the field. Now the question is why is monopoly driving competition from the field. Because monopoly is the stronger of the two forces. Wherein is the strength of the monopoly? The strength of the monopoly lies in the fact a given number of parties can by monopolizing, produce goods more cheaply and enjoy greater profit than the same number of people or parties working alone and struggling and competing against all other parties. But how do I know. Well this appears to be the case otherwise all the manufacturers would not be bent on monopoly. They monopolize or in other words they organize into trust companies for the power they obtain through organization. The power to have legislation passed in their interests. The power to do away with untold expense in the shape of advertising and fighting each other in various ways. The power to produce or get produced their goods at a smaller cost and at the same time the power to demand a larger profit from the public. Now I believe it is clear that monopoly means power. And power is the king of all words. Power is what holds a company together. Power is that that revolves the world. Power it is that governs the land. Power it is that drives the mill. Power it is that controls the universe. Power it is that conquers every foe. Power is the one thing that gives life to all. And the more power the more life. Therefore I would not try to drive monopoly from the field by taxing it. Monopoly is a good thing but it is only good for those who control it, for they are the ones who direct the power. And in the case of the manufacturers they direct the power against the people or against the public interest and in favor of their own private interest. Therefore

we find that a private monopoly, though a great benefit to private individuals is a great hindrance to the public. From this it appears that what we need is a public monopoly in place of a private one. A public monopoly on the necessities of life. But what do I mean by a public monopoly? I mean that the people are to step in and act in their own interest and in the interest of the rising generation. They are to clothe themselves with power. With the same power our manufacturers, our railway magnates, the steamship companies, the lumber trust, the sugar trust, the steel trust, the harvester trust and a hundred other trusts are now clothed with. We must get a public monopoly on all our means of education, communication, distribution and production. When we have this all the power of the universe will be vested with the people. And until all the power is vested in the people, there will be power vested in the private enterprise and against the interest of the public enterprise or the public good. But how are we to get a monopoly on all these things? The first step, dear reader, is to get the farmers to stand together, get them organized. We must conquer organization and monopoly with greater organization and monopoly. When we have organized the farmers on the industrial field and the workers on the same field we will then educate them to the effect that their interests are identical. Down with private monopoly and up with Public Monopoly. We will, we must teach them to monopolize. And the first thing for the people to monopolize is a political party, and use the power of that great public monopolized party to legislate ourselves into a public monopoly of

Continued on Page 29

Have You Received Our Special Sale Catalogue

Our January and February SALE CATALOGUE has been issued, and if you did not get the copy that was sent you we want you to let us know because we are quite sure you will find it both interesting and profitable. It contains 40 pages, and every page is filled to its capacity with genuine money-saving offers. This sale is to our Mail Order friends what our Friday bargains are to our city customers; it affords an opportunity to buy much-needed articles at substantial reductions on our regular prices. Of course it is impossible for our Mail Order customers to participate to any extent in Friday bargains for the simple reason that in almost every instance the goods advertised are all sold before the orders reach us. For the Sale we commenced to make preparations months in advance by placing orders with mills to be made up during their dull seasons. By doing this we get liberal concessions that enable us to name the remarkably low prices contained in our Special Sale Catalogue. Here, however, are three specials that are not in the special catalogue, but are good enough value to entitle them to a place in it.

Very Special Value in Oil Tan Shoe Packs



It is made from a very superior quality oil tanned leather. It has a ten inch leg and is extra well sewn and made to stand a great deal of the hardest kind of wear. They are worn by a great number of lumbermen and others whose work exposes them to cold weather.

We have been selling this style of footwear for a number of years, and the continued increase season by season justifies us in guaranteeing it both for durability and comfort.

It is made in all sizes from 6 to 12, but not in half sizes.
Our Special Price **\$1.50**

In ordering be sure to give size wanted.

Two Generous Offers in Reliable Cold Blast Lanterns



Either one of these lanterns is worth a good deal more than we are asking for them. They are particularly well and strongly made. They are thoroughly reliable, being so constructed that they will not blow out in a strong wind. They are easily lighted and are altogether the sort of value that is seldom to be had.

23D73 1/2. Dashboard Lantern with wire attachments for fastening to dashboard, and reflector complete **95c.**

23D73. Cold Blast Lantern, complete, only **45c.**



THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Co-operative News

PRACTICAL IDEALISM

(By Frau Helma Steinbach, Hamburg.)

Sasha Schneider, a German master, has drawn a figure of a man, standing chained hand and foot, gazing with terrified eyes upon a monster lying before him with gaping mouth, whose tendrils are twined around his feet. The master calls this grim monster, "Dependence." This horror does not dominate one land alone; everywhere where hungry masses are struggling for existence international capitalism reigns. Only one thing stands above it—thought! Thought it is that breaks all chains, loosens all bands, frees the arms, and can force the monster back:

Man is free,
E'en when born in chains.

Thought, too, is international; and the question in which land the "greatest thinker" is born is an idle one, fit only for the thoughtless.

The Worth of Weapons

A woman, my lips curl in disdain when I see stupid people groaning, weaponless, in the struggle. The slowness of the struggle and the complexity of human character have been the cause of much useless discussion about the use of weapons. In Germany for decades only the political struggle and the revolutionising of opinions were thought to count. It was not considered that sound blood and well-nourished body were the conditions of healthy thought; things which can only be wrestled from capitalism by strong economic weapons. On the contrary, in England the trade unions were believed to be sufficient and the masses marched as a voting body behind the representatives of their capitalistic exploiters. But as little as we in Germany, in the "stronghold of social democracy," have been able to win in political freedom in the present system of society, have our English brothers been able, by economic means,

to stop the growth and extension of the monster in their country.

It is ridiculous, even childish, when individuals believe, and wish to make others believe, that they can alter, by a sudden revolution, that which has been poisoning the nature of men these thousands of years. Is this sufficient reason for resignation? Surely not! Let us only trust in the all-conquering power of thought. Does not the monster carry in itself its own destroyer? Let us but keep our three weapons ever ready, with clean hands and clean thoughts, till the time is come.

Where the Danger Lies

We need not trouble ourselves about the elimination of the small trader. The danger lies elsewhere. In the first place, it is constantly becoming more difficult for the growing armies of workers, who are forced into a position of dependence upon these giant undertakings, to keep up conditions of work and wages fit for human beings. This means hard struggles with such self-sacrifice have built up. At the same time, these large businesses, being enabled by the diminution of cost of production (the chief aim of the big undertaker) to put their products on the market at lower prices, become dangerous competitors to the co-operative undertakings in the field of distribution as well as that of production.

Just as in England, the leading modern industrial state, in the middle of the last century the exploited working class, without whose skill and intelligence such wonderful technical progress had never been made, naturally united in powerful trade unions against their exploiters, so sprung the necessity of the co-operative movement into existence. He who reads the history of the "Honest Pioneers of Rochdale" looks with astonishment and admiration at the present state of co-operation in England. For decades the best men among the German

labor-leaders have given their life-energies to the building up of great organizations after the pattern of the English trade unions—not slavishly copying them, but adapting them to national needs. In the same way distributive co-operative societies have been springing up amongst us. But I am compelled with sorrow and shame, to confess that those German leaders, who have so splendidly organized the working classes politically and economically, have failed, with a few exceptions, to appreciate the value of co-operative organizations. It is true we Germans are still a generation behind England in economic development, and the movement once in progress, it will make necessarily giant strides in pace with the development of capitalism itself.

What we have now to do is to strengthen this third weapon in the hands of the proletariat.

Co-operation in Hamburg

When we founded our distributive, building, and saving society, "Produktion," in Hamburg, after a severe defeat of our dock laborers and seamen, this thought was uppermost in our minds—to devote a part of the profits to the provision of an emergency fund for every member of £5, in addition to his £1 10s. share, 4 per cent. interest being paid on both. The Hamburg Society does not pay a single farthing dividend, except in cases of special need, until a member has £6 10s. to his credit. Experience has taught our members when they have this sum to their credit, to allow further dividends to accumulate. They then store up for themselves in quiet times a little capital, with which they can free themselves from the monster, "Dependence." Last summer, when the whole of the workers in the building trade were locked out for ten weeks, we paid out to members of the co-operative society £5,000 from their emergency fund.

What Society is Doing

With the accumulated net profits of ten short years the "Produktion" has built central offices, a bakery with ten ovens, producing bread of the yearly value of £50,000, a butchery with £100,000 turnover, a coffee-roasting department, a carpentry department, etc. We have, as a building society, built about 600 dwellings for our members, each of

which has a bath-room. We are now building in the middle of the city, on ground belonging to the state, a block of houses consisting of three shops and dwellings. It is now five or six years since we began a savings bank, in which the various organizations might confidently deposit their funds. Today the deposits amount to £200,000, in addition to the emergency funds, bank balance, and statutory reserve. We have 600 people in our employ, our members number 40,000, and the turnover will this year reach £600,000.

Where should we have been now, had we paid out the whole of our profits as dividends, as is still done, unfortunately, along everywhere? Had all these co-operative societies, which have been in existence now for a generation, done as we have done, and with equal success, should we not have been already "a state within a state?"

But you must wake up, you sons of Albion! The international monster, capitalism, daily increases its hold on the peoples of the world.

It is our duty to strengthen ourselves along the whole line with practical idealism; our cry that which echoes to the uttermost end of the earth, "Workers of all lands, unite!"

The Scottish Co-operator.

LEGISLATURE OPENED

At a meeting of the provincial cabinet held December 22, it was decided to call the next session of the Manitoba legislature to assemble February 2.

SEYMOUR HOTEL

Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city. Every street our guests the City Hall, which is only a stones throw from the hotel entrance

JOHN BAIRD, PROPRIETOR

Rates \$1.50 per day
Free Bus from all Trains

The Tariff Burden

Continued from Page 13

by reason of the customs duty on agricultural implements, the government gets \$14 and the manufacturer gets \$86. On cement the government gets \$8 and the manufacturer gets \$92. On boots and shoes the government gets \$6 and the manufacturer gets \$94. On leather the government receives \$6 and the manufacturer \$94.

No Competition Now

In the early days of the National policy the taxes imposed by the customs duty were modified to some extent by competition between domestic manufacturers. Of recent years they have practically eliminated that competition by the formation of mergers. The different companies, engaged in the same line of manufacture have been absorbed by the larger companies. Since January, 1900, twenty industrial amalgamations have been consummated in Canada, absorbing one hundred and thirty-five individual companies. While in each case the capitalization of the merged concern is very much larger than the total capital of the absorbed companies, it is rarely that any of this additional capital enters into the business of the new concern. The huge capitalization enables the organization concerned to conceal from the general public, in a measure, the large tribute they are enabled to impose on the consumers of their manufactured goods by reason of the customs duty.

The argument is frequently made that the government must maintain the present high customs duty in order to protect capital invested in manufacturing industries. In other words, capital invested in agriculture must, by statute, be compelled to pay tribute to capital invested in manufacturing industries. On what principle of justice can a government give a man who invests \$100,000 in any industry the privilege of levying a tax on ten men who invest \$10,000 each in land to develop the natural wealth of the country? It is often said by advocates of the protective tariff system that we must maintain a customs duty in order to encourage capital to come to Canada. This policy maintained by our government since 1878 has had a most detrimental effect on the development of agriculture and the investment of capital in the production of farm crops, and it is yearly becoming more apparent, due to the fact that money invested in industrial and other securities yields a greater revenue than that invested in the industry of agriculture, that many of our most progressive farmers are disposing of their farms to come and live in the towns and cities, investing the proceeds of the sale of their land in other securities, endeavoring to supplement this by entering into competition with wage-earners in those centres of population.

Farming Does Not Pay

According to the census of 1901 the total capital invested in the agricultural industry was \$1,787,102,630, not including working capital; that is, capital used. After deducting the charge of labor and rent, the surplus for the year's operations is placed at \$331,542,546, or 18.55 per cent. of the capital invested, allowing nothing for the working capital, the farmers' own labor, or that of the members of his family, or his raw material. Had the wages of the farmer and the adult members of his family been reckoned at the usual wage of a day laborer there would have been nothing left for interest on this very large capital. On the other hand, the industry of manufacturing invested, including the working capital, a total of \$446,916,487. After allowing for the cost of raw material, the rent of offices and work, the cost of wages, salary, power, heat, fuel, light, taxes, totalling \$392,475, the surplus netted 19.82 per cent. of that capital. Speaking for the West, we have no hesitation in saying that this economic condition seriously affects progress in the development of farm lands. In the older districts where land has made a rapid advance in price, farmers are disposing of their holdings and moving into the towns and investing the proceeds of their sale as indicated above. In the majority of cases, al-

though there are exceptions, the purchasers of these farms have only a limited capital and frequently the largest proportion of the purchase money is carried on a mortgage. The increased cost of living and of conducting his operations, due to the exactions of a protective tariff, so disables him that there are often seasons when he can pay no more than his interest on this principal, which condition denies him the opportunity of material comfort, culture and education that by right belong to him as much as to anyone else, besides preventing him from improving his holdings.

Farms Being Deserted

The census of 1906 shows that in 1905 there were 122,398 farms in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The reports of the department of the interior indicate that up to the 30th of June, 1905, 199,978 homestead entries were made, and that year 112,779 patents were issued. In addition to this, for the three years previous to 1905, 72,129 entries were made for homesteads, indicating that of the homestead entries and patents issued up until 1905, 62,000 have either disposed of their patents or did not take possession of their homesteads. Previous to that date there were disposed of, by railway companies and others who had received subsidies of land from the government of Canada, upwards of 11,500,000 acres of land, a percentage of the purchasers of which would be securing the land for the purpose of making a home. So that the number above indicated as abandoning or selling their holding would be very largely increased. During that period, which was one of the most successful periods that the West has ever experienced, the urban population of those three provinces increased in a much larger ratio than the rural population. In 1901 the ratio of urban to the total population was 24.72 per cent., and in 1906 it increased to 30.23 per cent. The ratio of urban to the total population increased more in Manitoba than in the other two provinces, although there was a marked increase in all three. The statement is made that the increase in the urban and the decrease in the farm population in Ontario is largely due to the attractiveness of the fertile soil of the prairie farms, yet, notwithstanding the many and great advantages that the prairie farm has over the farms of the older provinces, and notwithstanding the fact that practically the only resources of these Western provinces are the products of the soil, in the face of all this, the urban population is growing more rapidly than the rural. The only logical reason that can be advanced for such an undesirable situation is that owing to the high cost of living and the high cost of the necessary equipment, due very largely to the unjust tariff, the farmer finds it difficult to make ends meet, and seeks to change his calling in the forlorn hope of doing better.

Another Fallacy

The other argument that the growth of towns and cities is dependent on manufactures being established in these centres of population is also discredited by the experience of the Western provinces. Practically the only manufactures in these provinces are establishments for the manufacture of food products, slaughter houses and meat packing houses, mills for the manufacture of lumber and timber products, printing and publishing houses, none of which are dependent for their existence on the maintenance of the protective system.

Better Pension Manufacturers

The doctrine that manufacturing establishments cannot exist and that cities and towns cannot prosper without protection is untenable. That the fathering care of the National policy has brought into existence manufactures in Canada may be admitted, but it is also true that industries of that character which have to be bolstered up at the expense of the people, while it may add to the wealth of the individual, adds nothing to the wealth of the nation. The census of 1906 gives the total of the products manufactured in Canada in establishments employing five hands and over as \$706,446,578. The average duty on dutiable imports

for 1905 was 27.692 per cent. If we assume that the manufacturers added this to the selling price of their products, amounting to upwards of \$706,000,000, the tribute they collected from the consumers of manufactured goods in Canada was that year upwards of \$190,000,000. The total salary paid by manufacturers in all Canada in 1905 was \$162,155,578, or upwards of \$28,000,000 less than the extra profits they made due to customs duties off the Canadian people on their manufactured product. In other words, if the people of Canada had paid all the salary of the employees of manufactures for that year, they would still have had \$28,000,000 left to contribute to the revenue of the country from the excess prices they had paid due to the tariff. But further, the urban population in Canada in 1901 was 2,021,799. Of those there were employed in manufacturing establishments 226,663 men over sixteen years of age; 61,220 women sixteen years and over, and 12,143 children under sixteen years, or a total of 300,026 employees. The rest of the urban population who were engaged in the business of distributing, transporting, financial and other interests were in no way benefitted by protection in customs duties.

Don't Need Protection

It is a foolish fallacy that our manufacturers in Canada depend for their existence on the continuance of the protective tariff. Our largest and most important industries that are classified as manufactures, such as establishments engaged in the production of food products such as bakeries, butter and cheese factories, flour and grist mills, slaughtering and meat packing establishments, fruit and vegetable canning, and various others which may be regarded as indigenous to Canada, may safely be depended upon as being quite capable of meeting any competition from outside sources if our markets were thrown open.

Tired of Waiting

As already stated the tariff of 1897 afforded some relief, although the supporters of a lower tariff were disappointed that the reduction had not gone a good deal further. However, they rested on the assurance that a beginning was made and that a decrease in the taxation of customs duties would continue at intervals and that the expected revenue tariff was not to be abandoned by the government, but only postponed. After fourteen years of waiting a careful study of the tariff schedule indicates that due to a constant rise in value that began in 1896 on all classes of dutiable goods the people are now actually paying more duty on the commodities they purchase than in 1896. In the interval farmers and general consumers have been organizing and getting familiar with the extent of the taxation imposed upon them by the tariff. They have observed that since the revision of 1907 the privileges granted to manufacturers under the customs duty is being extended without any compensating relief to consumers. Many people are leaving the older districts in the other provinces, some getting tired of urban life and many also from older countries are endeavoring to establish themselves on the Western prairies, the larger proportion of them having very little capital excepting their physical strength, and relying upon the products of their labor to build up for themselves homes on land so generously provided them by the Canadian government, and that, through the exactions of transportation and the oppressive customs tariff the cost of living and maintaining a home is advanced from 25 to 30 per cent. That is to say, that for every dollar's worth of goods the farmer on his homestead has to buy, the customs duty adds from 25 to 30 cents. The staple product of Western farms is wheat, and the purchasing power of a bushel of wheat is reduced 25 per cent. by our fiscal system. The average price of wheat to the Western farmer this year will be approximately 75 cents per bushel. Seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of wheat goes towards the purchase of home comforts and to farm improvements, every dollar of which is reduced in value 25 per cent. That is to say that every bushel of wheat we raise is reduced in its purchasing power

by fifteen cents on account of the operation of the customs duty.

Transportation Arguments

An argument that is commonly used is that a customs duty must be maintained in order to provide a revenue for furnishing transportation facilities for the distribution of farm crops, and that it is necessary in order that the government should continue to improve transportation facilities for the handling of the products of the Western prairies, to continue the present customs duty; and that farmers in resisting the imposition of these duties are ungrateful on the ground that all the people of Canada are subject to these customs duties for the special benefit of the farming community in this respect. That the government of Canada has, in the past, expended large sums of money in providing transportation facilities, all readily agree. But it must also be conceded by those who hold the views above stated that the general business of Canada receives just as much benefit from the development incident to providing proper transportation facilities for the newer districts as the farmers. And who derives more benefit from these improved transportation facilities than our manufacturers? Yet we find that they strenuously oppose contributing anything to the revenue from customs duties on the material they import. It is also put forth for an argument that the government must continue the customs duty to provide revenue to still further improve the means of transportation from the Western prairies to the seaboard by developing of canals, etc., and the argument is made that by so doing the price of Western grain will be enhanced from 1½ to 2 cents per bushel, all of which will go to the benefit of the farmers. To us it seems folly to continue a system which, as shown above, reduces the purchasing power of a bushel of wheat 15 cents in order that the government may create conditions which will increase the price of a bushel of wheat from 1½ to 2 cents.

The Revenue Farce

The declared policy of the government is to impose duty for revenue purposes, and that protection is only incidental. The logical inference would be, therefore, that when, through the operation of the customs duty, an article ceased to produce revenue to any extent by reason of the domestic manufacturers getting complete control of the output, the government should remove the protection. And further, since the government imposes customs duties only for the purpose of producing revenue to meet the cost of government, just as soon as there is a material and continued surplus from year to year, the government, if they would follow their declared policy, will reduce the customs duties. Canada has reached that stage now. We have had for several years a very good surplus which this year has been stated by the press to approximate \$30,000,000. Why, inasmuch as the necessities of the revenue do not require the imposition of so much taxation, does the government not carry out this declared policy of reducing the customs duty to the requirements of the revenue?

Figuring the Cost

We attach hereto a list showing the revenue produced for the year ending March 31, 1910, on articles which the farmers request to be placed on the free list. You will notice that the total revenue produced by the duty on agricultural implements as shown by the Trade and Navigation returns as "Agricultural Implements n.o.p." amounts to only \$529,299.45. This amount is quite insignificant when compared with the amount which the tariff schedule enables the implement manufacturer to impose on the farmer. The same applies to buggies and carriages. On cutters the revenue produced last year was \$328,65. There are very large numbers of cutters used in Canada and all of them are increased in value by 35 per cent. on account of this customs duty. On sleighs the duty collected by the government was \$4,539.39. These are articles which every farmer in Canada uses and on which he must pay to the manufacturer an addition in price of 35 per cent.

The same applies to portable engines,

Continued on Page 25



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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

FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER

The grain yield this year gives Saskatchewan more money than the other two. The figures regarding the grain crop are especially interesting to the farmer for grain production means purchasing power. If this be the case, and it is the first principle in economics that all wealth comes from the soil, and equally true that modern soil culture demands that as much as possible of the proceeds of the soil should be returned to the soil, and that the stableness of the nation depends on the stability of our rural home structure; it is therefore of vast importance that soil conservation is carried into agricultural economics, and the drain on the farmer's dollar reduced as much as possible. It is safe to say, however, that the purchasing power of the Saskatchewan farmer's dollar is subject to greater drain than that of a farmer of any other province, or any other citizen of our own province, cultivating, as he does, a greater area per individual, using more machinery, producing more freight, buying more lumber, coal and farm implements, etc. Saskatchewan being farther from supplies, he is subject to heavier freights, tariffs, and middlemen's tolls in consequence. This makes him a keener student of agricultural economics and his need for organized effort greater. I take it that this is not because of the wickedness of any other individual or class, but it is demanded of each individual and class that they look after their own business interests. Farmers have too long neglected this, but now the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is rapidly developing a capacity to look after the farmers' interests, and is likely to fill a long felt need.

"Saskatchewan's grain yield for 1910 represents the greatest purchasing power of the three Western provinces. The total value of the produce of the province in the current year was over \$150,000,000. The total estimated value of the grain crop in Saskatchewan is \$92,761,422.00—almost double that of Manitoba and Alberta combined. Manitoba raised a crop valued at \$61,780,226.00 and the yield in Alberta was valued at \$26,474,419.00. Saskatchewan's crop this year justified her claim to the title of the "Granary of the World." When it is taken into account that the total land under cultivation in the province is but 7,016,472, the yield is all the more remarkable. The total land surface of the province is 105,000,000 acres. The percentage of the arable land under cultivation therefore is only 6 and 3-5 per cent. Saskatchewan's possibilities are at once apparent.

"Saskatchewan's population has grown in four years to nearly 400,000. Manitoba surpasses Saskatchewan in population, largely because Winnipeg, the largest city in Western Canada, is situated in Manitoba. Saskatchewan's population has increased at an astounding rate, however, in the past four years. In 1906 there were 237,763 people in the province. Now the population is in the neighborhood of 400,000. Alberta's population is 321,862."

"Saskatchewan secured twenty thousand new settlers this year. In the first eight months of the fiscal year, the number of homestead entries in Western Canada was 36,916, an increase of 12,330 over the corresponding period of 1909. Of this number Saskatchewan secured about 66 per cent. the figures being: Manitoba, 2,042; Alberta, 14,413; Saskatchewan, 20,892."

These figures show why the farmers' company should spend much more of its profits in assisting farmers' organizations in Saskatchewan than in the old settled city populated portions of Manitoba or other provinces, and why both the provincial and Dominion governments should do likewise. If Manitoba only received some 2,000 newcomers this year, and they receive a grant from the farmers' company of \$2000 to assist in educating them, why should not Saskatchewan receive a grant of \$20,000 to help educate here 20,000 newcomers. If the Dominion government can afford to spend \$3.00 per head on the average newcomer to get him here, is it

not reasonable to expect them to expend at least one dollar per head in his education in agricultural economics, that the greatest possible amount of the product of the soil may be conserved for the soil and the upbuilding of rural homes which is admittedly the breeding ground of our nationhood. Plainly it is not what we make out of the land, but it is what we conserve for the land. Of what advantage is it to farmers if colleges, libraries, churches, and Y.M.C.A. buildings of most modern design shall be erected along paved causeways in our cities, made possible because of his increased yield per acre, if forsooth, he who produced it, still must drive or walk over a mud road, live in a shack unable to give his children the advantages of the splendid institutions made possible by him, but not for him or his. Therefore help educate the farmer, not only to conserve the moisture, but the essence of it.

"BLUEFIELDS"

JUNIATA SOCIAL

The Juniata Grain Growers' Association had a royal good time on Friday night when they held their first concert, box social and dance. The attendance exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the

of a spirited character, and the auctioneer in his remarks caused lots of amusement. The handsome sum of seventy-four dollars was realized. The dancers had a right good time, W. Dawson as M.C. kept dancing going with an irresistible swing from beginning to end. The music was A 1, and all were highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

NEWS FROM PROSPERITY

Within one year Prosperity Association furnished three new branches with a president and a nucleus of members each. At the last two meetings nineteen members were secured, ten of them being new ones, making twenty-two already paid up for 1911 again. On December 7 the neighboring associations of Woodleigh and Camoustic were invited to a joint meeting at which a much appreciated program was rendered. Four years ago the Grain Growers women folk here organized what is called the "Homekeepers' Society," which meets monthly in turn from house to house of the members, to enjoy a pleasant afternoon and discuss topics of importance to home life. Besides this, The Homekeepers render invaluable help to Grain Growers' festivities, and forward



Corncrop of Sam R. Myers, Strasburg, Sask.

committee, in fact the school was full to overflowing. The chair was occupied by the vice-president, D. Suter, who, in the course of his remarks, explained the object of the gathering was to raise funds in order to purchase an organ to carry out the social and musical part of the program, which is to be introduced at each of the fortnightly meetings. In future each committee, agriculture, literary, commercial and social will arrange for speakers, singers, reciters and musicians to fill the evening's program. It is hoped that this will be a means of making the meetings more attractive and entertaining, and also assist very materially in developing local talent. The concert was very much appreciated, "Larboard Watch," "Convent Bells," and several other good classic songs were most ably rendered and received prolonged applause. Several recitations were given in a high, dramatic style, and the concert closed by all singing "God Save the King."

The sale of boxes was then proceeded with, thirty-five in all, and here it must be said the ladies of the district deserve very great credit in providing such a fine collection, many of which were most artistically decorated, and no doubt will be kept as souvenirs of a most enjoyable time. The price of the boxes was limited to two dollars, and the bidding was

substantial assistance to the Sunshine Guild of the Grain Growers' Guide.

ELSTOW ANNUAL

A good gathering of members took place at the annual meeting of the Elstow branch of G. G. A., and quite a lot of business was done in the short winter afternoon of December 17. Reports were read of work done during the past year. It was decided to amalgamate the Elstow Grain Growers' Association with the Elstow Agricultural Society meetings, and hold joint meetings during the winter months, on account of getting a larger attendance, and for the mutual benefit of both societies. The election of officers took place, quite a new executive being formed. We regret the loss of H. Bunnie as president, who was an untiring and faithful officer, and exercised much influence during his stay in office. H. Lokin was elected president, and as he has been with the society since the commencement is not altogether new to the work. P. A. Jones was elected secretary-treasurer, and will no doubt fill the difficult and trying position well, as he has had some considerable experience in secretarial work. These are backed up with a good vice-president, and an energetic bunch of directors. We shall look forward to some good meetings during the season of 1911. Elstow. G. W. STONE, Sec.-Treas.

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

All reports of local branches to be published in the Saskatchewan Section of THE GUIDE should be sent to Mr. F. W. Green, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw, Sask. Letters for the Mail Bag and everything else intended for THE GUIDE should be sent to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

LECTURE AT WHITEBERRY

On Saturday, December 10, the Whiteberry branch of the Grain Growers' Association held their monthly meeting at 2.30 in the school house, the chair being taken by Joe Melling, president. The minutes having been adopted a letter was read from the department of the interior at Ottawa, granting extension to a homesteader against whom a cancellation was pending. It was agreed to purchase twelve dozen cups and plates for use in social gatherings. The question of a library was dealt with, and a committee was appointed to purchase books and make necessary arrangements.

An interesting and useful lecture was then given on "Lumber from the Tree to the Car," by A. Levenez, who pointed out the uselessness of an industry which was able to manufacture lumber in the Dominion more cheaply than it was possible to do in the States. Although Canadian lumber could be produced at the rate of \$4 per 1000, and \$10 represented the outside cost per 1,000 for delivery to the car, and in spite of the fact that ships clearing from port never insured for higher value than \$10 per 1,000, which was a clear proof of the real value, yet the consumer was compelled to pay three times the cost, notwithstanding that the town merchant was the only middleman between the lumber merchant's agent and the farmer. The lecturer further remarked that the Retailers' Association set the price, and the town merchant was obliged to sell at that figure. Hearty thanks were accorded to Mr. Levenez for his able address. The meeting then adjourned until the second Saturday in January, at 2.30, when visitors from any other branch will be cordially welcomed. The president, J. Melling, has just had the honor of re-election to the council.

M. S. YOUNG,
Whiteberry, Reporting Sec'y.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within six miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 20 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$5.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. GORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this act or by-lawment will not be paid for.

Western Leaders' Ideals

THE ideals of the leaders of farmers' organizations of the West, was the subject of a talk which E. A. Partridge, one of the fathers of the Western movement, gave to the Canadian Club of Toronto, at a noon luncheon on Monday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Partridge began by briefly sketching the nature of the organizations referred to. In Alberta, he said, there were originally two organizations—the Farmers' Association and the Canadian Society of Equity. These have now been united in one provincial body, known as the United Farmers of Alberta.

"In Saskatchewan we have the Grain Growers' Association, and in Manitoba another association by the same name. Combined these three bodies have a membership of 30,000, which has been built up since 1902. There has since been a further union through the National Council of Agriculture, which includes the Grange of Ontario.

Movement's Commencement

"The commencement of the Western organization arose out of matters connected with the financial well-being of the farmers of the prairies. Since then, however, the movement has been gradually enlarged and broadened from year to year. At first it was merely a protest against a specific grievance, but now it is a movement looking to a square deal all along the line, and to the development of a spirit of equity, and the creation of a better manhood and womanhood. The special grievance which first called it into being was connected with the handling of wheat grown in the West. Farmers were, at the beginning, compelled to sell their grain at the point of delivery because of inability to secure cars in which to load for shipment direct to Winnipeg. Farmers were then in the presence of two bandits—the railway company and the elevator combine. The railway company held us up by preventing us from shipping to the central market, while the elevator combine went through our pockets by compelling us to sell our grain at less than its real value. Under these circumstances we went to the Dominion government and secured the passing of a law which broke the elevator combine by compelling railways to give us cars for the purpose of loading our grain at sidings for shipment to Winnipeg for sale there.

Dissatisfaction with Grading

"Even at Winnipeg we found cause of dissatisfaction in the grading, marketing and transportation of our grain. I was sent to Winnipeg to enquire into the grievance at that point. I found when I got there, a good deal of reserve on the part of the people who were handling our wheat, and could get little information from them. I do not blame them because the biggest asset that a dealer possesses is the ignorance of those with whom he is dealing, and it was natural, therefore, that information should be refused.

Formation of G. G. G. Co.

"We did not lie down, however, but decided to come together, form a company, and go into the business of trading in grain ourselves, the result being the creation of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. That company met with stormy times at the beginning, and commenced in a very small way. After six months' toil we had one thousand members enrolled, with a cash payment of \$2.50 each, and when we began operations we had a capital of \$749 less than nothing. That was the capital with which we undertook the work of battling against the biggest and most aggressive corporation in the West. Our difficulties were all the greater owing to the fact that farmers had not been educated as other classes had been educated, to spend \$1 in order to get two dollars back. But that the work of education has progressed since then is proven by the fact that we were able to send five hundred delegates from the Western provinces alone, to go to Ottawa last week for the purpose of securing redress of another grievance. It is shown again, by the fact that to-day we have eight thousand members in our Grain Growers' Grain Co., with a capital of one-third of a million dollars, and with a record of handling one-quarter of the grain marketed in the West this year.

"Not only have we accomplished this advance in regard to material things, but

all this time we have been moulding opinion along many lines. When we began moulding opinion we found it necessary to have a paper entirely free from commercial or political influence, in which any man who had opinions to advance, might enter the arena, and to this end we established the Grain Growers' Guide, which is sustained by our own people, and does not depend on the advertisements of protected manufacturers. That paper to-day has a circulation of 21,000 amongst men who read it. Through our educational mediums we are trying to interject the ethical into our educational work, to develop a demand for a square deal. We are seeking to reach our goal not by devious paths, but by the straight road.

West Favors Free Trade

"In what direction is public opinion in the West being led? I need not tell you that one direction is looking towards free trade, and that we have progressed along that line is made clear by logical arguments presented at Ottawa last week, and the unanimity amongst seven hundred delegates behind that presentation. In dealing with this question of free trade it is not with us so much a matter of gain as of equity. If protection makes for the square deal, if it is necessary for the development of the country along the best lines, if its effect on political and national life and character is good, then it is right; if not, it is wrong, and it behooves us to find some other means of advancing the well-being of the country.

Declare for Direct Taxation

"How far education has gone in this line is made clear from the fact that the united farmers' delegation declared at Ottawa for direct taxation as a means of raising the necessary revenue to meet any deficit that may result from the establishment of what we are asking for. A British statesman once said that you might tax people until they were in rags, and then tax the rags themselves, without a murmur, provided the taxation was indirect. That was true so long as people were not students of economics, but we have developed far beyond that point in the West. I need not present any arguments here for or against protection. Those who are not protected don't require any argument to convince them, while those who are in enjoyment of the benefits of protection do not want to be convinced.

"In the West we have been goaded on because we have found ourselves surrounded on all sides by speculators—by men who, by securing possession of the natural resources of the country have become enormously rich in a very short time. That has led us to think on fundamentals perhaps more clearly than people in other sections have done. I do not think there is any danger, from our movement, of the taxation of incomes. More and more we are coming to the opinion that taxation in the main should be levied on unearned increment in land and on natural resources."

Applause Mild

At this there was a mild outburst of applause.

"There will be a good deal more noise than that when land taxation is referred to two years from now," said Mr. Partridge, noticing the limited applause, and then applause mingled with laughter came in earnest.

"We have got," continued the speaker, "to take the natural resources of the country from the monopolies who have secured control of these, in order that those who come after us may have equal opportunity in obtaining free access to the natural resources which are necessary to life.

"We look at this, not so much from the standpoint of the present generation as from the standpoint of those who are to come. The men of the present generation who are tilling the soil of the West got in on what might be called the 'ground floor.' They went West in bull wagons, fought against Nature, met the greatest obstacles, but finally won out. By winning they secured the land they occupy without mortgaging their future, and are thus in a position to enjoy the fruits of their labors, save such as are siphoned from them by railways on the one side

and taxation paid into the pockets of protected manufacturers on the other. But those who come after us will find the land in the hands of those who toil not, and it is mainly to see that these have free access to their birthright that we are now fighting.

Exploitation Deplored

"We deplore the exploitation of the natural resources of the country; we deplore still more the exploitation of the people themselves. Our schools teach children how to read and write, but they do not enlarge the outlook of the children, or prepare them for the duties of citizenship. The great duty that lies to hand is to secure the development of an educational system which will ensure to those who toil, an equal opportunity for preparing themselves for the battle of life, and the proper discharge of the duties of citizenship. To this end we are employing our surplus revenue in the dissemination of light.

"That is the ideal that I ask you to look upon with sympathy. It is a movement which I believe is calculated to build up a citizenship which will be a credit to ourselves, that will make for equity in human relationship, that will build up the best type of manhood and womanhood the world has ever seen."

DAKOTA FARMERS ACTIVE

Grand Forks, N. D., Dec. 18.—According to secretary John M. Anderson of the North Dakota union of the American Society of Equity, active steps will be taken at the Tri-State Grain Growers' convention in Fargo in January for the organization of a terminal elevator and commission company, with the end in view of launching actively into the business. Of the \$50,000 necessary stock to swing the proposition, \$44,000 has been subscribed, while the remaining \$6,000 has been pledged.

The company, when organized, will have its main office in Minneapolis with a branch at Duluth. The plan has been under consideration for several years.

"An important feature of the work of the State Society of Equity this winter," said Secretary Anderson in an interview here, "will be in connection with legislation proposed for passage at the forthcoming session. The society has gone on record as being favorable to such measures as the semi-annual payment of taxes, direct election of United States senators by popular vote and the organization of a state hail insurance department. The society will also work for the passage of the constitutional amendment providing for the establishment at Duluth and Minneapolis of state grain terminals. This measure, of course, could not become effective for another two years, as it would have to pass the legislature as well as a vote of the people in November of 1912.

"One of the interesting features will be a strong objection to the passage of a law creating a ten-year tenure of office for the justices of the supreme court."

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED

The C. P. R. has just issued a reduced tariff rate on oats, barley, hay and potatoes, in carloads, at points along North Portal, Estevan, Moose Mountain, Weyburn and Forward branch lines as well as to points in Southern Manitoba. The reduction in rates is the result of representations made recently by the department of agriculture to the company, to help out the districts where there is a shortage of feed stuffs. To meet such a shortage in the Kindersley district and adjoining country, the C. N. R., some time ago, granted a half rate on all feed stuffs on the Goose Lake line. After this concession, had been made it was brought to the attention of the department by Geo. Bell, M.L.A., Estevan, that there was a similar shortage in the southern part of the province, on the Estevan branch from Estevan to Gainsboro and from North Portal to Macoun.

CANADA IS CHEAPER

The following despatch appeared in the Saturday Globe, Utica, N. Y., showing how American manufacturers regard the cost of manufacturing in Canada:—
Hamilton, Canada, Dec. 15.—The peo-

ple of this city are congratulating themselves on the action of the Oliver Plow Company, of South Bend, Ind., in buying a tract of land along the water front of Lake Ontario on which to erect factory buildings for the manufacture of farming implements to sell in Canada. Over \$1,000,000 will be invested in the original outlay. In the near future, say in 1915, this sum will be increased to \$25,000,000. The plant will be the largest for turning out plows in Canada and even in the British empire. It is expected that in 20 years it will add 50,000 to the population.

Two reasons are given for this wealthy American firm seeking Canada—first because of the great future for farming opening up; and second because they can manufacture their goods 30 per cent. cheaper than they can in the United States owing to the wages.

UNION BANK REPORT

The 46th annual statement of the Union Bank of Canada, indicates that it has made remarkable strides during the past year. The net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, etc., amounted to 14 per cent. on the paid-up capital or a total of \$451,620. The issue of new stock amounting to \$800,000, was paid up at a premium of 45 per cent. thus adding \$360,000 to the rest account. In addition to this a further sum of \$140,000 was added to the rest account making a total of \$500,000. The rest account is now \$2,400,000 and the paid-up capital \$4,000,000. Other features are the dividend being increased from 7 to 8 per cent. and exceptionally strong cash reserves and available assets. The latter amount to very nearly \$15,000,000 or 37 per cent. of the total liabilities. The bank's business during the year was most satisfactory, there being an increase in circulation of \$320,000 and an increase in deposits not bearing interest of over \$3,000,000. The net profits are \$44,000 greater than they were last year and the total assets show an increase of \$5,000,000 over the figures of the previous year. A branch was opened in Halifax, and branches are being opened at St. John and Hamilton during the year, as well as in 34 smaller centres throughout the country.

MESSAGE TO MARTIN, M.P.

Owing to the absence of W. M. Martin, M.P., of Regina, the members of the delegation to Ottawa who came from his constituency were unable to see him in person and accordingly wired to him as follows:—"The delegates from Regina constituency regret the absence of Mr. Martin, and urge him to support, from his place in the House, the resolutions passed to-day by National Council of Agriculture.

ROBT. MOORE, Chairman.
G. W. SKENE, Sec'y.

TAFT ON RECIPROCITY

Toronto, Dec. 23.—A special to the Evening Telegram from New York says: "The Tribune's Washington special says: In preparation for negotiations on Canadian reciprocity, President Taft held an extended conference yesterday with Secretary Knox and Chandler Anderson, counsellor of the state department, who was recently appointed to the place made vacant by the death of Henry M. Hoyt.

"Prospects for a successful issue of the negotiations are brighter at present than they have been at any other time since the subject was brought up in connection with the tariff agreement, by which Canada obtained the minimum rates under the Payne-Aldrich law. So far no such obstacles have arisen.

"President Taft's efforts to pave the way for the negotiations have been unusually successful, and there has been much evidence of a responsive feeling in Canada.

"Negotiations will be taken up directly with the Canadian representatives early in January at Washington."

NEW CHILEAN PRESIDENT

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 23.—Ramon Barros Luco to-day was inaugurated president of Chile with the usual ceremonies, and before a great concourse. Argentina sent a delegation of diplomats and military and naval officers. President Luco was elected on October 12 to succeed President Montt, who died in Europe on August 16. Following the death of Senor Montt, vice-president Alasano assumed the duties of chief executive. He died on September 6. Since then Minister of Justice Figueroa had been acting-president.

How To Lower The Tariff

THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY

Working Rules

Any Branch can have as many agents working as they desire. The contest is not limited to the officers of the Branch.

Agents and Branch officers will still be entitled to their commissions on any subscriptions which they secure.

To secure entry in the competition it will be necessary to state on your remittance lists which Branch you desire your subscriptions credited to.

Subscriptions need not come through regular agents. Any of your members can send in one or more new subscriptions and if he states that it is intended to apply on our Prize Competition, your Branch will get credit for it.

Any new subscription sent in individually will be credited to any Branch the sender directs.

Two renewals will be entitled to the same credit as one new subscription.

Travelling agents must credit subscriptions to nearest Branch to district in which they are working.

Records of this contest will be opened with the first mail received in January. Our representatives can rest assured that each one's interests will be looked after fairly and squarely.

We have aimed at a subscription list of 30,000 by Spring. This can easily be accomplished by united effort. Fifteen months ago we were printing 9,000 copies monthly. We are now printing 21,000 weekly. This was made possible by the co-operation of the voluntary labors of our numerous associates in the country. We want their good will again. What was possible in the year just closed should be easily assured during the coming winter months for the year to come.

Our plant is capable of turning out 30,000 Guides weekly. Those of you who favored us with a visit on your way to Ottawa can realize what a job this is, but our staff is capable and willing. The Guide was given credit by the most reliable papers in the East as being largely responsible for the monster delegation to Ottawa, and was also considered by them as the most influential journal published in Western Canada, either daily or periodically. It is pleasing to know that all Canada is commencing to realize this.

Your officers will need to know by March next what provisions to make for the next few years in the matter of equipment. Put them in a position to use their judgment to the best possible advantage.

There are over 750 Branches in the three Provinces. It is quite clear, therefore, that it is not a monstrous task to raise the additional 10,000 subscribers. A dozen from each Branch will do it. Our power is limited by the number of our readers. Make The Guide more powerful by spreading the truth it publishes.

The Guide, with a view to increasing the number of its readers, and also Association Membership, has undertaken to promote a prize competition among the different Branches of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Sum of \$300.00

will be given in Prizes, \$100 in each Province—
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta—as follows:

To the Branch sending in the largest number of new yearly subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$50.00

To the Branch sending in the second largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$30.00

To the Branch sending in the third largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$20.00

OR

If the winning Branches desire to take their prizes out in Books chosen from our lists, to start a circulating library of their own, we will make the

FIRST PRIZES	\$55.00 WORTH OF BOOKS
SECOND "	33.00 " " "
THIRD "	22.00 " " "

This latter plan is, however, optional with the winners, but we simply draw to your attention that a very valuable circulating library for your members could be secured, if you are among the lucky ones and desire educational matter instead of currency.

As a further inducement in addition to the above offer we will give to each Branch that sends in ten subscriptions their choice of one copy of Edward Porritt's "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," or any books to the value of \$1.50 chosen from our lists.

"The Guide is fighting a great and good fight against powerful combinations who want to rob the farmer of a large portion of the fruits of his labor, and it is a reason for rejoicing to see that the fearless advocacy of the paper of the papers on behalf of the farmer is bearing fruit. The Guide should be in every farmer's home and every farmer who has his own interest at heart cannot very well be without it."—John A. Gillies, Battleford.

"Enclosed find subscription for the best paper in all Canada. It has indeed done more for the farmers of the West than all the others put together."—John Piercy, Penderennis.

"I would be completely lost without The Guide, as it grows better each week."—D. J. Miller, Enn, Alta.

"The market reports (in The Guide) are the best I can get."—F. S. Smith, Snowflake, Man.

"Enclosed find subscription to The Guide. It's well worth the money. More power to your elbow and all success for 1911."—Charles Leask, Arden, Man.

"It is the best paper I have ever read in the United States or in Canada to help make equitable, prudent and progressive conditions for the commonwealth and nation, as well as being foremost in fostering the world's chief necessities and the nation's crowning assets."—Thos. Fitzgerald, Crossfield, Alta.

"I like the independent stand The Guide is taking regarding elevator and railroad matters. I think it one paper from which the farmer can pretty nearly expect a square deal."—Thos. E. Alcock, Pasque, Sask.

"I could not afford to be without The Guide as I consider it the best paper published in the interests of the farmer today, and I trust every farmer in the West will subscribe for it."—T. M. Kennedy, Napinka, Man.

The attention of all Branch officers is drawn to the possibilities which this Competition may open up if properly developed. As we noted above our desire is as much to promote Association Membership as to secure Guide Subscriptions, but we believe the easiest way to make Association Members and up-to-date farmers is to start them reading The Guide. This is not a money-making proposition, but we want to increase our subscription-list so as to add to the educational influence of our paper. The benefits accruing to each individual subscriber are increased with the addition of each new reader. The organized farmers' movement demands co-operation on a large scale. The good therefrom will not manifest itself immediately to each individual to any large extent, but the work will expand and multiply with the number who become interested and gradually become apparent. This is why we want to increase THE GUIDE CIRCULATION. The Guide was founded to work in the farmers' interests, and we want to work for as many farmers as we can. Until we have every farmer in the three Provinces receiving The Guide, weekly, we will not feel that we have accomplished our purpose.

This little competition may rouse some of your backward members. The prizes are worth striving for and the results from an increased subscription list in your locality will no doubt be beneficial. This is an occasion when all your members can become active ones. Local pride is often times a good stimulant where other braces fail, and this may be the means of discovering some very active workers. **START NOW.** Get all your members going—you, yourselves, will receive the benefits of your efforts.

We will gladly mail samples to any parties which you desire and will also send you lists of everyone in your districts who have in the past year been receiving sample copies. We are sending out in the next few weeks over 25,000 letters to prospective subscribers, soliciting their co-operation.

Let us know ahead of time the parties on whom you intend calling and we will write and advise them of your visit and what you are after. We cannot do all we would like without your co-operation, but we are willing to do all we can with your co-operation.

The interests of The Guide, the Associations, the members and our readers and prospective readers are mutual in this campaign, and we must all pull together.

Get your local Postmaster and Newspaper Editor interested in this Competition. We receive numerous subscriptions from these sources, and all they need to do is to state that they wish credit given to your local Branch and we will see that you receive it.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

VETERINARY

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

SOW DUE TO FARROW

J. S. Toogood, Marled, Alta.—I have a year-old sow due to farrow in two months. She is very fat and I don't wish to keep her for breeding purposes. I would like to know if the meat would keep as well as ordinary pork.

Ans.—I advise you to keep the sow for three months after farrowing before killing.

SICK STEER

Subscriber, Killam, Alta.—I have in my herd a two-year-old steer that is ailing. When breathing he sometimes holds his mouth open and a harsh, grating sound issues from his throat. He generally stands with his head hanging low. A discharge issues from his nose. Would you kindly inform me what I should do for him?

Ans.—I would advise you to have your steer tested for tuberculosis. If this is not possible blister his throat well with mustard and give these powders:—

Potassium Chlorate, 5 ounces.
Digitalis, 1 ounce.
Mix well; divide into 12 powders and put one back on tongue night and morning.
Isolate the animal from the rest of the herd.

COLT WITH INDIGESTION

R. G. B. Man.—I have a two-year-old colt that fell-plowed for three weeks and was in good health. I was feeding him nearly one gallon of oats with a green sheaf of oats twice a day and prairie hay at night. I noticed one night that he did not drink much water or eat much hay but ate oats and did the same in the morning. His temperature went up to 100 degrees and the veterinary surgeon said that it was indigestion and gave a physic ball. In one week he was all right again. I then drove him three or four times the next week and he became sick again, and his temperature went up to 100 degrees. After another physic ball he recovered and when let out was full of play. In two weeks however, he again took the trouble and quit drinking, then eating straw, but would always eat oats or bran. He got dumpy and stood quiet and kept lifting one hind foot and then the other. His temperature went to 100 and the veterinary surgeon said that it was indigestion and gave a physic ball and left a liquid to follow.

Ans.—Give the following mixture in feed night and morning:—
Tincture of iron, 4 ounces.
Liquor arsenicalis hydro-chloride, 2 ounces.
Liquor strychnine, 4 ounces.
Mix and give one tablespoonful in warm feed at night.
Give salt in feed three times a week.

MARE WITH INDIGESTION

R. G. B. Man.—Have one seven-year-old mare in feed that has gone the same way as the above colt. How would you advise to treat her?

Ans.—Give your mare soft warm feed at night three times a week and have the following powders made up:—

Sulphate of iron, 5 ounces.
Gentian, 5 ounces.
Ginger, 5 ounces.
Mix and give a tablespoonful in feed night and morning.

OX WITH INDIGESTION

New Subscriber, Howledale, Sask.—I have an ox that for the past six months when standing switches his tail and often kicks upward toward his belly as a horse does with the colic. He is in good condition now, but got thin and was easily tired in the breaking season. What would you advise to do?

Ans.—Give him one pound of epsom salts, half a pound of common salt and ginger, one ounce; dissolved in one quart of warm water. After the purgative has operated, give the following powders:—

Sulphate of iron, 5 ounces.
Nux Vomica, 4 ounces.
Gentian, 4 ounces.
Mix well and give a tablespoonful in feed night and morning.

WEAK HORSE

A. E. T. Maidstone, Sask.—I have a four-year-old horse that seems weak, tires out easily and is easily sweated when driven. He walks very wide apart with hind legs. His coat is rough. He has a good appetite. Am feeding out straw and one quart of oats three times a day. Horse is in fair condition and his hind is loose.

Ans.—I think your horse is suffering from swamp fever. Give the following:—
Liquor strychnine, 2 ounces.
Liquor arsenicalis Hydro-chloride, 5 ounces.
Tincture of iron, 7 ounces.

Mix well and give two tablespoonfuls in a pint of water night and morning before feeding; also these powders:—

Sulphate of iron, 5 ounces.
Gentian, 5 ounces.
Potassium Nitrate, 5 ounces.
Mix well and give one large teaspoonful in feed three times daily.

HORSE WITH SWELLED LEG

Subscriber, Rath, Sask.—(1) I have a horse with a swelled leg which has broke at the joint and there appears to be joint oil running out. Now his knee is swelling and I believe it will break too. The horse is in great pain. I don't think he got kicked or hurt in any way.

(2) What is the best cure for a horse with a sore, which will not lay the horse up while treated?
(3) Is there any cure for a mare having her stifle enlarged? She is in much pain. A young colt is also affected. They have a swelling about the size of a goose egg.

(4) Which is the best feed for a work horse or a drive horse, whole oats or chopped oats?

(5) Should a driving horse be fed any differently than the regular feed before going on a hard drive?

Ans.—(1) If possible have your horse examined by a veterinary surgeon. Bathe the parts well with warm water three times a day for half an hour at a time. After bathing for four days apply the following solution:—
Cantharides, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 6 drams.

Mix well and rub well in, leave on for 48 hours, wash off and grease well. Wash the wound that is discharging with a thirty per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Give the following powders:—
Magnesium Sulphate, 2 ounces.

Mix well and divide into 12 powders, give one in feed night and morning.

(2) Have the corn cut out of the foot and have the horse shod with a leather pad, packing the sole first with oakum and tar.

(3) Apply to-stifle the following blister:—
Cantharides, ½ dram.
Bismuth of Mercury, ½ dram.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix well and rub well in, leave on 36 hours, then wash off and grease well. Repeat in three weeks if necessary.

(4) If the teeth are in good condition I think the whole oats are the best, at the same time give a bran mash once or twice a week.

(5) I don't think it is advisable to give a heavy feed before going on a long drive, in fact the horse ought not to be driven for an hour after feeding as he would be liable to get acute indigestion.

MARE LAME IN SHOULDER

Subscriber, Russel, Man.—Mare has been lame for a month. When she first took the trouble she seemed to be all stiffened up in one of the front legs and shoulder, which swelled up to twice its size. I bathed it with warm water and liniment and the swelling went away excepting the point of the shoulder which is still hard and hot. When she walks she drags the leg forward. She lies down a good deal of the time, eats and drinks well, but cannot walk any better than at first. Do you think she will get better and what is the treatment?

(6) Mare ten years old raised a foal last winter, but did not have one this winter. Her hair is very dry and she is very dull all the time. She has a large swelling on the breast which is running matter. Please prescribe:

Ans.—(1) Apply the following blister to shoulder:—
Cantharides, 1 dram.
Bismuth of Mercury, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix well, and rub well in, leave on for 36 hours, wash off and grease well.

(2) Give the mare the following ball on an empty stomach:—

Aloes, 5 drams.
Ginger, 1 dram.
Soft soap sufficient to make ball.
Syringe the swelling on the breast with a thirty per cent. solution of carbolic acid.
Have these powders made up:—
Sulphate of iron, 4 ounces.
Nux Vomica, 1½ ounces.
Potassium Nitrate, 4 ounces.
Mix and divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

MARE LOSING POWER OF LEGS

Frank Riddle, McCrea, Man.—I have a mare eleven years old which seems to have some trouble with her kidneys. She was a keen mare but now she goes around as if half dead. While in the stable I can't get her to stand over without shoving her. When I try to back her up she seems to have no power in her hind legs. She just drags them. Her appetite is good and she is in fair condition. The malady has been working on her for some time but she always could move around till the last week.

Ans.—Apply across the loins hot packs of oats or sand leaving them on her for a couple of hours at a time. Have the following powders made up:—

Potassium nitrate, 2 ounces.
Nux Vomica, 1½ ounces.
Gentian, 5 ounces.
Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.

Mix and give one tablespoonful in feed three times daily; also the following:—
Fowler's solution of arsenic, 5 ounces.

Give one tablespoonful in a pint of water at night before feeding.

SICK MARE

R. G. B. Bendit, Man.—Mare running with colic in pasture and feed oats and hay. Three times daily look out about August 28, first noticed her when she stopped eating hay but ate her oats as usual. Her temperature reached 104 at night, in the morning it was 107 and at noon 108 degrees. V. S. gave her a physic ball and her temperature dropped to normal. In one week after, it went up to 109. A physic ball was again given and her temperature was lowered. Four days later it went up again and V. S. said he could do no more. She quit eating and got so weak that she could scarcely walk and I had her shot. When I opened her there was lots of blood in her and small white worms about the thickness of a pin and from three to four inches long on the outside of her entrails. I could not tell whether the rest of the organs were wrong or not, not knowing what a healthy horse's inside should look like. What was the trouble and how should I have treated it?

Ans.—I think you did perfectly right in having your mare treated by a veterinary surgeon and I am sure he did the best for her, but you made a mistake in not having him hold the post mortem instead of yourself as he could have been able to tell you what was the trouble.

Henry George's Works

The questions of land monopoly, land value taxation and the "single tax" are arousing great interest in Western Canada. A number of the readers of The Guide have asked where they can secure the works of Henry George, the great economist and humanitarian who fought so valiantly in the interests of the common people. "PROGRESS AND POVERTY" is recognized as being George's greatest book, and also as one of the greatest books published by any author during the past century.

"THE LAND QUESTION" contains "Property in land: a Passage of Arms Between the Duke of Argyle and Henry George," as well as an open letter to Pope Leo XIII. on the "Condition of Labor." We have twelve paper bound copies of both "Progress and Poverty" and "The Land Question," which will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 55 cents.

Direct Legislation

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

Dry Farming: Its Principles and Practice

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph. D.

The author of this book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully. Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C. P. R. Farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated; \$1.31, postpaid.

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1903-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery" would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

Audel's Gas Engine Manual

By Th. Audel

The great need of the West is men to sow, till and gather, and these are the functions that the internal combustion engine furnishes the agriculturist to quadruple the labor that man furnishes. With the Gas Tractor the soil is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor, and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for sawing and chopping, pumping, churning, washing machine and separator, in fact all the chore work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural then that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easily understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams and printed in large, clear type on good paper. Postpaid, \$2.00.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Some Farmers' Problems

An address made to the Tofield branch of the United Farmers of Alberta, on Nov. 26, by James Fletcher:—

I believe that the majority of you are conversant to at least some extent with this great agitation movement among the organized farmers of Western and Eastern Canada which has sprung into existence within the last few years. The man who is ignorant of the great social and economic problems of his country which meet him at every turn of the road is in a most deplorable condition. I find that it is to such of the people that the organized farmers of Western Canada are desirous to disseminate knowledge and spread among them their propaganda, so that every farmer in Canada may be enrolled under the organized Grain Growers' banner. To enumerate some of the wrongs which exist in Canada at the present time and have to be borne by the tillers of the soil.

The Elevator Graft

To begin with I will cite that of the elevator graft. To such magnitude have the manipulations of grain been carried on in terminal and interior elevator that a wave of protest has swept over the country at such nefarious practice. And the government to keep in favor with the people placed a staff of officials to look after the terminal elevators and make them do the square thing with the grain growers. The organized farmers from the very first have taken the stand that such a mode of procedure by the government to force the elevator concerns to stop their mixing of the grain is as futile as it is childish. From past it has been proven time and time again that graft and corruption runs riot under the noses of the government officials and the promoters of the most gigantic swindles ever perpetrated have had their balmiest days when the government flag floated in the breeze from the turrets of their strongholds. The impeachments of the three terminal elevators last summer and the fine of \$3,550 for falsified statements as to the amount of wheat in their elevators were right in their contention. Mr. Castle, chief government inspector, made the statement last summer that he would order a general weigh up in those elevators, and if it was found that they had been tampering with the wheat they would be punished severely. As far as I am aware there never has been any weigh up in those elevators, and no doubt the mixing of grain goes on as merrily as ever and the farmer pays the piper. Those big concerns that in all probability have enriched themselves in the past to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars stolen from the people by this illegal mixing of grain, were tried not in a public court to have their sentence meted out to them like any other criminal against society, but they were privately escorted before a private tribunal, and received a private hearing before a private court. The men at the head of these elevators by their implication and conviction have broken the rules of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and should have been suspended from being members of the exchange. But up to the present the Winnipeg Grain Exchange have made no move in that direction. So much for the honorable standing of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and its consorts.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his tour pledged the farmers that the elevator question would engage his attention and that of manipulation of grain by the elevators must cease.

Hudson's Bay Road

The most important question before the people of Western Canada to-day is that of the Hudson's Bay Railroad. Shall the people own and operate the H. B. road when completed or shall it be owned and controlled by some private concern? It is for you gentlemen to speak your minds on this subject. Pressure is being brought upon the government to get a private monopoly to this highway of the last great West. Many of the government side of the house and of the opposition are opposed to giving the people government ownership of the H. B. road. Sir Wilfrid intimated as much on his Western tour. Are the people going to submit to such autocratic legislation? "Never government ownership" has been the slogan of the liberal party for a number of years. The farmers are in dead earnest on this matter and they are not going to be

turned aside by anything short of collective ownership of this great public highway.

What Will Government Do?

What the people want is real competition in the railway transportation which practically does not exist in Canada to-day. A revenue approximating \$22,000,000 has been raised in Western Canada in the last two years by the sale of homesteads and pre-emptions, and this sum was to be set aside by the Dominion government to build the H. B. road. Hon. Frank Oliver who introduced and supported the legislation authorizing the sale of those lands in the House of Commons on June 23rd, 1908, said, "I am insisting in the pre-emption provision as the means of ensuring the early building of the Hudson's Bay Railway." In the same debate Mr. Oliver also said, "We believed by that provision we would be enabled to raise a fund that would meet the responsibility that would be incurred because of the railway to the Hudson's Bay." Mr. Oliver was evidently voicing the opinion of the government at the time and it shows very clearly that parliament in enacting such a legislation fully understood that the money was to be used for no other purpose than for the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway. The \$22,000,000 received by the sales of the government lands will build the road to the bay and still have something to the good. But will the government build the H. B. road and retain it in the interest of the people? This question confronts us and must be met. If we can depend on Hon. Geo. Graham, minister of railways, in his replies to the organized farmers, the Dominion government have no intention of giving the people the road to the Bay. Ye, gods! just think of it, the people of the West have given far more than enough to build every mile of the road to the Bay, and yet they are told they cannot have the road. The Hudson's Bay road has been made the political foot-hill of both parties for the last decade and of course they wish to keep the thing in the field for some time yet. Can the people have faith in its government when it makes pledges and promises to the people, and afterwards wantonly breaks those pledges and promises? We are forced to admit it whether we will or no that the kind of rule in Canada to-day is class rule, a plutocracy of the feudalism of privileged wealth operating under the robe of democracy through corrupt tools, money-controlled party machines and political bosses. There is there a man in the political arena to-day like Hon. Lloyd-George of England who has his country at heart and is devoting his entire life to the cause of relieving the sufferings of the great common people. Our law prates about the equality and the rights of the people that our legislators are bound to respect. Serfdom as it exists to-day is almost as galling as it was in medieval times. Will the Hon. Frank Oliver have the courage to speak out his convictions on the floor of the House of Commons at Ottawa this winter, to give the people the Hudson's Bay Railway as he did two years ago. Or has his dabbling in South African scrip so subverted his mind that he has antagonism to the interests of the West, and the Frank Oliver of to-day is a different person to the Frank Oliver of days gone by. A few short weeks will tell.

The Vast Cost

The government of Canada have paid over to the railways in the form of bonds, subsidies, railroad grants and land grants more than would have built every railroad in Canada and still the people do not own these railroads. The people are taxed to the utmost in the way of fares, transportation charges, etc. The railway interests have the law of the land so twisted and changed for their own safety and personal aggrandizement, that such enactments work serious injustice to the people of the country. The law plainly states that stock shall not run at large within half a mile of any railway crossing. By virtue of this law the railway companies enjoy such freedom in legal procedures that it is practically impossible for a farmer when he gets cattle killed by the railway to receive damages for his stock in any court in the land. And then look at the C. P. R. the amount of money it has siphoned from the people and now when its lease is supposed to have expired the government have notified the company that it must

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pay taxes on its land forthwith, but it refuses to do so, and to compel the C.P.R. to pay taxes to carry the matter to the courts of England, the headquarters of the company. There is no court in Canada high enough to make the company pay its just share of the expense of the nation. It looks as if the railways owned the government. It remains to be seen whether Mackenzie & Mann's money bags or the voice of the people of Western Canada shall be heard in the halls of parliament this winter. Our politicians cannot well afford to trifle with the demands of the farmers if they present a strong front at Ottawa next month.

Farmers United

The farmers of Canada are all united in their demands that our Canadian statesmen shall accept the offer of reciprocity made by the U. S. government. That is to say, that all agricultural implements coming from U. S. to Canada and vice versa shall be on the free list. The answer received by the organized farmers from Sir Wilfrid on the tariff question on his Western tour was anything but satisfactory. Notwithstanding the fact that Sir Wilfrid was a free trader when he came into power, he claims he is consistent but I fail to see where he can prove at Ottawa, "I contend that protection besides being the cause of the worst political corruption is the deadly foe of true freedom." And in the following year at Winnipeg he said, "I denounce the policy of protection as bondage, yea, bondage and I refer to bondage in the same sense as the American slavery was bondage." It is well-known and Sir Wilfrid will not deny it that there is as much if not more protection in the present tariff than there was when he made those statements. Therefore according to Sir Wilfrid's own remarks, there is now at Ottawa political corruption and the people of the West are in bondage. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association are going to bring all the influence they can to bear upon parliament to have the tariff kept on agricultural implements.

The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers' Association consists of 2500 and this small handful of men have arrogantly made the boast that they could make the grass grow on the streets of Winnipeg. The secretary made the following statement, "The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant, ignorant of its own strength. By exercise of its power it could if it chose bring several million people to the verge of starvation, or paralyze the whole industry of the Dominion." From the half-hearted 134 who comprised the total membership of the ten associations in 1899, the year of its re-organization it had grown with such strides that now in 1910 the members number over 2500. At the recent convention held at Vancouver, these gentlemen in session while laying down ways and means whereby to unload their machinery on the easy-going farmer, one of their number who had still a drop of humanity in his veins objected on the principle on which the scheme was to be carried out. But the principle prevailed. "Principles be blown, we are out for the stuff."

Agriculture is Basis

The agricultural interests of Canada transcends all other industries, and it is the duty of our government to see that agriculture is fully provided for. We find that such is not the case. The tariff on agricultural implements as it is in Canada to-day is not a revenue tariff as the special privilege concerns would have us believe but is a protective tariff and as such it retards the agricultural interests of the country and works serious injustice to the wealth producers. The revenue secured by the tariff on agricultural

implements in 1909 amounted to \$142,000, and the amount of agricultural implements made and sold in Canada that year approximated fourteen times the amount imported into the country. It is well known that the manufacturers of these implements increase their ordinary profit to the extent of the duty, which varies from 17½ per cent. to 20 per cent., so that the farmers of Canada paid at least an additional \$2,000,000 into the pockets of the manufacturers and not one penny of which found its way into the Dominion treasury. How consistent of our legislators who in order to raise revenue, make laws that enable the manufacturers to fleece the farmers to the extent of fourteen dollars for every dollar that goes into the treasury. Would it not be a more sane move on the part of our men of Gotham to make a tax upon all implements whether made in Canada or in U. S. In this way a revenue could be raised, the tax on each implement would be a mere bagatelle and the farmers would not feel its effect.

The farmers do not object to paying their full share of the tariff, what they object to is paying taxes for those who live in ease and luxury. The total amount received last year from the proceeds of the tariff amounted to \$60,000,000 which averages \$8 per head for the people of Canada. But it is found that the farmers are taxed to the extent of \$40 each for every farmer in Canada by reason of this tariff exaction. Where is the justice in such legislative procedure that makes such things possible? And why this discrimination in favor of one class of citizens as against another? Why? Why? Can you answer this question ye wise men of Gotham?

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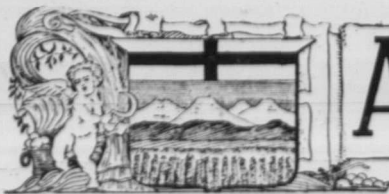
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ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower, Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream, Innisfail

L.I.D. Officers' Duties

The following address was delivered by James Bower, president of the U.F.A., at the Local Improvement District convention at Red Deer, November 22:

This is an age of conventions. Man is coming to realize more every day that in union there is strength, and that in the multitude of council there is wisdom. Hence conventions are called to discuss and consider almost every conceivable object, and no object of a material kind is more laudable or more noble than the one in which you have met here today, local improvement. This term, local improvement, and duties of the officers of the L.I.D., should not be taken, as it too often is, in the narrow sense of simply taking care of our highways and the making of roads. This, of course, should be one of the chief duties of an L.I.D. officer, but I think that the law governing this should be made broader, and by putting a greater weight of responsibility on the officers, more responsible men would aspire to the positions. Now, I do not for a moment wish to infer that the very best men are not now in the office of councillors, but the fact cannot be concealed that the slur is now often thrown at many councillors that they got their position simply by default, that they never could have been elected if anyone else would have accepted the position. Now while this may be true in many cases, yet it does not always follow that only the undesirable are elected, but in a great many cases I believe the very reverse, because in these cases it is only the men who are sufficiently interested in the local improvement to offer themselves as the sacrifice who would still be the best men for the position no matter how many other aspirants there might be, and this would seem to be the case here when so many come together to confer together so as to make possible greater improvement.

Give Greater Scope

Still I believe that greater scope should be given to their duties; then the tendencies would be for the electors to search out and put forward the best men. Now, as to what the qualifications of a councillor should be, or as to just what power should be given him, I would not like to express an opinion, only in a general way, but I think it might be worthy of your consideration at this convention. We have here a country of great possibilities with natural conditions as nearly ideal as possible, but with many artificial conditions that are far from being ideal, and it is the duty of every true man who desires improvement to stand out strongly against these artificial conditions that do not make for the welfare of the people and of the country. We are in the formative stage now and are laying the foundation of the future weal or woe of our own later years and of the generations that are to follow. We are making history fast, whether we are conscious of it or not, and it behooves us to put forth our most intelligent effort to improve the conditions around us. I think we will all agree that improved transportation facilities is one of the greatest needs of our day.

Want More Railroads

We want more and better railroads, we want more and better wagon roads, we want them well and economically built, we do not want the future of the country mortgaged to provide funds to be squandered in the building of badly constructed roads or have them put in places where they should not be. To get these we need to have the best men available, both in the legislature and in our local improvement councils. After the railroads are built

there is another question that interests us, that of expense of travel and freight. When these are too exacting we complain to the officials, we get after the railway commission and the government, and sometimes with too little success. We are apt to think that as common people we have very little power or effect. But the question of expense of travelling and freighting on our country roads is equally important and is more in our own hands. Sometimes you go along a piece of road where a lot of money has been spent, but you find it badly graded and badly drained, with great deep pits dug on both sides which are but reservoirs to hold water to undermine and keep wet what might have been a good road with the same amount of labor and money intelligently spent, and you begin to try to figure out how much is lost yearly in the additional cost of freighting on such a road. Then when you think how much there is of the same kind you quit trying to figure. You say the amount is incalculable.

Other Things to Consider

But there are other things which men of ideas of local improvement should consider besides transportation. It has been said that away beyond everything else that our country needs and what our governments should centralize their greatest efforts on is getting more population and better transportation. This, as a farmer, and as both a producer and a consumer, I must

in its welfare is how much they can take out of those they have induced to come in, without giving real value in return.

Government Spends Money

The government is induced to spend thousands of dollars in advertising the country, and the cry goes forth that more population is the thing we need to make us prosperous and happy, and as we see the many miles of unoccupied country through which roads have to be made, the inconvenience to which many are put because of want of neighbors, lack of schools and the many other advantages which population brings, we are on first thought apt to agree that more population is the panacea for all our financial ills. The trouble with us is this, as in too many other things is, that we let the other self-interested parties do our thinking and talking, and we quietly acquiesce. It is said that the most vicious lie is a half truth, and if we analyze the population cry we find it is one of them, because if proper conditions existed around us then greater population would indeed be the unmitigated blessing that it is claimed to be; but with a continuation of the present conditions more population only aggravates the evil unless, perchance, we get a class of population that will resent and object to these conditions more strenuously than we have ever done, otherwise the people who will benefit most by the increase are those whose self-interest is fastening on us the chains of virtual slavery, and who will then have more slaves to work for them and pay tribute.

The Boomsters' Argument

Ask the boomsters what way more

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

All reports of local branches to be published in the Alberta Section of THE GUIDE should be sent to Mr. E. J. Fream, United Farmers of Alberta, Innisfail, Alta. Letters for the Mail Bag and everything else intended for THE GUIDE should be sent to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

take direct issue with, and the man who makes a statement like that is either entirely ignorant of the condition of things that the common people are up against, or else he deliberately ignores their condition and wants the government to play into the hands of the speculators and monopolists. This is a question that a convention of men who desire improvement could, I think, very well consider. Important as it is that no money should be squandered on roads either for rail or wagon, yet we are up against a condition of things that causes us a greater loss every year than it would ever seem possible to squander on roads, besides fastening on ourselves burdens that will still grow and still become harder to shake off. Publicity campaigns are organized in every town and village in the country, the advantages of each place are boosted by the real estate agents, whose stake in the country is usually very small, and whose chief interest

population will bring prosperity, and they will say by the money they bring in and by what they will produce. Now then I ask you gets the money they bring in? By keeping your eyes open it is easy to see. The men who have induced immigrants to come in are lying in wait to unload something on to them at double the price it cost, whether it be land or merchandise. We seem to expect the land agent to do this kind of thing, but to illustrate how others do the same thing I will relate two incidents that came under my own observation. A livery man hired a horse to a newcomer to go out a short distance to see a farm, and charged him \$5. The man demurred, but had to pay it. The livery man was asked by a friend could he not afford to do business for less; his reply was, yes, but if that man buys that farm he will never need a horse from me again; if he does not buy he will never be back again and this is the only chance I will

A CO-OPERATIVE SPECIAL

An increasingly large number of the readers of THE GUIDE are becoming interested in the subject of co-operation. They are realizing that by working together they can secure the necessities of life at a reduced cost, and secure maximum of service from minimum of expenditure in time, labor and money. In order that all our readers may have the benefit of the experience of others it is the intention to issue a co-operative number of THE GUIDE sometime during the winter. For this reason we would like every local association in the three Prairie Provinces, or any other farmers' organization in the West that has co-operated in the purchase of commodities, or in the sale of farm produce, to send us a complete report of their work. We want to know to what extent they carried out that work and the benefits (financially and otherwise) that were received. We must have all these reports in not later than January 15th. We want the report on every co-operative work that has been done, no matter if it is merely the purchase of formaldehyde or buying seed, or selling grain, or selling hay or anything else.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

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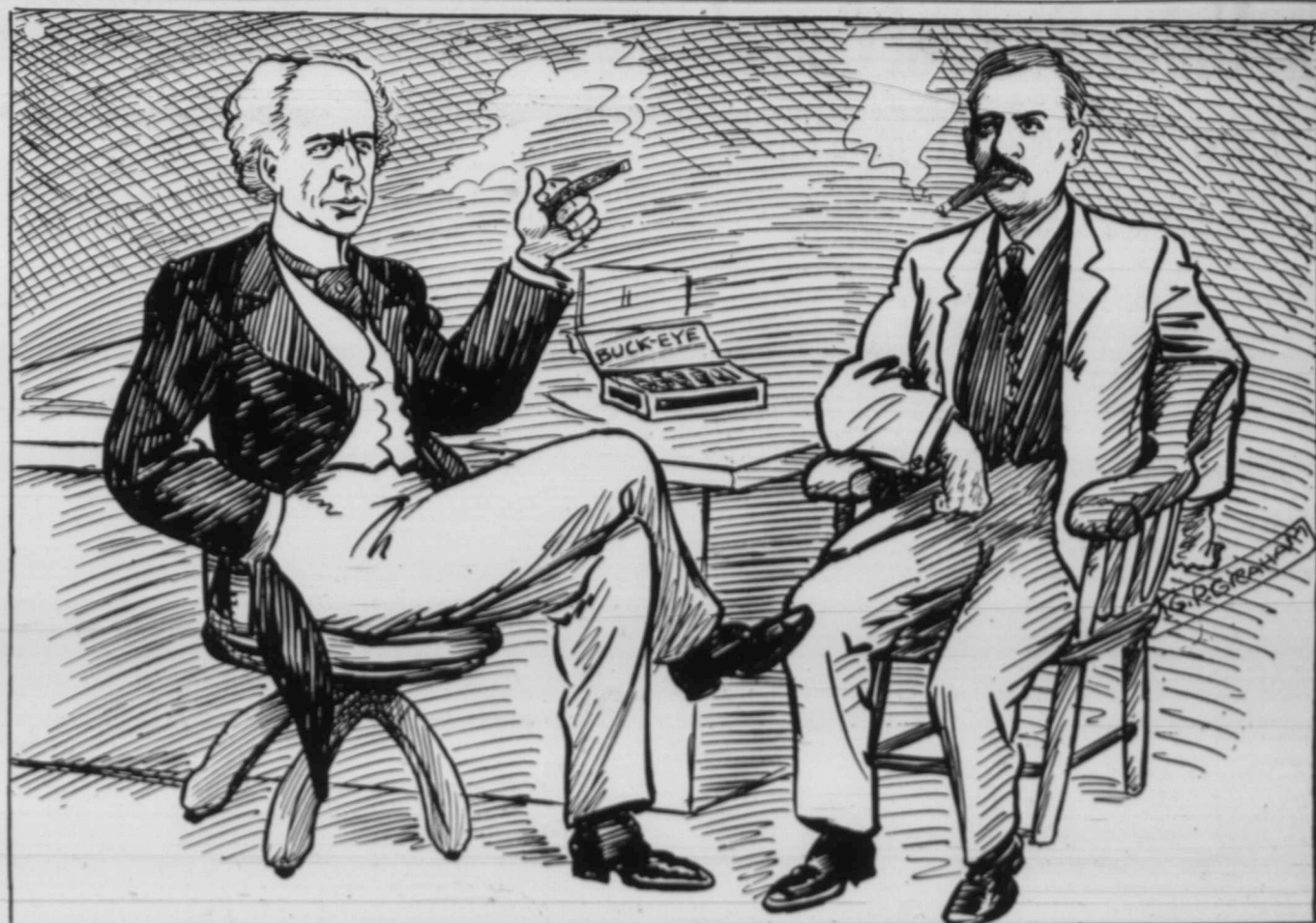
have to get any money out of him. Another case, a man living on the border of a new town was annoyed by the main trails leading to the town going through his farm. He applied to one of the chief merchants of the town for assistance to have the proper roads opened. The reply was that the town was not interested. The farmer argued if he were to fence up the trails it would mean that the merchant's country customers would go to other towns, and got the reply: I don't care a cuss for the country customers; we get our money from new men coming in.

How Fortunes Are Made

Men start into business without any business ability, and yet without strict attention to business become wealthy in a short time in spite of themselves and their spendthrift habits. Then when the country is opened up and roads built by the labor of settlers, these men can sail around in their automobiles, monopolizing the roads the settlers made for themselves. Now, I am not one who objects to autos running on the roads; I would like to have one myself, but I do object to the conditions that make it possible for only those to have them who are least entitled to them, and to the monopolizing of our country roads by those who have done least towards the building of them. But this taking the money away from the new settler is but a small part of the evil, because its being done most generally by local men it is soon apprehended by the victim, and he begins to put himself in a position to defend himself. He takes a lesson from those who have cheated him. He finds that it is not very profitable to apply his energies to production to be further cheated, but having invested his all in property he joins the great army of boomsters to bring other victims to unload on them in turn, then, having acquired a taste for that kind of thing, he tries the same game again.

A Greater Evil

A greater evil, which is not so apparent to the average producer, is the means by which he is defrauded in getting fair value for what he produces and the means by which he is compelled to pay dearly for what he buys. He is apt to lay the blame altogether on the local dealers, but they are only partly to blame, and a very small part at that. Various ways are taken to bring this about, and here again transportation plays an important part. The large dealers and the railway companies continue to play into each other's hands. In some ways this is illegal, but they manage to get around this. One way is to take for an accepted principle that business is conducted on a smaller margin when there is the greatest volume so that they charge a smaller freight rate per mile where there is greater density of traffic and again they are allowed to charge higher where there is no competition than where there is, which simply means that the men doing the large business have an undue advantage over the smaller one. Then again the wholesale men enter into a bargain with the railways to raise the minimum weights of cars for a consideration of a lesser freight rate. This means that the small men are forced out of business; for if in buying or selling, unless they are able to handle the larger carload, they are shut out completely by means of the



SIR WILFRID :—"The West is out of joint; oh, cursed spite, that I was ever born to set it right."
 GEORGE :—"Had we smoked **BUCKEYES** years ago this breach would never have occurred. **A BUCKEYE** certainly helps one to take a clear-headed view of the situation."
 SIR WILFRID :—"Sure thing! those Westerners smoked nothing else."

manipulation of rates in favor of the large men. Some apparently impossible things are done. Farmers and small dealers who undertake to ship cattle know the disadvantages they are at compared with the large dealers, and the same applies in other things.

Monopolistic System

The evils surrounding the monopolistic system in which trade and commerce is carried on in this country does not end with the manipulation of freight rates, but I need not go into details here. The point I wish to make out is this, that the only true way to go about bringing in a population that will develop our natural resources is to first bring about a condition of things that will make it possible for the population that is now here to develop these natural resources with a profit. The best advertising that the country can get is to be able to show that the farmers are getting their fair share of the price their products sell for at the consumer. When this can be shown, publicity campaigns will not be needed. The best kind of farmers will come without coaxing and will anchor themselves permanently instead of the get-rich-quick kind of adventurers and miniature speculators who want to get something for nothing and then move on. Let me say, sir, that it is nothing short of criminal on the part of any of our legislators who at this stage of our country's growth will blindly shut their eyes to these things or deliberately tolerate such a condition.

The Meat Trade

Take for instance, the meat trade, with ideal natural conditions for the production of hogs and with large so-called packing plants, yet if a fair profit only were given for all the actual packing done it would not provide pocket money for the millionaire operators, the cured meat practically all coming in from points where the price of the live animals is always higher

than here. Knowing this, what is there to induce the best kind of settlers to come here? Hundreds do come without knowing the true conditions, but when they find out they feel sore, and no wonder. Now, sir, it may appear to some here that I have digressed from the subject matter you will have under consideration at this convention, but I appeal to you as farmers, as men who have the local and general improvement of the country at heart to consider these things. I bespeak your co-operation with the U.F.A. to assist us to attempt to remedy the deplorable conditions of things we are drifting into, and I believe if we succeed, posterity will bless you.

The Tariff Burden

Continued from Page 18

threshing machines and wagons. On all farm implements, including buggies, carriages and sleighs, threshing machines, etc., the government collected duty to the amount of \$1,218,983.38.

Loss in Revenue

Were all these items enumerated in our resolution placed on the free list, the government would lose, based on the revenue for the year ending March 31, 1910, \$2,500,000, and should the British preference be increased to 50 per cent, the loss to the revenue, based on the importations of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, would be approximately \$4,500,000, so that the total amount of revenue lost to the government due to the reduction demanded by the farmers' resolution as set forth above would amount approximately to \$7,000,000. If, as is stated, the surplus this year will amount to \$30,000,000, it would leave a surplus of \$22,500,000, a very respectable amount. So that the proposed reduction would in no way embarrass the government in the conduct of the business of the country.

Free Trade With England

Believing, as we do, that the provision for revenue by customs duty is

economically and morally wrong, we desire that free trade be established between Britain and Canada in as short a time as possible, without unduly disarranging existing business conditions. We therefore ask that the British Preference be increased all around at the present session to 50 per cent, and that an additional increase of five per cent each year be given until we have Free Trade between Britain and Canada. We do not ask for any preference in the British market for our products in return, since we regard free trade between Canada and Great Britain as being in the best interest of the development of Canada; nor do we suggest or desire that Britain should tax foreign food stuffs for our benefit. A certain section of the Canadian people loudly proclaim their loyalty and attachment to the British Empire. Apparently their loyalty consists in raising a tariff wall against British manufacturers that will enable the Canadian manufacturers to impose a tribute on the rest of the Canadian people, and as an offset to the producers of food stuffs in Canada that a tax should be placed by the British people on their food stuffs from foreign lands. In other words their loyalty consists in having the British manufacturer taxed in the interest of the Canadian manufacturer, and the food stuffs of the British artisan taxed for the benefit of the Canadian farmer. Canadian farmers recognize the protection afforded our country by the Motherland and they are willing to do their part in the maintenance of the British Empire by supplying the British people with the food products they require in open competition with any other country in the world. If our own government will relieve the unjust tax upon Canadian farmers by the customs duty, they would be quite able to compete in the British market with any other country in the world in the supply of cereals and farm products.

The adoption of free trade between Canada and Great Britain would neces-

sarily cause a loss to the revenue of a considerable amount, and our resolution suggests that the necessary revenue should be made up by some system of direct taxation.

Must Eventually Triumph

In asking for these changes in our customs tariff we believe that we have asked for nothing but what is just and what is in the interest of the best development of our country. Our farmers have been the pioneers in the development of the land. They have gone to the frontiers of civilization when the road was dark and discouragements were great. They have struggled against monopoly in many of its phases. They have found it necessary to organize, and have their organization as perfect as possible. The farmers present

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The Union Bank of Canada

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada was held at the Banking House, in Quebec, on Saturday, December 17th, 1910.

There were present:—Hon. John Sharples, Messrs. Wm. Price, M.P.; Wm. Shaw, Capt. Carter, Col. Turnbull, John Shaw, A. E. Scott, E. J. Hale, J. G. Billett, G. H. Ralfour, H. B. Shaw, N. Kirouac, T. C. Aylwin, H. Veasey, Arch. Laurie, K. F. Gilmour, E. E. Code and F. Billingsley.

The chair was taken by the President, the Hon. John Sharples, who appointed Mr. J. G. Billett to act as secretary to the meeting, and requested Messrs. John Shaw and A. E. Scott to act as scrutineers.

The Chairman read the report of the Directors, which was as follows:

The Directors beg to submit a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Bank at the close of the financial year ending November 30th last, also the following statement of the result of the business for the past year:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

November 30th, 1910.	
Balance at credit of account, November 30th, 1910	\$ 28,676.81
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to	451,630.82
(14 per cent. on average Capital paid-up).	359,810.00
Premium on New Stock	\$840,107.63
Which has been applied as follows:	
Dividend No. 92, quarterly, 1% per cent.	\$ 56,054.55
Dividend No. 93, quarterly, 1% per cent.	56,782.65
Dividend No. 94, quarterly, 1% per cent.	56,784.00
Dividend No. 95, quarterly, 2% per cent.	80,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account	\$140,190.00
Transferred to Rest Account, Premium on New Stock	359,810.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	500,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	10,000.00
	80,486.43
	\$840,107.63

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 3,205,387.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$14,762,232.19
Deposits bearing interest	22,647,449.65
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	37,409,641.84
Balances due to other Banks in Foreign Countries	73,639.29
	71,947.04
Total Liabilities to the public	\$40,758,655.17
Capital paid-up	4,000,000.00
Rest Account	2,400,000.00
Reserved for Rebate of Interest on Bills Discounted	134,534.27
Dividend No. 95	80,000.00
Dividends Unclaimed	2,151.16
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	80,486.43
	\$47,455,837.03

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 599,217.04
Dominion Government Notes	4,849,820.00
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation	\$ 5,749,037.04
Notes and Cheques on other Banks	151,431.00
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	2,080,814.19
Balances due from Agents in United States	237,427.97
Balances due from Agents in United Kingdom	478,919.75
Government, Municipal, Railway and other Debentures and Stocks	164,764.34
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds	1,574,973.17
	5,147,552.24
Other Loans and Bills Discounted Current	\$14,985,269.15
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	\$30,415,915.99
Real Estate (other than Bank Premises)	41,874.78
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	357,644.31
Bank Premises and Furniture	82,375.31
Other Assets	1,614,973.13
	77,774.36
	\$47,455,837.03

G. H. RALFOUR,

General Manager.

During the past year thirty-seven Branches or Agencies of the Bank have been opened in the following Provinces:—

New Scotia	One
Ontario	Five
Manitoba	One
Saskatchewan	Sixteen
Alberta	Nine
British Columbia	Five

One Suburban Agency in Saskatchewan, and one in Alberta—both of which proved unproductive—have been closed. The total number of Branches is now Two Hundred and Four.

During the year the Capital of the Bank has been fully paid up, and is now equal to the total amount authorized, viz., \$4,000,000. The Premium arising from the disposal of new Stock has been credited to the Rest Account. The customary inspections of the Head Office and of all Branches and Agencies of the Bank have been made.

Quebec, December 17th, 1910.

JOHN SHARPLES,

President.

Before moving the adoption of the report, the President addressed the meeting, giving the Shareholders further particulars as to the increase of capital and the enlargement of the Bank's business generally. He was followed by the General Manager, who furnished additional details as to the business of the Bank and its policy in various matters of interest to the Shareholders.

It was then moved by the Hon. John Sharples, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Price, M.P., That the report of the Directors now read be adopted, and printed for distribution amongst the Shareholders.—Carried.

After the adoption of the report, Col. Turnbull made a pleasing address, congratulating

the Shareholders on the report presented to the Meeting, and thanking the President and Directors, the General Manager, and other officers of the Bank for their efforts on its behalf.

It was then moved by Capt. Carter, seconded by Mr. Nap. Kirouac: That the number of the Directors of this Bank be increased by one, viz., from ten to eleven—to be elected at this meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Col. Turnbull, seconded by Mr. T. C. Aylwin: That the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be increased by the sum of Four Million Dollars, raising the Capital to Eight Million Dollars, and the Directors are hereby authorized and empowered to take the necessary steps to obtain from the Treasury Board a Certificate approving the present By-Law, as provided in Section 33 of the Bank Act.

Moved by Mr. A. E. Scott, seconded by Mr. Arch. Laurie: That the total remuneration of the Directors be increased from \$12,000 to \$13,000 per annum.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Geo. H. Thomson, seconded by Mr. Wm. Shaw: That the Meeting now proceed to the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and that the ballot box for the receipt of votes be kept open until 1 o'clock, or until five minutes have elapsed without a vote being offered, during which time proceedings be suspended.—Carried.

The Scrutineers appointed at the Meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected as Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: Hon. John Sharples, Messrs. William Price, M.P.; E. J. Hale, Wm. Shaw, Geo. H. Thomson, R. T. Riley, E. L. Drewry, F. E. Kenaston, John Galt, W. R. Allan and M. Bull.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board the Hon. John Sharples was elected President, and Mr. Wm. Price, M.P., Vice-President.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Co-operation Pays

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the kind of report we want from every farmers organization in the West. We hope to have them all on hand in the course of a month, so that we can publish them in a special issue. Every farmer wants to know what value co-operation has been to other farmers. Don't forget to send us the reports of your success financially and otherwise.

I am glad to furnish the readers of The Guide with some details of the experience of the Franklin Association in co-operative buying this season.

Our purchases have consisted of 48,000 pounds of twine on which we made a saving over ordinary prices paid in other districts where this movement was not in operation, of approximately \$1,200; 718 sacks of flour at a net saving of \$323.10; 859 sacks of bran at a net saving of \$171.80; 95 sacks of shorts at a net saving of \$19; oatmeal, grits, etc., 1,200 pounds, at a net saving of about \$35; of fruit we purchased 160 barrels of apples saving \$200; 20 barrels of pears saving \$22.10. On small fruits we saved approximately \$30, making a total saving to the association of \$2,021. Needless to say our experiments have been highly satisfactory to the membership, and it fully bears out all that has been said in The Guide about the advantages that would accrue to the consumers generally should the co-operative movement become general. I may add that we believe the producers from whom we bought were benefited also, as in some cases at least we were able to pay them better prices than they would have been able to have obtained by the ordinary method of trading.

Since writing the above I have read your article in The Guide of November 30th, on the reduction in price of flour made by the big mills. This is pleasing news but they are still above fair prices a good deal, and a good deal above the prices at which equally good products can be obtained from the small interior mills. If our experience counts for anything it proves that at least one small mill is able to put on the market a superior article to the highly advertised products of the big concerns and at prices evidently satisfactory to themselves and certainly

much more satisfactory to the consumers, as the figures I have given amply prove. The reason is not far to seek. They can buy direct and sell direct and make a saving both ways on freight (that is, if there is no unfair discrimination by the railroads in favor of the big concerns) and they do not have to pay dividends on watered stock. So I think it would be well for the farmers and all other consumers to give the small local mills their patronage. A good many imagine that the product of the small mill cannot be equal to that of the larger mill. We have never been able to see why the product of the small mill should not be quite as good, and we think, with probably an occasional exception, that it is as good as that of the large mills. But the big fellow has the name and there is a good deal in the name after all, a good many thousands of dollars per year to some of the big concerns we have read.

And this brings me to another point that I might mention, and that is: why should not the millers submit their plant to a grading system, the same as the farmer does his wheat? It might then be found that some of the high sounding names covered only a No. 2 or No. 3 brand, while some names more modest and less loudly heralded, and we chance, lower priced, might cover a real, genuine No. 1 Manitoba. A scheme of this kind could certainly work no injustice to anyone, and might secure justice to some not less honest though perhaps weaker manufacturer, and inspire the consumer with a measure of confidence that he was getting what he paid for.

Trusting that our experience may encourage other associations to experiment along co-operative lines.

G. H. BLACKWELL,

Franklin, Man.

here today have come at great expense. They have done so because they desire their wishes to be made known at the fountain head where our laws are made. They represent 50,000 of the best farmers of this Dominion and can justly claim to represent the farming industry of this country. We make our requests as reasonable men. Whether they are granted by this parliament or not, the educational work will still go on and the principles we have outlined here must ultimately triumph. Our country is in the infancy of its development. It is our duty, and the duty of the representatives who sit within these halls,

to see that special privilege is afforded to none and that our laws are based alone on justice to all. The farmers of Canada desire that the principle underlying our laws should be that contained in the words of one of the greatest Americans of the last century—"That we should do unto others as we would have them do unto us; That we should respect their rights as scrupulously as we would have our rights respected, is not a mere counsel of perfection to individuals, but it is the law to which we must conform social institutions and national policy if we would secure the blessings of abundance and peace."

powerful under our protective system. Already their special pleaders among the public press and in public life are pointing out the dangers to Canadian interests and to British connection, of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. Our shipping interests will be ruined, our great transportation systems will be destroyed, the quality of our grain will be lowered, in fact general ruin will overtake us, all of which, of course is very alarming to those people, but which only exists and is conjured up in the imagination of the pleaders for special privilege. These pleaders have no warrant for such statements. This is clearly shown from the fact that our trade with the United States for the last fiscal year amounted to about \$350,000,000, nearly equal to our trade with all other countries combined. Is not that a valuable trade and of great mutual benefit to both countries? Are there any apparent dangers to the general interests of Canada from that trade? And if not, why should its extension be not regarded as a great benefit to both countries. We have made trade arrangements with France, with Germany, and other smaller countries, which is all very well as far as it goes. We have subsidized transportation companies to promote such trade. Then why should we not endeavor to enlarge our trade with the 90,000,000 of people right at our own door who afford us the greatest market of any country in the world—a market that will grow as the population of that country increases.

It is stated that in entering into reciprocal trade with the United States, vested rights must be protected, meaning, of course, the rights of our protected manufacturers, but when the policy of protection was adopted by the Canadian people, it was with the understanding that a

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING CATECHISM

(By James E. Boyle, University of North Dakota)

Q. What is the farmer's greatest need?

A. To increase the output of the soil.

Q. What is demanded in order to bring this about?

A. Two things. First, intensive, scientific farming. Second, the necessary funds for making the needed changes and improvements.

Q. Where can the farmer secure these funds?

A. Through a system of co-operative banking on credit.

Q. What is co-operative credit?

A. Co-operative credit among farmers means an institution which enables the farmer to borrow on equal terms with large corporations and municipalities, that is, at four or five per cent.

Q. Has co-operative credit ever been tried?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. In Ireland, England, France, Denmark, Germany and other parts of Europe.

Q. How does it work?

A. It succeeds. Agriculture is financed in the same manner as any other big industrial enterprise.

Q. Can you give a concrete example to illustrate your meaning?

A. Yes, take Germany, for instance.

Q. Does Germany have more than one kind of farmers' credit institutions?

A. Yes, several; all are working.

Q. Which one do you recommend to the American farmer?

A. The ones which are known as the *Landschaften* Associations.

Q. Will you describe their methods of doing business?

A. Yes. The *Landschaften* Associations are societies of farmers who desire to borrow money. Only land owners can become members. Farmers' estates are appraised, and mortgage loans are permitted up to one-half or two-thirds of the appraised value of the land. The association issues the mortgage bonds and assumes full responsibility for their payment, both as to interest and principal. Mortgage bonds are issued in denominations of \$1,250, \$500, \$250, \$125 and \$50, and bear interest at 3, 3½, 4 or 4½ per cent. In this way the farmer commands the money market as readily as does some big business corporation. Certain brokers specialize in this class of securities. The directors of the associations make sales of bonds without charge to the persons interested. A surplus fund is built up by each association, according to the German law governing these societies. The administration of the affairs of the association is under the supervision of the Prussian minister of agriculture. A careful auditing of the books is had by the government.

On January 1, 1908, the bonds of the Kiel *Landschaftlicher* Credit *Verband*, for example, were as follows:

4 per cent.	\$1,876,862.40
3½ " "	7,968,872.40
3 " "	431,541.60
Total	\$10,076,872.40

The largest loan (1908) amounted to \$14,898.80, and the smallest, \$148.80. The average loan was \$3,284.40.

Q. Would this work in the United States?

A. With some modifications it would undoubtedly work as well as in Germany, or as well as does the Building and Loan Association in our own cities.

Q. When will we have such things here?

A. When the farmers get in dead earnest.

Q. Will our bankers oppose the scheme?

A. No, our bankers will be the chief friends, aiders and supporters of the movement.

Q. Who will oppose it?

A. Possibly some real estate brokers and a few loan sharks. But as long as these men finance the farmer, they will fleece him. If the farmer wants help, let him, through co-operation, help himself.

Mr. Scallion's Paper

J. W. Scallion, honorary president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, read the following paper to Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

This delegation, representing the agricultural interests of Canada and the great body of the common people, desire to congratulate you, Sir Wilfrid, on your attaining your sixty-ninth birthday, and trust that you will continue to receive expressions of kindness and good will from all over the Empire on the recurrence of many such occasions in the future. We wish to thank you, Sir Wilfrid, for having afforded us this opportunity of presenting to you and your cabinet ministers, and the members of parliament present at this meeting, the farmers' views and desires with respect to our protective tariff and other questions of vital importance to the agricultural and general interests of the country.

Tariff a Burden

Our protective tariff is felt to be a great burden upon the agricultural industry of Canada, and upon the great body of consumers of protected commodities. When the tariff commission held meetings of enquiry throughout the country, some five years ago, the farmers made their position on the tariff very clear; they wanted no protection for their own industry and strongly urged that the tariff be reduced to a revenue basis. They hold that opinion today more strongly, if possible, than they did then. They are willing to meet the requirements of a tax framed to cover the public expenditure of the Dominion, the proceeds from which, less cost of collection, will go wholly into the public treasury. But they strongly protest against the further continuance of a tariff which taxes them for the special benefit of private interests. They regard such a tariff as unsound in principle, unjust and oppressive in its operation, and nothing short of a system of legalized robbery. Prices for the produce of the farm are fixed in the markets of the world by supply and demand, and free competition when these products are exported, and the export price fixes the price for home consumption, while the supplies for the farm are purchased in a restricted market where prices are fixed by combinations of manufacturers and other business interests operating under the shelter of our protective tariff. Such a fiscal system is manifestly unjust and should be abolished.

Protectionist Claims

It is claimed by the advocates of protection that the system furnishes a home market at good prices for the produce of the farm, and therefore is a compensation to farmers for having to pay higher for their supplies. But when it is considered that during the fiscal year ending 31st March last, markets had to be found in foreign countries for \$115,000,000 worth of the produce of our farms, including animals and their products and that our exports of such products will largely increase as time goes on, for our great West is only beginning to show its capabilities for the production of hundreds of millions of bushels of grain, and hundreds of thousands of live stock and other produce, and that the export price fixes the price for home consumption, the argument of a home market can only be regarded as a joke.

Reciprocity

No trade arrangements which the Canadian government could enter into with any country would meet with greater favor or stronger support from the farmers of this country, than a wide measure of reciprocal trade with the United States. Such a trade arrangement, including manufactured articles and the natural products

of both countries would give the Canadian farmer a larger and more profitable market in which to sell a great deal of their produce, and a cheaper market in which to buy a large quantity of their supplies. This statement can be verified by a comparison of prices in both countries for years. The prices for grain, live stock and dairy produce under normal conditions are much higher in the States than on this side of the line. The importance of an extension of our trade with the United States has been recognized time and again by our statesmen, who, on several occasions endeavored to secure a wider measure of reciprocal trade with that country. Until quite recently the United States government was not favorable to the extension of freer trade relations with other countries. That policy did not apply to Canada particularly, as some of our opponents of reciprocity would have us believe, but was the policy



"An Afternoon Off"
Grain Growers Taking in the Qu'Appelle

of the United States toward all nations. A political party, pledged to a high tariff has held power in the United States almost continuously since the Civil War, when the high tariff was adopted for the purpose of meeting that war debt and the powerful corporate and private interests which came into existence and developed under that tariff, and because of it, have continued to exercise such control over public men and legislation in that country as to be able to prevent any successful attempts to lower the tariff or enter into freer trade relations with other countries. But a change has taken place in public opinion in the United States. The president has asked our government to enter into negotiations for the purpose of bringing about freer trade relations between the two countries. This action of the president has been backed up by the people of the United States in the recent elections in that country. Negotiations between the two governments looking to the extension of trade between the two countries have begun.

Meet U. S. Half Way

This delegation, representing the agricultural interests of Canada, strongly urges our government to meet the United States half way, and secure as large a measure of reciprocal trade in manufactured articles and the natural products of both countries as possible. Farmers are aware that a general lowering of our protective tariff and reciprocity with the United States will be strongly opposed by the united strength of the protected interests which have grown wealthy and

soon as the protected industries had time to develop and become firmly established, protection would be withdrawn and the people relieved from further taxation for the benefit of private interests. We think that protection should have been removed years ago, and we think that now, in the framing of a fiscal system intended to do justice to every interest in the matter of taxation, that so-called vested rights founded and developed upon a system of unfair and unjust legal exactions from the great body of the people, should be given no consideration whatever.

We are in favor of an increase to 50 per cent. of the British Preference on all imports from Britain, and favor a further increase from time to time until the duty on British imports is entirely abolished. We do not regard with favor the suggested appointment of a tariff commission. All that such a commission could find out with regard to the effects of the tariff upon the different industries and interests of the great body of the people is already well known. What is wanted is a general lowering of the tariff without any unnecessary delay. I beg to submit this statement to the government for its early and earnest consideration.

C. M. A. DELEGATION

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have announced their intention of sending a delegation of 2,000 to Ottawa to protest against any reduction in the tariff.



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially by 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, Marrinhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Wood, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

SPRING HILL RESOLUTIONS

A special meeting of the Spring Hill Grain Growers was held on December 9. The meeting was addressed by R. J. Avison, who in a very interesting and instructive manner explained the live questions of interest to farmers at the present time. Mr. Avison answered a number of questions at the close of his address in a very satisfactory manner, after which a hearty vote of thanks was tendered him. The members were so enthusiastic over Mr. Avison's masterly handling of the various questions that the following resolutions were adopted unanimously: "That this association strongly urges the Dominion government to take over and operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and all transfer elevators, as a measure to secure the success and reliability of the system of handling Western grain in transit from the producers to the consumers in Eastern Canada and foreign countries." "Whereas it is felt that our protective tariff is a burden on the agricultural industry of this country and on the great body of consumers of protected goods, and, whereas the policy of protection was adopted by the Canadian people with the distinct understanding that when the protected industries had time to develop and become firmly established the protection would be withdrawn and the people relieved from further taxation for the benefit of these industries. Be it resolved that this association request the government without further delay to make good its pledge to the people and reduce the tariff to a revenue basis. We would strongly urge the Dominion government to meet the United States government half way in the tariff negotiations, and secure as large a measure of reciprocal trade with that country as fair dealing and national honor will permit." "Whereas the Dominion government is pledged to the early construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, this association joins with all other Western interests in demanding that the Hudson's Bay Railway and all terminals on the system shall be built and operated by the government, and further, that all town sites be retained by the government, and that no corporate or private interests shall have any control over said townsites or railway system either in its operation, management or freight charges, but that it shall be operated wholly in the interests of the people by a commission appointed by the government."

TAX UNOCCUPIED LAND

At a meeting of the Makaroff Branch, held on December 10, the following resolution was passed unanimously and signed on behalf of the association by the vice-president, M. Britton, and the secretary, Sidney Rogers:

"Whereas a large quantity of land in our neighborhood is held by speculators, undeveloped and unoccupied, and whereas that fact is a great detriment to the welfare of the residents, as

"(1). So much unoccupied land has a great tendency to draw and retain frost;

"(2). This prevents the crops from maturing and thereby causes the farmer to lose the just result of his labor;

"(3). This vacant land causes the schools and church to be half filled, and the settlers to become discouraged;

"Be it resolved, that the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba be requested to memorialize the various governments to enact legislation to impose a fine on all holders of unimproved land equal to \$100 per quarter section unless they cause improvements to be done each year at least in the same ratio now required by the department for homesteaders not living on their home-

steads, viz., to cultivate thirty acres in three years, and put up a dwelling."

KEMNEY ORGANIZED

The Grain Growers of Kemney have formed an association and have decided to meet every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Their plan is to have a debate for two nights in succession, then a business meeting, followed by a social evening and literary entertainment. At the first business meeting they decided to advertise for a blacksmith as there is a good opening for one. They also appointed a committee to find out if something could not be done towards collecting school taxes from the railroads for the property they hold in the district. On Wednesday evening, December 14, the first literary evening was held, and with a good program and a full house a very pleasant evening was spent. The program consisted of songs, choruses, instrumental music, readings, recitations, a drill and an address by

a fairly good representation of members present. After some preliminary business the election of officers for 1911 was taken up with the following result: President, C. J. Baragar; vice-president, J. M. Ruddell; secretary, H. Graham, Culross; directors, J. M. Kennedy, Thos. Wood, Jos. Johnston, E. A. Bell, C. Radcliff, J. A. Thornben.

KELLOE ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Kelloe Branch of the M.G.G.A. was held on Saturday, December 10. The roads being heavy, the attendance was smaller than usual. The election of officers resulted in the former officers being re-elected. The appointment of delegates to attend the annual convention at Brandon was discussed, and Messrs. McArthur, Gibson and Nixon were chosen to represent the branch.

DELTA BRANCH ACTIVE

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. F. A. Selwyn Webb, secretary of the



Farm Home of T. G. Bell, Belleview, Man.

the president. All appeared well satisfied with the evening's entertainment, and it is believed that with more time to prepare, a better program than this one could be rendered. The Grain Growers here have taken their stand to work for the interests of the Kemney district. Social, intellectual and financial improvement is our object.

L. WILSON, Sec'y.

EMPIRE BRANCH MEETING

The Empire Grain Growers held a very enthusiastic meeting on December 8. R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, was the speaker of the evening, and he addressed the meeting on the elevator question, the tariff and reciprocity with the United States, and also the Hudson's Bay Railway question. Mr. Avison proved himself a very capable man and a fluent speaker, and his address was listened to with rapt attention. A resolution was adopted endorsing the action of the central association on these questions, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Avison.

ELM CREEK OFFICERS

Elm Creek Grain Growers held their annual meeting on December 19 with

Delta branch, which says in part:—"The past year I think we did fairly well, for out of a possible twenty-six farmers in this district we had a membership of nineteen, and two from outside joined this branch making in all, twenty-one members. Out of our limited income of twenty-one dollars we paid to our head office no less a sum than \$15.50 to help our cause along." Mr. Webb also encloses a statement of their liabilities and assets which show a balance on hand of \$2.55.

RAPID CITY ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Rapid City Association took place on Saturday, December 3rd. There was a good attendance of members and much enthusiasm was aroused by the spirited addresses of the different speakers on the future prospects of our association throughout the West. Officers were elected for the ensuing year and the executive committee was appointed to represent the association at the annual convention at Brandon. It was decided to hold monthly meetings in the future.

A NEW BRANCH

A new branch of the association has been formed near Arden, to be called the

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

All reports of local branches to be published in the Manitoba Section of THE GUIDE should be sent to Mr. R. McKenzie, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg, Man. Letters for the Mail Bag and everything else intended for THE GUIDE, should be sent to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

Winchester branch. The secretary is Geo. W. Watson, and the association has started off with a membership of twenty.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers is being made this season. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the experimental farms at Indian Head, Sask., Brandon, Man., and Ottawa, Ont. The samples consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each.

MANITOBA CROP REPORT

Crop bulletin No. 82, which has just been issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration, for the year 1910, shows that the total area of land under grain crop is 5,397,384, while the total area under all crop is 5,596,065. The total grain crop for the province for the year totalled 96,088,517.6 bushels.

An increase is noted in every line of farm products, while the total number of bushels of wheat marketed up to November 15, is \$1,587,801.

The prosperity of the Manitoba farmer is shown by the large amount of money that was expended in the construction of farm buildings throughout the province, during the year, which reached a total of \$3,546,539, an increase over last year of \$956,759.

The value of the dairy products in the province during the year is \$1,636,863.51, thus showing that the farmers are at last beginning to give some attention to this, one of the most important features of successful farming.

The contention that an early spring is followed by a dry, hot summer, has been amply borne out the present year. The spring opened at an unusually early date, and was followed by an exceedingly dry summer, continuing up to the time of harvest. This condition manifested itself to such an extent in the Southwestern, the South Central and the Western portion of the Eastern district that the entire crops of these districts, cereals, roots and hay were materially affected; but not nearly as much as was anticipated previous to harvesting.

The Northern districts and the Eastern district made a very creditable showing and compare favorably with the best previous years. The sample of wheat harvested this year is a very good one. Flax, rye and peas show very large increases.

Cultivated grasses show an increase of nearly 20,000 tons and an exceedingly pleasing feature of this increase is the 5,041 tons of clover. This alone, in a measure, compensated for the drawback already alluded to, as three years ago there was not a sufficient quantity of clover to make mention of.

The potato and root crops of the province are far short of what might be expected. The yield of these could be easily doubled by a more careful selection of seed, better preparation of the soil, and a little more attention while growing.

MINISTERS REMAIN IN OTTAWA

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden will spend the Christmas holidays in Ottawa, but Mr. Borden will go to Grand Pre to spend New Year's day with his mother. Several of the ministers will remain in the capital over the holiday, including the Hon. W. S. Fielding, who returned home tonight.

Civil Service Under Commission

A decided step towards the removal of the civil service from political influences was made by the passing of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908, but much yet remains to be done before the word "PULL" which is written in large letters on the door of every departmental building in Ottawa, can be entirely painted out. The object of this Act was to provide that appointments to positions in the civil service should be by open competitive examination instead of through the recommendation of members of parliament and other political friends of the party in power, and to a considerable extent this very desirable result has been achieved. At present, however, only the inside service, that is, the employees of the various government departments at Ottawa come within the scope of the Act, government employees in the postal service, customs and excise offices, Dominion land offices and other services located elsewhere, belonging to the outside service and being appointed at the pleasure of the government after passing a non-competitive qualifying examination.

The Act came into force on September 1st, 1908, and on September 4, Adam Shortt, professor of political economy at Queen's University, Kingston, and M. G. La Rochelle, a barrister, of Montreal, were appointed commissioners "to test and pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to the service, and for promotion in the service and to issue certificates with respect thereto," and to perform other duties connected with the Act.

Efficient Commissioners

The commissioners have now been engaged upon their important work for a little over two years, and it is agreed on all hands that their duties have been performed most efficiently, and with absolute impartiality. The commission is entirely beyond political influences, and within the limitations of the Act all appointments to the inside service since September 1, 1908, have been made as the result of competitive examinations.

The Act, however, contains a number of loopholes through which competitive examination may be dispensed with if the government desires the appointment of a particular person, and promotion from one grade of the service to another may also be made on the recommendation of the deputy minister of a department, the employee in such cases being required to obtain from the commission a certificate of qualification for the duties to be performed, which may be granted either with or without examination. The position to which appointments may be made without competitive examination are such as require professional, technical or peculiar knowledge, and also positions in the lower grades—messengers, porters, etc.—and these exceptions to the rule have been taken liberal advantage of, the terms professional, technical and peculiar being somewhat freely construed.

Many Appointments

During the second year of the commission's operations ending on August 31st, last, there were altogether five hundred and eighteen appointments made, of which two hundred and twenty-two were permanent and two hundred and ninety-six temporary appointments made necessary by special circumstances. Thirty-five positions were filled by special competitions, the positions requiring professional or technical knowledge, and other appointments of a similar nature to the number of twenty-six were made without open competition. Of the lower grade appointments nineteen were selected from the list of successful candidates at the examinations and 30 were appointed by the government after passing a qualifying examination. The remainder of the permanent appointments were made as the result of the competitive examinations and the temporary positions were first filled from the list of successful candidates not already placed in permanent positions, and afterwards by persons selected by the departments. During the year two hundred and two promotions were made, and these, though required by the Act to be based on merit were not made by competitive examination. Those obtaining promotion, however, were required to obtain a certificate of qualification from the commission, both practical and theoretical qualifications being taken into account.

The chief criticism which has been directed towards the new system is that it has not done away with the possibility of favoritism in the matter of promotions.

Before receiving promotion an employee must prove his or her ability to fulfil the duties of the advanced position, but the complaint is made that the best qualified officials are not always those selected by the deputy head of the department to undergo the test, and dissatisfaction naturally results. Another defect and one which is probably more difficult to overcome, lies in the fact that the examinations test only the theoretical qualifications of the candidates, with the result that young men fresh from college almost invariably secure higher standing than older persons of much wider and more practical experience and ability.

On the whole, however, and as far as it goes, the new system has proved eminently successful. It is no longer necessary for a competent person to have political influence in order to secure a position in the government service, and so far as the inside service is concerned political influence alone can no longer enable any person to obtain a position.

No one, probably, appreciates the new system or desires its extension to other branches of the service, more than the rank and file of the members of parliament, who by the new order of things are relieved from what was sometimes very annoying persistence of persons looking for positions.

The first need at the present time appears to be first a systematization of the work of the departments, which is now in a thoroughly disorganized state, resulting in much waste of time and effort, and second, the extension of the competitive system to the outside service. It is the stated intention of the government to gradually bring the outside service within the scope of the Act, and it is expected that a start will soon be made with the post office, the employees of which have petitioned the government asking that this may be done.

TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

Continued from Page 18
The means of production and distribution. We must have a party that is not and cannot be ruled, dominated and governed by a few party leaders. Such a party can only be built up by the use of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall within its own ranks. In other words, it must practise Direct Legislation on itself and to be more plain, a party which is to be of benefit to the workers and farmers and not to be influenced, monopolized, governed and controlled by the capitalist manufacturers, must be supported, financed or kept up by a due paying membership, and every act of that party, every plank in its platform must be subject to the vote of the party membership. This and this alone will keep the leaders of the party from selling out to capitalists, and at the same time keep the capitalists out of the party.

EDGAR CRANDALL.

RURAL POPULATION DECLINES

In a recapitulation bulletin issued by the United States Census Bureau it is indicated that about 8,000,000 of the population of the republic centered in cities having populations of 25,000 or over. The giving out of the 1910 census results are now sufficient to establish the fact that the trend of population movement during the past ten years has been largely to the cities and towns and away from the rural districts. This movement from the farming areas to the cities began a half century back, but has apparently been growing in a continuously increasing ratio. When and how it will end it is impossible to say, but certainly there is no back-to-the-land trek just yet.

The general bulletin issued last week shows that, including Portland and Seattle, which are not included in the published list, there will be forty-nine cities in the United States whose population will, in each case, exceed 100,000. It is in the minor cities and the big towns, as the Baltimore American points out, that population increase has been scored in the highest ratios during the past ten years. In New York state, where there has been a total increase in population during the past ten years of 1,844,383, the growth has pertained almost entirely to the cities and towns. Fifteen of the



25¢
per
DOZ

Can You Beat This?

SEND us this ad., together with the special price mentioned below, and we will send you, PREPAID, one dozen fine white lawn handkerchiefs, size 11 x 11 inches, with 3/4 inch hemstitched border. Examine them at your leisure in your own home, and if you don't find them to be the best value you ever saw, return them and we will refund your money without question. Our Special Price, per dozen **25c.**

PAQUET'S
JANUARY WHITE SALE CATALOGUE
No. 26

is filled with bargains just as good as this one. We can't print them all in this space. Write for a copy of this Catalogue today—it's FREE

THE PAQUET COMPANY
LIMITED
QUEBEC CANADA

sixty-one New York counties showed an actual decrease in population, and in Ohio thirty-nine out of the total of eighty-eight counties show population decreases. It is the counties that are almost exclusively agricultural that show decreases.

For the first time in the history of the United States it has happened that a single city has more than one-half the population of the state in which it is located. Of the 8,113,879 people of New York state 4,766,883 live in New York city.

WORLD'S NAVAL POWERS

Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.—The United States closes another year in second place among the world's naval powers. The great naval building race between Germany and Great Britain has not brought the former country up to the United States in the number of battle-ships afloat, but in ships projected and in the total number of war vessels of all kinds, Germany will crowd the United States to third place.

These facts are shown in the new navy year book prepared by Pittman Pulsifer, clerk to the senate committee on naval affairs, and soon to be issued by the government printing office. In armored cruisers, although the technical division made in the United States indicates Germany to have more than the United States, the actual strength of the United States exceeds that of its European rival.

The compilations of Mr. Pulsifer show the world powers to rank as follows as to completed ships:

	Total Ships	Tons	Large Guns.
Great Britain	472	1,839,168	288
United States	152	717,702	136
Germany	403	556,506	100
France	403	556,506	57
Japan	169	413,491	60
Russia	201	284,113	26
Italy	114	219,959	26

In ships completed, building and provided for by the various countries Ger-

many's number rises to 255, with a displacement of 963,845 tons, while the United States has 117, with a displacement of 873,152 tons. At present the floating navies of the leading powers have dreadnaught vessels as follows: Great Britain 11, with displacement of 293,100 tons; United States, 4, displacement 72,000; Germany 4, displacement 72,000.

The year book shows that when vessels now being constructed and those for which funds have been provided are completed, the Dreadnought strength of the three countries will be: Great Britain, 27, with displacement of 558,900 tons; United States, 10, displacement 357,000 tons; Germany 17, displacement 221,650 tons.

WILL NOT SUCCEED EARL

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—There is a growing belief in official circles at Ottawa that the Duke of Connaught will not succeed Earl Grey as governor-general of Canada. There has been a semi-official hint that King George is finding the demands upon his time so great and the state functions so numerous that he has to have the aid of a prince of the blood with public experience as both Victoria and King Edward had, to represent them at hospital opening and militia functions. The Duke of Connaught is the only member of the family available and it is found that he could not be spared to Canada.

While the Farmers' Convention was in progress in the Grand Opera House the following telegram was read amid applause:

"I wish the delegation good luck (Sgd.) WALTER SIMPSON, Regina."

A Practical New Year's Present to your friends in any part of the World. A Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, NINETY acres cultivated, house, stable, granary, between Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, Waldron 4 miles, school mile, fifteen per acre, three hundred cash, balance easy.—D. Palmer, Grayson. 21-6

FOR SALE—N.W. 1/4 & S.E. 1/4 OF SECTION 21, Tp. 17, Rge. 14 west 1st; 143 acres broken, 25 acres summer fallow, 75 acres plowed, all fenced, 2 and 3 wires; two first class wells, good buildings; \$6,000, \$1,000 cash, balance easy terms. School on property.—Thos. Gillmour, Hiram. 22-5

435 ACRE FARM FOR SALE ADJOINING town of Girvin, \$40.00 an acre, \$5,000.00 down, balance 5 equal annual payments, 8 per cent. interest. Splendid clean land, all under cultivation. Cement block 7 room house, good 20 horse barn, granary, sheds. Abundance of water.—Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 22-6

SCRIP FOR SALE

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-5

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED FLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality. Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg. 22-5

MAMMOTH PRONZE TURKEYS FROM Imported Stock.—C. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Minn. 16-12

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—FROM good laying strain. Choice birds, \$2.00 each.—Neil Wilson, Henslip, Man. 19-6

MOOPA FARM, BARRED ROCKS, COCK- ereils, \$5 up; Indian Banner Drakes, \$1. Satisfaction or money back.—W. H. Markar, Deloraine, Man. 20-6

FOR SALE—FINE SPECIMEN BARRED Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.00 per setting.—Mrs. J. Kothergill, Hildsworth, Sask. 21-6

FIFTY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, sixty white, all bred from my prize-winning birds, have won in nineteen ten at the leading shows more prizes than any competitor.—W. J. Currie, Lander. 22-5

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE 'AND WANTED

OATS WANTED—SEVERAL CARS GOOD seed at less than 35c delivered in Purdue, Sask., Twp. 38, Rg. 11, W. 3.—F. Flockner. 18-6

SEED WHEAT—I HAVE 350 BUSHELS OF Red Fife, good two Northern, grown from seed purchased from Sask. Government, \$1.00 a bushel f.o.b. Box 22, Bangor, Sask. 19-6

BANNER OATS FOR SEED—I HAVE several thousand bushels of Pure Banner Oats for Sale Free from noxious weeds and wild oats. I procured this seed from McKenzie's in 1907-8 and have grown them on breaking since. I can put them on track at C.P.R. or G.T. Railway.—W. F. Goulden, Yorkton P.O., Sask. 21-4

WANTED—BY THE PLAINFIELD LOCAL 186 U.F.A. 4,000 bushels good clean oats, 1,500 seed wheat, Red Fife. Address The Secretary, Optic P.O. via Farmangay, with price f.o.b. your station. 21-3

FOR SALE—FEW CARS SEED AND FEED Oats, Abundance and Banner, 33 and 35 cents, Grayson.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 21-6

FOR SALE—4,000 BUSHELS OF PURE Newmarket seed oats, weight 44 lbs. to bushel, free from noxious weeds. Sample sent on request. Apply to R. V. Vaughan, Ferley, Sask. 21-6

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS OF RED FIFE Wheat, 98 per cent. pure grade No. 1 Northern. For terms apply Chas. Bowering, Fleming, Sask. 22-6

QUEENSTOWN LOCAL U.F.A. WANTS TO buy 2 carloads of oats. Parties having seed to sell communicate with John Glenbeck, Box 72, Queen, Alberta. State price per carload delivered at Clay or Gleichen, Alta. 22-2

WANTED—A CAR OF CLEAN SIX-ROWED Barley for seed, Canadian Northern line, Jan. Strang, Baldoir, Man. 22-6

FOR SALE—MENSURY BARLEY IN CAR lots, free from noxious weeds, and suitable for seed. Price 50c f.o.b. Herton, Man. 22-6

HAY WANTED

WANTED—TWO CARS OF BALED Prairie or Timothy Hay, State price f.o.b.—Irene Motheral, Snowflake, Man. 22-6
\$3.00 per cord f.o.b. Claeswilliam. Write

MACHINERY FOR SALE

NEW GASOLINE ENGINE 7 HORSE power, scarcely used. Will sell at a reduction.—E. T. Hunter, Carnegie, Man. 22-1

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 than two lines.

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

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

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Sask.

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

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL ages.—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcoia, Sask.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND Butcher Breed, 3 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Clendening Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer Importers and Breeders.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN.— Breeder of choice improved Yorkshires, Young stock for sale.

CLYDESDALES AND B.F. ROCKS—FINE stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old, sires from two to four years, bred to Johnston Comet and Vigorosa. A splendid lot of B.F. Rock Cockerels.—Andrew Graham, Roland P.O.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.— B.F. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns, 10 prizes 1910 shows; 1st, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. S.C.W. Leghorns at Inter-Provincial, Brandon, 1910. Grand cockerels, either breed, \$2.00 and \$3.00. A few B.F. Rock pullets, \$10.00 per doz.

HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLANDS— J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

SPECIAL OFFER—CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Yorkshires at below real value can be secured from J. Housfield, MacGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKS—MAY- farrows, both sex, one yearling heifer, two litters October farrows. Sows \$5, heifers \$6 before 15th.—Hobt. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 20-2

J. M. WALLACE, ROSSETT, MAN, BREEDER of Black, White and Buff Orpingtons. Choice young stock for sale; also choice Seed Wheat, sample, etc. on application.

JERSEY CATTLE, SHIRE HORSES, PERIN Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.—David Smith, Gladstone, Man.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN, BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right. 22-6

FOR SALE—FOUR YOUNG RED SHORT- horn Bulls, the black, low-set kind, from Prince Joyce 7246. Write Jan. Strang, Baldoir, Man. 22-6

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale.—Clendening Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer Importers and Breeders.

WOOL FOR SALE

FARMERS BUY OUR WOOD DIRECT— \$3.50 per cord f.o.b. Claeswilliam. Write Gen. Fletcher, Claeswilliam. 19-6

BUSINESS CHANCES

SLACKMITH WANTED—GOOD POSITION for a good tradesman and a temperate man. Apply to L. Wilson, Sec. G.G.A. Kenney. 20-2

JACKS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SPANISH JACK "Picador"—R. E. Lande, Langham, Sask. 18-6

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec. Treas., Swan River, Man.

HELP WANTED

"WANTED—GOOD REPRESENTATIVES in every good town and district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries," and sell our hardy stock, grown specially for western planting. Start right now at the best selling time. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Handsome free outfit, designed for western salesmen.—Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 19-4

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

Our Breeders' Directory

In suggesting to the breeders of this country the extension of their advertising to The Guide, we do not wish to disparage in any way those publications they are now employing. Most of them are excellent advertising mediums and quite worthy of the patronage they receive. The Western Market, however, is growing by leaps and bounds, and no publication, however live and aggressive it may be, can hope to entirely keep pace with its development. Consequently, the advertiser who wishes to continue to thoroughly cover the field must use new publications. The live and aggressive breeder who wishes to build up a big business must now extend his advertising beyond the columns of the one or two papers which were perhaps all he required when the West was in its infancy. There are many reasons why The Guide is pre-eminently the paper which should prove profitable to you. Its readers are the best, the most prosperous, and the most progressive farmers in this country. They are the cream of the buyers in the rural districts. They are directly interested in buying from the breeders who patronize their own paper, and as a result respond more readily to advertisements in The Guide than they would to those of the ordinary publication produced by private interests. In pursuance of its progressive policy, The Guide has recently opened an Agricultural Section under the direction of a competent man, a move which will do much to interest its readers in improving their stock, and will induce them to buy only from the best sources. The breeder who depends on his past record and the reputation of his herd will soon find himself a back number. Thousands and thousands of buyers are coming into the country every year who have never heard of him or his stock. Consequently, the man who wishes to maintain his position as a prominent breeder must keep his name continually before the public in the columns of those publications which are read by and possess the confidence of the farmers of this country.

For the breeder who does not care to spend the amount necessary for display advertising, our Breeders' Directory forms a very economical and effective means of keeping his name before the buying public. The rates for a card in this Directory are \$2.00 per line for six months, or \$4.00 per line for twelve months. For example, a four line card similar to the following will cost \$8.00 for six months, or \$16.00 for twelve months:

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND Butcher Breed, 3 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Clendening Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer Importers and Breeders.

If we are not at present carrying your card, we would like to have you make a trial of The Guide for at least six months. Draw up your advertisement and mail it to us today. You will find it a profitable investment.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

Do You Want Good Seed?

There are many districts throughout the West in which there is an urgent demand for good seed. Perhaps you at this very moment are wondering where you will get your supply of seed for the coming year. If this is the case, you should read the advertisements of "Seed Grain for Sale" in the Want, Sale and Exchange columns of The Grain Growers' Guide, as there are a large number of advertisements offering good seed for sale, and you might find the very class of seed offered for which you are seeking. If, however, you do not see advertised what you are looking for, we would suggest that you insert a small advertisement of your own stating the class of seed you want and asking price and other particulars.

For example, here is an advertisement inserted by the Plainfield Local 186 U.F.A. This advertisement contains 42 words and costs 84 cents for one week, or \$4.20 for six weeks:

WANTED—BY THE PLAINFIELD LOCAL 186 U.F.A. 4,000 bushels good clean oats, 1,500 seed wheat, Red Fife. Address The Secretary, Optic P.O. via Farmangay, with price f.o.b. your station. 21-3

We have no doubt but that this announcement will bring a large number of responses through which the advertisers will have no difficulty in getting in touch with an abundant quantity of the seed they desire.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

The Dairy

REGINA CONVENTION

The program of the convention which will be held at Regina January 31-February 3 gives promise of being up to the high standard set at previous conventions. In fact with the addition of a women's department previous records seem likely to be completely retired. And as Mr. W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Dairying, is also arranging a convention for Saskatchewan dairymen on the same dates as the Agricultural Societies' convention, no doubt as to their being a big attendance and a successful gathering can be entertained.

HOW LONG SHOULD A COW BE MILKED

This question has been asked and is rather interesting. One farmer who has kept returns extending over several years, said that his cows produced a little over 73 per cent. of their milk during the first six months of their lactation, some going up to 84 per cent. He asked if it really paid to milk them longer. He put the case this way: Say a man has a herd of 80 cows, for which he requires four hands to milk. If, instead of bringing in all these cows to calve, about the same time and milking them till they were dried off according to the usual practice, forty of them were milked for six months, the services of two of the milking hands could be dispensed with. This, of course, is against the theory that cows should be milked as long as possible to stimulate their milk-producing powers, but it is generally agreed that a cow milked for six months only will give a greater average quantity in that time than if the lactation period is prolonged to nine months. The cow, of course, would have a longer rest and be in better condition for milk production in the following season.

THE VALUE OF SKIMMILK

Comparatively few people appreciate the value of skimmilk when properly used. If we refer to experiments that have been conducted with skimmilk, we find prices put upon it varying from fifteen cents to over \$1.00 per hundred. It depends upon the kind of live stock that receives the skimmilk, with what feeds it is mixed, how it is handled, etc., as to the amount received for it.

When tankage sells for \$40 per ton, skimmilk is worth fifteen cents per hundred for feeding pigs. When a well bred grade dairy calf is raised on skimmilk, it easily returns to the farmer fifty cents per hundred, for grade dairy calves readily sell for \$25 apiece at six months of age; if fed to pure breeds, the skimmilk amounts to considerably more.

When skimmilk is fed to poultry, it is worth at least \$1.00 per hundred. It is plain, therefore, that much depends upon how the skimmilk is used, as to what return it gives. In the utilization of skimmilk, so much as is used in raising poultry is worth more than \$1.00 per hundred pounds. The poultry house and park are among the best paying parts of the farm, over \$2.00 apiece for turkeys and nearly \$1.00 each for cockerels and pullets as sold in the general market before Thanksgiving.

We are beginning to realize that we have not the comprehension of farm products that will lead us to get all out of the farm that is in it. Before we get the farm organized to yield us the highest profit, it is going to take earnest thought and co-operation of the farmers.

WINTER BUTTER MAKING

We all know what a great demand there is for good country butter during the winter months. Many prefer a good article, made by a reliable person, who can be depended on as being neat about her work, to the creamery butter, which is made from cream furnished by all classes and conditions of people; and likewise from cows not always in good condition not having proper feed to furnish cream for making good, pure and wholesome butter.

During the winter many farmers milk only a few cows and have not a sufficient supply of cream to pay for taking it to the creamery. These are the ones who should turn their attention to butter-making of a first class quality, and will find no

trouble in getting same prices as creamery butter sells at.

Farmers' wives may think it a difficult matter to make good butter during the winter, especially if only a few cows are kept.

If a separator is on hand so much the better. The separating should be done as usual and the cream kept in a cool place, but not allowed to freeze. Whenever fresh cream is added, it should be well stirred to mix it and it will all ripen together; and when it has been gathered for several days, it should be brought to a warm room to ripen, and soon as it becomes somewhat thick and has a slight acid taste, which should be of a pleasant nature and not of a bitter taint, which is caused by being too old.

It should be churned at a temperature of sixty degrees, and there will be very little doubt about having good butter, which should be taken from the churn when in grains or small lumps, and water of the same temperature poured over it and the buttermilk well rinsed out. Then salt to suit the taste of those who are to use it. Some people prefer it much more salty than others. Therefore one must study to please her customers.

After salting, it should be slightly worked and pressed, using a wooden paddle or ladle, do not work the butter with the hand, as the warmth of the hand spoils the grain of the butter and makes it greasy.

Let set for several hours, then thoroughly work so as to mix in the salt evenly and press out all the buttermilk and water possible, and the butter will be of a smooth and uniform color and texture, pleasing both to the eye and the taste.

Winter butter usually requires some coloring, which should be added to the cream, when put into the churn.

One must be governed by one's own judgment about the quantity of coloring to be used, as cream varies greatly in regard to its natural coloring; but it is better to have it under colored than over colored; but really white butter is not wanted by people who are able and willing to pay a good price.

It should be delivered in as neat and attractive a way as possible; it can be made in prints of suitable size and different shapes as preferred, as it can be packed in jars or made in small rolls, according to the customer's desire. But in whatever form, it should always be wrapped or covered with the regular

butter paper, which is not an expensive article at all, and makes a much neater appearance than when wrapped in muslin cloths, as is usually done.

By having a first class article and delivering it regularly, there will be no difficulty in getting creamery prices if demanded.

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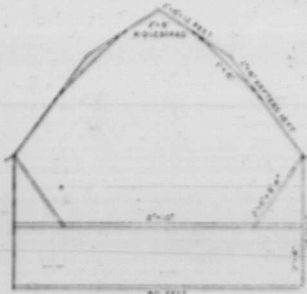
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Farm and Field

THE NEW BARN

During the winter time the farmer should plan out and procure the material for the barn he intends to erect next spring when the busy season is over. If he intends to make the foundation and the lower walls of stone, the winter is the season of the year to haul the stones. If he intends cement for the lower walls, the gravel should be procured in the winter. The lumber for the frame-work is another important item to have in readiness when the time for the erection of the building arrives.

The question of the cost of a barn depends on its dimensions, and to a great



End view showing style of hip roof

extent upon the handiness of the material to construct the same. If plenty of good stones are available it will probably be advisable to construct the lower walls of that material; while if gravel is handy cement walls will likely appeal to the farmer. The big cost of the building is the lumber, and particularly squared timbers for the frame. If the farmer is situated where he can procure timber from the bush, he can lessen the expenses of the barn considerably by cutting trees of sufficient size and squaring them with the broadaxe. A movement has lately been set on foot in several districts of the West to procure timber limits from the government and to own and operate a sawmill under the co-operative system. This system will undoubtedly enable those farmers to get their lumber at a reasonable price.

Though the material now-a-days is expensive for the erection of the barn, much can be saved by planning the building so as to get the most of the structure at the least cost. Many things have to be carefully studied: warmth, ventilation, sanitation, location, handiness and durability. An all-cement building is expensive but its durability is practically unlimited; the same might be said of stones if the work is properly done. However, the most popular barn of the present seems to be the one that is constructed partly of stone or cement and frame-work. A good lumber structure resting on four good walls will last the farmer more than a life time provided the frame-work is painted and reasonably cared for.

Every farmer usually has his own idea of the barn he intends to erect, but before commencing the building of his barn it is well that he should study carefully the plans of up-to-date barns, and from these he can perhaps find suggestions and be able to plan out ideas that will suit him. A barn is an expensive building and the farmer wants to be sure that he is building it exactly as he wishes. The plan of the barn as presented herewith may prove of value to farmers intending to construct a barn the ensuing season.

The feature which is considered most deserving of attention is the self-supporting hip roof which provides more space for the money than any other style of roof. Though subjected to the strains of high winds it gives no sign of weakness and carries an unloading truck without difficulty. As shown in the plan the first run of rafters is eight and the second run two feet in length, giving a total length of rafter of 30 feet on each side of the barn. The rafters are 2 inches by 6 inches and are set at 2 feet centres. The two runs constituting the sides are securely nailed together before being raised. The proper pitch being secured stakes are driven into the ground on both sides of each end of each run, then one of the top of the break is nailed. This method insures all the

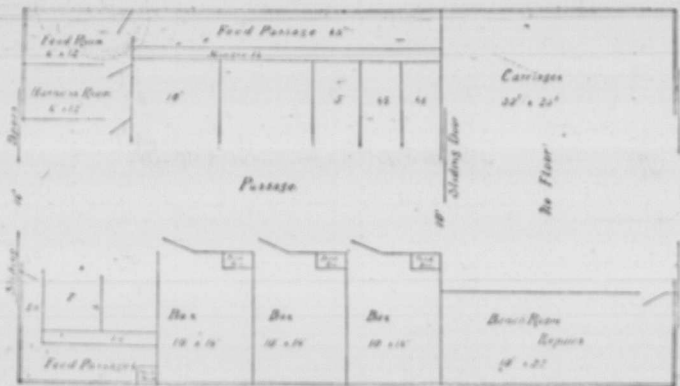
rafters being exactly the same pitch without taking time to determine the pitch for each pair. The two-inch by eight-inch plank at the edge from which the track is later hung, is held in place with a scaffolding erected inside the barn, the rafters are raised and spiked securely to this plank. The loft in this barn is twenty-eight feet from the ceiling above the horses to the ridge, and will hold a large amount of feed. The studding is 2-inch by 6-inch 2-foot centres, the ties from the wall to the joist are 2 inches by 6 inches and 6 feet apart. The building stands on four concrete walls. There is a large bias over the feed room for storing, connected with the latter by a spout feeding into a small box. The manger is one and one-half feet wide at the bottom, sloping inward towards the passage.

The approximate cost of the building is from \$1,800 to \$2,000.

HUMUS WORKS WONDERS

What constitutes a run-down soil? Is it lack of fertility? Is it lack of humus? Is it the presence of poisons or toxins in the soil, excreted by the plants themselves? As bearing on this a farmer in Stewart County, Tennessee, has the following to say in Farm and Fireside: "Some time since I saw a discussion about the possibilities of land losing its fertility. I wish to state a case that I have been personally familiar with since 1867.

"This field until recently belonged to a large charcoal furnace property and was farmed on the rent system. In 1876 it was in corn and made a poor crop, probably



Barn 40 x 70. Scale 5' to 1'. Ground floor plan

twenty-five bushels. It was in corn again in 1869 and made such a poor crop it was abandoned and the fence moved off. It was fenced again in 1881 and that being a very dry year it made nothing. It was again put in corn in 1882, which was a fine crop year, but the crop was so indifferent that the land was again thrown out and was run over with coal wagons and cut up in wet weather until it was a sight to behold. It lay this way, growing a few briars and persimmon bushes until 1907, when it was sold to other parties and fenced, put in good fix and planted to corn without any fertilizer of any kind being used. It made the immense yield of seventy-five bushels to the acre.

Now if land can be totally deprived of plant-food, whence came this immense crop? This field seemed to all outward appearance to be about as low in fertility as it could get, but it was level land and did not wash any. It is now, 1910, in clover and looks fine.

I have seen land here in the South so run down until it would not grow a stalk of corn more than two feet tall, with nothing on it, restored to fertility by just restoring its humus. Now, was this land worn out or had it just lost the humus content it once had?

It seems that without humus there can be no producing capacity. See a patch of briars grow up in an old field for a year or so and notice the difference in its producing powers where they grew. Why is this? Every passing breeze wafts some small thing into that patch and once there the briars hold it fast and it rots, making humus to act on the plant-food in the soil and make it available. Nature is con-

stantly teaching us lessons which we ignore in our rush for the last penny we can extract from our soil, until some fine day we wake up to the fact that we can no longer get even the penny and our children have to pay the penalty.

NEED FOR MEN OF BRAIN

With the development of the country there is a call for men of brain; men with foresight and power to lead and direct the affairs of the state. For this reason it ought not to be forgotten that the farmer should be broader than his specific line of work if he is to be recognized as a broad and fair-minded citizen. If man does not look after his growth in knowledge and understanding and see to it that he is acquiring a constant wider acquaintance of the problems that confront him he will surely grow smaller and narrower. There is no escape from this conclusion. No farmer has ever escaped it.

If the farmer does not fertilize his soil it will become impoverished. He knows that. If he does not fertilize his mind with useful knowledge, many times outside his line of work, that also grows weak and impoverished. That is the reason why so many farmers stop growing mentally, even at middle age. If a farmer maintains a live mental interest in himself, in the things which pertain to his contact with ideas, with his duties as a neighbor and citizen, somehow, all that imports a breadth and strength of judgment concerning his work as a farmer. Man grows mentally as he grows physically, through that which he feeds upon.

The time is fast approaching when the farmers will be recognized as the governing power of the country and will themselves dictate rather than be dictated to. This calls for a body of men with a keen, alert brain, and with a knowledge and foresight not only for

last month and 790,245,000 last year; Japan, 23,703,000 bushels compared with 22,050,000 reported last month and 22,248,000 last year.

1910-1911 crop, southern hemisphere—Chili, 36,104,000 bushels compared with 29,366,000 reported last month, and 23,516,000 for 1909-10; New Zealand, 7,000,000 bushels compared with 9,553,000 for 1909-10.

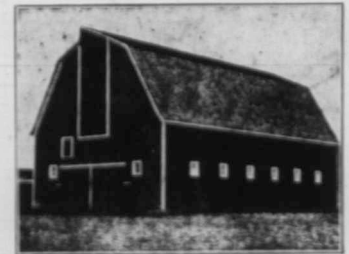
T. K. DOHERTY,
Canadian Correspondent

BIRTLE SEED FAIR

Birtle Agricultural Society held its third annual seed and dressed poultry show on December 16. The display of both grain and dressed poultry was a credit to the district.

The awards were placed by S. Benson, of Neepawa, and G. A. Todd, of Hillview, Man.

Red Fye wheat—Chas. Darrell won first with the score of 94 points; T.



The barn complete

Lowe, 2nd; W. D. Dodge, 3rd; Wm. Watt, 4th; S. Laidlaw and son, 5th.

Wheat, any kind—W. D. Dodge, 1st, score 93½ points; R. Thornton, 2nd; K. Doyle, 3rd.

White Oats—M. P. Mountain, 1st, 92 points; R. Mountain, 2nd; T. Lowe, 3rd.

Black oats—C. Darrell, 1st, 94 points. Two rowed barley—W. D. Dodge, 1st, 94½ points; M. P. Mountain, 2nd.

Flax—Geo. Wallace.

Turkeys—1st, Wm. Watt; 2nd, Mrs. Crewe.

Geese—1st, Mrs. Dodge.

Ducks—1st, Lottie Hart.

Chickens—1st, Lottie Hart.

MERCHANTS' DELEGATION

Toronto, December 20.—The Retail Merchants' Association is organizing a counter blast to the farmers' deputation to Ottawa, and steps are being taken to send a large and representative delegation of retail merchants, manufacturers and commercial travellers to wait on the government at Ottawa and put the Eastern side of the case before the premier and his colleagues. A date has not yet been fixed on for the deputation, but the secretary of the retail merchants, E. M. Trower, has the matter in hand.

The deputation to Ottawa will be five thousand strong to protest against the Co-operative bill, which, they claim, would be injurious to their interests. The merchants maintain, says Secretary Trower, that no class should endeavor to force on the government its particular beliefs when the government was endeavoring to act in the interests of all the people. Mr. Trower denounces the demand for state-owned utilities as socialism.

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

Answers to the following questions would be thankfully received by the agricultural editor:

Have you grown field peas, if so, what value do you consider them as fertilizers of the soil?

What success have you had in the growing of alfalfa?

Do you favor spring or fall colts?

What breed of cattle do you prefer in the West?

WHEAT PRODUCTION

Ottawa, Ont., December 17.—A cablegram received today from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, gives the yield of the wheat crop revised estimated December 1 as follows:


1910 crop, northern hemisphere—German Empire, 141,886,000 bushels compared with 138,000,000 last year; Great Britain and Ireland, 58,235,000 bushels compared with 58,191,000 reported last month, and 63,197,000 last year; Russian Empire, 776,619,000 bushels compared with 795,768,000

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Live Stock

FOR MORE AND BETTER BEEF CATTLE

In our thirty years' experience with growing cattle we have never known a time when the inducements to grow more and better beef cattle were any greater, or as great, as they are now. Thirty years ago the inducement to grow more and better cattle was that they could be produced cheaply. There were large ranches on the open prairies. There was abundant opportunity for winter pasture in the corn-fields. We have bought thousands of acres of this pasture at ten cents an acre and upwards. But then the price of cattle was low and destined to fall until it was proportionate to the low cost of production.

Since that time tremendous changes have occurred, and the greatest change has been in the last five years. There is no longer a great, wide-open range country, where cattle could be fed to the feeding stage and sometimes to the market stage on grass and hay alone. Hay was not considered in the early years of the ranching period, and only phenomenal losses forced ranchmen to provide winter feeding. The range has been broken up by settlers. When the settler comes the ranches go. Hence the decrease, as shown by the government reports, in the total number of their cattle, which means the beef cattle of the United States, not merely relative to population, but a total decrease. One after another the ranches have been broken up; and this breaking up process will continue until there is not a great cattle outfit left in the United States.

For the last five years the ranches have been emptying themselves on the markets; so that the supply of cattle in the markets is no longer a clear indication of the supply of cattle in the United States. The price of young cattle went up by leaps and bounds when the ranges were being up. We are now having the reverse process. Hence there is a better prospect for the corn belt farmer in this business of feeding more and better beef cattle.

Second, while the number of cattle on the range in the United States has been decreasing, the number of sheep has been increasing. Our readers will remember the great battles between the sheep men and the cattle men, often resulting in bloodshed. Well, the sheep man has won out, for the reason that it takes less money to stock up, sheep can be kept at a profit where cattle can not, the American has learned to appreciate mutton, and sheep are not raised mainly for wool, but for mutton.

Third, the constant growth of the great cities has led to a very greatly increased demand for milk and butter. Cities like New York, Philadelphia and Boston consume practically the entire milk supply of the New England states, New York and New Jersey. The city of Washington makes heavy drafts on the states tributary thereto. It takes a great deal of milk to supply the demands of Pittsburgh. The same is true of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, in fact of all the great cities.

This milk supply comes to a great extent from special purpose dairy cattle. The progeny of these dairy cattle are not profitable for beef purposes; hence they are vealed. Therefore the area on which beef cattle can be profitably grown is constantly decreasing, even in the corn belt states. It is true that not all this milk supply comes from special purpose dairy cattle. If it were so, beef cattle would be much fewer than they are, and the price of beef correspondingly higher.

With this decrease of the range, with the increase of the sheep industry, with this increased use of special purpose dairy cattle, which contribute little or nothing to the beef supply, there is a constant increase of population—fewer beef producers, fewer heaves, more consumers. Hence the price of beef is bound to be high. It will not have the place on American tables that it has occupied in times past. It will

perform become more or less of a luxury; but until there is a radical change in the human stomach people will eat beef if they can afford it. With our richer people, who consume a great deal of our best beef, price cuts no figure; what is wanted is quality.

The semi-arid country will in time furnish quite as much beef as the range ever did, but it will take time for the settlers to adapt themselves to the new environment and to be sufficiently forehanded to engage in beef raising on a large scale.

It is true that producers of beef must use higher-priced feeds, and will hesitate to embark in the business where the raw material is so costly. This will deter many farmers from purchasing beef, and tend to increase the price. The up-to-date farmer, however, can always meet these conditions as they occur. He is just finding out that he can use it largely for sheep feeding as well as cattle feeding. He is finding out that he does not need such large pastures as he supposed he did; for he can supplement his pastures with summer silage. He can, furthermore, if he uses the dual purpose cattle, have something more than the milk for the keep of the cow. While getting his profit from the milk of his dual purpose cow, he can also have a steer fit to eat grass without the grass swearing at the steer. Hence the thing for farmers to do is to study carefully the situation as it is now and adapt themselves to its requirements.—Wallace's Farmer.

BUY SIRE EARLY

In every community there will be found a man who delays buying a sire until the last possible moment, and in almost every instance finds that when he does secure one, that his purchase is a poor animal. In this man will be recognized the one who puts a hog crate in his wagon about Christmas time and goes driving around the country in cold weather looking for a sire pig. He generally finds that most of the breeders are sold out, and that he will either get no pig at all, or else one of the least desirable pigs in the herd. Many times he will have to go home without a pig and wait till his neighbor is through with the boar and then borrow him. Such methods do not tend towards success. There are men who follow similar methods in procuring sires for the cattle herd and horses. We note, however, that this season has shown a marked development in the Northwest as regards this problem. Live stock breeders everywhere report that the early market for sires has been stronger than ever before and this can be taken as an indication that farmers in general are waking up to the importance of this practice.

When buying early there is a chance to select from the considerable number in each herd, and the purchaser will come nearer in getting a first class sire of the type that suits him. A sire should be well accustomed to his new surroundings before being called upon for heavy service, and this can only be done by taking him to his new home early in the season. Furthermore, the sire should be fitted for his work by special care and feed, and it is much easier for the farmer to take care of one than for the breeder to care for a considerable number. In other words the man who buys a single sire has ample opportunity to give him a little extra feed and a little other special attention he may require.

LIVE STOCK INCREASES

Ottawa, December 12.—The report on live stock for the end of November, issued by the census office, gives statistics showing for the provinces the per cent. number compared with a year ago; and their condition as compared with a standard condition. For the whole of Canada there is an increase of 3.31 per cent. in the number of horses, of 1.13 in the number of cows, of 2.11 in the number of swine, and of 8.62 in the number of poultry. The number of sheep has decreased by 1.55

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per cent. in the year, and the number of live stock of other than cows by 2.20 per cent.

The provinces which show the largest gain per cent. in numbers are Saskatchewan and Alberta. Saskatchewan has made a gain of 4.99 in cows, of 6.03 in other horned cattle, of 4.26 in sheep, of 21.38 in poultry, but in the number of swine has fallen off by 5.39 per cent.

In Alberta the gain has been 8.59 per cent. in horses, 1.95 per cent. in cows, 13.70 per cent. in sheep, 6.64 per cent. in swine and 22.70 per cent. in poultry, while the number of horned cattle other than milk cows has decreased by 6.12 per cent.

Manitoba shows a gain in the number of horned cattle other than cows of 5.80 per cent., but all other animals are less than a year ago, ranging from .45 for poultry to 1.63 for milk cows.

By the standard condition of live stock is meant a healthy and thrifty state, and taking this condition as represented by 100, it is this year a fraction over for horses, milk cows and poultry, and a little under for sheep, swine and horned cattle other than cows.

In Ontario the condition of all animals exceeded the standard except for sheep, which are .95 per cent. below, and in Manitoba where it falls below by 4.46 per cent. for milk cows, by 13.20 per cent. for other horned cattle and by 8.36 per cent. for swine.

BARLEY FOR HOGS

Barley is held in great favor by a large number of hog feeders, and is generally considered to be very valuable for fattening purposes. As compared with corn, barley contains slightly more protein or flesh-forming elements and is not quite so rich in fat-forming elements, or carbohydrates. For hogs that have attained some size it could be fed very profitably as an entire ration. Where it is desired to grow out the hogs as well as fatten them, an addition of about one part of oats to two parts of barley will be much more satisfactory. If the hogs were on good pasture the single ration of barley would probably be more satisfactory than if they were confined in pens. Many hog feeders use the combined oats and barley ration by having them ground together and fed mixed with water or milk as slop.

Many experiments conducted along this line show that the additional gain from cooking feed hardly pays for the trouble. However, if the cooking can be done at a very small expense, it is a generally accepted fact that the gains will be somewhat larger. Whole barley soaked from five to seven hours before feeding will give very satisfactory results. Most hog feeders make a practice of feeding three times a day, giving at each feed all that the pigs will clean up thoroughly. Where hogs are being fattened they should be given all the feed that they can digest properly.



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Where You Are Cheated

Every housekeeper must have noticed during the last few years the growing tendency on the part of the dealer, chiefly the grocer and fruiterer, to keep stocked with goods that are put up in pasteboard boxes, tins, glass jars and other contrivances that are sold as receptacles for the goods, in some cases weighed in with the goods and sold at the same value as the goods. Mostly, however, we buy our goods by neither weight nor measure and here is where the merchant finds his Eldorado.

You find grapes, tomatoes, apples, pears, crabs, peaches and an endless array of other produce sold by the basket. This is convenient. It does not involve any obligation on the part of the merchant to have the basket contain a certain number of pounds or quarts of fruit. The pears may have begun to spoil and he has picked out perhaps half a dozen decayed ones and thrown them away to improve appearance. The basket seems light and not full enough. You insinuate or hint that perhaps it isn't up to the measure. "Oh! you know, they vary so much; we get them all weights in fact. Oh, no, no! we never do that; we always replace with good stock any decayed ones that are sorted out." You select another one that looks better value and go your way, after having caught a glimpse of the clerk at the back with the lids off several baskets equalizing their appearance so that a careful customer will really have no choice. Who ever stops to figure what such goods really cost us? Seeing them put up in baskets without weighing or measuring practically eliminates the thought of a standard cost. Take crabs, for instance, sold at \$1.10 per bushel—of eleven pounds. At 60 pounds to the bushel this means \$6.60 per bushel for common crabs. What an exorbitant price! In defence of it if questioned the dealer will talk freight rate as though the rate on crabs is higher than on any other fruit.

The Berry Steal

When you buy berries they are shown you in "quart boxes." You demur and protest that here can't possibly be a quart in that shallow little box with the bottom pushed half way up the inside—you have in your mind's eye a government-stamped sheet iron quart measure, "heaped rounding," according to scripture, and so you are suspicious. He squints obliquely at the boxes and allows that "they do look a little scant for quarts, but of course, you know, they are just 'reputed quarts.'" That ends all obligation on his part when you have found it out for yourself, he calmly confesses it and—what more can you ask? It is probable, if one could actually find what the measure really is, that these berries are selling at about \$12 per bushel—but you aren't buying a bushel; why reckon on bushels? It would only distract trade and make us all unhappy—we are happier in ignorance about these things.

We are all protesting about the high price of living. How much of the high tax is due to buying supplies neither weighed nor measured? And the smaller the quantity bought, the greater the profit to the dealer; that is to say that the poor, who buy generally in small quantities, pay more than those better able to pay and also to protest.

Consider the tinning of corn syrup. It is put up in 2 pound tins and sold at 15c per tin, or if you can afford to buy two at a time, then two tins for a quarter; but it is also put up in 5 pound tins that sell for a quarter. A lady sent a child to a grocer to buy a 5 pound tin of this syrup at a quarter. The merchant sent home two two-pound

tins, or four pounds in all and charged the quarter. The lady sent the goods back to get the 5 pound tin because she was being cheated out of one pound by this substituting. The grocer said he hadn't a 5 pound tin left. She said: "Well, I'll take the two two-pound tins at 20 cents, that is five cents a pound, the rate of the 5 pound tin." "No you don't," he said, "you are getting the two tins now 5 cents less than the regular price. I should charge you 15 cents a tin straight, or 30 cents for the two." "You mean then," she replied, "that since you can't give me a 5 pound tin at 25 cents, which is my order, you are determined to substitute four pounds instead of five for the same money and affect to justify it on the 'market price' plea? I can easily understand why you are always out-of the 5 pound tins." The lady walked out and left the syrup.

Short Quart of Vinegar

Some time before that the same lady bought from the same grocer a bottle of vinegar at 25 cents a "quart bottle." When the vinegar was used she measured the bottle. It did not contain a pint. The glass was uncommonly thick and it had a bottom that ran away



Lady Representatives of Huronville Grain Growers

up in the centre but which showed the liquid all the way down from the outside of the bottle. She mentioned the matter to the dealer and pointed out that her vinegar was costing about \$2 per gallon. "Well, of course, everybody knows they are only 'reputed' quarts." If you buy your vinegar bottled you have to pay an extortionate price. If you buy it on draft you might as well go to the water bucket. Maple syrup tinned or bottled is almost never the true measure nor the pure article.

In the large factories and, oh, the pity of it, even among some small farm dairies, workers put up butter short weight. You expect you are buying a pound print; it is very, very often short weight. You affront them if you suggest the formality of the weigh scale; but if the butter were full weight they would be delighted to prove it to you. In the big butter houses where the churns are run by electricity and the butter is made before your eyes, "while you wait," in fact; it receives the least possible "working." All the milk that it will carry is left in, for milk will weigh and is bulky, too. The butter is lapped lightly into the "pound prints," often not filling out the corners, wrap-

ped in paper and—there you are, "butter made without handling," or weighing, and the heavy parchment paper and all not quite making the 16 ounces that the law of our country demands as a butter pound; but then it is "made before your eyes and not handled," and what more could you reasonably ask?

Short Meat Weight

The butcher too has his parchment paper and brown paper too, and you buy both at 25 cents per pound or whatever price your cut chances to be. The nimble butcher cuts his meat with a sweep and swings it with a flourish upon the scale, which dances about until his thumb comes to the rescue and steadies the gyrating pan, and you pay for the butcher's thumb at 20 cents or so per, but you don't get the thumb. It stays to be resold to customers number two and three, ad infinitum. You see some handsome baits on the counters round you of roasts and steaks and sirloins and you'll "take this one," you say. The butcher won't give you THAT one; he'll "get you another just like it." You protest that that one "just suits you." He "thinks this one is even finer," and he cuts you a "lovely roast" just two inches from the second vertebrae joint from the horns, and if you don't know the difference you'll think "what a nice butcher to specially select a superior cut just for you and you a stranger, too. You suppose he's catering for your custom; perhaps you are looking prosperous," until you come to carve and eat the roast at dinner, and then—well—then you think something else. When you ask for lard the clerk takes a sheet of parchment and a wooden butter shell and weighs both with your pound of lard at 20 cents a pound.

About Pasteboard Boxes

But perhaps the pasteboard box offers the biggest swindle to the purchasing public. Take, for instance, those large packages of cornflakes or such breakfast foods. They are bulky and appear there-

It is a pretty scheme to sell by the box, or basket, or pail, or bunch, or bottle, because then the law is evaded, as no provision for standards in these variable receptacles can be maintained. Still there is hope. The consumer can look into the matter for himself and get approximately close to the standard weights and measures and see just where he is at. There should be unanimity in this protest and the impositions of scant quantities would soon be remedied and then at least one important factor in the present cost of high living would be promptly removed.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE IN CARMAN

The first public meeting of the Dufferin Household Science Association was held in the court room of the Land Titles building, Carman, Man., December 15, President Mrs. Murray in the chair.

Although a busy season just before Christmas, the attendance for a first meeting was excellent, about thirty women being present.

Two very interesting and instructive papers were read by Miss Harrison and Miss Campbell, students of the Household Science course of the Agricultural college, Winnipeg.

The first paper, by Miss Campbell—a synopsis of the subjects in course, as follows: Home furnishing, housekeeping, home management, laundry, household handicraft, home nursing, English literature—showed what benefit had been derived from these studies, and was of much interest.

The second paper, by Miss Harrison, told of time profitably spent at college in studying, scientifically and practically, cooking, chemistry of foods, nutritive value of foods, diet, sanitation, hygiene of health, horticulture, dressmaking and plain sewing and millinery—all very clearly and simply related and much appreciated by the ladies present.

After discussion of business and arrangements for future meetings, a vote of thanks was passed to the two young ladies for their papers, and the meeting was closed by the president.

It is hoped that, weather and roads permitting, there will be an increase of members'ip at each succeeding meeting and that much benefit may be the outcome to the whole community.

Officers and board of directors: President, Mrs. W. Murray; vice-president, Mrs. W. Cout; secretary-treasurer, Miss C. H. Meikle; directors, Mrs. Macoun, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. August, Mrs. Isaac Campbell.

(Sgd.) C. H. MEIKLE, Sec.-Treas. (pro tem).

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MOVEMENT

A movement similar to that which has spread so very quickly throughout Ontario has been begun in Saskatchewan. In Ontario the Women's Institute movement has been a considerable factor in improving the homes of the province, and now a similar movement is being launched in Saskatchewan. At a number of points local clubs have been formed, and the fact that the idea has "caught on" indicates that within a year or two the whole of the province will have local organizations of women working separately but unitedly for the betterment of home conditions in this province. The college of agriculture is now preparing for a big convention of women in Regina on January 31-February 3 when the agricultural societies hold their big annual gathering. No pains are being spared to make this convention a big success and every married man who purposes attending the agricultural societies' convention and short course at Regina on Jan. 31-Feb. 3 should take his wife with him and let her get the best ideas possible regarding many matters of domestic interest. The women's clubs which have already been organized will be represented, and many women from all parts of Saskatchewan will be present. Arrangements have been made by the college of agriculture with the railways whereby delegates can attend the convention and get free return to their homes. F. Hedley Auld, director of agricultural extension, Saskatoon, Sask. will gladly supply information upon request.

A WOMAN FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE

Mrs. William Leslie, Melita, Man., is nominated for school trustee in that district. Mrs. Leslie was a teacher of successful experience herself, and now

for some years resident, parent, and ratepayer in Melita and well knows the school question from both viewpoints. There can be no hesitation in anticipating her election and competent administration of school affairs when she takes office. Fireside wishes her every success and hopes to find the woman trustee general throughout our West. There should be at least one woman on every board whether rural or town school.

THE WORD IN SEASON

(By Jean Blewett)

The scene is laid in New Scotland, one of Middlesex county's thriving villages. Margaret Lawlor has come over to the manse to drink a cup of tea with her close friend, Lizbeth Gordon, but lately married to the minister. Lizbeth speaks without an accent, but Margaret, though she has been for many years the wife of the schoolmaster, still clings to her bonnie Scotch burr. The two have been discussing the new woman.

Margaret Lawlor (with conviction)—Weel, I've my own opinion o' sic goings-on. Stand up for her if ye like, but you know and I know that modesty in a woman is a grand thing—a guid thing.

Lizbeth—One can get too much of a good thing. It's all very well to keep in the background—up to a certain point.

Margaret (surprised)—Is it yersel' that's only two months marrit tae the best meenister New Scotland has had in mony a day, is it yersel' I hear speaking lightly o' modesty in woman? Ye ken what the good book says about it, and ye ken, too, that if ye had not been the modest' girl ye were ye'd never hae mated wi' sae fine a mon as John Gordon. Deed so. A pairfect mon.

Lizbeth (sipping her tea)—The minister is all right, but let me tell you he had one fault which made me think twice about marrying him.

Margaret—Ye will hae your joke, Lizbeth, though how ye hae the heart to joke about sic a mon—

Lizbeth (gravely)—It is no joke, Margaret, it's the sober truth.

Margaret (in agitated tones)—Ye dinna mean it, and as folk looking up tae him as a pattern in a' things! I canna get o'er it, Lizbeth. Surely it was not a fault serious enough, tae come between ye.

Lizbeth (passing the scones)—Judge for yourself when I give you my word it kept us apart for two years and more—in fact, if he hadn't overcome it I expect nothing else but I'd have gone to my grave a spinster. Let me give you some fresh tea, Margaret.

Margaret (with growing excitement)—Na, na, I'll hae sae mair tea; I'm shaking so I've spilt the mairt o' the last cup on my best frock. Juist tae think that a' the whiles we were listening tae his graun sairmons, and haudin' him oop wi' our prayers, he was breakin' yer hairt wi' his shortcomings! Losh me, the deceit o' him! My mither told me often never tae pit faith in a mon, but I didna dream she meant a meenister. I'll trust nane of them from this time forth, not even my ain mon. If the meenister canna keep straight it behooves me to have an eye on the schoolmaster—na, and I'll do it! Poor lassie, ye had yer ain time and half the women of New Scotland envying ye. I could greet about the meenister I was that fond o' him, that proud o' him. Harken, Lizbeth (her tones growing suddenly tender), it may be that he repented him often-whiles. I've nae doot the fault hurt him muckle mair than it hurt ye.

Lizbeth (with spirit)—It is to be hoped so. I've taken a great deal of satisfaction out of the knowledge that it spoiled his rest of nights, it did.

Margaret—I'd think mair of ye if ye spoke kinder of him and his fault—hope so indeed! Let me tell ye this, Lizbeth Gordon, had I stood in your shoes I'd hae marrit him off-hand, fault or no fault, so there.

Lizbeth (shaking her head sadly)—I couldn't marry him till he got the better of it. Ah, Margaret, the worry I had. I didn't know what to do. I was almost distracted. Friends of the family were asking me when the wedding was likely to be, and I couldn't tell them because this unhappy weakness of the minister's came between us

to such an extent that I couldn't say for sure whether I'd marry him or not.

Margaret (walking up and down the room)—No, I'll not hae a bit of wedding cake, it wad choke me. Lizbeth, it must hae been an unco dreadful fault tae keep ye from naming the day seeing ye had an eye on him a' this while. Would ye mind tellin' me the nature o' it? I'll never breathe it to a living soul—indeed so! Go on, Lizbeth—wait, I'll juist latch the door for fear that hussy in the kitchen should take it into her head tae listen. We'll keep it dark, Lizbeth, for his sake as well as yer ain, we'll not let it out. Ye say he wouldn't hae marrit him if he hadna got the better o' this—this weakness o' his?

Lizbeth (putting her handkerchief to her eyes)—I couldn't hae married him.

Margaret (drawing a chair very close to Lizbeth and leaning forward)—Weel, weel, as I said a while back, it must hae been bad, but he got over it?

Lizbeth (solemnly)—Yes, but he wouldn't hae without my help. I'll tell you everything. Never mind the door, there's nobody about. You're sure you won't hae a scone, Maggie?

Margaret—Gae on wi' your story—out wi' it. I'm fair consumed with curiosity. Name this fault o' the meenister's—name it.

Lizbeth (laughing)—Bashfulness! You needn't stare. Bashfulness in a man has brought on many a lass the calamity of a single life. John thought the world of me and—well, you know how it was with me, Maggie. But he couldn't propose, and he wouldn't propose. He'd talk blithe enough when there were others about, but if left alone with me he blushed like a schoolboy, acted as if he'd rather be anywhere else in the world, giggled at nothing, or else kept dead silence. I've seen him from across the hearth look me over as if I were a perfect stranger rather than the girl he was supposed to be sweet-hearting with. Instead of seizing on such times as we would be by our lone to pay a compliment, or say some of the nice foolish things one might expect—or at least hope for—he'd discuss Assyrian art, the ruins of ancient Babylon, or some such no account thing, for all the world as if entertaining one of the elders of his kirk. It was enough to vex a saint—and I'm no saint, Maggie. I stood it as long as I could and then I set out to cure him, and—

Margaret (angrily)—Think shame to yersel', Lizbeth Gordon, wi' yer hairt about faults, and weaknesses, and being kept apart. Bashfulness, indeed! Lizbeth—It kept us apart all right. And listen to me, Maggie: The minister would still be simpering and blushing if I hadn't taken matters in my own hands. I'll tell you what I said to him.

Margaret (wiping her eyes and smiling)—It gave me an awfu' shock, Lizbeth. For very little I'd not listen to another word. Yer an aggravating mortal, but ye do hae the best scones o' any woman I know. Yes, ye can fill my cup now. Go on wi' the story, Lizbeth. What said ye tae the meenister?

Lizbeth—It was this way: One evening along in the autumn he comes in as usual; has plenty to say to everyone—as usual. With one excuse and another I get father, mother, sister Jean and brother Danny out of the room. As soon as he finds himself alone with me, he grabs up his hat, begins twirling it round and round, and making as if he ought to go. So, says I, as innocent as you please: "Ah, Mr. Gordon, it'll soon be Christmas, and you'll be getting another lot of slippers with roses on, and knitted sox, and mittens." "I—I—yes, I suppose so," says he, twirling the hat faster. "You must have a heap of such things already." I goes on, taking up a bit of embroidery and threading my needle. "More than I can ever wear out," says he, half in sorrow and in anger, "the manse is full of them."

"I'd put a stop to it," says I. "How could I without being rude?" he demands. "You could get married," says I, and he nearly jumps off his chair; "women don't send many sox and slippers to a man with a wife of his own."

With that he twirled his hat at an awful rate, started to say something, thought better of it, hummed and hawed and got scarlet in the face. "I don't think I'll—that is," he stammered "marrying is—I'm thinking the

girl that cares for me—that is, I'm afraid the girl I want isn't wanting me."

With that he twirled his hat till it was dizzy.

"I'd find out," says I. "How would you go about it?" says he, kind of grim like. "Why," says I, keeping my eyes on my embroidery, "I'd say, Mary, Martha, Ann, whatever her name might be, I'm wanting you for a wife, will you take me? and before she'd get a chance to refuse I'd put a kiss on her forehead, and"—that was as far as I got, Maggie. But it wasn't on the forehead he kissed me. "Ask my pardon, minister," says I, not letting on how happy I was. "What for?" cries he, bold as brass. "Oh, the kiss should have come last, eh? Well, name the day, Lizbeth, and I'll do my part all over again."

"John," says I, "my house linen's ready, and I've my sewing pretty well done up, we might be married in a year or two, I suppose."

"Year or two be hanged," says he, just like that, for all the world as if he was just a man instead of a minister, "we'll get the invitations out next week in time to stop the influx of slippers and ties, and all the rest of it." "But it's so sudden I—" "I'll be put off no longer, mind that," he interrupts. "I've lived without you as long as I intend to, Lizbeth, so make up your mind to that!" "Oh, if your heart is set on it, have your own way," I agrees. "Ah, Lizbeth," exclaims he, "if I hadn't been the bold man I'd never have captured you!"

Margaret (delightedly)—Losh me, I never knew ye were sae clever.

Lizbeth (laughing)—You understand now what I meant when I said there was such a thing as too much modesty. Nobody guesses it, but the manse would still be without a mistress, and the minister without a wife if I hadn't given him encouragement, good encouragement—the word in season.

Margaret—Ay, as the guid book says, there's a time to speak, and a time to keep silent—even so.

Lizbeth—I'm glad you approve. I was fearing you'd find my conduct a little underhand.

Margaret (piously)—It's the heaven-given privelege o' every daughter o'

Eve tae get the better o' a mon—especially her ain mon, Lizbeth.

CHRISTMAS ASHES

By Edith M. Thomas

Yule-tide logs are burning low
Twelfth-night soon his face will show,
And those sober days come in
When the year's work we begin.

But the ashes, save them all
On your hearthstone as they fall;
Christmas ashes have a charm
That can fend away much harm.

Housewives, take the precious drift
And among your linens sift
Mid your wool and silken cloths
So to keep them free from moths.

Cast the ashes white and soft
Round the lyre and through the croft
Then the younglings of the year
Fleece or feathers need not fear.

If so be that ye fall ill
(Far to call on leech's skill)
Put a pinch of ashes fine
In your evening ale or wine.

Holy is the Yule-tide flame;
And the ashes just the same;
Love the Christmas fires did light
Love is in the ashes white.

Thus the whole round year we may
Treasure blessings from this day;
To our hearts catch up the glow
When the Yule log burneth low.

PASTEURIZING MILK

The pasteurizing plant of the Crescent Creamery Company, Winnipeg, hold their milk and cream at a temperature of 142 degrees for a space of thirty minutes. This process they aver renders milk and cream absolutely germless but does not change the constituents of the milk.

ADVICE TO MEN

If you are in any doubt or quandry, tell your wife—that is, if you have one—all about it at once. Ten to one her invention will solve your difficulty sooner than all your logic. The wits of woman has been praised, but her instincts are quicker and keener than her reason. Counsel with your wife or mother or

That Cold Room



on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means is to use a

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sister, and be assured, light will flash upon your darkness. Women are too commonly adjudged as verdant in all but purely womanish affairs. No philosophical students of the sex thus judge them. Their intuitions, or insights are the most subtle. In counselling a man to tell his wife, we would go further and advise him to keep none of his affairs a secret from her. Many a home has been happily saved, and many a fortune retrieved, by a man's full confidence in his "better half." Woman is far more a seer and prophet than a man if she be given a fair chance. As a general rule, wives confide the minutest of their plans and thoughts to their husbands, having no involvements to screen from them. Why not reciprocate if but for the pleasure of meeting confidence with confidence.

DECEMBER

Three good cheers for old December! Month of Christmas trees and toys, Hanging up a million stockings, For a million girls and boys, Brought snow so white And fires so bright And brought us good Saint Nick.

KITCHEN HINTS

Lemon Pudding.—1 cup milk, 1 heaping teaspoon baking powder, and flour enough to roll out; roll in 3 sheets. Take juice of 1 lemon, 1 cup pulverized sugar and spread between the layers like jelly. Put in a tin and steam 3 hours. Serve with lemon sauce.

Indian Pudding (Steamed).—2 cups milk, 2 eggs, 1½ cups Indian meal, 2 small tablespoons beef suet, 2 tablespoon molasses, ½ teaspoon each of cinnamon and ground ginger, 1 saltspoon salt, a pinch of soda. Heat the milk boiling hot, add the soda and pour it upon the meal; stir well; add the suet (chopped) and the salt; when it gets cold add the eggs, beaten light, the molasses and spices and beat all hard. Turn in a well greased mould and steam 4 hours. Serve with hard sauce.

Fig Pudding.—Use 2 cups bread crumbs, chop fine and add ½ lb. figs; cream 1 cup butter with ½ cup brown sugar and add 4 beaten eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately; mix all together, put into a greased mould and steam 3 hours.

MY BABY

I take up a little cambric dress, Trimmed with ruffles and edged with lace, And a dainty cap with cobweb frill; But where is the baby face?

And here is a pretty petticoat, Embroidered flannel scarcely worn, And a blue worsted sack that Aunty knit; But where is my baby gone?

There's a big rough boy in corduroy pants, With brown eyes ready to wink, And a patch of dirt on his dimpled cheek; A study in Indian ink.

His strong young arms are around my neck; He kisses mamma with a will, And I lay my dainty things down with a smile; For he is my baby still.

The Metropolitan.

ACETYLENE

Every householder and business man is interested in the question of light, either from a hygienic or financial point. In large cities and towns enterprise and capital have combined to produce the electric and coal gas systems, but until recently those who dwelt outside the thickly populated zone, were obliged to have recourse to the inconvenient, unhealthy, expensive, and more or less dangerous use of coal oil for lighting purposes. Some years ago the discovery was made of a beautiful illuminating and heating gas, produced from a combination of lime and coke, when subjected to an intense heat in an electric furnace. This product of lime and coke is called calcium carbide, and calcium carbide brought in contact with water forms acetylene, the new illuminant which has done so much to revolutionize the whole question of economical and isolated lighting. It is now not only possible to have a beautiful light that excels either electric or coal gas, but for anyone in the most isolated position to have all the comforts and advantages of city or town lighting at less cost and with little incon-

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venience. A generator requires very little space in any building and should be a small compact simple apparatus, which any mechanic can set up.

Advantages

The following are some of the advantages to be obtained from acetylene lighting plants:

It is the most brilliant and beautiful light ever discovered. It gives twelve times the light of ordinary illuminating gas per cubic foot.

It is a pure white light, its rays being almost identical with sunlight, showing all colors perfectly.

Its combustion is perfect. There are no noxious products, no odors, and no smoke. The vitiation of the air in a room compared with ordinary gas is 1 to 8.

Its cost is far less than that of any known illuminant. It is made of cheap and almost universal materials, coke and lime, fused by electric heat. It will be in this respect the light of the masses.

It is absolutely safe, and an explosion of any kind is practically impossible, as in modern gas machines hydraulic seals prevent even the slightest escape of gas. Accidents can always be traced to gross carelessness, and not following directions in using.

As the consumer manufactures his own gas, he only pays for what he actually uses.

Modern machines require very little attention. Once charged they are self-acting, the quantity of gas manufactured being regulated automatically by the amount consumed.

It can be used for heating and cooking purposes the same as city gas, by using the special burners made for acetylene. The piping is the same as that used for city gas, also the fixtures. The burners alone are different.

It is essential that when one has an intention to try this beautiful lighting proposition, that they should first of all decide as to the reliability and responsibility of the house he intends to deal with. The advantage of dealing with a reliable house in these days of irresponsible makers of acetylene outfits, are too obvious to require dwelling upon.

SLEEP

(William S. Lord)

Sleep is a mystic river to mortal eye hath seen.

With poppy flowers are nodding the banks it flows between;

It finds its source in silence where stars together sing,

And down to weary mortals the message hastes to bring.

The boats upon its bosom, that float, an idle throng,

Are dreams that to the rainbow or to the moon belong;

They're drifting towards the harbor outside the port of day.

Where morning light will scatter each vision bark away.

—From the Rock-a-by Book.

THINGS TO KNOW

A few drops of alcohol rubbed on the inside of lamp chimneys will remove all trace of smoke when, water alone is of no avail.

Instead of soaking tapioca before cooking, put it into boiling water or milk and it will have less of that starchy flavor so noticeable when soaked in cold water.

HINTS ON CHURNING

When butter "won't come," this time of year it may be because the cream does not separate readily from the milk of cows that are far along in the period of

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Winter Camping in the Woods

By DILTON WALLACE

I remember my earliest experience in the winter woods when I was a boy of seven. My grandfather, an old pioneer and hunter, was my guide, and it was then he gave me my first lessons in camping and woodcraft.

In the snow were many lacks of the wild things of the woods. Here had been a fox, there a rabbit, and now and again a grouse rose, started at our intrusion. Sitting on boughs in the lean-to, cozy and warm, we cooked our luncheon over a rousing camp fire, and then lay back to back in the glow while my dear old guide told me stories of wilderness adventures.

The average out-of-door man would tell me stories of wilderness adventures. He has never learned that the very barrenness of the winter wilderness has a subtle, inexplicable attraction all its own.

personally, I prefer the "A" style—with a stove-pipe hole fitted with an asbestos ring near the door end. After the tent is set up snow should be banked well around the base to prevent the wind work-

ing in from below. A sod cloth the size of the tent floor should be laid on the ground six inches deep and covered with

spread six inches deep and covered with

lactation. Try adding to each gallon of fresh milk, after straining, about one and a half pints of pure warm water. This will thin the skim milk of course, but will help greatly in "bringing the butter."

In summer cream should be churned every other day at least; in winter not less than twice a week.

The next essential is a small, sheet-iron camp-stove, with telescoping pipe and stoves have no bottom, and are intended to sit directly on the ground. These do well where the snow can be cleared away and the earth is not fitted with roots that burn when dried, and spread the fire outside the stove. Personally I always choose a stove with a sheet-iron bottom. This style a stove be used under any condition, and is, there-

water-proof tarpaulin make an excellent bed. The next essential is a small, sheet-iron camp-stove, with telescoping pipe and stoves have no bottom, and are intended to sit directly on the ground. These do well where the snow can be cleared away and the earth is not fitted with roots that burn when dried, and spread the fire outside the stove. Personally I always choose a stove with a sheet-iron bottom. This style a stove be used under any condition, and is, there-

Underclothing, of course, should be of warm mittens will be found all sufficient. Mole-skin trousers, a "Portia" outer shirt, a well-lined short coat of wind and water-proof material, with a wide, turn-up collar, a warm cap with ear flaps, and thick

plenty of room or they will suffer. Mole-skin trousers, a "Portia" outer shirt, a well-lined short coat of wind and water-proof material, with a wide, turn-up collar, a warm cap with ear flaps, and thick

United States or Southern Canada. If the snow is deep enough to make it possible to tramp the woods with ease

it possible to tramp the woods with ease world while, take snowshoes. They make it possible to tramp the woods with ease

skin necessities are superior. It is particularly fine sport to tramp into the woods for a day and a night, erect a lean-to or find suitable rock, and then build a rousing outdoor camp fire and spend the hours telling stories, singing, and acting plays. Plenty of time must be allowed for gathering fuel.

The ideal thing is to have a permanent shack in the woods, fitted for use at any time the year round, the outdoor fireplace being always ready upon clearing the snow.

From such a rendezvous a party can scout the winter woods and hills with loaded cameras, follow the tracks of many small beasts and in other ways that will delight themselves obtain some of the

One of us, dear—just one—might go. And you were the one!

Just one of us, dear—in a wild guest Of mocking regret, When the light of the first star peeps in the west!

My thoughts words—for I loved you so! Just one of us, dear—to call through the space that lies Between us now And keeps you from my eager eyes. Like a weary bird on the endless sea, My message returns again to me, In unshared grief, despairingly.

One of us, dear—but one—it must be. But, oh, that I too were lying there! To whisper a desperate, passionate prayer, Just one of us, dear!

How is the one place in all this world where hearts are sure of each other. It is the place where we fear of that mark of guarded and suspicious coldness which the world forces us to wear in self defence, and where we pour out the unreserved communications of full and confident hearts. It is the spot where expressions of tenderness gush out without any remnant of awkwardness, and without any dread of ridicule.—P. W. Robertson.

And you were the one! I stand by you now, health the lone pine tree!

And you were the one! I stand by you now, health the lone pine tree!

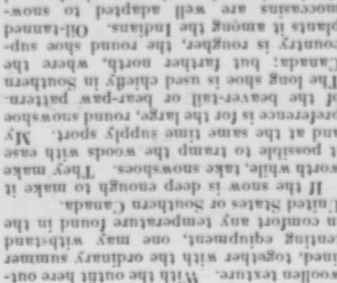
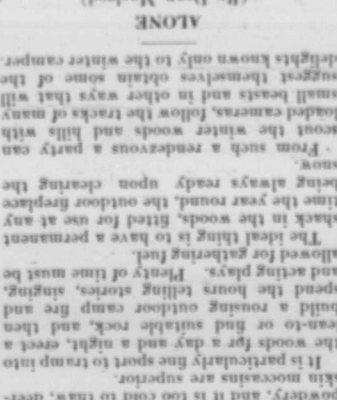
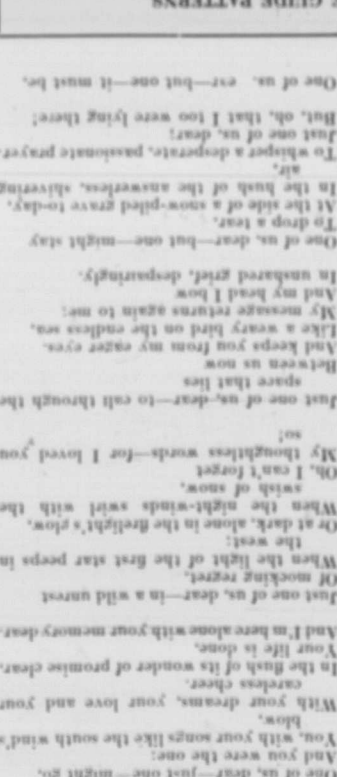
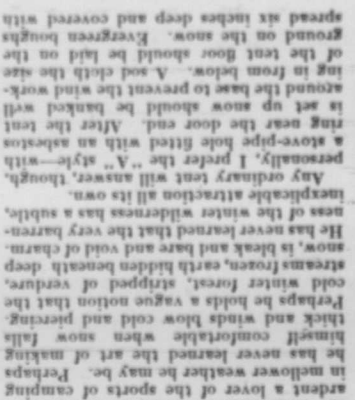
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NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the present session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company under the name of the "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAY CO." Act to incorporate a company under the name of the "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAY CO."

AVIS

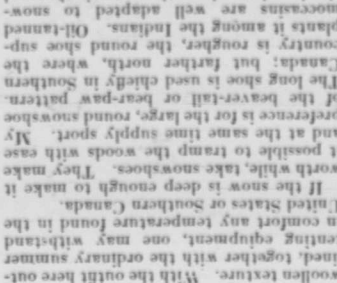
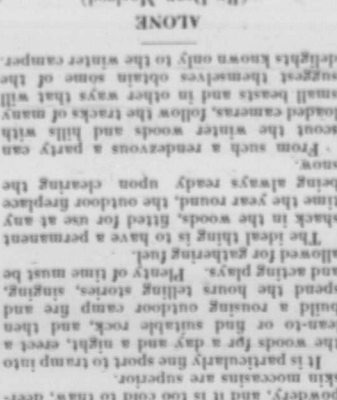
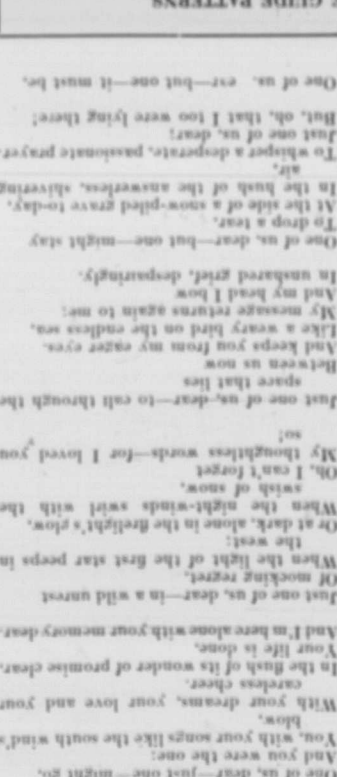
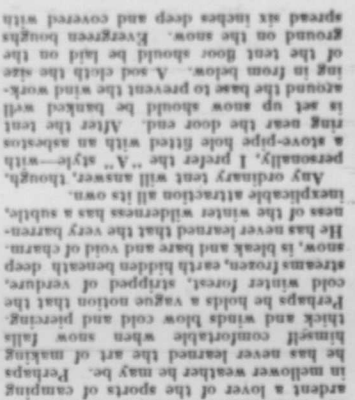
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Summary of The Week's News of The World

Our Ottawa Letter

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, December 23.

It is perhaps fortunate that the members of the farmers' delegation are not staying in Ottawa to hear all the complimentary things that are being said of them, and particularly of those who addressed Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues on the historic 16th of December. Otherwise they might become vain and suffer from swelled head, though the proper thing would be to say, "Thank you, gentlemen, we deserve it." R. L. Borden, the leader of the opposition, who hopes to be premier of Canada some day, was one of the first to pat the farmers on the back. Speaking in the House of Commons a couple of hours after the delegation had left the chamber, he said the occasion had been a memorable one, not only on account of the very great number of delegates, but also on account of the force and earnestness with which they had presented their views and of the great ability with which those views were put forward. Mr. Borden made the suggestion that a complete report of the proceedings be printed by parliament and 20,000 or 25,000 copies made available for distribution. This suggestion is now under consideration by the government. The newspapers, with a few exceptions, have been fairly tumbling over one another to heap praise upon the delegation, the exception being those papers which are alarmed because they see in the farmers' declarations the death warrant of protectionism on which their owners have waxed fat. Everyone admits, however, that in the thousands of deputations, big and little, that have waited upon the government from year to year, there has never been one before that has backed up its requests with such an array of facts and figures, or so much forcible and logical argument. It is said that some of the arguments advanced for free trade very closely resembled those used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Hon. Wm. Patterson in the days before the present government came into power, which is only another instance of the old saying: "Great minds think alike."

A Counter Blast

Of course there will be a counter blast. The "Big People" realize that this is but the beginning of a mighty uprising of the people in defence of their rights, and they are busy devising means to fight for the retention of the privileges which they enjoy. Already it has been announced that a deputation 5,000 strong is being arranged by the Dominion executive of the Retail Merchants' Association to wait on the government in the near future to protest against the co-operative societies bill recently re-introduced in the House of Commons by F. D. Monk. The delegation, it is said, will consist of manufacturers, commercial travellers, wholesale importers, and retail merchants to whom invitations for the proposed demonstration are being sent out. No doubt the manufacturers and middlemen can bring a deputation of this size to Ottawa if they desire; it is merely a matter of organization and money, of which they have plenty.

New Bank Act

While the delegation was in session at the convention, which preceded the presentation of their demands to parliament, the new Bank Act was being introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Act is very similar to the old one but contains one important new feature providing for the appointment of an auditor by the shareholders at the annual general meeting, or in default thereof by the executive council of the Bankers' Association at the instance of shareholders who hold five per cent. of the bank's paid up capital stock. It would be the business of this auditor to watch the bank's transactions in the interests of the shareholders, and it is quite probable that such an officer would have prevented the loaning of practically the whole of its paid up capital by the Farmers' Bank to a mining company, which was one of the chief causes of that bank having to close its doors. It is comforting to know that the Farmers' Bank was a farmers' bank in name only, not being connected with any farmers'

organization, though a number of farmers are among the shareholders. A fact that probably was a surprise to many of the shareholders is that if it is necessary in order to redeem the notes of the bank and pay depositors what is coming to them the shareholders are liable for double the amount of their shares. That is to say that a man holding one \$100 share on which he has paid up \$50 may not only lose his fifty and be called upon for the remaining \$50, but he may also have to pay another \$100 as well. This double liability of shareholders is for the protection of note holders and depositors, and while most of the people who buy bank shares are aware of it, some are not. The new act, however, requires this provision to be printed in large type on each page of the stock books on which subscriptions for shares are recorded, and there will be no excuse for ignorance in this regard in the future.

Another new provision of the law as proposed by the bill is one requiring the annual statement to be signed by three or more directors as well as by the general manager, and any officer signing any statement is made liable for its accuracy—he must not sign any statement without personally verifying it. There is nothing new in the bill as presented with regard to the point dealt with by the delegation, the right of parliament to revise the bank charters at any time, and unless amendments are introduced the bill will amend the charters of the Canadian banks until the year 1921.

Eight Hour Day

Another bill that was discussed in the House of Commons just before the Christmas recess was that introduced by A. Verville, the labor member from Maisonneuve, Quebec, to restrict the hours of labor on public works to eight hours a day. The minister of labor, Hon. MacKenzie King, warmly supported the bill, saying that he thought eight hours a day was long enough for any man to work and that we should all be given some time in which to cultivate the higher qualities.

The chief opposition to the bill came from members representing agricultural constituencies, who pointed out that it was impossible to work a farm in an eight-hour day, and that this bill would make it even more difficult than at present to get farm help. W. F. Maclean made the suggestion that the day was coming when good farming would be done by two shifts working eight hours a day each, but he admitted when tackled by Dr. Sproule, another farmer, that on his own farm, his men worked more than eight hours. The bill passed second reading, and a portion of it was considered in committee of the whole house. The discussion of the measure will be resumed after the Christmas holidays.

Implement Appraisalment

There was quite a brush in the House last week between some members of the opposition and the minister of customs with reference to the valuation upon which duty is paid upon agricultural implements imported into Canada. W. D. Staples, member for Macdonald, Man., wanted to know just how much duty is paid on each kind of agricultural implement, a matter which at present is shrouded in mystery and on which no one can obtain information except of a confidential nature. The minister declined to give the information saying it could only be obtained by divulging the contents of invoices, which were sacredly secret documents, but after half an hour's persistence on the part of Mr. Staples, supported by R. L. Borden, and other opposition members, the minister showed signs of weakening, and later on he will probably let the public know just how much a binder is valued at by the customs appraisers.

Farmers to Britain

Seventeen farmers are being sent to Great Britain in the interests of immigration this winter, and will receive \$100 a month and expenses for four months. Their names and addresses are: F. W. Wright, Astwood, Sask.; George Stephenson, Paynton, Sask.; J. Downswaithe, Eagle Hill, Alta.; Hugh Yake, Moose

Jaw, Sask.; Peter Ramsay, Headlands, Sask.; B. P. Saloway, Halcyonia, Sask.; R. Willoughby, Woodglen, Alberta; J. W. Brunskill, Pense, Sask.; G. Chubb, Morris, Man.; M. Peace, Wadena, Sask.; J. G. Butterfield, Forster, Sask.; H. H. Collins, Vermilion, Alta.; John Krengan, Viking, Alta.; Geo. Binnie, Bunessan, Ont.; H. Sampson, Brandon, Man.; James Riddell, Winnipeg, Man.; J. P. Lyle, Lloydminster, Sask.

Fielding Has Returned

Hon. W. S. Fielding, the minister of finance, who has been in the South for the past two months for the benefit of his health returned to Ottawa last night. Mr. Fielding, though still far from well, has benefitted greatly by his holiday and is arranging to go to Washington with the minister of customs, Hon. Wm. Patterson, in January to resume reciprocity negotiations with the representatives of the United States government.

Protectionist Views

It has been argued by protectionist newspapers in opposing reciprocity with the United States, that if the Americans want Canadian agricultural products more cheaply they will remove the duties charged upon them whether the Canadian

government makes corresponding reductions on goods imported into this country or not. "If the Minneapolis millers want Western Canadian wheat free," they say, "let congress abolish the duty and the thing is done." That, of course, is true, and it might be said with equal force that if the Canadian people want cheaper agricultural implements they can get them by parliament removing the duty charged upon these. Those who are acquainted with the American attitude on the tariff question, however, say that the United States government is very unlikely to reduce the duties on Canadian agricultural products unless at the same time concessions are made to their manufacturing industries, which have now reached a stage where it is imperative for them to have a wider market for their goods. What is likely to happen is that the United States will adopt a maximum and minimum tariff, the maximum to be the general tariff and the minimum to be extended to those countries which make such concessions as the president think entitle them to such consideration. This would be along the lines of their present statutory offer of free trade in agricultural implements, and would not involve the making of a treaty, which would require a two-thirds vote of the United States senate, whereas, legislation would only require a majority.

Express Rates High

Ottawa, Dec. 24.—Judgment has been given by the board of railway commissioners on the result of their inquiry into the rates of the Canadian express companies. The chief result is that the companies have been ordered to file new tariffs within the next three months, the board having decided that the existing forms of contract between shippers and companies are unfair and must be replaced. The opinion is expressed by the board that the capitalization of existing companies is too high, but as the companies are really only agencies for the railways the judgment does not undertake to say to what extent, if any, the railways get undue profit. One point which is strongly emphasized is that the companies pay for station facilities much more than they should, the presumption being that this is a convenient way for disposing of excess profits.

The judgment, which covers 114 typewritten pages, exclusive of classification, was written by chairman J. P. Maybee and concurred in by Assistant Chairman D'Arcy Scott and Commissioner MacLean.

Tariff Toll

Dealing with the question of tariff toll the judgment says that the matter was being dealt with solely with a view of trying to ascertain whether these tolls, upon the whole, are reasonable. "They might," says the judgment, "upon the whole produce reasonable returns to carriers, and yet some classes of traffic might be unduly burdened and other classes be carried for less than reasonable charges. If so this would be unfair to individual shippers, but at the moment that is not a point for consideration. Do they, in the result, produce only fair and reasonable returns to railway companies or from financial results and generally reasonable conclusions and inferences from the foregoing, should not some general reductions be made? Railway companies have small, almost negligible portions of capital invested in these express agencies, and these latter, being common carriers, performing quasi-public functions, are accountable not only as separate corporations or entities, but likewise railways, as their real principals, to public and country at large. The law as interpreted by the late chief commissioner, and with which interpretation we entirely agree, imposes upon these carriers the onus of satisfying the board that their tolls are fair and reasonable. Has this burden been discharged? We feel that it has not been, and in so ruling we are not interpreting the meaning of this onus in a narrow sense. It should not be so dealt with. A carrier is entitled to much latitude in framing these tariffs. There are many elements of loss and danger that must be provided for, but after making every allowance for all contingencies we can think of, we are impressed with the fact that the earnings of the railway companies upon express traffic are upon the

whole excessive and should be reduced. Arriving, after most serious consideration, at this conclusion, it follows that the application of the companies to allow their tariffs, as they stand, cannot succeed and must be refused. In this result it will be necessary to prepare new tariffs, and in framing them regard may be had to certain outlines that follow.

Delivery Limits

In connection with this phase of the matter, the judgment notes that express rates in Canada are practically the same as those in the United States, where the companies are independent of the railways. The judgment then quotes at length various rulings of the board in respect to different phases of the matter considered. The question of delivery limits is one of the most important of these. It is directed that companies must propose to the board some reasonable basis for express traffic to move to delivery limit points and file a list of such limit points, with maps. If no reasonable way of working out the problem of delivery points is found, delivery limits will have to be abolished.

Mileage Groups

The board does not feel that it is necessary at the present time to give directions to the express companies as to the exact mileages which should constitute each mileage group westward from Lake Superior territory, inclusive, but it does appear that there will be advantages in general uniformity so that, for example, any two or more of the Western groups should be equivalent to and included in the corresponding Eastern group instead of the relation being fractional as at present. Express companies should within three months, re-arrange their standard mileage territories from Lake Superior territory inclusive in accordance with this direction. The board directs:

- (1) Four standard mileage basing scales, namely:
 - (a) On all lines east and including Windsor and Sudbury, excluding the line of the T. & O. railway.
 - (b) All lines west of and including Sudbury to and including Sault Ste. Marie, Crow's Nest, Canmore and Thornton, Alta., also north of and including North Bay.
 - (c) On all lines west of and including Crow's Nest, Canmore and Thornton to the Pacific coast, and to Vancouver transfer points.
 - (d) Vancouver island.
- (2) That mileage groupings of (b), (c) and (d) be assimilated to those of (a) so that there shall be no over-lapping.
- (3) That basis of (a) do not exceed \$3, of (b) \$5, of (c) \$6 per 100 pounds, the \$00-1,000-mile group.
- On Vancouver island groupings are to harmonize without any increase in rates.
- (4) In the interest of uniformity of practice and to lessen burden of rates on inter-divisional traffic, which is not subject to Sudbury interbasing schedule, higher or highest standard mileage scale

as applied to through mileage should govern in either direction.

(5) Between points east of Sudbury and points west thereof the Sudbury basing scale may be continued provided that through rates are less in all cases than the sum of the tariff rates to and from Sudbury and are not greater than the higher standard tariff as applied to through mileage from the point of origin to destination. Tariffs between points east of Sudbury and points west thereof must show these specific through rates.

The board expresses the view that the Sudbury basing method may be reasonably applied to interdivisional traffic via North Bay. As to through rates the board has come to the conclusion that the express companies in Canada must establish joint through rates on express freight traffic which shall be less than the sum of their locals. A reasonable basis for joint per hundred pound rates should be construed on the basis of a reduction of at least ten per cent. from the lowest combination of "merchandise" rate between same points.

Contract Bonus

Dealing with the question of contract forms the board says it is difficult to understand why express companies have for years required such forms to be signed by shippers. After quoting numerous provisions of contract forms the judgment says: "They are all unreasonable. When the tariffs of the express companies were before us we were told that charges were, to some extent and in many cases to a large extent, based upon the great responsibility assumed by the company, and the liability to make good losses arising from a great variety of causes, and when the form of contract comes to be investigated it appears that studied attempts have been made to prevent the shipper from recovering compensation in the event of his goods being destroyed or lost while in possession of the company."

The board orders that the forms at present in use should be abandoned.

Dealing with the proposal of the fruit growers that an order should be issued in respect to rough handling of fruit the judgment says that nothing would be accomplished by this. An order of the board would not prevent an employee from damaging or pilfering. Besides an action for damages lies with the shipper.

Rates to Winnipeg Lowered

The board orders that the Dominion Express company reduce its car load rate on fruit from Ontario shipping points to Winnipeg to 82 per 100 pounds. It is pointed out that if the company can give, as it has, a blanket rate from all main line shipping points of British Columbia it should do same for Ontario growers.

EVER FACE A STORM?



I would recommend Every Physician to have One.

Portage la Prairie, Man., June 25, 1910
M. DYSTHE, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—During the past winter I have used the Dysthe Face Protector. I have much pleasure in saying that in cold weather I found it very useful in protecting the face against severe frost, also in driving against the wind it enables the driver to do so with great comfort. I would recommend every Physician who has country work to do to have one. The price I consider very reasonable.

Yours very truly, S. B. COWAN, M.D.
Write for Free Catalogue showing your own doctor's opinion. Face Protector is mailed to your Post Office for \$1.00. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Martinius Dysthe, Winnipeg
CANADA

If dealing with the question of graduated charges the judgment directs that the clause in the classification providing that a rate between any two points is not given the next highest rate should be charged, be eliminated. The companies must extend the freight tariff of graduated charges so as to provide reasonably proportioned graduates for all hundred pound merchandise rates published in companies' local tariff.

Returned Empties

As to returned empties the board orders that empties outstanding may be returned free for a period of four months after the new classification goes into effect providing the shipper gives notification within thirty days.

Judgment sets forth that the whole classification of the express company has been gone over carefully and in its present form the board believes it will be found to be much fairer for all concerned.

Dealing with specific complaints from Western Canada, the judgment states that a good many of these matters were dealt with in a judgment given on standard tariffs and that others will aright themselves as a result of this judgment; if not satisfactorily disposed of they can be considered later.

Rates on Cream

A change is made in the rates on cream. A tariff to be filed by the express companies is to provide that existing rates on sour cream will be the rate upon all cream when shipped to creameries for the manufacture of butter, the tariff to remain as it is upon cream for domestic purposes. Upon cream for creameries the company may perform no deliveries.

The judgment declares that the practice of having a separate tariff over new railway lines in the west is wrong. The companies must file standard tariffs of through mileage rates in all cases.

The construction of tariffs in accordance with this judgment must be proceeded with without delay and must be submitted to the board within three months.

The Dominion express company is ordered to cease making an extra charge for delivery beyond a fixed limit in the city of Winnipeg.

Capitalization

Dealing with the question of capitalization, the judgment remarks that apparently the companies are greatly over-capitalized.

It is noted that the Canadian express company, when bought by the Grand Trunk railway in 1892, for \$660,000 was valued at \$60,000, \$600,000 being presumably for the franchise. The \$60,000 of assets has grown to \$212,719 and there are \$3,000,000 of stock outstanding in the hands of trustees for the Grand Trunk Railway company. All there is in tangible assets to represent the \$3,000,000 of stock is the \$212,719.

In the case of the Dominion Express company, which is controlled by the C.P.R., the capitalization is \$2,000,000. All the actual cash ever paid into the company, as far as the board could ascertain, on account of capital stock, has been \$24,500, the assets now standing at something less than \$600,000, yet \$2,000,000 of fully paid up stock is outstanding.

As an evidence of the heavy payment to railway companies by express companies, in the case of the Dominion express, the company, out of a total of a gross revenue of \$21,473,696 earned in seven years prior to 1908 the total paid to the C.P.R. was \$12,409,240, or 63.9 per cent.

During the same period, the Canadian express company, out of a total revenue of \$13,362,466 paid the Grand Trunk, \$8,467,307, or 63 per cent.

The board states that there is no reason for the existence of separate companies to handle express business as the traffic could be as well handled by the railway companies and, in fact, is.

The evidence of the president of the Dominion Express company is quoted to show that in one year the C.P.R. was paid over \$340,000 for station accommodation. The explanation was that the company was providing for a bad year.

On this point the judgment states: It looks as if the Dominion Express company was finding itself with an accumulation of money on hand that if retained might show very heavy dividends on even its highly inflated capital.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

To Men of Saskatchewan

Now that the battles of 1910 are over, some victories have been won. Some foes have been vanquished. As individuals as well as an organization sometimes we have conquered. Have we suffered defeat in any particular? If so, what were the causes? Was it from foes within or foes without? And what lessons can we learn from defeat and victory? As we enter the field of 1911 what shall our war-cry be? Shall we continue to direct our forces against individualism, against class organization, against capitalism, against combination for selfish ends, against special privilege and monopoly? Shall we continue our fight along competitive lines? Are our rivals now ready to call a halt and declare an armistice? Are they? Are bankers, grain dealers, transportation companies, wholesale and retail dealers, associations, professional men and labor unions now ready to call a convention and consult with the men on the land regarding the fiscal and other policies which shall be best for this young daughter of the Empire? Are they ready to consult with us regarding our internal relationship with each other, regarding our attitude towards our sisters in Empire, and mother of parliaments? If they, our rivals heretofore, are not yet ready to consult, to consent, to arbitrate with us, let our battle cry for 1911 be "organization." Our watchword "education." The past year's record should encourage us—at least we have taught this to our rivals, that we have to be reckoned with. If our heart is right, our object and motive right; if we are seeking to establish that which is best for all; if we desire only such freedom as is compatible with the same freedom in every other individual; surely it will be well to further strengthen our organization, to further complete our education. Organization then let it be. Make it wider still and wider. Educate deeper still and deeper. We need only fear foes within. Take proper measure of foes without and they must ultimately yield. With our rivals we are ready to stop fighting and seek to discover with us what is best for all. Until then, "Forward the light brigade, charge for the guns." The citadel monopoly must fall. Special privilege must die. The call is for men of nerve and iron will, not to die, but to live for home, king and country. We must "brothers be and a' that." For with the woes of sin and strife, the world has suffered long, beneath the angels strain has rolled, two thousand years of wrong. Man at war with man hears not the love-song should be sung. Oh that this weary strife should cease, and men learn love's sweet song. It's coming men! It's coming! But we will have to bring it about. Let the good work go on, for 1911. Organize! Organize! and do it permanently.

FRED. W. GREEN.

TRANSCONTINENTAL HIGHWAY

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 25.—The provinces of Western Canada, especially British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, have been asked by Thomas Taylor, minister of public works of British Columbia, to co-operate with the latter province in the construction of a trunk line highway from Winnipeg to Vancouver. British Columbia already has plans laid for the construction and completion of its share of this road. Alberta is well along, and the matter has been taken up by the other provinces. This will mean within three or four years a first-class transcontinental highway that will connect with the Pacific highway project at Vancouver all the way down the coast to Mexico. When these highways are completed it will give the longest stretch of first-class road in the world. It is believed by prominent officials that this road will draw more money to the Pacific coast than all the railways combined. It is argued that it will not bring as many visitors, but those who do come will stay longer and spend more money.

WILL CREATE PEERS

London, Dec. 25.—Although George V. has received from Premier Asquith a full statement of the government program for the re-adjustment of the relations of the two houses of parliament, the prime minister and his cabinet lieutenants maintain a strict reserve in public. All sorts of conjectures are made, ranging from a report that Mr. Asquith and one or two of his colleagues will resign to

stories that the king with a great or little hesitation, has agreed to create the five hundred "harlot peers."

Mr. Asquith's lieutenants outside the ministry scout the idea that he is capable of showing the white feather to the sovereign of the commons. They predict that on the assembling of parliament he will introduce without delay the "parliament bill," which was the issue at the elections, demand its prompt passage, and send it to the Lords on the express understanding that if they hang it up, amend or throw it out, he will ask the king to create the necessary peers to carry the measure through the second chamber.

This would be logical as to the veto on finance. But the Irish Nationalists and the Laborites are not altogether easy as to the other features of the case.

Mr. Redmond is urged to get from Mr. Asquith before parliament meets "some definite idea" of what the government expects to do for Ireland when the peers have been muzzled.

Laborites rallying around a manifesto that begins "now that there has been returned a majority pledged to remove the house of lords as a block in the working of our constitution," want the prime minister to give specific pledges regarding the legislation he will support in behalf of adult suffrage, unemployed (the right to work) bill and free education from the elementary school to the university.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BOARD

An order-in-council was issued from Government House, Winnipeg, Saturday, appointing Friday, January 19, as the date on which the election of one member of the advisory board of the Manitoba agricultural college in each of the four provincial divisions will take place. One member will be elected at each of the following places: Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Carman.

January 3 the various agricultural societies throughout the province will meet for the purpose of electing two delegates who will represent them at the election of members of the advisory board in the nearest of the four points.

Delegates from the following agricultural societies will meet at Winnipeg: Emerson, Morris No. 1, Morris, No. 2, Rockwood, St. Andrews, Woodlands No. 2, Springfield, Brokenhead, Headingly, Kildonan, St. Laurent, St. Vital, Argyle, Winona and Macdonald.

Delegates from the following societies will meet in the city of Brandon: South Brandon, Landsdowne, Elkhorn, Hamiota, Kellwood, Oak River, Delorsine, Hartney, Glenwood, Rapid City, Hartrig, Reston, Rivers, Turtle Mountain and Virden.

Delegates from the following societies will meet at Portage la Prairie: Melfort No. 2, Carberry, Westbourne, Minnedosa, Shoal Lake, Hirtle, Russell, Dawson, Binsscarth, Strathclair, Gilbert Plains, Rossburn, Swan River, Shell Lake, Plumans, and Landsdowne and Ste. Rose du Lac.

Delegates from the following societies will meet at Carman: Morden, Manitou, Mountain No. 1, Mountain No. 2, Lorne, Dufferin, Cypress No. 1, Cartwright, Treherne, Holland, Roland, Cypress River and Miami.

Elections for the advisory board are held once every three years and the four retiring members who have officiated on the board for the past term are Messrs. Walter James, Rouser; P. Smith, Indian Head; Hugh M. Dyer, Minnedosa, and James Duffy, of Hartney.

CHRISTMAS COSTS MUCH

Washington, Dec. 21.—What Dr. Wiley probably would describe as the "gift bearing germ" inoculated into the people of the United States, will cost this year about \$90,000,000 in cash, perhaps \$3,000,000 in debts, a large amount of happiness and a large amount of economy. This is the estimate made by Victor Olmstead, chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture. The greatest number of Christmas givers are young men whose salaries run from \$75 to \$150 a month. They give according to their salaries and their mental state. Altogether it is estimated that about 46,000,000 persons have already bought or will buy Christmas presents and that their gifts will average a little less than \$2 a person.

A Practical New Year's Present to your friends in any part of the World. A Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide



Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	980	1590	
C. N. R.	297	470	29
Totals	1277	2060	29

Disposition

Butchers, local from last week	240
Butchers East from last week	91
Butchers East this week	416
Feeders East this week	144
Feeders West this week	22
Consumed locally	695

Cattle

Receipts of cattle at the stockyards are getting down to winter size, the run last week being but little in excess of 1200 head. The run, however, was of sufficient size to take care of all demands, the market being very dull. The quietness will prevail until after the first of the year when demand should pick up a little, but we will probably see no great activity until the fed stuff starts next spring. The greater part of the week's receipts were taken by local concerns, but eastern trade was rather heavy for this season. Feeders also found some eastern demand.

The bulk of the receipts were about of the regular winter standard, that is, quite ordinary. The few head of good stuff that arrive are quickly taken at good prices. Prices show no change from last week and it is not likely that the market will change much for some time. Good cattle will bring good returns and poor ones will have a hard time finding satisfactory sale. That's about the size of the market and very little more can be said of it.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	85.00 to 85.25
Fair to good export steers	4.65 " 4.75
Best export heifers	4.40 " 4.75
Best butcher steers	4.65 " 4.75
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25 " 4.50
Best fat cows	4.00 " 4.40
Fair to good cows	3.65 " 3.85
Common cows	2.75 " 3.25
Best bulls	3.40 " 3.75
Common bulls	3.00 " 3.25
Good to best feeding steers, 1000 lbs. up	4.25 " 4.50
Good to best feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	3.75 " 4.25
Stockers, 700 to 800 lbs.	3.50 " 3.75
Light stockers	3.00 " 3.50

Hogs

The hog market seems about as dead as the cattle market, and last week's run sold a strong half dollar below former quotations. However, it does not seem that this state of affairs could last for any length of time. There will probably be a stronger demand after the holidays.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	7.25 to 87.50
Heavy sows	5.75 " 6.75
Stags	5.00 " 5.50

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts are at a minimum and prices are steady. Prices quoted are:
Best sheep 4.50 to 85.00
Choice lambs 5.25 " 6.00

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

There is no change in the prices offered for fancy and No. 1 grades of dairy butter. Dealers state there is little butter of a good quality coming in from the farmers. There is a strong demand for good butter and indications point to higher prices as the winter advances, but the dealers are already being forced, as they were last year, to get the bulk of their supply from the East and the States. This does not point to a very healthy condition of the dairy business in the West. We wonder at the farmers missing such a good thing year after year. Wholesalers quote the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	25c. to 27c.
No. 1 dairy	24c.
Good round lots without culls or mold	20c. " 21c.
No. 2	17c. " 19c.
No. 3	15c. " 16c.

Eggs

Dealers would be willing to pay 50 cents a dozen for new laid eggs, but it looks as if \$1.00 were offered that the farmers would not be in a position to deliver the goods. There is simply nothing coming in from the country in the egg line, and this as we have said above, is another industry that the Western farmer wants to pay not a little attention to in the future, but a great big part of his time. It will pay him.

Potatoes

The bulk of the potatoes are being received from the East and 70 to 75 cents per bushel is being paid for them laid down in Winnipeg. The potatoes arriving from the West are fetching from 65 to 70 cents a bushel, being smaller and not so uniform in size as the Eastern qualities.

Hay

Hay prices have fallen off a little owing to the large quantities being received. Prices quoted per ton on track, Winnipeg, are:

Wild Hay	
No. 1	\$12.00 to \$12.50
No. 2	11.50 " 12.00
No. 3	8.00 " 10.00
No. 4	7.00
1 rejected	6.00 " 6.50
Timothy	
No. 1	\$14.00 to \$15.00
No. 2	13.00 " 14.00

Live Poultry

Prices show no change from last week. There is a good demand for all classes of poultry, turkeys being wanted especially.

It is probable that the market will be a little easier after the holidays.
Spring chickens, per lb. 11c.
Fowl, per lb. 8c.
Old roosters, per lb. 5c.
Turkeys, per lb. 17c.
Geese, per lb. 10c.
Ducks, per lb. 12c.

RETAIL MARKET

Winnipeg retail dealers offer the following prices to the country:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks 35c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks 33c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered 50c.

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off 20c.
Fowl, shipped same as chickens 14c.
Turkeys, dressed and drawn 25c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn 19c.
Geese, dressed and drawn 20c.
Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week. Prices f.o.b., Winnipeg are:

Beef	
Prime carcasses	9c.
Front quarters	8c.
Hind quarters	10 1/2c.
Pork	
Prime carcasses	10 1/2c.
Veal (skins on)—	
Prime carcasses	9c.
Heavy and inferior	8 1/2c.

EDMONTON MARKETS

By Special Wire

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$8.00 to \$10.00
Upland, per ton	14.00 " 16.00
Timothy, per ton	18.00 " 23.00

Butter

Choice dairy, per lb. 35c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh, per doz. 45c. to 50c.

Potatoes

Per bushel 40c. to 45c.

Live Stock

Butcher cattle 83.25 to 84.50
Bulls 2.50 " 3.00
Hogs 7.75
Lambs 5.50 " 6.00
Calves 4.00 " 4.50

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 21	90	94 1/2	92 1/2
Dec. 22	90 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2
Dec. 23	90 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2
Dec. 27	90	94 1/2	92 1/2
Oats—	94	94	94

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from DEC. 21 to DEC. 27, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		CHICAGO WHEAT					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1 1	Ref. 1 2	Ref. 2 1	Ref. 2 2	Ref. 1* Needs	Ref. 2* Needs	2ev. 3ev.	3	4	Ref. Feed.	INW 1 Man. Ref.						
DEC. 21	89 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2											88 1/2	47	38 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	207					
22	90	87	84											89 1/2	47	38 1/2			210					
23	90 1/2	87 1/2	84											89 1/2	47	38 1/2			208					
24																								
27	89 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2											88 1/2					207					

Dec. 22	34 1/2	36 1/2
Dec. 23	34 1/2	36 1/2
Dec. 27	34 1/2	36 1/2
Flax—		
Dec. 21	207	210
Dec. 22	211	220
Dec. 23	209	215
Dec. 27	207	217

WEEK'S GRAIN INSPECTION

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 21

Spring Wheat—	1910	1909
No. 1 Northern	158	412
No. 2 Northern	370	507
No. 3 Northern	332	285
No. 4	178	77
Feed	15	15
Rejected 1	25	26
Rejected 2	20	40
No grade	6	2
Rejected	1	12
Condensed	10	15
No. 3	92	12
No. 6	99	4
Total	1227	1480

Winter Wheat—

No. 1 Alberta Red	1
No. 2 Alberta Red	2
No. 3 Alberta Red	40
Rejected	1
4 Red Winter	4
3 Red Winter	0
Total	48

Oats—

No. 1 C. W.	0
No. 2 C. W.	100
No. 3 C. W.	10
Extra No. 1 Feed	70
No. 1 Feed	25
No. 2 Feed	7
Rejected	13
4 mixed	1
Total	226

Barley—

No. 3	20
No. 4	0
Rejected	4
Total	24

Flax Seed—

No. 1 N. W. Man.	02
Rejected	2
No. Grade	1
Total	73

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on December 24th, 1910, was 2,242,297, as against 2,778,102 last week, and 4,222,079 last year. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	10,783.20	23,200.00
No. 1 Northern	1,042,297.40	1,122,724.00
No. 2 Northern	1,222,222.40	1,222,124.00
No. 3 Northern	1,222,222.40	700,222.00
No. 4	670,741.20	122,272.40
No. 5	122,222.20	22,222.20
Other grades	1,222,222.20	222,222.20
Stocks of Oats—		
No. 2 White	222,222.22	172,222.11
No. 1 White	2,222,222.22	222,222.22
No. 3 White	222,222.22	222,222.22
Other grades	222,222.22	222,222.22

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official by Winnipeg Grain Exchange December 22th, 1910.)

T1 visible wheat	12,222,222	2,222,222	1,222,222
Last week wheat	12,222,222	2,222,222	1,222,222
Last year wheat	2,222,222	4,222,222	772,222
Wheat—			
Fort William	2,222,222	2,222,222	111,222
Port Arthur	2,222,222	2,222,222	172,222
Dryden Harbor	22,222	22,222	
Midland	222,222	222,222	
Midland Tills	2,222,222	222,222	22,222
Collingwood	22,222		
Owen Sound	222,222	222,222	22,222
Goderich	222,222	222,222	22,222
Baron, Ft. Edward	22,222	22,222	22,222
Pt. Colborne	222,222	22,222	
Kingston	22,222	22,222	
Prescott	22,222		
Montreal	222,222	222,222	222,222
Quebec	22	22,222	222

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was a rally to 96½c. Corn strength bolstered wheat. The close was steady, with May at 96½c, a net gain of a shade. Traders in corn ignored indications that the Argentine crop had been helped by rain. Lightness of country offerings had more influence. May opened a shade up to a shade off at 47½c. to 48c. and rose 48½ to 48¾. Fear of a possible squeeze in the December option kept the market tight. The close was steady, with May ½c. up at 48¼ to 48½c. Oats were firmer with corn. Selling of December and buying of May formed the bulk of the business. May started unchanged to a shade down, at 34½ to 34¾c. and advanced to 34¾ to 35c.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

(DEC. 24)

The wheat market to-day was a narrow affair. Trading was light and of a holiday character. Closing prices for all the Minneapolis contracts were unchanged from yesterday, but the two near months in Chicago were slightly firmer. May was in the narrow range, ½c. while December and July were still narrower. The weakness in Liverpool caused a slightly lower opening, but this was fully made up during the first hour, when May sold up to \$1.04, the week's high price, which was also reached yesterday. Sentiment was inclined to be less bearish on the prospect of a falling off in the receipts at primary markets.

Although cash wheat discounts held in a steady range with yesterday, an easier undertone was apparent. The closing of the mills over Sunday and Monday restricted the buying from this quarter. One of the large elevator companies, who have been good buyers, was not in the market to-day. Elevators took most of the liberal offerings. No. 1 northern sold for ¼ to ½c. under the May contract.

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis show a market falling off from those of a week ago, the total for the week being 266 cars less than last week, but 775 cars more than the corresponding period a year ago. In considering the comparison with a year ago it must be remembered that the movement during December, 1909, in the northwest, was extremely light on account of the switchmen's strike. Local wheat receipts were 685,635 bushels in excess of the wheat and flour shipments, as compared with receipts being 1,048,358 bushels heavier the previous week. Local elevator stocks made a gain of nearly a million bushels and there was a further gain of 100,000 bushels for the first day of the week, starting to-day. Indications are that next week the increase will not be as heavy. The primary receipts showed a decrease of 236,000 bushels from the total of last week.

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

The hide market is unchanged this week. Green salted hides, unbranded, 7c. to 8c. Green salted hides, branded... 6½c. flat. Green salted hides, bulls and oxen 6½c. flat. Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs. 10c. to 11½c. Green salted kip, 5 to 25 lbs. 7½c. to 8½c. Green frozen hide and kip 6½c. flat. Green frozen calves 10c. Dry flint butcher hides 12 to 14c. Dry rough and fallen hides 9c. Tallow 4½c. to 5½c. Seneca root 30c. Wool 8½c. to 10½c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE

Dec. 24.—Butter, steady; creameries, 23 to 29c.; dairies, 21 to 25c. Eggs—Receipts, 1,401 cases; steady at mark, cases included, 19½ to 22½c.; firsts, 29c.; prime firsts, 31c. Cheese—Steady; dairies, 15 to 15½c.; twins, 14 to 14½c.; Young Americas, 15¼ to 15½c.; long horns, 15 to 15½c. Potatoes—Steady; choice to fancy, 45 to 48c.; fair to good, 38 to 46c. Poultry—Steady; turkeys, live, 17c.; dressed, 21c.; chickens, live, 10½c.; dressed 11 to 11½c.; springs, live, 11c. Veal—Steady; 30 to 60 lbs., 9 to 10c.; 60 to 85 lbs., 11 to 11½c.; 85 to 110 lbs., 11c.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Dec. 24.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state today that the Birkenhead market was very firm and showed a good advance in price of one-half cent. Indications denote quotations as follows: States steers from 12 to 13c. Canadians from 11¼ to 14½c. per lb. No ranch cattle.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23.—Cattle—Receipts 3,900, market weak; beefs, \$4.50 to \$7.25; Texas steers, \$4.10 to \$5.25; Western steers, \$4.00 to \$5.90; stockers and feeders, \$4.40 to \$5.15; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$6.15; calves, \$7.15 to \$9.35. Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; market steady at 5c. to 10c. decline; mixed, \$7.55 to \$7.95; heavy, \$7.50 to \$7.90; rough, \$7.50 to \$7.65; good to choice heavy, \$7.65 to \$7.90; pigs, \$7.10 to \$7.85; bulk of sales, \$7.70 to \$7.85. Sheep—Receipts 12,000, market weak; native, \$2.40 to \$4.15; western, \$2.75 to \$4.10; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.25; western, \$4.75 to \$6.25.

ELEVATOR CASE DISMISSED

The case of Warehouse Commissioner Castle, against The Thunder Bay Elevator Company came to an abrupt end Wednesday, December 21, when it was dismissed on technical grounds. The case came up before Magistrate Daly in the police court, Mr. Howell, of Hudson, Howell, Ormand & Marlett carrying on the case for the government, and H. Phillips, of Phillips & Whitla, for the defendant company.

The charge against the company was that they had made false returns in December, 1909. The information was objected to by Mr. Phillips on several grounds, and finally on account of the time that had elapsed between the alleged offences and the filing of the information. The criminal code plainly provides that all cases brought under the summary convictions section of the code must be made within six months of the offence and as over a year had elapsed in this case, the magistrate was forced to dismiss the action. It is stated that the government will not allow the matter to rest but will bring up further charges.

TO BUILD BRANCHES

Rivers, Man., Dec. 26.—Real estate has taken a flurry here during the past week on account of the report that the G. T. P. will next spring build two branches from the main line here. One will connect with the Great Northern at Brandon and form an A line from the wheat city through Rivers, northwest to Kamsack, Sask., where it will join the Regina-Melville Hudson Bay line. The other branch will be from Rivers to Regina crossing the C. P. R. main line at Elkhorn or Kirkella, and making the shortest possible route between the Manitoba and Saskatchewan capitals, fully twenty-five miles shorter than the proposed line through Brandon.

A party said to have been the preliminary survey party came in from the West last week. G. T. P. officials here and at Melville neither confirm nor deny the rumor. The building of these two lines would give the new Transcontinental a lot of wheat and other freight business to the northwest and at the same time furnish a short line from Winnipeg and other points to the Hudson Bay, while the Winnipeg-Rivers-Regina short line would catch some of the growing passenger traffic between Winnipeg and Regina, and other western cities.

REPUDIATES CHICAGO

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 26.—A movement which has been started by the Milwaukee chamber of commerce is expected to have far reaching results on the method of dealings in grain futures now in vogue. The Milwaukee chamber has repudiated the rule allowing deliveries on future trades to be made in Chicago warehouse receipts, and proposes to make its own quotations here, on the basis of Milwaukee warehouse receipts, thus severing all reliance on the Chicago board and the charge that these quotations are largely fictitious. The Milwaukee board expects to have the grain men of Minneapolis, Kansas City, Duluth and St. Louis follow the same course, as these cities also object to Chicago board methods of regulating trade in other cities.

HAVE SECURED BALLOON

Chicoutimi, Que., Dec. 23.—The big balloon America 11., in which Hawley and Post, the daring American aeronauts, won the James Gordon Bennett cup, sailing from St. Louis, will be returned to the flyers. George Savard, of Ste. Anne, Chicoutimi, arrived here to-day with the balloon which Hawley and Post were compelled to abandon in the wilds of Canadian forest. Savard had to have the balloon portaged thirty-five miles through the forest.

WARM FEET Guaranteed at 50 Below

Lumbersole Boots are guaranteed to keep the feet warm at 50 below zero. The specially prepared wooden soles, ¾ in. thick, are non-conductors of cold or dampness. The ¾ in. felt-lined, kip leather uppers are securely buckled to keep out the wind. Let your feet enjoy Lumbersoles' warmth, dryness and comfort. Then if they're not satisfactory we will refund your money. Lumbersoles are British-made—stout, serviceable, yet light-weight. Sizes, 3-12 (for all ages), \$1.75; Men's (best quality), 6-12, \$2.00. Children's Sizes, 6-2 (fit ages 2-18) \$1.35. Post or express paid by us. Send for catalog of British footwear. Boots will be promptly sent post-paid. Hundreds of testimonials from Western Canadians. DEALERS WANTED. Ask for dealer's catalog & special proposition.



LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

All Sizes \$1.75 Delivered Free
SCOTTISH Wholesale Specialty Co. 134 ½ Princess St. Winnipeg, Man.

The Acute Food Problem

(From the Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.)

Elsewhere in this issue of the Northwestern Miller will be found a communication published recently in the New York Sun and signed by C. Wilfred Pearce.

The facts therein presented are not new either to millers, flour buyers or bakers, but they are doubtless startlingly novel to the general public which, misled by the indiscriminate attacks of irresponsible magazine writers and space-fillers in the daily papers, believe that flour yields an enormous profit to the miller, the jobber and the retail grocer and that, were it not for the grasping cupidity of these interests, bread would be much cheaper than it is.

There is but one remedy for high-priced foodstuffs, and that is the free admission of raw material. An article in the Atlantic Monthly by William S. Rossiter, a census expert, gives a very simple analysis of the largely increased cost of food in this country. It is no theory, but a sound conclusion based on facts as they are. The first census showed ninety per cent. of the population engaged in agricultural pursuits. Naturally, food was low-priced and abundant.

The thirteenth census shows but thirty-five per cent. of the population engaged in agriculture, and food is relatively dear and scarce. Twenty-six millions of people have meantime been added to the population. In brief, mouths to be fed have increased enormously and hands to feed them have been reduced nearly one-third.

Against the obvious and natural result: relative scarcity and higher prices, the scientific efforts of the transportation lines to reduce cost of carrying and the ability of manufacturers to reduce cost of making have not availed, since the cost of raw material has gone up in proportion, owing to lack of sufficient agriculturists to meet the requirements of increasing population.

Either more people must turn farmers, or, if our tariff against raw material is to stand, the country will starve. This is the inevitable logic of the situation and it cannot be avoided. Efforts are being made to induce a return to the land, the only true source of prosperity, but they will not be successful in proportion to the country's needs, because city born and bred people are loath to venture in fields that are as strange a mystery to them as an African jungle.

The American has been taught to believe that the farm is a place to leave, not to go to. He thinks he is too good to be a farmer, a mere tiller of the soil; that he is fit for something bigger and better. The city calls to him and he goes and, being there, and stays there if he starves. It is perfectly true that he would be happier, more independent and in the end richer and better if he were a farmer; but thirty years of literature telling how poor lads left the farm to become prosperous merchants, notable statesmen, great lawyers, famous doctors and influential journalists, has had its dire effect, and its influence will not be overcome by a few essays showing that the farm, after all, offers better opportunities to the average man than the city.

The tide has set in full away from the fields to the cities. As fast as the rural youths arrive at the age when they can be of use on the farm, they will be carried away towards the glittering lights. Men who would have made excellent farmers prefer to be indifferent clerks, cheap dentists, poor doctors, briefless lawyers, paltry politicians and altogether damnable journalists. The next census will show, doubtless, even a smaller proportion of

people engaged in agriculture than at present.

We must face a very plain issue. If our own people will not raise food enough to supply our needs we must either go hungry, or admit freely, food of other countries. With free wheat we can produce cheaper flour, otherwise the price must depend on the cost of home-grown wheat.

Meantime, it is useless to denounce millers, jobbers, retailers and bakers for high prices of bread, and in the communication referred to Mr. Pearce renders a service to the public, as well as the miller, by his clear and truthful exposition of the actual facts. The public needs enlightenment; and if more articles similar to that written for the New York Sun appeared in the daily press the consumers would receive a right understanding of the proposition they are actually facing and a better appreciation of the acute nature of the American food problem.

BOOMING GAYNOR

Washington, Dec. 26.—That William J. Gaynor, of New York, is the most available candidate to head the next Democratic national ticket; that the Democratic party must cease "playing politics" and take advantage of its great opportunities, and that Minnesota is a rock-ribbed Republican state that will re-elect Moses E. Clapp to the United States senate, are expressions contained in a general political interview with Representative W. S. Hammond, Minnesota's Democratic member of the house. Mr. Hammond spoke of the opportunity confronting his party and said:

"We ought to improve that opportunity. It is up to the Democratic party to enact the legislation that the people want and to quit playing politics. If the Democrats really endeavor to enact proper legislation they will gain increased support in 1912 and elect a president. If, on the other hand, they continue to play politics and think chiefly of harassing the Republicans, they will not have the confidence of the people and cannot hope for victory. As to presidential candidates the three most talked about out my way are Harmon, of Ohio, Gaynor, of New York, and Wilson, of New Jersey. To my mind Gaynor seems the strongest man but I must admit it looks very much as if Harmon will be nominated."

TIED UP BY DEBT

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 26.—All Europe is in hock to its "uncles." Therefore there will be no war for many years to come, because the money lenders will no longer permit anything which will impair the loans they have made. Briefly, these are the conclusions of David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford university, as he delivered them last night in a lecture on "The old peace with velvet sandalled feet," at Abraham Lincoln centre. "All civilized nations are owned or controlled," he said, "for they say there is a difference between owning and controlling a railway, although some of us cannot quite grasp the distinction. The men who make the war loans control all the civilized nations. The Spitznberger is not controlled, neither is the Fiji. The 'uncles' of the kings control the others. Emperors and kings and parliaments may not declare war to satisfy a whim, defend their honor, or even to right a wrong, until they have secured the permission of their 'uncles.' "There is no danger of war, but there is great danger that the war debt will be doubled. Europe's war debt is twenty-six billion dollars. One-third of all the money of the world is due on the war debt of Europe alone."

Heart to Heart

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

HERE IS A JOKE

The Grain Growers' Guide in its last issue says: "Reports reach us that farmers in certain points in Manitoba where there are government elevators are making preparations to use the loading platforms on a large scale. Farmers should patronize the government elevators and their own company. We have no fault to find whatever with the above advice, but surely it is laughable, in view of the advice which the same paper handed out last year. It was urgent and insistent in endeavoring to persuade farmers to use the loading platforms. O, consistency, thou art a jewel."—Killarney Guide, Sept. 15th, 1910.

APPRECIATES A SQUARE DEAL

"I think The Guide is the best paper for the Grain Growers that I ever read. It is certainly doing a good work by exposing the graft that is going on today and teaching the farmer that he isn't getting a square deal."—L. L. Beachler, Naisberry, Sask., Oct. 3rd, 1910.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

"While we think The Grain Growers' Guide very extreme in its advocacy of reform, and we cannot see eye to eye with it, still, its labors are in the right direction, and we trust its educational campaigns will bear fruit."—Grand View Exponent, Sept. 8th, 1910.

WE DIDN'T KNOW IT

"Three more elevators have been added to the list of Manitoba government-owned elevators. These pre-election prophets who were so busy predicting the dropping of the elevator scheme after the elections have another think coming. And if we mistake not, The Grain Growers' Guide was one of those prophets."—Prairie Review, Sept. 1st, 1910.

THE ONLY ONE

"The Grain Growers' Guide is the only paper in Canada owned and controlled by farmers, and published in their interests. There are other papers, but their interest is in 'dividends' not in the producers of wealth."—W. D. Lamb, in Pimas Standard, Aug. 4th, 1910.

SOMETHING TO CONSIDER

"The following from The Grain Growers' Guide we commend to the Moose Jaw News and the Regina Standard—"Every man who is trying to smash the Grain Growers' organizations is a deadly enemy to the farmer of the West. The farmers should not allow themselves to be hoodwinked."—Moose Jaw Times, July 23th, 1910.

LEFT IT TO THE GUIDE

The Hurtle Eye-Witness, in referring to the manipulations of the terminal elevators, says: "There is reason for charging our Western press with a conspiracy of silence, and, 'So far, the daily press have practically ignored the wrong, and the old line farm papers seem so afraid of their advertising patrons that they say nothing about it, leaving it to The Grain Growers' Guide to do the condemning and give publicity to the deal which places a milllion or so annually into the pockets of the grain dealers which rightfully belongs to the producers, besides blackening the reputation of our West'."

NEVER TRIED TO FOOL HIM

"Editor Guide:—I would kindly ask that you cancel my name from your mailing list. I fail to see any good it will accomplish from your partisan stand in your issue of July 6th. You may fool some of the people some of the time, and most of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."—W. J. Stewart, Harrington, Man., July 13th, 1910.

THE GUIDE HELPED

"I attribute the success of the deputations that waited on the Dominion Premier during his recent tour more to the education carried on by The Guide than anything else."—Walter Simpson, Regina.

HE'S MISSING A GREAT DEAL

"In scanning over the pages of The Guide I notice the regretful fact that it has become a one-sided party political organ of the dirtiest type, and until such time as the Grain Growers see fit to employ an editor who has sense enough not to make the Grain Growers' organ a political rag, there will never be another Guide come into my home."—G. O. Perry, Beville, Man., July 18th, 1910.

WANTS GUIDE IN ONTARIO

"I consider your paper the only reliable journal for information regarding problems concerning western farm conditions and as I will be east for the next eight months, it must be the link between myself and the West."—R. G. Thompson, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

HE LABORS UNDER ERROR

"I am undoubtedly interested in the farmers' organizations of the West, and in everything that will contribute to their welfare and the betterment of their conditions,

its predecessor. What the farmer wants during the busy season is the agricultural news condensed. We will take the little gems now—the longer and deeper articles when we have more leisure."—E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw.

IT WOULD HELP

"What a blessing it would be for the whole farming and working class of this vast Western country if they would take The Guide and study it, and give it the thought intended to be conveyed therein."—J. E. Brown, Tilston, Man., Oct. 8th, 1910.

A VALUABLE PAPER

"I think it will be hard to find a paper more valuable to look back on in ten years time."—C. H. Bebbington, Yellow Grass.

STILL TO THE FRONT

"The Grain Growers' Guide is such a light in the world, that, like a city hall on the hill, it cannot be hid."—Geo. G. Smith, Minotona.

AN EDUCATIONAL HELP

"I advise every farmer to take The Guide and read it carefully as I claim that it is the only journal printed which is trying to educate the producers to co-operate to look after their own interests."—Andrew Ingvarson, Moose Jaw.

DISH OF GOOD THINGS

"I wish to thank the management of The Guide for the treat they serve up to us every week. My wife and I feel when we settle in our chairs with The Guide that we have a mental dish of good things."—S. R. Turrell, Dauphin.

EDUCATIVE AND INSTRUCTIVE

"The Guide is being more and more recognized throughout the province to be the most educative and instructive paper the farmer can procure, and I for one would give up the other ten papers I take rather than be deprived of The Guide."—Rice Sheppard, Strathcona, Alta.

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