

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



The Toronto Sun has queried Eastern Members of Parliament on the Tariff Question. Their Replies appear in this Issue of The Guide

EQUITY

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

AUGUST 24th, 1910

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Grain Growers of Western Canada

kindly do not forget at the next meeting of your Association to bring up for discussion the question of inserting your card in the Grain Growers Directory in THE GUIDE.

This is the card which the Swan River Association is carrying:

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

THE GUIDE is making a special rate for these cards of only \$4.00 per line per year (as low as the cost of production will permit.)

If the publication of this card in THE GUIDE is a good thing for the Swan River Association, a similar card should be of value to every local association in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In the first place such a card would keep before your own members the dates of the regular meetings. (In case of a special meeting being held it could be announced in this column, the regular card being changed for this purpose).

In the next place it will direct the attention of non-members of your association who are regular or transient readers of THE GUIDE to the regular and systematic meetings of your association, and would no doubt lead many of them to become affiliated with you.

But more important than all, the publication of one or more pages of cards of this character would do more than perhaps any other one thing to impress the various corporations and other interests which you are fighting with the fact that the Grain Growers' Associations are well organized, are meeting regularly, and that their demands must receive consideration.

Don't fail, therefore, to discuss it at your next meeting. Your members cannot fail to see the advantages of such a Directory and we feel sure they will authorize the publication of such a card.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg

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Eastern Tariff Views

The Toronto Sun, the official organ of the Dominion Grange, is polling the federal members of Ontario as to their views on the tariff and in asking the following questions:

"Do you think the present tariff should be increased or reduced, and in what particulars? What is your opinion in regard to reciprocity with the United States in general and more particularly as to the acceptance of the statutory American offer of free trade in agricultural implements?"

Replies up to the present time have been received from six. The following are extracts from the replies:

Hon. J. R. Stratton, (Lib.) Peterborough:

"I am inclined to think that our present tariff meets the situation pretty satisfactorily—it yields a large revenue, and does not, except in rare cases, as must be the case under any tariff, bear hardly upon any class or interest."

"As to reciprocity of trade with the United States, its advisability depends upon the terms and conditions upon which our neighbors are willing to conclude a treaty. I should oppose the sacrifice of one of Canada's interests for fiscal independence."

F. L. Fowke, (Lib.) Oshawa:

"By comparison with the tariff of Germany or the United States, this is a low tariff country indeed. And justly so for being as we are, essentially an agricultural country, a high tariff could not prove other than highly detrimental. This is shown by the slow growth of the Dominion under the protective policy of Sir John Macdonald in contrast with the abounding prosperity enjoyed under the reduced tariff inaugurated by Mr. Fielding, shortly after the advent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to power in 1896."

"Even under free trade as it is practiced in England, an immense revenue is requisite, and I doubt if Canadians would think, upon mature deliberation, that the system of taxation in vogue there is, in our case, to be preferred to that at present in use here."

"I have no doubt but that Sir Wilfrid will meet their proposals in a proper manner, and if a reciprocal trade treaty can be arranged with the great Republic, which shall prove mutually advantageous, a boon would be conferred on one hundred million people inhabiting the continent of America, and in such an instance no statesman could well afford to prevent it by obstructive methods. In any case in dealing with the tariff

we shall not wander far from our natural moorings if, in its readjustments we keep specially in mind, the needs of government, the welfare of wage earners and the disburdening of agriculture."

E. B. Osler, (Con.) Toronto:

"I am now, as I always have been, a very strong believer in the protection of our home industries. I do not believe in an abnormally high tariff, but a tariff that is sufficient to give encouragement and to promote manufacture in Canada."

"The United States are now very anxious to have reciprocity in many products with Canada. Such a policy is now enormously in their interests, but I question very much whether it is in the interests of Canada. People have been trained to think of the farmers as being the poor of the country, who are over-taxed and who want to have special privileges; but surely this is not the case with the farmers in Canada to-day. Is there any class in the community so well off, and is there any class so little affected by the rapid advance in the price of living? Everything that the farmer has to sell brings from 20 per cent. to 100 per cent. more than it did twenty years ago, and few things the farmers have to buy cost him more than they cost twenty years ago."

"Farmers are the ones who are crying out for reciprocity perhaps more than any other class in the community. I for one, for some time past have been trying to get all facts as to whether they are higher taxed than any other class in the community, but I think the reverse is the case. I realize to the full, that farming is by far and away the most important industry in Canada."

J. W. Edwards, (Lib.) Frontenac:

"I would favor a substantial reduction of the duty on agricultural implements. When the United States reduces the duties on Canadian farm products to the level of our duties on American farm products, I will begin to think President Taft's public utterances on reciprocity mean something. It is up to the United States to show that they desire to trade with us on fair terms. Under present tariff conditions 7,000,000 Canadians buy more from the United States than 80,000,000 Americans buy from Canada. I would raise our duties on American products as high as their duties against Canadian farm products; I would lower our duties to the vanishing point if the United States would do the same towards Canadian farm products."

H. H. Miller, (Lib.) South Grey.

"The questions you have asked are very important and far-reaching. I do not hesitate to say that I am in favor of reductions rather than increases in our tariff. I believe that our producers and manufacturers as well as our consumers and purchasers, will do better under a moderate, than under an excessively high tariff, and that our natural growth, advancement and prosperity will be greater under a moderate tariff. An extremely high tariff always results in injustice to purchasers and consumers, and often in the long run proves very mischievous to the very persons and industries for whose benefit it was sought and enacted."

"Especially in view of the recent establishment in Canada, of large branches of so many American manufacturing concerns, which must assuredly assist in our upbuilding, I would not like to express, or even form, without further information, any definite opinion as to the advisability of accepting the American statutory offer of free trade in agricultural implements. Would it reduce the price of implements to our farmers?"

"Speaking generally, we in Canada should realize our own strength and not grovel or feel ourselves in any way dependent for our well-being or development upon the United States or United States trade. On the other hand we should not be too discourteous or humbly and ignore the evidently friendly feeling towards us of President Taft and other influential Americans or fail to appreciate the importance and benefit of an increased trade with the ninety million progressive and well-to-do people—our next neighbors—on fair and business-like terms. The arrangement of a reciprocity treaty with our American cousins is a matter, that will require the utmost care, caution and judgment."

"I sincerely believe that the interests of the Canadian manufacturer and Canadian farmer are largely identical—neither can prosper unless Canada prospers. Each can be benefitted by, and each can contribute to the general prosperity, and each must be the other's best customer and best friend. It seems to me that the manufacturers' association and the Farmers' Association should be able to appoint a joint committee of able, broad-minded Canadian men, that could agree upon unselfish recommendations and suggestions that would be very helpful to Canada and the Canadian government and give both associations a better standing and greater popularity in the country."

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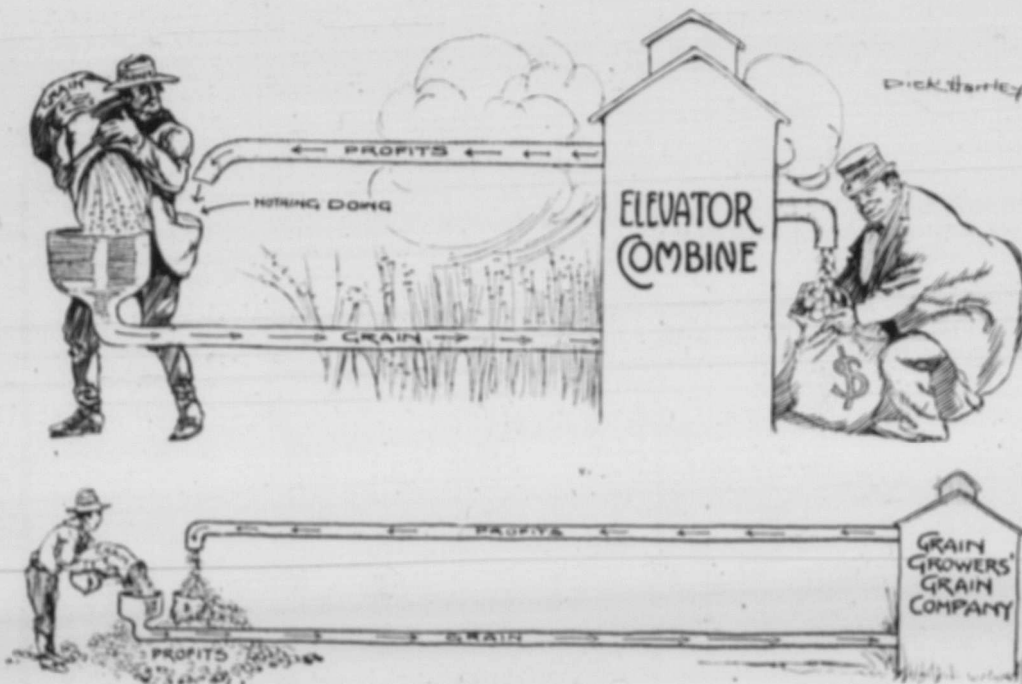
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

D. A. Gordon, (Lib.) East Kent:

"The question of reciprocity between the United States and Canada is altogether too big to be disposed of in a moment. While Uncle Sam is making rather extravagant overtures, when boded down they may mean little. A fair measure of reciprocal trade in natural products would be a very great benefit to this country, and the United States, but in framing a treaty, Uncle Sam will have to understand that it takes two to make a bargain, and unless his attitude is one of absolute fairness we would prefer to have conditions remain as they are. Free Trade in agricultural implements would make but little difference to Canada, as more than 75 per cent. of the entire output is controlled by companies operating in both countries, and it can hardly be said that the present duties are on more than a revenue basis. We would prefer absolute freedom of trade between the two countries if such a thing were possible."

NEW MOTOR CAR

The people of Winnipeg and the Northwest will get their first view of the new Canadian-built motor car, the "Dominion Limited" within the next few days. One of the earliest cars produced from the factory has been shipped from Walkerville, Ont., and is expected to arrive in Winnipeg some day this week. A great deal of interest has been manifested in this splendid new touring car, and we expect that visitors from various parts of the Northwest will come to Winnipeg to look it over. It is not a Canadian-built replica of a car built in the United States, but is built entirely on Canadian soil by a Canadian firm, who designed their car with the idea of meeting the conditions peculiar to Canada. Mr. Scott, of the Dominion Motors, Ltd., who is bringing the car to Winnipeg, will be prepared to demonstrate it to any interested parties who wish to examine it and take a trial spin on its comfortable seats.



Benefits of the Farmers' Company
But the Cash Profits are the Smallest Benefit

The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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

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Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg.

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AUGUST 24th, 1910

HAS THE LIGHT OF TRUTH GONE OUT?

Our esteemed friend, the Winnipeg Telegram, has been using rather strong language towards us of late, and has laid at our door charges that have not been founded on fact. Last week we courteously asked the Telegram to furnish us with the information about itself which we furnished regarding the ownership and control of THE GUIDE. Where is The Telegram now? Has its valor disappeared when it is asked what opinion it represents? Surely this great daily and weekly journal that has been so loud in its condemnation of the work of the organized farmers is not afraid to tell whose opinion it is representing. By so doing the readers of The Telegram will be able to follow its attitude with more intelligence.

The Telegram should tell its readers the history of its ownership for the past decade, and how it happened to get into the hands of the present owners, and what relation they have to the Elevator Combine.

The Telegram should follow this up by giving the names of the stockholders in the Telegram Printing Co. and also of the officers.

Will The Telegram explain its relations with Mackenzie and Mann, and why it is that whatever those gentlemen do is always right?

Then the readers of The Telegram should know where The Telegram gets its largest financial support. This could be given by an independent audit of its books.

The Telegram should also tell how much cash it received to publish the "Observer" letters.

Also it would be interesting for The Telegram to tell its readers about the advertising matter that it got paid for but didn't publish. Whose money was it The Telegram got in that deal and was it ever refunded?

We should not like to embarrass our friend in any way and, of course, such an apostle of the truth and righteousness could not be embarrassed by telling the truth. Who are the men or the interests behind The Telegram that dictate its utterances? If the readers of that journal were given all this information they would surely appreciate it very much. When The Telegram gives this information THE GUIDE will not be called upon any further to reply to charges from that journal.

On page 24 we publish the latest attack of the Telegram in which it refuses to answer our questions.

The Winnipeg Telegram does not dare to tell the story of its ownership and control. If that history became known the usefulness of the Telegram to its owners would be gone. The men behind the Telegram are the kind who dare not openly show their hostility to the

organized farmers. The Telegram professes to be willing to tell the story of its ownership and control but rather than do so it continues to call THE GUIDE hard names. Now the Telegram has called us every mean and dirty name in the catalogue and has made every possible charge against THE GUIDE. The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the leading men among the organized farmers of the West. If the Telegram will tell the true story of its history and let its readers know who inspires its utterances, then those men who now hide in the darkness and help the Elevator Combine and Mackenzie & Mann to strangle the farmers will be shown in their true light. We leave it to our readers to say who are the cowards. Sooner or later those men will be brought into the light of day but the Telegram dare not do it. Let us see.

THE ALBERTA FARMERS' CASE

The presentations made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Red Deer by the United Farmers of Alberta are published in this issue of THE GUIDE. The address on each subject shows evidences of great care in preparation and very ably sets forth the needs of the farmers, and the duty of the Federal government. The keynote of all the requests made of Sir Wilfrid was an expression of President Bower in his address of welcome.

"We are not asking something for nothing; we want to pay our way; we want the cost of these different systems to be charged up against the people using them, putting no burden on those whom they do not directly benefit."

This is the stand that the Canadian farmers have always taken. They are willing to pay for all they get and they want to see other classes put upon the same footing. The unanimity of feeling among the farmers on this point is in keeping with the spirit which actuates the farmers of the three Western provinces. The farmers of all three provinces have presented a united front to the Federal government. By so doing they have greatly increased the strength of their demands. Sir Wilfrid at Red Deer realized that the farmers of the three provinces were no longer heedless of their own interests and of national affairs. He saw that they had laid aside questions of a party political nature and were talking to him as the manager of Canada's business in a way which was their right. Sir Wilfrid accepted the presentation in that spirit and gave in reply the most definite statements that he has made on his tour. He saw that the representatives of a million people on the prairies knew what they wanted and were united in asking that their government should supply their needs. Mr. Speakman made a singularly clear and striking case on the tariff question and one which could not be answered by the premier. The facts presented showed beyond a doubt that the farmers were not getting a square deal in the imposition of the present protective tariff. The present tariff though imposed by a "free trade" government, was shown to bear equally as heavy as in the days of the Conservative regime. This is a matter that is beyond debate. Alberta is the province best suited for stock raising and it was fitting that much emphasis should be given to this subject. It was made clear that it was a national system and not a private system subsidized that was needed. The farmers are willing to co-operate with the government in this great undertaking but strenuously object to any bonus being given to any private concern which will not afford any relief from the existing monopolies. President Bower presented a splendid case on the railway question and voiced the sentiments of the farmers of all Canada. This question must be driven home to the government at Ottawa and a remedy insisted upon.

So far the Western farmers have done excellently but there is much yet to be done. On all the matters they have taken up the Ontario farmers stand with them. The tariff is a burden to all Canadian farmers. To complete the case of the farmers their demands

must be formally presented at Ottawa. A large and representative delegation of the organized farmers of Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime provinces and the West at Ottawa would convince the government that the days of special privilege are passing away. Parliament will probably meet in November and if the farmers could reach Ottawa about a week after the House opens they would be able to make their presentations not only to the government but to the entire membership of the House and the senate as well. This is a scheme which we have discussed with a number of the leading farmers of Ontario and the West during the past few weeks and it finds general favor. There is plenty of time to carry it out and it would be attended by great success. If 700 or 800 farmers representing all Canada knock at the doors at Ottawa our representatives will pay more attention to their needs than they are doing now. We hope this subject will be discussed in the local branches and that each local will see its way to send a delegate to Ottawa this fall.

GAMBLING AND SPECULATION

In commerce there are usually three classes to be considered—the producer, the middleman and the consumer. In our complex civilization where the tendency in all lines of enterprise is towards specialization, there must be some one to do the work of distribution. There must be some method by which the product of the producer will be brought to the door of the consumer at distant points and in many countries. Hence the buyer, the merchant and the transportation companies are necessary.

But there is a class of middlemen today who obstruct commerce. They stand in the highways of commerce and make the toilers deliver to them. They are those who try to make money without doing anything. A chance of getting something for nothing. The man who gambles on future prices. This kind of middleman should be abolished by law.

It is frequently stated, but stated incorrectly, that such middlemen are speculators. Not a bit of it. Speculation is a legitimate and necessary part of commerce. If a man buys wheat in September or October intending to sell it in March or May, he buys it in the hope of a rise in the market. He is speculating, that is, he is hoping for a profit. That is legitimate speculation, wholesome business. Such a buyer gets possession of something and each bushel of wheat he owns as a speculator makes him so much the more a factor, doing all he can to keep the prices up. On the other hand, a man may not buy wheat at all. He may say to himself "Here is a chance of making some money without doing anything. A chance of getting something for nothing. I will offer to sell wheat in June for delivery in October." Forthwith in June he cables to one or more houses in Great Britain and offers to sell October wheat for \$1.10 when wheat is selling for \$1.50. He does not put a cent of money in wheat, does not own a bushel of wheat, he does not render one particle of service in the development of the wheat trade. He merely offers to sell wheat for delivery in October at twenty cents a bushel under the current price. He may have cabled to half a dozen houses or more. It may be that nobody in Britain accepted his offer, but the firms to whom he cabled would be led to say "We are buying wheat in June for \$1.30 here, and are offered October wheat for \$1.10; we are not going to buy any more now." This weakens the market.

When any person or firm offers to sell an "option" if they are accepted their whole power and influence is used to bring down the prices. It matters not if those offers were made by men who are not actual dealers in grain or whether they are made by large milling firms or large elevator operators; the effect is just the same. He is merely betting that the price will be lower and then he uses

every means, fair or unfair, lawful or otherwise, to make it lower. In this country one of the strongest factors used for the purpose of depressing the prices is that of exaggerating crop prospects. The grain gambler seems to get assistance in this respect from almost every business man. In Western Canada we are all optimists. Everyone depends on the crop for a living and everyone tries to believe that it is better than ever. Business men, speculators, bankers, financial interests, all join with the grain speculator in depressing the price of farmers' wheat. None seems to be greater culprits in this respect than our governments. Some of our ministers of agriculture seem to have the happy faculty of giving an interview just at the psychological moment, in aid of large dealers who are on the short side of the market. The grain gambler is not a necessary middleman in commerce any more than the highwayman is in travel. Civilized nations have abolished the one and are now confronted with the duty of preventing the other.

The matter of selling "options" or "futures" is not a theoretical evil, but it has done great damage to the trade, particularly so to the grain trade. No article of commerce should be so staple in price, as food stuffs, more particularly the staff of life—wheat and flour—and no article of commerce fluctuates so much in price as that of wheat. Wheat in store at Fort William in June of last year sold as high as \$1.33. In September down to 94¼ cents; from January to the first of March fluctuated around \$1.05; May saw it down to 86 cents, due to a bear movement engineered by a large milling firm; and back again in July to \$1.17½. Now that the new crop is coming near the market prices are gradually being reduced. No one will argue that the fluctuation is brought about naturally by the law of supply and demand, but is due entirely to the manipulations of a few gamblers.

DIFFERENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

At every point in the Prairie Provinces that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party made a stop they were waited upon by delegations urging them to inaugurate a policy which made for freedom and progress. Not freedom from taxation necessary for the maintenance of government, as all the farmer delegations expressed a willingness to pay their share of the cost of government. What they advocate is freedom of trade, free interchange of commodities and the fruits of labor, doing away with the privileges established by law now enjoyed by one section of the population at the expense of the rest of the people. As soon as Sir Wilfrid Laurier landed at the Pacific coast he was met by a delegation from the board of trade of Vancouver, asking for protection to the manufacturing industries on the ground that in some future time, when the Panama Canal was completed, British Columbia could engage in manufacturing. Representatives of the Trades and Labor Council asked for protection to their labors. Manufacturers of lumber were insistent upon having a duty of \$1.25 placed on lumber coming into Canada from the United States. The lumber men urged that they were heavily taxed on everything they used and had no corresponding protection. As an argument against the government who sought to make lumber cheaper for the immigrants, lumbermen stated that the quantity of lumber used by the new immigrants was very small and that in any event most of the other articles that the immigrants used were taxed. The argument was used that the farmers of the plains were prosperous and that the settlers that were now coming in were also in good circumstances. They (the lumber men) had difficulty in disposing of the products of their mills, four-fifths of which was common lumber and that markets were demoralized by shipment from the United States. They emphatically denied the existence of any lumber trust.

For fourteen years this plaintive lament of the Vancouver lumbermen's deputations had been made to the Dominion government. For that period they have yearned for Dominion legislation to enable them to reach into the pockets of the people of this country and extract \$1.00 to \$2.00 more per thousand feet for lumber planed on one side. One feature of the lumbermen's presentation was their candor. They should be commended for setting forth protectionist doctrines so baldly. Their contention that the settlers are able to pay more is an admission that if the settlers were not able to pay more the government policy of admitting lumber free of tariff would be justified. They seem to assert as a principle that when the people of the country become able to pay more for any necessity of life the government should increase the tariff on behalf of the manufacturers. Usually the advocates of a protective tariff prefer to appear as actuated by highly disinterested and patriotic motives, to talk about the general welfare of the country and such high ideals as "Canada for the Canadians." Sir Wilfrid's reply to the deputation is such as must have convinced the lumbermen that they must continue to manufacture lumber without any increased protection.

This incident of the board of trade of Vancouver and the lumbermen of British Columbia making such strong demands for increased protection of lumber and a continuation of a high protective policy on the part of the Dominion government, coming after the strong sentiment expressed by the farmers of the Prairie Provinces against the protective principle, should convince our farmers that if they are going to secure comparative freedom from the privileged classes, it will only be after a severe struggle, and demonstrated the necessity of the farmers of the Dominion getting into closer relationship with one another and uniting their forces so to be in a position to present a united front against the compact forces of the privileged classes.

CANADIAN FARMERS ARE ONE

When Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Patterson and Broder as a tariff commission toured Canada in 1905-6 to get the views of the people before revising the tariff they were met by the farmers of Ontario and Manitoba and given the views of Canadian farmers. Prior to meeting the farmers Mr. Fielding had stated his intention of providing for a maximum and a minimum tariff. When he heard the protests of the farmers there was no further reference to a maximum tariff. By their presentations the farmers saved themselves from a heavier tariff burden. After the tariff commission got back to Ottawa the farmers of Manitoba and Ontario presented a joint memorial. It was signed by J. G. Lethbridge, Master Dominion Grange; James McEwing, president Ontario Farmers' Association; D. W. McCuaig, president and R. McKenzie, secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The organized farmers of Canada were one in those days on the tariff and times have not changed. The joint memorial they presented to the Ottawa government on December 18, 1906, read as follows:

"The farmers of Canada have been genuinely alarmed by the aggressive campaign carried on by the Manufacturers' Association during the past few years, with a view of having the tariff made more protective than it is now. When protection was first asked for we were assured that what was then requested would be required but a short time in order to allow our manufacturing industries to secure a fair footing. The request made was granted by the electors; and the rate of taxation levied on dutiable goods averaging twenty-one and a half per cent. in 1878 was increased to an average of twenty-six per cent. by 1880. To-day we have an average tariff on dutiable goods about one and a half per cent. higher than it was when the protective tariff became effective. And yet with the infants of that period grown to the mammoth concerns of the twentieth century, we find the cry is still for more. The more there is given and the less the requirement for the giving, the greater are the demands made. If a halt is not at once called, we shall find conditions in this country similar to those prevailing in parts of

Europe, with a small class of wealthy barons at the top and serfs at the bottom—manufacturers being the barons and farmers the serfs.

"The protection accorded by the tariff enables manufacturers of certain classes of agricultural implements to charge Canadian consumers twenty-five per cent. more than the value of the articles manufactured. The same protective tariff permits an overcharge of thirty per cent. on woollen goods, and fifty per cent. on the cheaper lines of farm carriages. The average rate of taxation on dutiable goods in 1904 was twenty-seven and a half per cent., and to that extent, speaking broadly, Canadian manufacturers were enabled to overcharge Canadian consumers on purchases made by those consumers. Farmers do not, and can not, secure any compensation in return for all this by any tariff that can be devised. We have today a surplus of one hundred and twenty million dollars of farm produce for export; that surplus is constantly increasing; and so long as these conditions continue the foreign price must control the home price of farm products. While a protective tariff can and does limit our purchasing power, it cannot and does not enhance the price of articles we have to sell.

"We therefore ask in the coming revision of the tariff, that the protective principle be wholly eliminated; that the principle of tariff for revenue only—and that revenue based on an honest and economical expenditure of the public funds—be adopted; and as proof to our sincerity we will, if this position is adopted by the government, gladly assent to the entire abolition of the whole list of duties on agricultural imports."

The feeling of the organized farmers of the West today corresponds with the spirit of that memorial of 1906. We have ascertained that the feeling of the farmers of Ontario is also unchanged. There is good reason to believe that the farmers of Quebec and the Maritime provinces feel much the same. If that opinion can be unanimously expressed at Ottawa this fall it will be of tremendous benefit to the farmers of Canada. Even the comparatively slight effort of the organized farmers in 1905-6 saved probably a three per cent. rise in the tariff schedules. A firm stand today by the farmers of Canada will compel a reduction and beneficial revision of the present tariff. Day by day the farmers are realizing that they are the wealth producers of Canada. They are the "men behind" Canada's prosperity and it is unfair that they should be compelled to toil for the benefit of a few protected interests who prate their loyalty and wave the Union Jack while they ask for a heavier burden on the farmers. There has been some nonsensical talk about a loss in dignity occurring by the so-called "pilgrimages" to Washington. This is another excuse that is used for the same purpose as the "Made in Canada" arguments. Our government must be told by the farmers that its duty is to secure the widest possible measure of reciprocity with United States and all other nations, keeping in mind the necessity of a tariff for revenue only. The little difficulty which Sir Wilfrid Laurier cited regarding the tariff on parts of farm implements can be arranged without the slightest difficulty. Now is the time for the farmers of Canada to assert their independence.

What the Alberta farmers want is not a bonus or free gift of money to aid the chilled meat trade. They want, and the other prairie provinces also want it, a government project where the public money will not be thrown away but will be invested to bring a good return. The Western farmers have never yet adopted the attitude of the special interests and cried for charity. All they ask for is a square deal.

Since the Telegram has been misquoting George Langley, of Maymont, Sask., very freely to prove untrue charges against the farmers it is strange that the Telegram should not publish Mr. Langley's letter which they have been holding for several weeks.

Diamonds come in duty free; agricultural implements 17½ per cent. And yet our tariff is "fair to all."

The Grain Growers have triumphed so far in every battle. If they stand shoulder to shoulder no power can injure them.

The Grain Grower's Guide

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Vol. III

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1910

No. 4.

Premier Hears Alberta Farmers

James Bower, president of the U. F. A., read the following address of welcome to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Red Deer on August 10th:

To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada.

Sir: The United Farmers of Alberta are glad to be able to take advantage of this opportunity on the occasion of your visit to this, our beloved province, to extend to you as Prime Minister of Canada our most hearty welcome.

The Association which we represent here to-day includes some eight thousand representative farmers. This membership is drawn from every accessible part of the province and as roads and railways increase, our membership increases likewise. While that membership is very cosmopolitan in character, representing many shades of religious and political belief, yet as our name implies we are fully united in coming forward to-day to tender to you that respect which is due to one who has so long and so honorably filled the high position in which the people of our Dominion has placed you.

While fully recognizing this duty which we owe to you, as we believe that you have the best interests of those who are the producers of the true wealth of the country, at heart, yet we also recognize that we owe a duty to ourselves and that we would be remiss in that duty if we let this occasion pass without presenting to your mind the true conditions of affairs here, and how the present existing laws, as administered by your government, effect the welfare of those wealth producers who are tillers of the soil.

We do this with courage and hopefulness because we believe our claims for fuller consideration are just and reasonable, because we have unlimited faith in the natural resources and the productiveness of this, the land of our adoption, yet we are face to face with a condition of affairs which should never exist, a condition of affairs that is not conducive to the development of these natural resources or to the well being of the people at large. Chief among the things that are unsatisfactory to us at the present time are the tariff, the condition of the meat trade, the condition of the grain trade, the railway act and the lack of co-operative legislation, making co-operation possible. These different matters will be more fully presented to you by the several members of our executive, who represent in their persons the different parts of the province.

It has been said by many writers and others who have travelled over this Western country, and who in that way get but a superficial view of the situation that the great need of the country is more population, but those of us who have been here for many years and have studied every aspect of the true conditions at first hand have to say that this is true only in part. While recognizing the fact that numbers are needed to develop the country and make of us a great nation, yet we believe that true national greatness can only exist and true development only take place where a spirit of contentment with existing conditions prevail. The rural population of this country, which is a very large percentage of the whole, are, we believe, truly loyal to the institutions of the country, yet it is not conducive to the growth of true loyalty where a spirit of unrest exists.

We have here the foundation of a great nation and we have here the God given heritage of a glorious country into which

Representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta met Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the various points where he spoke in that province.

The Largest Meeting was held at Red Deer, August 10th, where the Executive Presented the Farmers' Cause in a number of Well Prepared Addresses

the foundation stock has been transplanted and which, if properly matured, will astonish the world in its development and growth. We submit, sir, that a great weight of responsibility rests upon our statesmen, upon whom devolves the making of our laws which have for their object the governing and protection of these people.

And we submit, sir, that it is the duty of our government to protect these people, not by unjust tariff laws but by the removal of these, and by the removal of the monopolistic conditions which have grown up here in this Western country, fostered and protected as they are by the use of some laws that are unjust in themselves and by the abuse of other laws that are not strong enough to keep in check the encroachment of those corporations which seem to look on the farmer as their lawful prey, and continue to siphon from the producers that which by right should be theirs.

Those whom we represent here today are quite willing to give honor where honor is due, to give tribute where tribute is due, but in all things they are democratic to the core. These subjects which we wish more fully to bring to your attention are serious ones to us and we hope they will be taken seriously by those to whom has been entrusted the framing of our laws. In bringing these things before your notice we are not asking for anything that is unreasonable. Unlike the manufacturing and corporation interests, we are not asking for the alienation of the public funds for the benefit of the farmers alone.

We ask that the government give us their protection, not by the round-about methods of bonuses and protective tariff, to which the principle we are utterly opposed, but protection from the spoliation of the spoliator and by the inauguration of the different systems and the legislation which we ask for. We repeat that we are not asking something for nothing, we want to pay our way, we want the cost of these different systems to be charged up against the people using them, putting no burden on those whom they do not directly benefit.

We are hopeful, sir, that now having

travelled over the greater part of the Prairie West and studied the conditions here for yourself, that you will be pleased to consider our requests and to consider that they are presented to you by those who represent the true source of our national prosperity—the agricultural class.

And, having done so, and having given us some intimation of your conclusions to cheer us in our work, we will then bid you God speed and earnestly pray that many years may be added to your busy life to still take part in a true statesman-like way in the government of our country.

THE TARIFF

The following paper on the tariff was presented by James Speakman, of Penhold, a director of the U.F.A.:

To the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada.

Sir, We do not think it necessary to comment on the first sentences in this resolution, condemning in general terms the protective system. John Stuart Mill, in a letter dated 10th January, 1871, to the New York Liberal Club, very clearly defines the system. "I hold," he writes, "every form of what is called protection to be an employment of the powers of government to tax the many with the intention of promoting the pecuniary gains of a few. . . . Whatever gain there is, is made by the few and them alone, for the laboring people employed in the protected branches of industry are not benefited. . . . The gain by protection, when there is gain, is for the employers alone." We are under the impression that you agree with us in condemning such a system, and the only question between us is whether we could not move more rapidly in the direction of diminishing and ultimately abolishing the element of protection in our tariff.

In 1895 the average duty collected on dutiable imports was 30.55 per cent; calculated on the total imports it was 17.7 per cent. In 1900 the average duties were 27.7 per cent, and 16.7 per cent. In 1909 we find 27.45 per cent, and 16.6 per cent. Since 1895, therefore, the average duty on dutiable imports has

fallen 3.1 per cent, and calculated on the total imports only 1 per cent. During the last ten years there has practically been no reduction. In 1895 the proportion of dutiable imports to free imports was 58 per cent, to 42 per cent. In 1909 the proportion was 60.8 per cent, to 39.2 per cent. We are now paying taxes on a larger proportion of our imports than fifteen years ago; in this respect the tariff seems to have progressed backwards. In view of these facts we think our request for an immediate reduction in our tariff not unreasonable. We must frankly say that during the election of 1896 our chief hope was that we should pass gradually from protection to free trade. We think it is time to take a very decided step in this direction and from our knowledge of our province we can confidently assert that such a step would be welcomed with enthusiasm by the overwhelming majority of our people.

One splendid movement in our tariff arrangements, we heartily acknowledge, has been initiated—the British preference. It was a grand and courageous idea, worthy of a great statesman, but somehow in carrying out the idea there seems to have been a flaw somewhere. In 1909 we imported from Great Britain

Dutiable goods	\$52,210,881
Free goods	18,462,220
Total	\$70,673,101
From the United States	
Dutiable goods	\$90,584,507
Free goods	79,471,671
Total	\$170,056,178

The average duty on British dutiable goods was 25.755 per cent. The average duty on American dutiable goods was 24.868 per cent. The average duty on total imports was, British, 19.028; American, 15.247.

So that while Great Britain is supposed to have the preference, America in every way appears to have the advantage. There is another way of estimating the movement of the tariff in its bearing upon the people. In 1895 the duties collected amounted to \$17,887,269, being with a population of about 5,000,000 people a tax per capita of \$3.55, say per family of \$17.55. In 1909 the duties were \$48,059,792, making with 7,000,000 people a tax per capita of \$6.85 or per family of \$34.25. This, of course, does not give the full measure of the tariff burden. It is a commonplace of economics that a protective duty raises the price of the protected goods about to the extent of the duty. Further the middlemen, wholesale and retail, rightly add their profit, not only to the value of the goods, but to the duty, so that for instance the duty on our wooden clothing, as we have to pay it here, amounts to nearer 50 per cent, than 30 per cent. A careful and detailed calculation has led me to the estimate that for every dollar duty going into revenue about three dollars are taken out of the pocket of the people. A burden, per capita, of \$20, or per family of \$100. It is an enormous burden and the most intolerable aspect of it is that the tariff taxing so heavily the absolute necessities of life, such for instance as clothing and footwear, is so unjust in its incidence; it falls the heaviest on the poorest.

One clause in our resolution states that our tariff in its operation works unfairly in favor of the manufacturing industries and to the prejudice of the agricultural industry. No doubt the Minister of Finance has honestly tried to make his tariff fair to all classes, but the forces of



Plowing on the farm of Arthur Atkinson, Hamiota, Man.

nature have been too strong for him, and the tariff in its actual working gives nearly all the benefits to the manufacturing industries and leaves the agricultural industry little but the burden. We have not the detailed figures at hand for the last five years to prove this point, as the Canadian Year Book for the last five years does not publish the necessary data. But the figures for 1904 will clearly bring out our point. Of the \$136,796,068 dutiable imports in 1904, scarcely \$3,000,000 could be counted as farm products, coming in competition with our farms, not because our tariff on farm produce is prohibitive, but because it is useless, as prices in America are generally higher than in Canada. But on manufactured goods the tariff is very much alive, and we farmers have to pay the duty and the enhanced prices.

Further, in 1904, our free imports, after deducting bullion, settlers' effect and government stores, amounted to, say \$85,000,000. Of these barely \$4,000,000 for tea, coffee, etc., are for the direct benefit of the consumer. The remaining \$81,000,000 may be classed as raw material or other goods to help the various industries. \$74,000,000 go to help the manufacturing and mining industries, and only about \$7,000,000 go to help the farming industry.

I think our point in regard to the unfair incidence of the tariff is clearly proved and justifies our demand that the first step towards equalizing things should be

taken by at once putting our agricultural machinery and tools on the free list. On so large and important a subject it is difficult to say what should be said in a few words. But we hope we have put before you in a fair way a reasonable request which merits consideration. We are asking for no favors; we do not want protection for our own goods. We think we are able to stand on our own feet, to earn our own living by the strength of our own hands and brains without taxing the nation for our support.

The reduction of the tariff will be a benefit not to the agricultural industry exclusively but to the whole nation.

"Having suffered for many years under the bondage of a protective tariff which has been maintained by the government and is but the levying of tribute on the people and not for the legitimate expenses of the government but for a private and privileged class, and is a principle which should be condemned without qualification, and as in its practical operation the present Canadian tariff works unfairly in favor of the manufacturing industries,

"We therefore ask that a general move towards freer trade that a general reduction of the tariff be made, more particularly on wooden and cotton goods; also that the duty be immediately removed from all farm implements and tools. Further, that steps be taken to arrange with the United States government for reciprocity in farm implements in accordance with the offer made by them."

Co-operative Legislation

The following resolution on co-operative legislation was presented by E. J. Fream, of Innisfail, secretary-treasurer of the U.F.A.:

August 10, 1910

To the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada.

Sir,

"Whereas bills were submitted to the parliament of Canada at the last session for the purpose of affording simple, cheap and effective facilities for the legal incorporation, regulation and control of co-operative societies.

"And whereas legislation of the character mentioned being permissive only does not infringe the rights nor impair the legitimate interests, legal or moral, of any class of the community, nor does it restrain or obstruct the opportunities any section of the people enjoy in tendering to the public its services.

"And whereas it is essential 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 such legislation is for the general advantage of Canada,

"We therefore urge that the government introduce at the next session of parliament legislation permitting the incorporation of co-operative societies."

In presenting to you this resolution adopted by the United Farmers of Alberta asking for the passing of efficient legislation whereby the co-operative movement so rapidly growing in Canada can be encouraged, we would respectfully point out the necessity there is for provision being made for a simple form of incorporation for groups of individuals who desire to dispose of their products and supply their needs co-operatively without having to resort to the cumbersome and expensive methods provided by the Joint Stock Companies Act.

We also wish to draw your attention to the great injustice done to the western farmers and their dissatisfaction on account of the rejection of the co-operative

bills which were submitted to parliament during the last session and rejected in committee, presumably at the request of the Retail Merchants' Association, as we have reason to believe that the members of that association were greatly opposed to the passage of the proposed legislation. The comparative condition of the western pioneer is much worse than was the condition of the pioneers of eastern Canada in this respect.

In the days of the early development of Ontario and Quebec not only were the farming and laboring classes subject to the disadvantage and limitations incidental to a new country, but the manufacturing and mercantile interests were also in a pioneer stage and had to make their growth with the country and because of this they were not in a position to abuse their privileges in demanding a tribute from the producers and consumers of their wares. In the opening of this western country the conditions are altogether different. Powerful corporations control every avenue of trade and commerce and by combining forces they are able to take undue advantage of the helplessness of the farmer, who, under present conditions, is compelled to submit or give up in despair.

As a means to effect this we ask that the co-operative bills are made law and thus allow those who wish to take advantage of the provisions contained in these bills to do so, and in this way escape even in a partial measure from the tyranny of the trusts. We are given to understand that the co-operative legislation introduced at the last session of parliament will be again introduced at the next session, and we would ask you to give every facility for the immediate passage of this legislation.

This association fully endorses the remarks presented to you on this question by the associations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and seeing that it has been urged upon you so thoroughly at these places, we do not wish to take up your time in further discussion of same. We would only ask you to remember that the farmers of the west believe in co-operation and look to you for relief by the passage of this proposed legislation.



Farm Home of J. W. Bloskin, Sorelota, Sask.

The Guide is publishing every week information of the utmost value to every farmer in Western Canada. Despite the rapid growth in our circulation there are yet thousands of farmers who have never heard of The Guide. To introduce our paper more widely we will send The Guide 13 weeks for 10 cents to any new subscriber. Old subscribers cannot take advantage of this offer. Our regular subscription price is \$1 a year.



Home of W. J. Reekes, Lyleton, Man.

Hudson's Bay Railway

Mr. Fream also presented the following paper on the Hudson's Bay Railway: August 10, 1910 To the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada.

Sir, While the farmers of Alberta are not immediately interested in the opening of the Hudson's Bay route, as their markets will naturally be to the west, the tendency being for the products of the farm and of the factory to reach the sea-board by the shortest possible route, yet we are situated so far from the Atlantic sea-board that we see the great need for provision to be made for the immediate opening of every available sea route, thereby obviating the long and expensive land hauls in getting the commodities to the world's markets.

For this reason we are strongly in favor of the immediate construction by the government of the Hudson's Bay Railway

and the opening of that route for the farmer, as this is the most logical route for the farmers of Saskatchewan and the northern parts of Manitoba and Alberta. We most heartily endorse the resolutions already submitted to you by the grain growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and trust you will see that this much-needed road is immediately built.

We would, however, further emphasize the fact that we are in favor of this road being built and operated by the government, and that we are opposed to the road being handed over to some private corporation to be operated by them as a private concern.

"That we endorse the resolutions of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associations and request that the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway be immediately proceeded with by the government."

Chilled Meat Industry

The following paper on the chilled meat question was presented by D. W. Warner, of Edmonton, director of the U.F.A.:

August 10, 1910

To the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada.

Sir,

In support of our resolution asking assistance from the government in the marketing of our meats, we wish to point out to you the fact that we realize the necessity of carrying on a mixed farming business, more especially from the natural conditions which exist in this part of Alberta, perhaps, than in any other section of the western part of our country.

Our farmers have been taught and urged to adopt scientific and improved methods of farming to keep up the fertility of our soil as well as to reap a larger profit annually. We have received much valuable information through the medium of the agricultural colleges, the departments of agriculture, both Dominion and Provincial, through their lecturers and literature, all of which is fully appreciated, as well as the information gathered and dispensed by the farm journals and magazines. But what we wish to impress most upon you, sir, is the necessity of a profitable, economical and permanent market for our meat products.

The marketing of our meats has, so far, been left in the hands of monopolies, of whose methods much complaints have been made and not without cause. It is an established fact that the heads of most of the great concerns in the United States have been convicted by the courts for criminal business practices. Some of these concerns are already doing business in this country and are apparently following the same methods as have been practiced in that country. We believe that every indication points to the fact that they have been and will be followed by our Canadian companies as well. It is our opinion that this will not only dwarf our whole business of meat production but will eventually impoverish the whole country through the elimination of meat production for export purposes. We view with alarm the fact that farmers in great numbers are already considering a change from stock and mixed farming to exclusive grain raising. We know this can only be carried on for a limited time without serious depletion of the soil.

Another serious condition arises when from any cause a crop is of poor quality and there is not sufficient stock in the country to feed it to, and still another complication due to the poor and uncertain price for beef is the deterioration of our beef animals through the crossing

of dairy breeds with them and the tendency to careless breeding of inferior stock. 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 products and hampered by the trusts and monopolies. Nor can we better afford to have them divide their farming operations and the providing of an efficient market for their products. 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.

We wish also to point out the fact that where now exists a discouraged and disheartened feeling among live stock breeders, there would spring up a keen and lively interest in the business if our federal government would give good and substantial promise to, in the near future, establish a good, reliable and steady market through a chilled meat export business where stockmen would feel they would receive all that was due them according to the world's markets. This they do not feel at present. We also believe that if the matter is left in its present unsatisfactory state the industry will be completely lost, for the best and leading men have no confidence in the present companies and the methods of handling the meat products.

We regret, sir, that in your reply to our fellow farmers of Manitoba you have seen fit to say that you cannot agree with us as to the need of government assistance towards the inauguration of a national system of meat chilling for export. The natural conditions here in the province of Alberta are ideal for the production of live animals. This has been in the past, and would continue to be in the future, one of the chief sources of wealth if allowed to develop as it should be, but unfortunately because of our great distance from an export market, and because the business is in the grasp of what is practically a monopoly, the live stock industry is in a languishing state.

This monopoly, which is well trained in the ways of its foster parent, the meat trust of the United States, is strangling the meat producing interests of the West. You are right, sir, when you say that this is not a new question. It is an old and serious one to those who, struggling along under the many adverse conditions incidental to a new country, 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 millionaire operators of the meat trust.

The present season is a critical one and exemplifies the urgent need of a system of meat chilling that will protect the producers. It has pleased Providence to send us exceptionally dry weather in some parts of our province, so dry that to a great extent the settlers' crops are a failure. This is in itself bad enough, but could be borne if it were possible for these settlers to realize the full value of their cattle. This they cannot do because they can only reach the world's markets through the present tortuous channels which are hedged about with limitations of every kind.

We would refer you to the report of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, dated August 1st, 1909, in which he states that Canada 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.

While asking that the government undertake to put in operation a meat chilling system we wish to be fully understood. We wish to make clear that our association is utterly opposed to the granting of any subsidy to private enterprise, for instead of it being a help to the producers it would only tend to create a greater monopoly. The producers then lacking confidence of getting fair value would cease to produce, while on the other hand under a public system the producers' confidence of getting full value would incite him to greater production, and we respectfully submit, Sir, that in this matter, as in every other, we are not asking for anything that is unreasonable.

So after long and serious thought on this subject we do urge you that you give our live stock industry immediate and substantial assistance by improving mar-

ket conditions through a national government meat chilling and export business.

The resolution on this question adopted by our association and presented to you for your consideration reads as follows:

"Whereas, it is of very great importance to the whole West 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 Western Canada has been neglected, and if the neglect continues will soon result in impoverished farms and the live stock industry of the country 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 on a stable basis, and further, that under the present system of exporting there is always a danger of the market of the world being closed to us, which would result in ruin to many;

"And, whereas, on account of the danger of encouraging monopolies the farmers of the West 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 would 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 we believe give the relief needed and make Western Canada one of the most prosperous meat producing countries in the world."

"Further, that we are absolutely opposed to any scheme of subsidizing any private concern which might be willing to embark in the business, as we believe this would only mean the perpetuation of a legalized monopoly and the practical annihilation of an export meat trade from the West."

Terminal Elevators

The following paper on terminal elevators was presented by W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, vice-president of the U. F. A.:

To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada.

Sir:

"Whereas the lack of a terminal elevator at the Pacific Coast is the cause of great loss to Western Canada inasmuch as there is now no adequate means whereby grain can be transferred to ocean boats and by reason of this the value of a Western grain route is lost, as are also new markets for grain, particularly that to Mexico and in the Orient. Also serious loss is incurred to the producers by reason of the congestion of tariff on the lines going East during shipping season;

"And whereas, in the past the true value of their grain has been lost to the producers and the reputation of Canadian grain has suffered by reason of the manipulations of this grain going through the present terminal elevators;

"Therefore, we ask that the government at once take steps to build and operate an elevator at the Pacific Coast and also that the government take over and operate the present terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, as asked for by the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan."

The question of government ownership of terminal elevators is no new one to you, as for several years deputations from the Farmers' Associations of Western Canada have waited upon you with the request that the government shall own and operate all terminal grain facilities. As a result of the information secured we have

believed for some time that in passing through the terminal elevators our grain undergoes a system of manipulation which, while adding to the profits of the elevators, has a most depressing effect upon the quality and price of the higher grades of wheat.

It may be answered in rebuttal that all terminal elevators have not been charged with this offense, and we admit that there are exceptions, yet we submit, Sir, that the investigations carried on by your own officers have answered our complaints and we would only refer you to the convictions sustained against three of the terminal elevator companies in April last as a proof of this. While wheat is one of the great products of the West, we in Alberta have to class it with the other grains, as well as the cattle industry, but as the terminal handle grain only, and wheat in the largest quantities, it will suffice to touch upon the wheat question only at present.

We have the reputation of producing the finest wheat in the world, and this is especially true of Alberta's product which quite often weighs from 60 to 69 pounds to the bushel, and of this reputation we are justly proud, but on account of the manipulation which is possible by the private ownership of the terminals we are unable to demonstrate to the world this great superiority, for while the grades laid down by the Manitoba Grain Act call for No. 1 Northern to weigh only 60 pounds to the bushel, it is possible for the operators to so mix the grades that more No. 1 Northern can be shipped out of the elevators than has been graded in. To substantiate this statement we would



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C. TARRANT - 15 Dingwall Block, Main Street, Winnipeg

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

August 24th, 1910

again refer you to the investigation of your own officials, but from figures which have been given to us we find that according to the Act the grain when graded by the terminal operator, in accordance with the instructions of the inspectors, so that when leaving the terminals for the markets of the world it would be as clean as the machinery available would make it, but it is estimated that when reaching these markets it contains at least 2 per cent. foreign matter, which is sold as wheat and, taking forty carriages on which samples were secured, amounting in the aggregate to about 20,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that about \$400,000 was accrued by the operators on this foreign matter which should never have been shipped. As the amount of wheat shipped totalled about 60,000,000

we must have these terminal facilities, and we would ask you to take steps to provide these so that they will be ready for our next crop. Vancouver offers a splendid opportunity of demonstration and an opportunity of demonstration on this question and before we are unanimous on this question and before we mean a great deal to them. We Western Canada, the solving of which his own act in violation of the law is without principle." The sections of the Act, 294 and 295, of which we complain, has not met with count of the comparatively small number of farmers affected, as it is only brought to the notice of each one when his own stock has been killed. Then he finds that he has not the support of those who know nothing about it, and with this unrighteous law starting him in the face, and blissful ownership of all terminal elevators.

Railway Question

The case protection of a person against the greatest moment to the farmers of Western Canada, the solving of which his own act in violation of the law is without principle." The sections of the Act, 294 and 295, of which we complain, has not met with count of the comparatively small number of farmers affected, as it is only brought to the notice of each one when his own stock has been killed. Then he finds that he has not the support of those who know nothing about it, and with this unrighteous law starting him in the face, and blissful ownership of all terminal elevators.

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The following paper on the Railway Question was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Red Deer on August 10th, by James Bower:

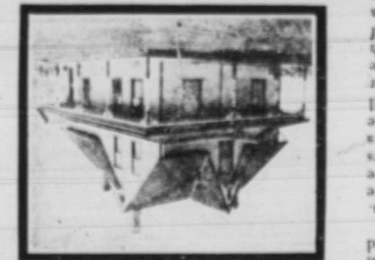
To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada



The Golden Grain on farm of H. C. Allen, Clonburn, Alta.

Sir: Whereas, the present railway act is working a grievous injustice to the stock markers of the whole Dominion, and more particularly to those of Western Canada where there are large areas of unenclosed lands, also government watering reserves, the value of which would be lost if cattle were prohibited from running at large; And, whereas, the kind of guards now in use are practically useless as a means of keeping stock off the railway lines and the fences are often defective in their construction and state of repairs; And, whereas, the railway companies evade payment of losses of stock killed on their lines by taking advantage of the fact that the owners cannot always prove by what means the stock gained access to the railway lines; Therefore we ask that the Railway Act be so amended that where stock has been killed anywhere on the track other than cattle guards or fences are defective making the railway company responsible for such loss, and where disputes arise as to how the stock gained access to the lines the onus of proof be placed upon the railway company, and also that the rail-

It is needless for us to go into further details, as the case has been fully presented to you by the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but we would state in substance of these remarks that we understand the proportion of wheat graded into the terminals was 22% of the three higher grades and 55 per cent. of the lower grades, while there was shipped out of the terminals 90 per cent. of the first three grades and only 10 per cent. of the lower grades. Other cases, such as those of branches of trust and the handling of grain might be cited, but we believe this has already been explained to you. We would only say that the farmers are yearly paying by these indirect taxes enough on the season's crop to purchase the terminal facilities while they are still owned by the private interests. But, Sir, while we are interested in Eastern shipments, and wish to see conditions at the head of the lakes placed on a satisfactory basis at the earliest possible moment, still we in Alberta have for some time been casting longing eyes on that natural outlet, open every day in the year, which lies less than 700 miles from our door. We refer, Sir, to the Western shipment of Alberta's grain, and would point out to you the fact that according to the statement of your inspectors, 95 per cent. of all grain inspected at that point was shipped westward, and this in spite of the fact that no facilities have been provided whereby our grain can be economically handled when it reaches Vancouver. While we ask for the government ownership of eastern terminals, we wish to lay special emphasis on the immediate and pressing need for facilities to be provided at the Pacific Coast, which will allow us to get our grain to the world's markets by the shortest route. It is true that offers have been made by private interests to erect these needed facilities, but, Sir, when we know the difficulties which our brother farmers to the east have experienced at the hands of private ownership, do you think it would be wise on our part for us to sell our heritage by consenting to encounter the same at Vancouver? Hence the farmers of Alberta can secure the highest prices for their grain



Home of Noble Jordan, Mission, Man.

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PROTECTIONIST—There I You can't come in. This place is ours

The Monopoly of Protection



...and to quote his own words, "Such being no person has any right to consideration. Commerce, who when appealed to has replied that the law being such as it is, he is not to be understood, aggregated so acute as to be unbearable, aggrieved of the present railway act are becoming rarer on an account of the unjustness of the railway company, and wish to see conditions at the head of the lakes placed on a satisfactory basis at the earliest possible moment, still we in Alberta have for some time been casting longing eyes on that natural outlet, open every day in the year, which lies less than 700 miles from our door. We refer, Sir, to the Western shipment of Alberta's grain, and would point out to you the fact that according to the statement of your inspectors, 95 per cent. of all grain inspected at that point was shipped westward, and this in spite of the fact that no facilities have been provided whereby our grain can be economically handled when it reaches Vancouver. While we ask for the government ownership of eastern terminals, we wish to lay special emphasis on the immediate and pressing need for facilities to be provided at the Pacific Coast, which will allow us to get our grain to the world's markets by the shortest route. It is true that offers have been made by private interests to erect these needed facilities, but, Sir, when we know the difficulties which our brother farmers to the east have experienced at the hands of private ownership, do you think it would be wise on our part for us to sell our heritage by consenting to encounter the same at Vancouver? Hence the farmers of Alberta can secure the highest prices for their grain

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They should be liable also for not only the value of the animals killed but also for the loss incurred relative to such killing, as sometime a farmer may lose his whole year's work by losing his horses and having no means of replacing them in seeding and harvest.

We also want to draw your attention to the suspension of the ruling of the Railway Commission, which had for its object the protection of farmers through whose property railways are being constructed, and compelling the railway companies to fence the right-of-way

before commencing construction. This we claim they should do, and that the commissioners ruling should go into effect at once.

The appeal which has been taken to the Supreme Court which holds that the Board exceeded its jurisdiction in making this general order, and that each particular case should come up before the board with the facts before it, is, we claim, absurd, because by the time this could take place the harm would have been done, the farmers' crop destroyed and his stock be strayed away.

Sir Wilfrid's Reply

The premier answered the addresses at his public meeting the following day:

After his introductory remarks, Sir Wilfrid made his reply. In these references were made to the West as a democratic community and the premier insisted that he was a true democrat. He quoted the words of Lincoln, "Of the people, for the people, by the people," and said that though he had a handle to his name he cared nothing for the trappings of office and wished to continue to the end what he was in the beginning—a man of the people. The words, "the people," however, included more than those who were engaged in manual labor. It included all those who were employed in honest and worthy work, whether with the hands or with the mind. The papers which had been submitted to him by the farmers yesterday were very able and they conveyed to him information which he was glad to receive. To one point in the paper dealing with the tariff he wished to refer. It was there stated that there was a struggle between the farmers and the manufacturers. There was no necessity for such a struggle and he did not believe that there was one.

The farmers needed the manufacturers and the latter needed the farmers. The tariff which his government prepared in 1897 had been prepared to benefit all of Canada. It might be said of the Tory tariff in 1879 that it was designed to benefit a particular class, but the tariff of 1897 was not of that character, and the people had prospered under it. He himself was a follower of the great English Liberals, but there was a difference between England and Canada. In England it was possible to impose direct taxation. In Canada, a new country, it was necessary to continue to secure the money for the purposes of the country by customs duties. He had seen to his great surprise in a current issue of one of the independent papers of Canada a serious statement to the effect that he had increased the duties on imported goods. If he had seen this in the Toronto Mail or in the Winnipeg Telegram he would not have been surprised. He looked for it there this morning and there it was.

Sir Wilfrid then pointed out in detail on how many classes of goods the tariff had been reduced since his government came into power and indicated how the British preference controlled the prices

of goods sold in Canada from Germany and other countries. The manufacturers of all these countries must meet the prices of the English manufacturers to whom the preference was given. There was thus a general reduction in prices. There would be no tinkering with the tariff.

The Tories had made changes every year when they were in control. The Liberal government would not do this. There would be a general consideration of the tariff in the future at the appointed time. Nothing would be done until then, but at that time there would be reductions. The relations which existed between Canada and the United States in the matter of trade were not such as should prevail between civilized countries, situated as they were. This condition ought to be improved. It must be improved. Canada was, however, waiting for the United States. This country had done all it could do and retain her respect. Washington was now coming to Canada, and he hoped that reciprocal trade relations would speedily be established. These relations must, however, be fair to both countries.

Speaking of the chilled meat question, Sir Wilfrid referred to the splendid market for meat which the West would have in the United States. The only market at present was in England, and there was no way of getting the cattle to England except on the hoof. This was unsatisfactory. The question would be taken up by the minister of agriculture. In him the premier had complete confidence, and the solution of the problem might safely be left to him.

With reference to the proposed bill for the easy formation of co-operative companies, which was considered in the house last session, the premier stated that he had been unaware that there was so deep a feeling on the subject among the farmers. He called special attention to the fact that this bill was introduced into the house last year and pressed on the government with great ability by Lloyd Harris, of Brantford, a representative of a manufacturing community. This was an indication of the good feeling which existed between the manufacturers and farmers. There would be no trouble with reference to the passing of the bill in the next session.

Lloydminster Farmers Interview Premier

The following address was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the occasion of his visit to Lloydminster on August 8th, 1910:

"To the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, on the occasion of his visit to Lloydminster and district local branches of the organized farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Honorable Sir:

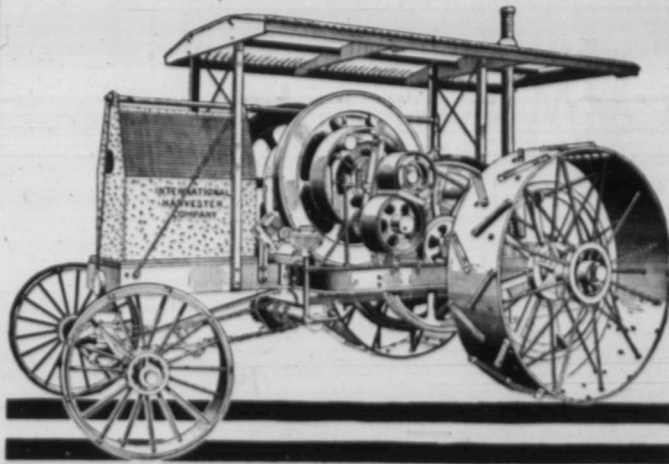
"We bid you a most hearty welcome to our district. We congratulate you on the good success with which you have directed the affairs of the Canadian nation ever since you attained to the high and honorable position which you occupy; and we sincerely express our appreciation of the laudable object of your journey through the West.

"Being truly desirous of giving you all the aid we can to enable you to accomplish the purpose of your visit we now present to you the unanimous mandate of the rural population of this district.

"We ask that the government at once take steps to build and operate an elevator

at the Pacific Coast, and also that the government take over and operate the present terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, as asked for by the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

"We urgently request the government 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 instal the system and provide for the gradual repayment of the funds and interest by a charge on the products passing through the system would, we believe, give the relief needed and make Western Canada one of the most prosperous meat producing countries in the world. Further, we are absolutely opposed to any scheme of subsidizing any private concern which may be willing to embark in this business, as we believe this would only mean the perpetuation of a legalized monopoly and the practical annihilation



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COMPETITIVE tests in plowing contests and actual service on hundreds of farms have shown the IHC gasoline tractor to be the most satisfactory power for plowing. It has changed the drudgery of tilling the soil—one of the most tiresome and expensive operations of farming—to a mere incident in the season's changing routine of farm work. What was heretofore a big job for several men and many horses is now easily accomplished by one man. With a gang plow attached to an IHC gasoline tractor, you can plow several furrows at once without extra help—do better work in less time at less expense. With an

IHC Gasoline Tractor

you are under no expense for feeding and caring for horses. You have a power that never gets tired. It is as ready to go at the end of the day as it is at the start.

Not being operated by steam, there is no danger of fire—no sparks—no soot. You do not need to be a licensed engineer to run it. You do not require a fireman to help you. There being no heavy boiler to carry, less power is required to run the machine itself, and consequently there is more power available for pulling. An IHC tractor consumes little gasoline compared with the number of acres plowed. It can be turned in a small space. The same tractor that does your plowing will do your heavy hauling, supply power for operating your shredder, sheller, thresher, and other farm machines, and for grading roads.

Make it a point to get all the facts about this wonderful labor-saving, profit-producing machine before the fall plowing season begins. See the IHC local dealer, or write nearest branch house for catalogue and full particulars.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

Chicago

U.S.A.



of an export meat trade for the West.

"We ask, as a general move towards freer trade, that a general reduction of the tariff be made, more particularly on woollen and cotton goods, also that the duty be immediately removed from all farm implements and tools. Further, that steps be taken to arrange with the United States for reciprocity in farm implements in accordance with the offer made by them.

"We urge that the government introduce legislation at the next session of parliament providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies.

"We ask that the present Railway Act be so amended that railway companies be held responsible for loss occasioned by stock getting on the railway tracks.

"We view with profound pleasure and gratitude the decision of the government to immediately proceed with the construction of a railway to the Hudson's Bay, and in answer to disquieting rumors that the government may hand over, to be exploited by private interests, that railway which is to be built from the proceeds of the sale of Western public lands, we express our confidence in your record as a great statesman and the leader of a government noted for its progressive administration and democratic legislation that no such act of treachery will ever obtain your sanction. The people of the West are daily toiling in sweat and grime to pay for the blunder of a former government which in its ignorance and incompetence handed over the choicest of our public domain to railway interests. The present government can neither plead ignorance nor incompetence to condone its retrograde action if ever it alienated our interest in the Hudson's Bay Railway and such action would be regarded by the people of the West as worse than a blunder.

"Sir, these are the sentiments of a truly democratic people delivered in frankness and faith to you, the honored and honor-

able leader of our government and we expect you to reciprocate our frankness and confidence."

In his reply the premier said that something would have to be done to remedy the state of affairs at the terminal elevators. That before anything would be enacted a deputation of Western farmers would be invited to Ottawa and although he (the speaker) was not in favor of public ownership, yet, if after due consideration it was found that public ownership was the only solution he saw no reason why it should not be adopted.

The echo of the long demand for a chilled meat system could never have reached Ottawa, for Sir Wilfrid frankly confessed that the subject was new to him, that he did not understand anything about it, and to prove his ignorance of the subject he asked a few inapplicable questions as to whether the plant would be located at Lloydminster or Saskatoon, etc.

As to the tariff, Sir Wilfrid stated that they were reducing the tariff as far as conditions would permit and that the Canadian government would be willing to arrange any reasonable system of reciprocity, providing the initial step was taken by the United States.

On the other questions the Prime Minister did not venture to pass any remarks unless part of his opening remark, that he also was a democrat but that one of the chief characteristics of democracy was that each man was entitled to his own opinion, could be construed as referring to the questions which he otherwise ignored.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Sec. Streamtown Union, Lloydminster.

One View of Equal Suffrage

Knicker—Do you think women would vote for the best man?

Bocker—Certainly; the bridegroom wouldn't be noticed at all.



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.

EDUCATION NEEDED

Editor GUIDE:—Will you allow me a few remarks on three of the letters appearing in THE GUIDE of the 29th of June. "D. S." appears to think that everybody is satisfied that the protective tariff is not best; that everybody has been educated sufficiently to know it is bad. A. Milloy's letter in the same issue is evidence that the work of education is not yet complete. If the Canadian people do not see that the protective tariff is a burden on their shoulders, it is a certainty they will never ask their legislators to relieve them of the burden.

Lewis Gabriel tells us that he does not "believe it wise for any one country to adopt free trade while the other countries practice protection". Speaking on this question at Rochdale, England, on the 2nd of January, 1877, John Bright said:—"A great many people in this country think that because other countries do not allow us to send our goods into their markets free, therefore we should not allow them to send their goods to this market free of duty. They think two bad things are better than one. They remind me very much of what it would be if a man had got a sound bat on one side of his head, and he was going about complaining that nobody gave him another sound bat on the other side." But further Mr. Gabriel tells us, "Britain would be in much better condition to-day if it had a wise, moderate, discriminative tariff." Does he not know that Britain had a tariff system and discarded it, and in the same speech from John Bright from which I have already quoted he will find a description of the condition of Great Britain for thirty years before the tariff was repealed, and the thirty years coming after, and then he will understand why in 1906 the British people gave such decided vote as they did on the question of Free Trade vs. Protection. And their vote in the last general election would have been equally as clear and emphatic, if the issue had been as clear between Free Trade and Protection as it was in 1906. Mr. Gabriel asks, "Under Free Trade, where would the revenue come from?" I am not aware that any of the writers against Protection, in THE GUIDE, have objected to a tariff for revenue. Now, Mr. Gabriel, Great Britain is a Free Trade country, from whence does her revenue come? a revenue that has a large and expensive army to keep up, a revenue that has to build and equip a navy greater and stronger than any other two navies in the world? Did you think that question about the revenue was a terrible poser?

Mr. Milloy wants to reform the men who abuse the tariff. He thinks the tariff is a good thing. This in my humble opinion is putting the cart before the horse. The men he abuses so roundly are not any worse than their fellows, not any worse than you and Mr. Milloy. It is the system which is wrong and the system we can put right. But how are we to set about reforming the men? He says, "I claim the high tariff has done a great deal towards the building up of our country." I claim that the tariff never helped to build up anything but the manufacturers' bank accounts. The country has been built up by the busin, energy, and the capital employed in the country.

As to keeping the thousands of men employed in our manufacturing shops busy so that they might get their livelihood. This is considered a great argument in favor of protective tariff, but in this Western country where men are being imported by the thousands, this argument can be easily answered. If it is true that under Free Trade or a much

reduced tariff these men would be thrown idle, the "something else" which puzzled Bastial is lying to their hand. We are bringing in thousands of immigrants every year to further the development of our agriculture. There is no need for the unemployed mechanic to be idle in Canada. There is so much work to be done and the continued cry is that farm labor is so scarce and cannot be obtained, and then another cry is raised that if we reduce the tariff the Americans will flood us with cheaper goods. Will this be a disaster? If the Americans are willing to do a certain work for us cheaper than we can do it for ourselves why should we try to hinder them? Surely it would be an advantage to us. I think a business man, or a contractor or a farmer would have no kick coming against such a proposition in his own business. There is so much work to be done in a new country like this, that if our neighbors across the line are willing to do some of it for us, at say half price, are we not the gainers? "Dumping" is a word used by some speakers and writers in the same way as



Harvesting on Homestead of J. J. Hart, Rosedale, Sask.

the word "bogy" is used to children, but we are no longer children and are not afraid of the protectionist "bogy" of "dumping."

In a former letter I used an illustration. A man wants a plank; no saw-mill or lumber yard is near him. He can cut down a tree and hew a plank for himself, but a sawn plank floats down the river to him and lands at his feet ready for use. The river dumps it on him; he is a protectionist and shoves the plank off into the stream again, and he watches it float away, saying to himself, "If I used that plank I would rob myself of the work of hewing one from the tree." If he had been a Free Trader he would have used the plank and saved himself the labor. Now I do not ask any one to read between the lines. I have tried to put this matter as clear as I could, but I think at least, there is a "little food for thought" in my letter. I heartily endorse the last sentence of Mr. Milloy's letter: "We must not be narrow-minded or short-sighted, but let us get at the root of the trouble and then find the remedy."
Nepewin, Sask. "UNITAS"

DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, GUIDE:—Among the many good things provided by your paper, I think one of the best is its educational value in showing the farmers how little good they get from our legislation in proportion to their numbers and the importance of

the work they are doing for the country, which has naturally brought forth many suggestions for remedying these evils, from co-operation to the organization of a farmers' party. I would like to suggest the concentration of all our powers in support of the third party already (unofficially) in existence and of which every man, whether farmer or otherwise, who has the welfare of the country at heart and no political axe to grind, would be a supporter. I refer to the principles of direct legislation and would like to see your already valuable work, in the interests of this cause, supplemented by the organization of a "Direct Legislation league" among the farmers of the West in order that when the next election comes round the candidates for political honors, of whatever party, would know the farmers' mind on at least one subject.
F. B. SULMAN,
Blackfoot, Alta.

RE CO-OPERATION

Editor GUIDE:—I was pleased to see in your issue of July 20, Mr. Buckell's criticism of Mr. E. A. Partridge's scheme of so called co-operation. I have been anxious for some time to see a well thought of scheme of co-operative buying for the farmer, who is the prey of all traders, of all kinds, in the country. I would seriously warn all farmers against the scheme brought out by Mr. Partridge, which is doomed to failure from the start. How does he mean to make a success of it? He is going to get the banks to finance them and we all know the banks do not work for nothing; he is going to the storekeepers, asking them to help him take away their trade and so to enable the farmers to compel them to work for less profit than they have hitherto done. Mr. Partridge is asking a lot from them. I wonder if he expects anything. If the farmers of Saskatchewan want to improve their position, if they want government

taken so far. I wish to make this suggestion that THE GUIDE be printed with all advertisements in the end of the paper. Then at the end of each year, a suitable binding could be made, so that those who wish can send in the year's numbers and have them bound, so that they may find a place in the book-case in every home as a reference as to what the farmers association combined with the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and itself have done as the years slip by. I think it will be hard to find a paper more valuable to look back on in say ten years time.

C. H. BEBBINGTON,
Yellow Grass, Sask.

SWAN RIVER STANDS PAT

Editor GUIDE:—After reading the open letter from Swan River Valley, signed by forty gentlemen residing in the Durban and Benito district, I consider it the most laughable farce I have read for some time. They claim that THE GUIDE, the association and the Grain Growers' Grain Company are all gone so far as the Valley is concerned. Now, Sir, if Mr. Robson and his forty friends are the Swan River Valley the sooner it sinks into oblivion the better. But, Mr. Editor, we are not going to go under. We have one of the best crops that has ever been seen in the Valley and with the help of God and the Grain Grower's Grain Company, under such able management, we are going to come out on top. I can speak for this part of the Valley without any hesitation. I here state that THE GUIDE, the association and the Grain Growers' Grain Co. are as prominent as they ever were. The retiring of Mr. Robson does not seem to have affected the work in the least. We have some of Mr. Robson's best friends right here and they are just as ardent Grain Growers now as what they were before the election, but I must say they are men of broad minds and full of intelligence. Why doesn't Mr. Robson take his defeat like a man and save all this whimpering. It was the voice of the constituency that there was to be a change and that settles the matter. I don't like to see men who I am sure are both able and useful making such a laugh of themselves. I say, "Stick together, and keep the organization strong."
D. REID,
Minitonas.

BUNKUM AND FLAP-DOODLE

Editor GUIDE:—An "unknown friend" in Winnipeg, during the recent election campaign, favored me, in common with the rest of the electorate, with a supply of campaign literature in the interests of the present government. I have read these productions with no little interest, for in them the men whom my "Weekly Free Press" would have me believe to be little less than immaculate, are set forth as being the fittest possible candidates for free board and lodging, while, per contra, white wings and halos are the due of those to whom the "Free Press" awards tails and tridents. To the hide-bound partisan this, no doubt, is only right; but what must be thought of it by any fair-minded man? Do the parties really think that the Western farmer is fit only for a diet of such bunkum and flap-doodle as their paid press hands out daily and weekly? If so, their estimate of his intelligence is indeed low, and it is up to the organized farmers to show them very clearly that they have made a big mistake; that party promises, and abuse of opponents are absolutely no use to us, and that what we want, and will have, are men who will see to it that their aim, first, last, and all the time, is not "Party" but "Progress," men who will stand for the good of the people, not the good of their own purse.

What truth there may be in these mutual allegations of graft is best known to the parties concerned, but surely, if there be any ground for them, the offenders should stand at the bar of justice to answer for their misdeeds the same as any less distinguished misdoers. A man who takes what is not his own is surely not acquitted of being a thief because he places the magic letters "M.P.P." after his name. In one of the pamphlets sent me are sketches of the opposition members, and the supposed conversations appended all show them as being (alleged) grafters, with the exception of the ex-member for Dauphin, who apparently is not safe to meddle with, and Messrs. Ross and Malcolm. It is particularly against this last sketch I desire to enter a protest: nothing appears to be known of which capital can

owned elevators, more railways or anything else, they have got to fight, and kid gloves are no good for the purpose.

Farmers may easily make co-operation a success and compete with the storekeepers, implement agents, and all whose commodities they desire to purchase on a much safer plan than the one put up by Mr. Partridge. Mr. Buckell hits the nail on the head when he says we cannot co-operate without antagonizing all those who are now engaged in handling those things we propose to deal in.

To conclude, it is not necessary to sink capital in a large building or in fact any building to start a co-operative society. Now would it be wise to engage in any large scheme? The confidence of the farmers has to be obtained to get them to join and care must be taken to deal only in things mostly used by every farmer. Cash buying and cash selling must be the basis of any scheme of successful co-operation. Mr. Editor, I hope some one better able to discuss this subject will write you on this subject as the progress of co-operation would be hindered by the failure of Mr. Partridge's so called scheme of co-operation.
"GORTON"
Stoney Croft, Sask.

HAVE GUIDE BOUND

Editor GUIDE:—I have been a subscriber to THE GUIDE since its first issue and always will if it keeps the stand it has

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be made against them. So they are depicted as being anxious for a share of the booty. A meaner, dirtier move in the political game it would be hard to find. The axiom looks to be "A man is straight because he can't help it." What a view of Canadian life to hold up to intending immigrants! A perusal of the party press would leave any man in doubt as to whether those in power or those out were the bigger bunch of swindlers, and arguing on the lines that representative men are in parliament, that man might well be excused from coming to the conclusion that Manitoba was the clear place to keep away from.

More power to the Grain Growers' GUIDE in its stand for the farmer, independent of all party ties. It is from such articles, as you, Mr. Editor, place before us that our freedom from political, trust and tariff tyranny will spring, for the education they give is of incalculable benefit and not to be gotten elsewhere, and the mud-slinging of the party press to which you are subjected is the surest proof of this. "I am no politician, but feel that some protest is needed against the present system of both parties devoting all their energies to mutual abuse."

ZUMMERZET,

Shoal Lake, Man.

REDUCE THE TARIFF

Editor, GUIDE:—I have been following with a good deal of interest the discussion in THE GUIDE on the tariff issue, and the letters generally appeal to me as intelligently discussing the question from the farmer's standpoint. Not so, however, does that one appearing in your last issue over the signature of "Waldo Blodgett."

If Mr. Blodgett had not told us he was a farmer, I would have taken it for granted he was a manufacturer, or at least a special pleader for that interest. His arguments remind me of some of their campaign writers. "Labor is the only true measure of cost," and "If I insist on buying an article for the same number of dollars that I can in Germany or Italy, it surely and logically follows that I must work for the same wages they do there," says Mr. Blodgett. If Mr. Blodgett has farmed any length of time in Alberta he should know by this time that while labor may be a true measure of cost, yet the labor or cost to him of producing a crop of wheat or a herd of beef cattle has very little influence in selling the price he will get for his produce. Yet this fact is ignored through his article. If we take wheat as a standard of value and say that if, in free trade England of low wages (and ignore protected countries like Germany and Italy) a farmer can get a binder for 100 bus., why he in Western Canada has to give nearly double the quantity, especially when we remember that the binder was "made in Canada."

But this home market argument is the great lever which should lift us Free Traders out of the depths of degradation into which we have fallen and place us on the pinnacle of perfection. "Adequate protection for our home industries, including that of agriculture."

When our politicians, some thirty-two years ago, advocated and introduced that panacea for all ills to which the state is liable—protection—the farmers were promised that home market. How has the national policy redeemed that promise? Surely Mr. Blodgett knows of the ever-increasing millions in value of surplus farm produce which has to be exported. If we farmers were only supplying the home market and were getting a proportionate value for our labor with the other interests of the country as we might then hope to do, as we would have some say as to its price, his reasoning would have some force. But that time is many generations in the future, if it ever comes, and in the meantime we don't want to remain in the position of having to compete with the whole world in an open market. Yes, compete with all those countries of Europe and America with their cheaper labor (to say nothing about India with its five cents a day labor) while having to buy our supplies in a market where everything we buy is made higher priced by a tariff. If the food of the Canadian artisan is made, cheaper, as it is, on account of free trade, England being the "laughter market" for the food stuffs of the world, then why should the Canadian farmer be penalized, in the interest of the artisan, for buying

his necessities in the cheap market where he has to sell?

Yes, although there is yet occasionally a farmer who will take up the cudgels in behalf of the protected interests, I believe and trust that there is a brighter future ahead for the agriculturists of our country, for all signs go to show that the farmer is getting his eyes opened and he begins to realize that it is a duty he owes to himself and family, as well as to his country, to look after his own interests, for the other fellow is looking after his and is quite capable of doing so. Your paper is doing a great deal to bring about this most desirable result, and should have the hearty support of every farmer in the country.

ROBT. FISHER.

Oak Bank, Man.

ON THE GRINDSTONE

Editor, GUIDE:—Being a subscriber to your valuable paper from its start, besides being a farmer and member of the Grain Growers' Association, is my excuse for asking a small space in your paper. At the meeting of Laurier in Saskatoon with the Grain Growers and after their address to him, the premier, in his reply, stated emphatically that he was not an advocate of government ownership of public utilities. Now, I think I would be safe in saying that ninety per cent. of the members of the Grain Growers' Association are unequivocally in favor of public ownership of all public utilities, and the other ten per cent. will be, when educated up to it. In view of these two facts, what can we, as farmers and producers of wealth, expect from any political party when the head or mouthpiece of that party comes out bluntly and declares that he is not in favor of the very things that the great mass of the producers of wealth are in favor of, and the best minds of the world are striving for? I am not writing this to condemn the liberal party and to favor the conservative party, for I believe them to be the two halves of one whole. Besides, I am not finding fault with Sir Wilfrid, but, on the contrary, I rather admire the manly way he expresses himself. If the producers of wealth were one half as class-conscious as Laurier and his friends are, we, as farmers, would not have to go like cringing cowards and pray for our just rights, but would demand them and see that we got them. Laurier is an aristocrat and it is the inequality of opportunity that exists in the world today that makes him and his friends aristocrats, for aristocracy cannot live or exist where true democracy and equality reign. And the premier is but truly voicing and representing the class in which he belongs. In the controversy a short time ago between Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Langley I think at least seventy-five per cent. of the grain growers favored comrade Kirkham's views; that if the farmers or any others wanted true representation, they must see to it that their own class are sent to represent them. When I was a boy learning the trade of a carpenter in Toronto it fell to my lot to do a good deal of turning the grindstone. I would turn for a while with one hand, then change and take the other. My right hand I would call liberal, my left being nearer my heart, I would call conservative (my father was a conservative). The political grindstone today is turned on this principle with this exception, that instead of holding carpenters' tools on it the noses of the farmers and other workers are being ground. Now, fellow farmers, for over 50 years I have watched the contortions of these two halves of political acrobats in other countries, as well as in Canada, and I am fully convinced that the principles of international socialism is the only logical solution of the industrial grievances that exist in the world today, and I for one have consecrated the few remaining years of my life to bring about this much-desired change.

"On this rock I firmly stand,
All other is but shifting sand."

WM. NESBITT, Sr.

Tessier, Sask.

A Distinction

"Some people say 'lunch' and some say 'luncheon,' and yet, of course, both mean the same thing."
"I don't think so. My idea is that 'lunch' is masculine and 'luncheon' feminine."

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, MENTION THE GUIDE



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SIR WILFRID'S TOUR

The Premier having come and gone it may be as well to consider what is the net result of his visit to the West so far as it affects the Grain Growers, who may be regarded as the articulate farmers. It is necessary to acknowledge to ourselves that we failed to secure the direct acquiescence of the premier to any of the vital points of the important questions which we brought to his notice, but we are not prepared to admit that the effort was wasted energy by any means.

There is no doubt but that the Grain Growers' Associations represent accurately the feeling of the entire farming community, and it is certain that this fact was fully grasped by the premier and those who accompanied him. The Premier and his colleagues and supporters are aware, in a way they were not before, of the strong sentiment existing in the West on certain subjects. They realize that henceforth the Western farmer in place of being a dormant influence will be an active force which must be taken into consideration. That being so, it will be impossible for the government, in determining their future course to ignore entirely the trend of Western opinion, though at the present time it is considered safe to administer a snub to the organizations which so valiantly and persistently voiced opinions and desires, in a non-partisan spirit, which, however unpalatable they may have proved to Sir Wilfrid, truly represented Western aspirations. If this was all we think the effort well made, but what of its effect on ourselves?

We have talked with many of the delegates who attended the meetings with Sir Wilfrid and who heard his unsatisfactory replies, and we mistake very much the temper of our friends if the rebuff they have received does not rouse them to greater exertions in the future to compass that which they regard as due to them, and against which no valid argument has been opposed.

If to-day our associations are not strong enough to secure from a government that which is for their advantage and for their good and the progress of the country, then it is certainly up to us to grow; to grow in numbers, in solid organization, in deliberative strength and in forceful presentation of just and reasonable demands.

As it stands at present our wishes count for nothing. The government is not our servant but our master. At the same time it practically brands itself as incapable and incompetent. Hon. Mr. Graham says he finds one railway more than he can handle and shirks the responsibility of another.

Everyone knows there are powerful reasons which no member of the government dares to state openly. The interests of the Western farmers are to be sacrificed as ever to capitalistic and religious influence which is opposed to government ownership.

What are we going to do? Are there men who will represent us in parliament? If there are, will we elect them?

In the answer to these questions lies the determining influence of the future actions of any government.

F. M. GATES, President.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Ass'n.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILROAD (An Open Letter)

Realizing the need for action if we are to prevent the railway interests from undoing the work of the Grain Growers' Associations in urging upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier the importance of government ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway, its terminals, etc., and steamship connection, I wrote to Mr. Green recently. Having learned yesterday of his absence in Minneapolis, I lay the suggestions before you, and also the Grain Growers at large, as found in my private letter to Mr. Green, which follows:

"Assuming that parliament meets the last week in November, we have left but three clear months in which to bring to bear at Ottawa the weight of our united

protest against the private ownership of the West's last great trade route.

"The united opposition to the government ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway, its terminals, etc., and steamship connections, by private railway interests, by the eastern manufacturers, and behind both these, the great weight of the opposition of Canada's government ownership and operation of public utilities as they dread a plague—this united opposition must be met.

"Chatting informally to me at Lanning, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said warmly:—'You have a great country.' There is one thing we need,' I said, 'competition in transportation.' 'You will certainly get it,' he replied hastily. His reply showed he was fully aware that at present the West has not got competition in transportation. Is he in doubt, as to how we can be given competition in transportation? Does he not see as clearly as any man that the Hudson Bay Railway, its terminals, etc., and a steamship connection with the British markets, a trade route in the hands of the government, will give us competition in transportation that will end railway dominance in the West? Three men only, perhaps, see this as clearly as Sir Wilfrid, viz: William McKenzie, Chas. M. Hays, and Sir Thos. Shaughnessy. But will Canada's Prime Minister risk the storm that will burst if he gives effect to the will of the West? Only Sir Wilfrid Laurier knows that. It is doubtful if even he knows. His policy with regard to the ownership and operation

many deputations from now until the opening of parliament, and asked to pledge themselves to support the public ownership of the railway; if a strong delegation accompanies them to Ottawa to see that they do; and if an active platform propaganda be carried on as soon as threshing is done, I believe the road can yet be saved to us. But, if you see the association cannot officially undertake that, please wire me at my expense. In that case please give me your judgment on the following scheme of work: I will issue the following announcement at once to the press of the West:—

"Editor:—The preliminary committee of the Hudson Bay Railway League, formed to secure that, the aforesaid railway and its terminals, shall be built, owned and operated by the Dominion government, has decided to carry on an active propaganda to that end, if the West is to hold her natural trade route out of private hands. The Dominion government, through Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Geo. F. Graham, have disclaimed any intention to own and operate the road as a public utility. If we do not enable the government to see things in a different light, our last chance to get relief from present transportation conditions by a competitive trade route in the hands of the government will have gone. We know too well from past experience that the Hudson Bay railway, if in private hands, will not compete with existing railway systems. It will not act as a rate regulator, as it can



Peterman Bros. threshing outfit, Central Butte, Sask.

of the Hudson Bay Railway must be determined by the people of the West, and as surely as we set ourselves to the great task of saving to ourselves and those to come, the last great trade route of the North American Continent, so surely we shall win, in spite of all opposition.

"I would respectfully urge you, Sirs, to secure, if possible, the co-operation of the Manitoba Association and the United Farmers of Alberta, in circulating petitions as widely as possible, setting forth the importance of government ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway, its terminals, harbor facilities, and a line of steamships to the British markets, and urging the government to own and operate the same.

"The members of the Grain Growers' Association whom I have spoken to on the subject here are heartily in favor of petitioning the government and bringing the greatest possible weight to bear at Ottawa in support of the petitions."

"DAVID ROSS."

"Strassburg, Sask."

Are you going to let the Dominion government hand the Hudson Bay railroad over to a private company? I think a running fire of short letters from you to the whole press of the West, not only to THE GUIDE, would rouse the three Prairie Provinces to realize just how important it is that our last great trade route be kept out of private hands. If petitions to that effect are broadcasted over the three provinces for signature at once, not only through the Grain Growers' Associations, but also through all the Boards of Trade. If our M.P.'s are waited on by

be made to act if in the hands of the government.

"If a united protest is hammered home to Ottawa from the West, and backed up by a strong representative delegation next session of parliament, it cannot but have weight. The Dominion government cannot disregard a united West. The preliminary committee urges every man who feels the importance of preventing any company from owning and operating the Hudson Bay railway, to write at once to the committee secretary for petition forms and the proposed plan of campaign. It is intended working in conjunction with the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' associations, and the United Farmers of Alberta, also the boards of trade of the same provinces, to broadcast the West with petitions for signature; to carry on an active propaganda; with the co-operation of that section of the press found favorable to the movement; to urge that deputations wait on the members of parliament in season; and out of season to organize an active platform campaign; and to arrange for a strong representative delegation to go to Ottawa when parliament opens in the fall. Send to the preliminary committee's secretary to-day for petitions and particulars."

DAVID ROSS, Sec'y.
Strassburg, Sask.

A VICTOR JOINS

A branch of the Grain Growers' association has been organized in Victor township, 35-3, W-3rd., under the direction of Mr. John Evans of Nutana. I should be obliged if you would let me have

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FRED. W. GREEN - - MOOSE JAW

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E. A. Partridge, Sinaluta; George Langley, Marmont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

any necessary literature, and the mode of procedure.

T. H. SMITH, Sec'y.

Nutana, Sask.

COMPANY RULE

When I was going for a load of lumber the other day the C. P. R. way freight stopped over the crossing while they did about thirty-seven minutes switching. Had it been a doctor I was after instead of lumber the result might have been somewhat serious. As it was I stretched out on my wagon and had a good sleep. I spoke to the station agent about it later. He said he noticed it. I asked him how he would swear on it if I summoned him. His reply was:—"Oh! we always have to swear by the company." This is just one more sample of company rule.

"A SUBSCRIBER"

Boharm, Sask.

ANOTHER NEW ASSOCIATION

The farmers of the Red Lake district met and decided to hold a picnic on the 12th July for the purpose of forming a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The picnic was a decided success and resulted in the birth of an association twenty-five strong. Mr. Wolfe was elected president and Mr. Sinclair, secretary. A good board of directors were elected, of which we have not the list at present. Twenty-five members were enrolled. This association looks like as if it will be the banner association of South Moose Jaw. More so on account of the majority of members being connected fraternally through a lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America. The farmers of this district are among the most progressive in the West.

SEEKING THE LIGHT

Kindly supply me with information and particulars as to the forming of a local branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Canora, Sask.

ALF. E. HAYNES.

AFTER ADDRESSES

The circulars with list of questions, sent out by us to the following associations: East Mount, A. H. Wilkinsons, Earl Grey, Secretary; Clair, S. Richards, Secretary, have been returned uncalled for. We would be obliged if any of the readers of THE GUIDE in the vicinity of these associations could give us any information regarding them, or the secretaries mentioned. It may be that the secretary has been changed and no notice sent to the Central. However, as above intimated, we shall be pleased to receive information re these associations.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE EVENING STAR

There has been a branch of the G. G. A. formed at Starview, and I have been instructed to write you for information regarding the same, and if members from other branches can change to this on as it is more convenient for many t

THE GUN YOU WANT IS IN THE EATON CATALOGUE

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We supply your every need in loaded shells and cartridges of all kinds. See pages 229 and 231 of our Fall Catalogue for hunters' and trappers' supplies, rifles, revolvers, and sportsmen's clothing.

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 WINNIPEG CANADA



attend our meetings. I am not sending the membership fees as I do not know where to send them. Please send information as soon as possible as our next meeting is on Sept. 1st.

L. W. JOHNSON,
 Sec'y Starview Asso.

Wilkie, Sask.

BROADVIEW FAIR

A Broadview wire of August 14 said: "After a short storm of rain in the early morning Broadview fair opened not only with beautiful weather, but also with a splendid entry of horses and cattle, the young stock of both in several cases begin far above the average, not only in quality but especially in condition."

"Among the winning competitors Mr. McKnight showed a fine heavy draft two-year-old well worthy of the red ribbon obtained; then Henry Cummings led into the ring a rare looking three-year-old in perfect show condition. This colt would obtain notice in many show rings, and could not be passed over. Mr. Welsh showed a magnificent mare and colt in the agricultural class. Mr. Cunningham was also successful in this class, but probably one of the chief features of the show, as far as horses were concerned, were the foals belonging to Duffy Thorburn & Allingham, all being sired by Paroline, the property of Mr. Duffy of this town. Paroline is a beautiful upstanding bay, four years old, sired by Farule, by Patron, very quiet and easy to handle and a fine driver. Another successful exhibitor was Mr. Dowson, whose mare and colt were well above the average, and perhaps one of the most beautiful colts on the ground was the colt by Ora Viva out of gentle Annie, belonging to Mr. Brannan.

"With regard to the exhibit of cattle, Mr. Donaldson showed his two-year-old bull and his heifer calf, both of which more than pleased the judges' eye. Mr. Moulding also exhibited some splendid Shorthorns.

"Perhaps one of the most interesting exhibits were those of the secretary, Mr. Boulton, who, indeed, spared no effort to make the show a success from every point of view. He was assisted by Rev. and Mrs. Irwin and many others. This district has been fortunate this

year, as the crops are a great success, rain having been more plentiful than in other districts."

WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES

An Ottawa dispatch of August 17 said:—According to figures obtainable at the bureau of census and statistics, those who have been figuring out a marked shifting of parliamentary power to the West from the East in the redistribution which will follow the next decennial census may be considerably astray in their calculations.

While the census proper is enumerated only once in ten years there is a careful check on population from year to year, and of late an annual estimate. As is well known Quebec furnishes the unit of representation. It has a fixed representation of 65 which determines the basis of representation. On the 31st of March, according to the official estimate, the population of Quebec was 2,154,900, as compared with 1,648,898 when the census was taken in 1901. On the basis of this total the unit of representation at the end of March was 33,139.

Applying this to the estimate of population of the three Prairie Provinces on March 31, Manitoba would to-day be entitled to fifteen instead of ten members, Saskatchewan to eleven instead of ten, and Alberta to ten instead of seven. The estimated population of Canada on March 31st was 7,489,781. Next June it is expected to be over 8,000,000.

Quebec as stated has a population of 2,154,900 as compared with 1,648,898 in 1901. Ontario is now estimated at 2,687,861 as compared with 2,182,947 ten years ago. The population of the three Prairie Provinces is now estimated at 1,185,565 as compared with 419,532 in 1901. The estimate of the three Maritime Provinces is 1,060,678 as against 893,953 ten years ago.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE DEAD

A London cable of August 14 said: "Florence Nightingale, the famous nurse of the Crimean war, and the only woman who ever received the Order of Merit, died yesterday afternoon at her London home. Although she had been an in-

valid for a long time, rarely leaving her room, where she passed the time in a half recumbent position and was under the constant care of a physician, her death was somewhat unexpected. A week ago she was quite sick, but then improved, and on Friday was cheerful. During that night alarming symptoms developed and she gradually sank until two o'clock Saturday afternoon, when an attack of heart failure brought the end.

"Her funeral will be as quiet as possible in accordance with her wishes, made during recent years. Owing to her feebleness and advanced age Miss Nightingale received but few visitors.

"On May 12 last she celebrated her 90th birthday and was the recipient of a congratulatory message from King George.

Angel of Crimea

"Florence Nightingale was the first woman to follow a modern army into battle as a nurse, and in the Crimean war gained the title of 'Angel of the Crimea.' She studied nursing under the Protestant Sisters of Mercy at Kaiserswerth, Germany, and Catholic Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Paris, and returned to England when the Crimean war broke out. She organized a corps of volunteer nurses whom she led into the field and was especially celebrated for her noble services at Scutari.

"At the close of the war she was enabled by a testimonial fund amounting to \$250,000 to found an institution for the training of nurses, the Nightingale Home at St. Thomas Hospital. She was also the means of calling attention to the insanitary conditions of camp hospitals.

Received Freedom of London

"In 1908 she received the freedom of the city of London. King Edward bestowed upon her the Order of Merit, the most exclusive distinction in the gift of the British sovereign. The membership of the order is limited to twenty-four, and it includes such men as Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Field-Marshal Kitchener, James Bryce, Prince Yamagata and Admiral Togo."

CANADA'S POPULATION

The population of Canada on March 31, last, according to statistics prepared by the census branch of the department of

agriculture was 7,489,781, an increase in the year of 303,037. These calculations apportion the population as follows:

	1910	1901
Maritime Provinces	1,060,034	803,533
Quebec	2,154,034	1,648,898
Manitoba	496,111	255,211
Ontario	2,687,861	2,182,947
British Columbia	327,723	178,567
Alberta	321,862	nil
Saskatchewan	377,390	158,940
Unorganized	39,050	52,700

To this has to be added immigration of 1,823 not yet apportioned. If the estimates of the census branch are even approximately correct it means that the census to be taken on June 1st next will show a population for the Dominion of considerably over eight millions.

WE HALT NOT ON THE ROADSIDE

George Kingle
 The days are full of echoes—the music of some word;
 The music of a snatch of song, returning to be heard;
 The whisper caught and lost again—love's whisper, or its sigh;
 Oh, days are full of echoes of a voice that drifteth by!
 There is no place for silence, though quiet be the day;
 Though not a footfall soundeth there are echoes all the way,
 And the past becomes the present, but we dare not wait to dream,
 Or to stop to catch the music of the past day, or its gleam.
 Still onward, ever onward, to touch on either side
 Some empty hand that reacheth, or some staying foot to guide.
 We halt not on the roadside, but Despair's cold hand defy,
 Though hearing still the music of the echoes drifting by.

GUIDE IS APPRECIATED

Editor GUIDE:—THE GUIDE is very much appreciated every place I go. Farmers appreciate the light THE GUIDE is putting up on their behalf. I am satisfied the average farmer wouldn't do without it even if you were to raise the subscription up to five dollars. The people are seeing a new light through the teachings of THE GUIDE.
 Saltcoats, Sask. CHAS. G. CROSSMAN



ALBERTA SECTION

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

Official Circular No. 8

Gentlemen:—I have delayed issuing the circular letter for August until after the meeting of the Board of Directors, as by so doing some further information might be given you at once.

Annual Convention

Part of the business of the directors' meeting was to decide upon the time and place of the next annual convention, and after a full discussion it was decided that this should be held in the City of Calgary, on Tuesday to Thursday, January 17, 18 and 19, 1911.

It is still too early to go into details in regard to the convention, but at the same time it will not be amiss to refer all unions to the resolution unanimously adopted at the last annual convention.

Resolved, that no resolution, with the exception of amendments to the constitution, which is provided for in the constitution, shall be accepted for discussion by the next annual convention unless they shall have been passed by some local union and handed in to the general secretary on the first morning of the convention, with the exception also that the resolution committee under the instructions of the president shall have authority to formulate any resolutions that may be necessary to come before the meeting. I would ask you to be kind enough to forward your resolutions as early as possible, so that they can be submitted to the other unions before the convention, thereby giving all members a chance to instruct their delegates as to their views on the matter.

Other instructions given at the last convention were that efficient committees should be appointed in plenty of time to see that the work of the convention would proceed smoothly. Acting under these instructions the Directors have already appointed a reception committee, consisting of Messrs. Tregillus, Von Mielecki, Griesbach and Quinsey, who will have charge of all preliminary arrangements and see that the delegates are met when they arrive at Calgary. The secretary was also instructed to see that proper credentials are prepared, and these will be sent out to all unions in plenty of time, when the instructions are given in regard to transportation.

I would only ask every member of the U. F. A. to keep the work well to the front and to assist in every possible way in making our next convention the most successful in the history of the association. One of the best ways in which this can be done is by interesting your neighbors and if there is no local union in any locality send in word to the general secretary, get supplies and have these men ready to assist at the convention.

Sir Wilfrid's Visit

The last circular letter contained the resolutions which were submitted to the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by the Board of Directors on behalf of the U. F. A. when he was at Red Deer on August 11th. You will all be anxious to know what kind of a reception was accorded to your representatives, and possibly the better way will be to state that every courtesy was extended to the U. F. A. and that the resolutions were given a careful consideration. The resolutions were presented by different members of the executive committee, and their papers will appear in THE GUIDE, so there will be no need to give any synopsis of them here, and it will be as well to give a brief sketch of the premier's reply only.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied to the addresses presented to him in his public address and the papers admit that his replies to our questions were the principle features of the meeting. In regard to the tariff, he defended the present tariff as a revenue tariff and stated that the British preference, by which they intended to stand or fall, gave not only lower prices on British goods but acted as a regulator of prices on a large list of competitive articles imported from other countries. The tariff would be

revised in due time and he believed it would be downward.

Regarding the terminal elevators he stated that if the frauds connected with the mixing of grain in terminal elevators could not be remedied without government ownership then he was prepared to go that far, but he hoped that the Minnesota law, which had stopped similar frauds in Duluth, would be adequate to prevent them. He said that the proposed chilled meat industry was new to him, but what could be done in New Zealand, Australia and the Argentine could be done in Canada. He saw no reason why the transportation of other facilities, which had helped to build up the Eastern export trade, should not be applied to build up the Western chilled-meat trade.

He stated that an invitation would be extended to the U. F. A. to send representatives to Ottawa to assist the government in framing legislation regarding terminal elevators and the chilled meat system. He would give a fair field and no favors with respect to the proposed Co-operative legislation. He also explained that the offer of the United States government was not for full reciprocity in farm implements, and stated that when the United States offered what they had to sell for what Canada had to sell, then his government would be prepared to discuss reciprocity and not before.

The minister of railways is reported to have stated that the legislation asked for in regard to railways was in effect now and that companies were liable for stock killed upon the track. Your Directors are ascertaining what these new regulations are as the railway companies have not yet altered the tone of their letters to farmers who ask for damages when their stock are killed. Arrangements are also being completed for the local unions in Southern Alberta to interview Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he is at Lethbridge and no doubt any point he has overlooked in his reply at Red Deer will be brought to his attention there.

Seed Grain, Etc.

The following resolution was submitted by Kelo Union for consideration by the Board of Directors and by the local unions:

"Whereas, the present crop in many parts of the province is a total failure and there will not be enough seed in many parts of the province, especially in the south, nor will the farmers be in a condition to pay cash for same in the spring, therefore, be it resolved, that we ask the Alberta government to immediately take steps to purchase good seed wheat and hold same until next spring, and that they do also make provision to sell this wheat on time, the farmers to give notes due November 1st, 1911, and that the government shall handle this wheat at cost and thus make the price lower to the farmer who must need get his seed wheat this way."

After fully discussing this matter your Board of Directors came to the conclusion that this was one of the times when the members of the U. F. A. could be of assistance to each other. While some portions of the province are suffering from a shortage of grain for seed and feed purposes still other parts will have plenty and much good might result if we try and bring these districts in touch with each other. Knowing that on the whole the best is not obtained in securing this kind of assistance from the government we would

hesitate before making this decisive stand. Many farmers are dissatisfied with the last grain secured in this way, as it contained many weeds and the price of same was high, so if we can co-operate together it will be better for all parties concerned.

For this reason I have been instructed by the Board of Directors to ascertain from the members all over the province where there is a need for seed grain, and also where this grain can be secured. This also applies to other products of the farm, and I am already receiving enquiries in regard to hay, potatoes and other supplies. I would ask all to assist in this work and to send me the following information:

If you have a supply of farm produce on hand and for sale, give me your name, address and nearest station, and state clearly the quantity of wheat, oats and barley you will have for sale, giving the approximate grading of same, and state whether it is fit for seed or only for feed purposes. Also advise me of the amount of potatoes you might have to dispose of and the kind. Also in regard to the hay let me know your approximate surplus and whether it is wild or tame hay.

If you are in need of any of these supplies, write me, stating the quantity and grade you require, and if all will kindly assist in this matter I shall then be in a position to place those who have the surplus in communication with those who are compelled to buy, thereby effecting a saving to both parties.

If you think this is worth trying kindly give me the necessary information at your convenience, and also if it is found that we must ask for government assistance we shall also have the reliable information on hand to show how necessary this assistance is and where it is required.

Incorporation

I have been instructed to prepare a draft Act of Incorporation, along the lines of the Saskatchewan Act, and have same ready for submission to the annual convention. This will be forwarded to all unions for discussion as soon as prepared.

The Lighthouse Case

At the request of several unions this matter was further presented to the executive, with the result that I have been instructed to secure competent legal advice on the whole matter and see if there is any chance of showing the railway company that the time for bluffing is past. You will be notified of the result later.

Our Official Organ

Do not forget that the offer of a trial subscription to new subscribers for three months at ten cents each is still in effect. Now is the time to get these subscriptions in as the three months will expire in the fall, and a greater percentage of yearly renewal should then be the result. It is easier for members of the U. F. A. to keep in touch with the work of the Association if they are subscribers to THE GUIDE and on this account we hope the matter will be kept in mind by all and the subscription secured.

Park Packing Project

I have ascertained that many unions are holding back the agreements which they have secured waiting until they can possibly make up a stated number, and it is possible that if every contract which is now signed was sent in we would have enough guarantees to enable the work to be started. In any event we cannot tell what is being done until all guarantees are received. For this

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWER - - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS - - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM - - - INNISFAIL

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jellif, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nainoa; F. U. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mielecki, Calgary.

reason I would ask everyone to redouble their efforts. Do not be discouraged at a few rebuffs but keep the matter to the front and we shall win out. On this matter remember that we have the whole matter in our own hands and if we fail we shall have only ourselves to blame.

So far Tofted Union holds the best record, having sent in agreements aggregating over 600 hogs, while John Knox is close behind. Several unions have sent in a few since the matter was last mentioned and among the best workers can be mentioned Kavanagh, Millet and Cumberland. Will you not help during the next few months?

This is the busy season for the farmer and therefore the reports from the unions will likely drop off for a time, but we ask your co-operation to make the coming fall the most active in the history of the U. F. A.

EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec.
Innisfail, Alta., August 12.

MAKE RAILWAYS RESPONSIBLE

At the last meeting of Clover Bar union the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to see that it reached the proper authorities:—"That the conditions governing the recovery of damage for stock killed on railways is very unsatisfactory at present. In our opinion all that stock owners should have to do is furnish proof that their stock was so killed, and owing to the fact that our government has guaranteed the bonds for these roads we also further believe that it would be just and right for the government to guarantee payment or see that railway companies do pay for the stock they kill."

E. KEITH, Secretary,
Clover Bar.

SORRY IT CAN'T BE DONE

At the last meeting of Swan Hill union, held on July 9th, there was a good attendance of members and several matters of importance were up for discussion. On motion of Mr. Palm the secretary was instructed to write Mr. E. J. Fream and see if it is possible to get the Grain Growers' Guide published in Swedish, as none of the members of this union are able to read English, and they are willing to pay for the difference in the cost of the paper. The secretary was instructed to order the necessary twine for the members in accordance with the needs of the members. It was decided to erect an ice house and store-house to enable the members to keep butter and eggs in good shape next summer. Although organized in May last we are going ahead nicely and the members will hear constantly from Swan Hill Union.

ANTON SWARE, Secretary,
New Sarepta

(I am sorry that there seems no possible way to accede to the request of Swan Hill Union. While it would be nice to have THE GUIDE published in Swedish and we would find it an excellent medium for organization work still the expense would be enormous, as if once started the requests would soon be multiplied and we would be publishing THE GUIDE in French, German, Icelandic, Russian, Swedish, and a host of other languages. Those conversant with the publishing business would know the impossibility of such an undertaking and therefore no matter how willing we are at the present time to assist in these requests we are compelled to devote our energies to making THE GUIDE the best farmers' publication in the English language. E. J. F.)

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

ALBERTA

LED DEER

CALGARY

INNISFAIR

D. W. I. Jeliff

George-angston, Penhold; Pesbach, Calgary.

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MANITOBA SECTION

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

SHOAL LAKE FAIR

Shoal Lake, Man., Aug. 11.—The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Shoal Lake Agricultural Society was held yesterday under perfect weather conditions, and was in many respects the best show in the history of the society.

The number of entries in horses was well up to recent years, with a splendid exhibit of draft stallions. There was a decided improvement in the quality of every class. There was a slight increase in the number of cattle entries and the different types showed improvement.

The dairy products scored high and the entries were numerous. The vegetable display was the best ever shown here and speaks volumes for the richness of the soil.

In the ladies' work the display was magnificent.

The judges were: Hugh M. Dyer, Prof. Peters, W. J. Crow, F. W. Crawford, and others, and gave good satisfaction. They stated that it was one of the best managed shows they ever attended.

The following were among the successful prize winners:

Agricultural horses, class 1.—1, H. Brown, Oakburn; 2, J. E. Menzies, Oakburn; 3, C. C. Lundy, Oakburn.

Heavy draft horses, class 2.—(for team)—1, A. Brown, Oakburn; 2, Robert Martin; 3, R. Hainstock.

Roadsters, class 3.—Alex Menzies, for stallion; 2, James Halliday, Jr., for stallion.

Carriage horses, class 4.—1, G. B. Brown, Penrith; 2, Dan. Menzies, Oakburn.

Sweepstakes.—Best stallion on the grounds.—Alex. Menzies.

Shorthorns.—The principal winners were Wm. J. Short, John Killoh and Chas. Cuntz. In other pure bred cattle the principal winners were Alex. Cumming and Alex. Menzies.

In grade cattle the principal winners were Thos. Badger and Clossan Badger.

Sheep, Oxford downs.—Principal winners were W. R. F. Collis and John Menzies.

Hogs.—Principal winners were D. C. Fleming and E. R. Snider.

Poultry.—Principal winners were Chas. Cuntz, Mrs. A. Baldwin and Alex. Menzies.

Grains and seeds.—Principal winners were Carson Pleau and D. H. McLean.

Roots and vegetables.—Joseph Thompson and E. M. Ross.

Dairy produce.—Mrs. Joseph Tack, Mrs. T. Campbell, Mrs. A. E. Vaut.

Home manufactures.—Principal winners were Mrs. A. Dickson, Miss McConnell, Mrs. J. D. McLean, Mrs. John McNair.

Ladies' work.—Principal winners were Mrs. Rev. C. Wood, Mrs. Young (Neepawa), Mrs. A. C. Little, Mrs. C. J. Findlay, Mrs. Reich, Mrs. J. B. Findlay.

Horticulture.—Principal winners were Mrs. Rev. C. Wood, Mrs. J. D. McLean.

TREHERNE FAIR

A Treherne wire of August 9 said: No more glowing tribute to the productiveness of any neighborhood, nor to the energy and ambition of its citizens, could have been paid to any community in this province than was paid Thursday and Friday when Treherne's tenth annual exhibition was held.

Many were sceptical as to whether the fair would come up to its previous high standard, owing to, at least, two somewhat unfavorable conditions—the partial failure of field and garden crops, and the extremely early harvest which renders the farmers unusually busy. But even these proved insufficient in a district where the people were bound to make their fair a success.

In ladies' work the entries doubled those of any previous year. One piece of work possessed a historic interest. It was a patchwork, quilt made wholly from pieces taken from soldiers' uniforms and was sewn by Thomas Woodward while on board H.M.S. Victory, cruising in Mediterranean waters in the year 1875. Mr. Woodward is now farming near Treherne. Another noteworthy feature in connection with this class was that the fair touched a wider territory than ever before as exhibits were sent in from Glenboro, Stockton, Cypress River and other outside points.

The splendid culinary ability of the ladies was shown in the tempting display of preserves, fruits and pickles, but perhaps almost more in the array of breads, butter and cake.

It is interesting to note that the art exhibit was treble what it has ever been previously. The show of vegetables was good, when one considers the season. Cut flowers and house plants were fully equal to those of past years. The outdoor exhibits were possibly fewer than in some other years, but the cattle and horses on exhibition abundantly proved that the farmers of this district are not behind in realizing the importance of raising the best live stock.

Favored with fine weather and an excellent attendance, the fair just over passes into history as one of the best and most successful ever held by the Treherne Agricultural Society.

SWAN LAKE FAIR

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Lorne Agricultural Society was held at Swan Lake, August 9, and in many respects was the best show in the history of the society. Owing to the fact that many farmers are busy harvesting the attendance was not as large as it would otherwise have been. The number of entries in horses was not quite up to last year, but there is a steady improvement in the quality of every class. This was very noticeable in the younger animals.

There was an increase in the number of entries in cattle and a marked improvement in the different types. There was a good showing of sheep, swine and poultry. The dairy products scored high and there was a large number of entries. Vegetables were away ahead of anything ever exhibited here. In the ladies' work there was a fine display, and the entries far exceeded any previous year.

On the whole the management is well pleased with the show. Mr. Kennedy, of Elm Creek, judged the horses and gave general satisfaction. J. C. Noble, of Brandon, judged the cattle and F. Lutley, of Winnipeg, the dairy products.

The following are the winners in horses:

Heavy draft.—Foal, A. Whitfield; colt, under two years, A. Whitfield; colt under three years, A. E. Pennyston, 2 A. Whitfield; colt under four years, 1 W. W. Shirley, 2 R. B. Shewfelt, 3 A. Whitfield.

Agricultural.—Brood mare, 1 G. H. Couch, 2 J. Hamby, 3 J. Hamby; foal—1 R. B. Shewfelt, 2 S. P. Beech, 3 R. B. Shewfelt; colt under two years—1 F. Deroo, 2 R. B. Shewfelt, 3 R. Kemp; colt under three years—1 F. Deroo, 2 G. H. Couch, 3 R. Docking; colt under four years—1 A. Whitfield, 2 A. Whitfield; team—1 R. B. Whitfield, 2 G. H. Couch.

General purpose.—Brood mare—1 G. H. Couch, 2 A. Whitfield, 3 R. B. Shewfelt; foal—1 A. Follis, 2 A. J. Jones, 3 G. H. Couch; colt under two years—1 and 2, F. Deroo; colt under three years—1 F. Deroo, 2 W. J. Moffat, 3 A. Whitfield; colt under four years—R. Docking; team—1 R. M. Simpson, 2 S. Yeo.

General driving foal.—S. Yeo; colt under two years—J. Angell; colt under one year—1 A. E. Peinston, 2 R. B. Shewfelt; pair in harness—1 G. Farmdale, 2 and 3 S. Yeo.

CARTWRIGHT FAIR

The twenty-eighth annual fair held by the Cartwright Agricultural Society on Friday and Saturday, August 5 and 6, was a decided success, and one of the best in the history of the society. The total number of entries was considerably larger than last year. There was a very slight falling off in the number of exhibits in dairy products which is perhaps to be accounted for by the fact that a large percentage of the farmers ship their cream to Winnipeg and therefore are not so deeply interested in butter making. In grains, vegetables, domestic manufactures, ladies' work, horticulture and the children's department there was a full line of exhibits and keen competition. But the most prominent feature of the fair was the display of horses. More than two hundred exhibits of animals, for the most part in excellent shape, severely taxed the skill of the judge, J. R. Scharff, of Hartney, keeping him in the ring from one o'clock p.m. to seven-thirty. Shortly after the judging of horses had commenced a nasty accident happened. Fred Cockrill, who had charge of one stallion, was seriously injured by a kick from another stallion, sustaining a compound fracture of the arm and injury to the hip-bone which necessitated his removal to the hospital.

The judges in cattle, dairy products and poultry were: H. N. Thompson, Souris; I. Villeneuve, Manitoba Agricultural College staff, and John H. Beavis, Crystal City, whilst several ladies and gentlemen from neighboring towns per-

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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

PRESIDENT:
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SECRETARY-TREASURER:
R. MCKENZIE - - - WINNIPEG

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

formed a like office in the other departments. Over five hundred prizes were awarded in the various classes. The band from Hansboro, N.D., supplied music throughout the day. The closing event of the day's program, a baseball match between Cartwright and Neelin teams, was cut short at the third innings by a very severe, though quite local, thunderstorm. Despite the fact that many had begun harvesting and the poor prospects of a crop, a large number of people were in attendance at the fair, the gate receipts being a little larger than last year.

R. A. CLACKSON, Sec.-Treas.
Cartwright, Man.

The Gun on the Farm

A writer in The Michigan Farmer calls attention to the value of a gun on the farm. He says: No farm can be considered well-equipped unless one or more good guns are available for use when the same may be needed. There are numerous pests and crop thieves that you can eradicate better by this means than any other, and these are especially prevalent during the spring season when wild life is not sufficiently plentiful to become an easy prey for the marauders. Chicken hawks, weasels, rats and other marauders often prey upon the small chickens and all efforts to capture them in traps prove unavailing, where a good gun will often be of more assistance in ridding the farm of their depredations. Gophers, woodchucks, and even the smaller squirrels and rabbits, sometimes become so plentiful as to be a nuisance and cause considerable damage to crops and small trees growing on the farm. Here, again, the gun may be brought into play with profit and satisfaction to the farmer. The cunning crows, which will soon infest the cornfield, and even the sparrows, which are troublesome about the buildings and detrimental to other and more valuable birds during the nesting season, can be frightened away or reduced in number by the judicious use of the gun. The same gun will be a source of pleasure and pride to the farm boy when the open season for hunting game arrives, and will, from these several standpoints, prove a profitable investment upon the average farm. Where but one gun is used, a good shotgun will prove more valuable for the several purposes, but a small rifle will come handy for many of the uses above noted, and will prove a source of recreation for target practice, especially with the young people, and there are many times when a good rifle is a valuable addition to the equipment of any farm as every reader will appreciate without their suggestion or enumeration. The guns used upon the farm should, of course, be of good standard quality, which will insure safety and efficiency in their use as well as a satisfactory period of service. Where one or more guns of this class are called to the farm equipment, but a small investment is required, and they will last practically a lifetime, while for farm use the matter of providing ammunition for them will prove but a small incidental expense. A good many farmers are still using the old muzzle-loading guns where one of the modern type would prove more valuable and satisfactory, and should be substituted for it, since the investment required is small in comparison with the greater satisfaction to be derived from the modern weapon.

A Great Heider Invention
Eveners

Made for 2, 4, 6 or 8 horses. The HEIDER 4-horse Plow Evener works four horses abreast on gang, sooky or disc plow. Works free, no side draft, all horse-pull equal. We make clevises to suit 4-horse Eveners in all places. HEIDER 2-horse Wagon Eveners for wagon, manure-spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. GO TO YOUR DEALER, if he can't supply you don't accept any other. Write us for catalog and we will tell you where to get them. We also make Wagon Loaders, Single-tree, Neck Yokes, etc. Insist on getting HEIDER'S if you want the best in EVENERS!

HEIDER MFG. CO.
Dept. 25
CARROLL - IOWA

ASK YOUR DEALER

The BRANDON IMPLEMENT & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
General Agents - Dept. 25, Brandon, Man.

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

PURITY FLOUR

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five. This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to offer service to the interests of our subscribers by providing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction sales, etc. In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, my advertisements of a false or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE would be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

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

OR SALE, N.E. 1/4 SECTION 30, Tp. 43, R. 10, West, third meridian; 40 acres, cultivated, clay subsoil; 1/4 mile from Railway Survey; price \$2,500, half cash.—John H. Tage, Luxemburg, Sask.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED, AN IMPROVED 1/4 SECTION IN good locality on easy terms.—Address, H. Buckingham, Yellow Grass, Sask.

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

OR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garston Seed, cleaned and bagged \$2.50 a cwt. f.o.b. Girvin.—Hassell Bros., Girvin, Sask.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

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

SHEEP FOR SALE

HEEP FOR SALE—TWENTY GRADE Shropshire Ewes and Thirty Ewe Lambs.—Joseph Dann, V.S., Deloraine. Phone 175, R4.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

20.00 FOR RECOVERY OF ONE BAY GELDING (1,400), brand 19 right shoulder, 21 left shoulder; and one brown mare (1,400), brand 23 right shoulder; strayed in Southern Alta. Rickett Bros., Capetville, via Castor, Alta.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each; 8 Clydesdale Cattle cheap; Yorkshires, Figs. \$5 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

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

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—Steve Tomesko, Lipton, Sask. Breeder.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—MAY FARROWS, R. Pritchard, Roland, Man.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forest Grove Poultry Yards, P. O. Box, 841 Winnipeg.

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

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR Notary Public, &c., Saskatoon, Sask.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall, at 8 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.



He Knew the Kind

A small boy in Boston, who had unfortunately learned to swear, was rebuked by his father. "Who told you that I swore?" asked the bad little boy. "Oh, a little bird told me," said the father. The boy stood and looked out of the window scowling at some sparrows which were scolding and chattering. Then he had a happy thought. "I know who told you," he said. "It was one of those sparrows."

♦ ♦ ♦

Eggs were Plenty Enough

While Jay Gould was travelling on the Wabash System he stopped over for a dinner at a little town in Southern Illinois. The party ate some eggs, among other things, and when the bill was presented to Gould it contained the item, "One dozen eggs, \$1.80." The great railroad magnate remarked that eggs must be at a premium in that section, to which the restaurant-keeper replied, "No, sir, eggs are plenty enough; but Jay Goulds are mighty scarce."

♦ ♦ ♦

The Only Time When He Does

A "subscriber" once wrote to an editor and asked: "Please tell me, does a man in running around a tree go before or behind himself?"

The editor answered: "That depends. If he is trying to catch himself, necessarily he follows himself, and consequently goes behind. If, on the contrary, he is running away from himself, the deduction leads to the very obvious conclusion that he precedes himself, and consequently goes before. If he succeeds in catching up with himself, and passes himself, at the moment of passing he neither precedes nor follows himself, but both he and himself are running even. This is the only case where he does not go before or behind himself."

♦ ♦ ♦

Man Wants but Little, etc.

"Please, mum," said a tramp, "would you be so kind as to let me have a needle and thread?"

"Well, y-e-s," said the housewife at the door, "I can let you have that."

"Thankee, mum. Now, you'd oblige me very much if you'd let me have a bit of cloth for a patch."

"Yes, here is some."

"Thankee very much, mum. It's a little different color from my suit, I see. Perhaps, mum, you could spare me some of your husband's old clothes that this patch will match."

"Well, I declare! You're clever, my man, and I'll give you an old suit. Here is one."

"Thankee greatly, mum. I see it's a little large, mum, but if you'll kindly furnish me with a square meal, mebbey I can fill it out."

♦ ♦ ♦

He Objected

A certain learned professor in New York has a wife and family, but, professor-like, his thoughts are always with his books.

One evening his wife, who had been out for some hours, returned to find the house remarkably quiet. She had left the children playing about, but now they were nowhere to be seen.

She demanded to be told what had become of them, and the professor explained that, as they had made a good deal of noise, he had put them to bed, without waiting for her or calling a maid.

"I hope they gave you no trouble," she said.

"No," replied the professor, "with the exception of the one in the cot here. He objected a good deal to my undressing him and putting him to bed."

The wife went to inspect the cot. "Why," she exclaimed, "that's little Johnny Green, from next door."

♦ ♦ ♦

He Was a Railroad Man

Mrs. Benham—You have torn my train. Benham—That's all right; your train is long enough to be in two sections.

The Real Issue

It isn't so much the wages you get For the long day's toil and tug and sweat. It isn't so much the number of plunks You get for the sale of yourself in chunks. It isn't how many simoleons bright You find in your envelope Saturday 'night—

It isn't that that counts with you. It's what you get With what you get With what you get For the work you do!

If your wage is big as that of the boss, And your balance shows on the side of loss

When you've paid your weekly current bills

For food and clothes and squills and pills And what you waste in various ways:

If all of it goes and none of it stays, Then you know it's true:

It's what you get With what you get For the work you do!

If your pay is small and you live within it, If you quit work richer than you begin it, If you save a little from what you make For the rainy day that's sure to break,

Then you're richer far than he who looks Far better off on the company's books.

It isn't the money that's paid to you—

It's what you get With what you get For the work you do!

♦ ♦ ♦

"The time to save is when you're young."

"That's all right; but a fellow doesn't earn anything till he gets well along, and then it costs more to live."

♦ ♦ ♦

Paved the Way

The Father—It was a noble deed, young man, to plunge into the raging water after my daughter. I suppose you realized the awful risk that you were running?

The Hero (modestly)—Yes, sir, I did, sir.

The Father—Good. Then you will readily appreciate the necessity of having a policy in the Skinem Life Insurance Company, for which I am the chief solicitor.

♦ ♦ ♦

Then He Shook Hands with His Son

"You look like a fool!" thundered the disgruntled man to his swell son just in from college. "Moss and more like a conceited, year!"

Just th gentlemen youth.

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Breeders!

THE GUIDE is now reaching more real buyers of live stock than any other Western Canadian publication which you can employ. Consequently a card in the Breeders' Directory is an excellent investment for anyone who has live stock for sale. The Breeders of this country are awakening to this fact, and the number of Breeders' Cards carried by The Guide is steadily growing. If you have stock for sale let us have your card for publication in The Guide. The cost is extremely moderate, only \$4.00 per line per year. Remember that when you advertise your stock in The Guide you not only use the best medium for your purpose but you are helping to build up your own paper.

The Grain Growers' Guide - - Winnipeg

Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

- *****
OFFICERS
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OBJECTS:
 To feed and clothe some hungry child.
 To gratify the wish of some invalid.
 To maintain the "Fresh Air Home" for the working girl and woman.

MOTTO:
 Oh, there are looks and tones that dart
 An instant's sunshine through the heart;
 As if the soul that minute caught
 Some treasure it through life had sought.
 —Thomas Moore.

"THEY" MEANS "YOU"
 I said: "I am disgusted at the way they let things go.
 They shirk the plainest duties and they bungle things up so!
 They ought to be more faithful, they ought to be more true!"
 A small voice whispered softly: "Yes, but "They" means "You."
 I said: "Look at this city and this country and this state.
 They put bad men in office and they call rich rascals great;
 Vice, crime, are restricted; they don't give the poor their due!"
 Again that small voice whispered: "Yes, but "They" means "You."
 —The Rev. C. K. Zahniser.

My dear Sunshiners:—You don't report much going on in the Sunshine way. Some of you know ever so much that needs doing, and know ever so many people who might do ever so much, but you say: "They won't unite with me!"

Read the little verses above and see if "they" means "you." "They" includes you, anyway. "You" are the only part of "they" that you are at all responsible for, and you have full control of "you." Suppose you just do what you want them all to do and if they won't unite with you, why you might try the plan of uniting with them (for there's lots more of them than there is of you) or go it alone on the right track; but don't think that proves beyond doubt that all of "their" are on the wrong track.

When you both reach the union station it will be a blessed thought that you all scattered Sunshine along all your various paths, reaching the people that might have been missed if every one had "united" and gone your way.

To the dear friend who laments the fact that in her neighborhood they care only for their clubs and euchre parties, Sunshine would just suggest that she tell them of a wonderful, progressive game a club is playing for the Sunshine cause. They sell tickets to this party and the proceeds go to help care for the Fresh Air Work or whatever may be of especial cause for that monthly meeting. The

"Very well, John," said his father, "you may be a saint if you choose, but you will find it very hard work."

"I don't mind," replied John, "I want to be a saint and fight a dragon. I am sure I could kill one!"

"So you shall, my boy."
 "But when can I be one?" persisted the child.

"You can begin today," said his father.

"But where is the dragon?"

"I will tell you when he comes out."
 So the boy ran off contentedly to play with his sister.

In the course of the day some presents came for the two children. John's was a book and his sister Catherine's a beautiful doll. Now, John was too young to care for a book, but he dearly loved dolls, and when he found that his sister had what he considered a much nicer present than his own, he threw himself on the floor in a passion of tears.

His father, who happened to be there, said quietly: "Now, John, the dragon is out!"

The child stopped crying, but said nothing. That evening, however, when he bade his father good-night he whispered

publish same in THE GUIDE. Do not forget that if you want cheer to send references from doctor or clergyman or business man.

But remember this society was started only to do kind and friendly deeds, and it is unable to help support one or pay out large sums of money.

OUR BLIND SUNSHINE BOY

Harold Green will return to school, on September 2, and it will be necessary to prepare his outfit.

He has made very great progress during the year. Last Sunday he went to the Church Sunday school and amused the children and teachers with his songs and witty answers to their questions. The usual school outfit is: 6 pairs of stockings, 6 shirts, 3 pairs of warm drawers, warm baby shirts, 1 pair rubbers, 1 pair of boots, 1 dressing gown, caps, mitts, 1 dozen handkerchiefs etc.

FRESH AIR FUND

Amount previously acknowledged \$180.00
 Mr. D. F. Burns 5.00
\$185.00

WANTS TO JOIN

Dear Margaret:—I would like very much to join your club. I got the letter you sent me so I will join.
 WENDELL CARRUTHERS.

Very glad to welcome you to our Sunshine Guild. Write often.
 MARGARET.

DOES GOOD WORK

Dear Margaret:—As I am a reader of the Grain Growers' Guide, I have read about the good work you are doing amongst the poor, and I must say that your efforts are of the right kind. In my mind there is nothing so noble as to help the poor and needy and moreover I think it is the duty of every Christian person to do so. I am a poor man myself with a family, with nothing but my two hands to support them, but at the same time I wish to help your good cause along all I can. So if you will send me one of your collection cards I will try and get a little together to help you. I think the farmers in this locality will help some as they are all members of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Wishing you all success in your good work.
 JOHN BJARNASON.

Harmon, F. O., Sask.
 Your delightful letter and kind wishes are indeed pleasant reading. Won't you write again soon? I am sending cards, etc.
 MARGARET.

SEND THE NICKELS

Dear Margaret:—We received your welcome letter and each want to send five cents more. We will send more some other time and if you send up our membership card will try and get \$1.00. We wish you every success. On our letter you put Lena. It is Leonard. I have six brothers and two sisters. They are all older than I am but Leonard and Hazel. We are not very far from school. We live on a farm.
 ELLA FALLOON.

Crows, Man.
 Many thanks for your letter and promise of help. Forty-three little orphans will go out to the Fresh Air Home for day. Write often.
 MARGARET.

WANTS A BUTTON

Dear Margaret:—I read of your society in The Grain Growers' Guide and thought I would try to help your cause a bit. I have some small Sunday School papers in which I found pleasure in reading and thought I might send a few to be read by your patients. Do you have to send money for a button or send stamps? If you get the papers kindly let me know. I will send them in a separate package. Goodbye for this time. Wishing the Sunshine Guild every success and blessing.
 GEO. F. WHITING.

Melfort, Sask.
 The papers are always acceptable and clothing is urgently needed just now. Many thanks for your loving wishes.
 MARGARET.

Every Child Should Join the Sunshine Guild

Sign the form below.
 Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name
 Age
 Address



Children in wheat field after hail storm, Hazel Cliff, Sask.

game is every bit as exciting as if played for a prize, even so when each player wants her pet charity to profit by good attendance.

You will be surprised to find that nearly everything "they" do can be used by them to help bring cheer to those who need it.

Try it. Fit the Sunshine shoe on every foot and tell "them" how to wear it!

EXCURSION

To the Fresh Air Home at St. Louis:—The kindly residents of St. Louis are holding a Sports' Day on August 25th, and the Sunshine people, together with their friends, will leave the C.P.R. depot 10 a.m. Thursday, August 25th, to journey to this pleasant spot. A very fine program has been prepared and a hearty welcome is extended by Sunshine and the residents of St. Louis to every one interested to join us on that day.

The "River Queen" (gasoline launch) will make several trips to the Red River during the day.

A more ideal spot it is impossible to imagine than the one chosen for the "Fresh Air Home." Everybody interested in the Sunshine or Fresh Air Work is asked to buy a ticket. Tickets, \$1.00 adults; children 60 cents. Sunshine hostesses for the 25th August, Mrs. W. J. Boyd.

WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Clothing of every description. Men's, women's and children's winter clothing, etc. Sunday School papers and cards, magazines, books, easy chairs, curtains for windows, anything and everything.

THE BOY THAT KILLED A DRAGON

A little boy, four years old, was much impressed by the story of "St. George and the Dragon," which his mother had been reading to him with his sister, and the next day he said to his father: "Father, I want to be a saint."

to him: "Papa, I am very glad Catherine has the doll. I did kill the dragon."
 Home Herald.

A REASON

Little Johnny, watching a hen cackling furiously, said: "I know what is the matter with that chicken. She dropped an egg around here somewhere and has forgotten where she laid it."

BRANCHES WANTED EVERYWHERE

Won't you try, dear readers, to open up branches before the winter sets in? If you could only realize the comfort you can scatter through the Sunshine you would, I feel sure, make a great big effort at once.

MARGARET.

DO AND SAY

Two brothers once lived down this way. And one was Do and odd was Say. If streets were dirty, taxes high, Or schools too crowded, Say would cry: "Oh, what a town!" but brother Do Would set to work to make things new.

And while Do worked, Say still would cry: "He does it wrong. I know that I could do it right." So all the day Was heard the clack of brother Say. But this one fact from none was hid— Say always talked, Do always did.
 —Home Herald.

BIRTHDAY BOOKLET

If you wish your name and address to be printed in Birthday Booklets and can afford it, send 10 cents to have your name inserted. This will help defray the expenses of having the book printed.

NOTICE TO SHUT-INNS AND OTHERS

Those persons who desire to receive silk and colored pieces for quilts please send your name and address so I can

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

PURITY FLOUR



AROUND THE FIRESIDE

Conducted by "ISOBEL"

BE HOSPITABLE

"Woman's duty as a member of the commonwealth is to assist in the ordering, the comforting and in the beautiful adorning of the state," says Ruskin. Let it be admitted that by "comforting" Mr. Ruskin means hospitality—making welcomes for the stranger or the neighbor.

Someone defining hospitality says it means a "liberal hand, a willing heart, refined courtesy and a careful attention to detail."

Some people consider hospitality a pleasant duty and others consider it a trying ordeal. It goes without saying that everybody would prefer being the guest of her who entertained as a pleasant duty. Hospitality like all other virtues has to be cultivated for there is the hospitality of careless profuseness which means chiefly an expenditure of money, and there is its opposite, a stingy niggardliness which does not expend enough. Both efforts are wrong and so it becomes necessary to cultivate hospitality in order to be just right. Many people not having the means try to emulate a neighbor who is in a position to entertain lavishly, having plenty of indoor help and many conveniences, or they prefer not to entertain at all. There are few well-to-do people on terms of visiting intimacy with others of small means, who do not know what it is "to make a little go a long way" and so are quite prepared to accept and enjoy entertainment served on a much plainer scale than is now their own custom. What they do look for and have a right to expect is cleanliness of table linen and dishes and well-cooked food and a general air of tidiness pervading the whole household arrangements.

Never hesitate to offer entertainment just because you cannot hope to make as brave a showing as do those who sometimes entertain you. Not always do the well-to-do render the most acceptable hospitality. In many an unpretentious dwelling the most graceful and desirable entertainment is given because so much depends on the heart. It is said that selfishness lies at the root of all inhospitality. We are either so comfortable we will not disturb ourselves or so uncomfortable that we don't want to expose ourselves. Of the two conditions certainly the latter offers the best reason for being inhospitable, for if we are uncomfortable ourselves we could scarcely hope to make others comfortable and it scarcely would be fair to invite guests to discomfort. But there is a vast army of humanity that comes our way without special invitation and they are perhaps the ones we are adjured to cater for on the possibility of "entertaining angels unawares," and there can't be a doubt that many a wayfarer has been "heartened" beyond words by the fellowship of food and lodging rendered by a friendly spirit. A willingness to share your increase with those whom fortune seems to slight must win commendation from the Master. Many people seem to entertain without effort and the superficial on-looker takes for granted there is no effort made. Yet why should one succeed without effort where another fails? Clearly an effort is made but so graceful is it and with such entire elimination of self that the effort does not appear, which brings us back again to the idea of selfishness being the rock upon which hospitality founders. We think it too much trouble and so we don't exert ourselves and hence our welcome is only half-hearted.

Misdirected Efforts

Perhaps we misdirect our efforts and try to do too much—so much indeed that all our strength goes in preparation and some is left to welcome guests when they arrive, and the kindly guest, observing the weariness, quietly retires as soon as expedient, that the hostess may be free to rest, neither one enjoying the entertainment in the least.

Various and wonderful are the ideas that prevail concerning hospitality. One family known to the writer was what might justly be termed an inevitable visitor. They appeared in and out of season and could not well be disposed of without a meal, quite indifferent as to the enforced hostess' other engagements or duties. They calmly waited till the meal arrived and when you learned their habits you promptly set it out as being the shortest means to the end of getting rid of them for the time being. A venturesome neighbor once determined to make a return visit. With his wife he drove to the home of the professional visitors. The horses were put away and the men together strolled to the house where they found the visiting lady sitting alone with her wraps still on. No hostess in sight nor had been. She could be heard in the adjoining room making an elaborate toilet. Her shoes were carefully brushed, her



HOMESTEADERS

teeth scrubbed, ablutions performed, hair singed in the doing, every progress could be marked as the toilet proceeded even to the brushing of the clothing. At the end of an hour the lady appeared in her very best. The visiting lady was not invited to remove her hat. Tea time arrived but no tea. In the course of time it became apparent that no tea was coming. The guests departed tealeas from the home of people who had frequently found cheerful and abundant entertainment with them. Such is life. "When thy neighbor borroweth of thee withhold not thy hand," even though he borrow meals and does not return them.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME"

Since the courts have so far decided that boycotts are illegal one wonders what method is left to those women who resent the suspicion of all women's immorality implied by the refusal of most hotels and restaurants to serve women who are unescorted.

This was recently emphasized in Boston when Mrs. Montefiore, an Englishwoman a friend and her daughter were informed by the management of the Hotel Thorndike that they must go elsewhere unless accompanied by a man. Questioning brought out the fact that though the man might be but recently acquired from the street he was no less an escort, in fact the rule was for the protection of such women as themselves, for it assured that only respectable women were served there. The ground taken being presumably that however disreputable a man was his presence still added weight to woman's respectability however flawless she might be; or she, being full of flaws, his disreputableness insured her respectability.

Mrs. Montefiore's reply was distinctly to the point. "Rather," she said, "should you replace your sign with one that reads, 'No respectable women served in this restaurant.'"

THINKS MAN SHOULD HAVE MONEY FIRST

Editor Fireside:—In July 13th issue you ask for opinions as to whether a man should ask a woman to marry him before he has the necessary income.

In my opinion he certainly should not. My first and principal reason is that the women's lot in this country, more especially on the farm, is hard enough even at the best of times, and to ask a woman to marry him before he has a reasonably good home and income is unmanly. I know from experience among bachelors in this Western country, and I am in that class myself. They are bachelors until they have a reasonably good home and at least a living income, before they look around for a life companion and helpmate.

What man would want to take a young woman from a good home and perhaps every convenience and plant her on the prairie or in the bush among strangers, and in a shack, working and worrying to make ends meet? By the time they are able to enjoy themselves and take life easy, the best part of her life is gone, and very often she is left physically unable to enjoy life. Then again, I believe that in the majority of cases the man that would ask a woman to marry him before he has the necessary income, is the man that is unsettled and without a steady income, and in my opinion a man should be settled down before he marries. I know of several young fellows that have married before they were financially able, and in every

cured a large addition to the school fund by making some of the great tax dodging public service corporations pay up. At present it is directing its energies towards another tax inequality. There are the Chicago 8,000 licensed saloons, all with an abundant equipment of bar, bottles, glasses, mirrors, tables, chairs and other comforts, and many of which are equipped to a gorgeous and expensive degree. The tax on this equipment averages about eight cents a year, while women running small lunch rooms, with slight furnishings, pay from \$20 to \$30 a year.

The Chicago teachers have learned their strength. When will the others?

MATERNITY AID FOR NEW ZEALAND SETTLERS

From Auckland, New Zealand, comes the cheering news that in the National Budget it is proposed to introduce a measure which will enable the government to contribute a share of the cost of maternity expenses of wives of low-waged workers and of the poorer small settlers.

Women's suffrage is in vogue in New Zealand, hence this progressive measure. Too long has the state relegated to women the national imperative duty of furnishing a population for the state at her own personal expense. From the far East comes the first glimmer of a more enlightened civilization, a lifting of the heavy burden hitherto borne by women, the burden of maintenance of her offspring when she is least fitted to compass it.

WHO BIDES HIS TIME

Who bides his time, and day by day
Faces defeat full patiently,
And lifts a mirthful roundelay,
However poor his fortunes be—
He will not fail in any quail
Of poverty—the paltry dime
It will grow golden in his palm,
Who bides his time.

Who bides his time—he tastes the sweet
Of honey in the saltiest tear;
And though he fares with slowest feet,
Joy runs to meet him drawing near;
The birds are heralds of his cause;
And like a never-ending rhyme,
The roadsides bloom in his applause,
Who bides his time.

Who bides his time, and fevers not
In the hot race that none achieves,
Shall wear cool-wreath on-laurel, wrought
With crimson berries on the eaves;
And he shall reign a goodly king,
And sway his hand o'er every clime,
With peace writ in his signet ring,
Who bides his time.
—James Whitcombe Riley.

HINTS FOR BUSY MOTHERS

A busy child is never unhappy. If play work is not provided for the little hands they will surely find some entry to mischief. I have solved the problem in my own flock by giving the small ones some empty tins, a spoon spire and sand, telling them to fill their boxes. And when sewing I spread down an old wooden blanket, give them their outfit and go to work. If visitors drop in the mess is quickly gathered up. Sometimes when they grow weary of the sand, I supply them with cobs or a quantity of small blocks kept for the purpose. All empty spoons are saved on a string and by way of a change, are turned loose on their blanket. Such interested work as they have for a time, stacking them up to see them topple over.

I wish to caution mothers against allowing small children to sit too long on the hard floor, many times in a disagreeable position or condition. Teach them to sit on a small cushion or a folded comfort if floor is un-carpeted. I have known children injured for life by their thoughtless mothers leaving them for hours on the hard floor. Good babies are often imposed on so see that they are comfortable, warm, dry and at ease, before leaving them to their play things.

BECAUSE SHE SMILED

Because she smiled he went away
Brave-hearted to his work that day;
His party cares were all forgot,
He hurried on with one glad thought:
His task became joy giving play,
He did not know the sky was grey;
To him the world was bright and gay;
By splendid hopes his breast was sought,
A man was made from helpless clay—
Because she smiled.

GIRLS WON'T WAIT

Editor Fireside:—Noticing a letter from "Bachelor Girl" in last week's edition I am taking the liberty to answer same. I am a bachelor also and I guess among the shy ones. I would like to talk awhile with "Bachelor Girl" but I think I would differ in opinion with regard to girls waiting; they are all right till they meet someone else. Would advise "Bachelor Girl" to come to Manitoba as the fellows here are dying to get married.

WIGWAM BACHELOR.

TEACHERS SHOULD ORGANIZE

Organization among teachers has existed for some time, but the value of relating themselves by other labor organizations, which was first made apparent in Chicago, has at last been perceived by the teachers of Buffalo, New York, who have organized as a federation affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They are also backed by the Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs.

Many of the school boards will be willing to increase the pay of teachers in proportion with the rise in the cost of living, providing the wherewithal were at hand. The Chicago Teachers' Federation se-

THE LARGEST PIANO HOUSE

In Western Canada

There is always satisfaction in dealing with the house that has the leading position in its field.

It is proof positive that it is serving the public best.

One of the departments in which the Mason & Risch Company is the recognised leader is that of Exchange Pianos.

You will find here practically every well known make of Piano and at prices far less, condition considered, than anywhere else.

Write for terms and particulars which will be sent by return mail.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co. Ltd.

Factory Branch:
356 Main Street - Winnipeg

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To rid the kitchen of flies, close windows and boil a pint of water to which has been added 10 drops of carbolic acid vigorously for five minutes. Then raise windows and the flies that are not dead will fly out.

Remove grass stains from white garments by soaking in kerosene, then washing well with soap and warm water. If the stains are not bad a little lard, rubbed on the spots, then washed in soapsuds, will take them out.

Acid fruit require an almost unlimited amount of sugar, much of which can be saved by stirring in before sweetening, a little soda—a half teaspoonful to a quart of fruit.

Take lettuce as it comes from garden or store and put in an air-tight vessel with a little water in the bottom. Then when you wish to use it you will find many leaves which at first you would have thrown away, fresh and crisp. This is much better than putting on ice.

When buying stair carpets provide at least half a yard longer than is actually required, to permit of changing the tread from time to time. When laying the carpet for the first time have the surplus half yard at the top. After the first time it is taken up, when relaying it pull it over the steps a few inches, and so on until the surplus half yard is all at the bottom. Then the carpet can be reversed and the process repeated with the result that some years will be added to the life of the carpet.

HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.

PROTECT THE CHILDREN

Samples of "soft drinks" ingredients analysed by city of Chicago and State of Illinois inspectors showed that while many of the delightful beverages which please the children are comparatively pure, others are adulterated and misbranded. Here are a few of the conditions covered in official reports:

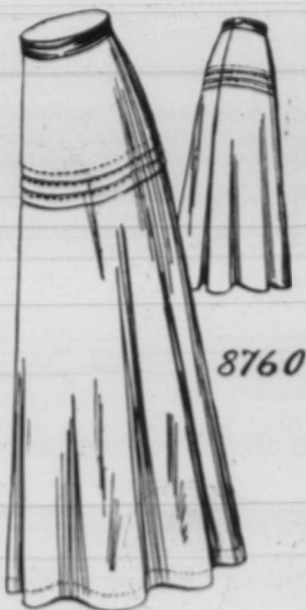
Chocolate (to be used in coloring ice cream cones)—Contained floor sweepings, wooden splinters, bugs, and strands of human hair.

Pure Fruit Flavors—Artificially colored, sometimes contain benzoic acid or salicylic acid.

Sweet Apple Cider—Contains benzoic acid, sometimes an artificial substitute is used for apples.

Penny Pop—Often manufactured in unclean basements; "flavored" by laboratory product of brilliant color and often harmful composition; rarely if ever labeled correctly according to the laws of the country.

Other Carbonic Drinks—Not only made under insanitary conditions but distributed in bottles which not only have not been thoroughly cleaned but have "germ-catching" types of stoppers.



No. 8760—A New Skirt Model. Ladies Yoke Skirt with Circular Lower Portion. A most attractive and stylish model is here shown. It is composed of a round yoke to which a circular lower part is joined. Silk, cloth, linen or other wash fabrics may be used for this design. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 inches waist measure. It requires 4 yards of 36 inch material for the 34 inch size.

WHEN MOTHER TOOK TO SLANG

Once mother broke out into slang!
We'd often heard her say
Naught else was talked around her
From dawn till close of day,
And mother she was joyful,
"They've put me wise," cried she,
"It knocks me how I used to talk!
But sure, that's one on me!"

When mother took to talking slang
It was a mournful day,
And dad and all us children
Just listened in dismay;
But mother she was merry;
"Oh, drop it now!" quoth she,
"Cut out the grouch; come, be a sport,
Or else the joke's on me!"

When mother took to talking slang
The household speechless grew,
And father groaned and sister moaned,
And all the children, too;
Still mother dear was happy;
"You love it so," said she;
"I've leftrned it good and plenty
And I hope you're pleased with me!"



Threshing Days Are Hungry Days

AND the busy housewife will often find her larder taxed to the utmost to provide for appetites whetted by the hard work out of doors. Good wholesome food, yes and plenty of it, is what the men want. This year suppose you let Eaton's help to stock your pantry. You can depend on the fresh wholesome quality of all Eaton groceries.

Eaton prices too are productive of a real saving in grocery buying. This you will readily see by referring to our Grocery Catalogue or to the following Threshing Assortments:

GROCERY Assortments FOR Harvest and Threshing

These popular priced assortments are offered because they represent good satisfying food such as you will be using right through the Fall months. Other groceries may be chosen from our Special Grocery Catalogue and the whole shipment sent to you by freight at lowest charges

\$7.50 Threshing Assortment Number TEN \$7.50

One 3 1/2 lb. Pail finest Corn Syrup | Six 1 gal. Tins Pie Apples
50 lb. Sack finest Japan Rice | One 10 lb. Box choice Santa Clara Prunes, 60 to 70 prunes to the pound
One 16 lb. Box Premier Soda Biscuits

\$9.90 Threshing Assortment Number ELEVEN \$9.90

One 16 lb. Box Premium Soda Biscuits | Fifteen No. 3 Cans Sanitary Brand Tomatoes
50 lb. Sack finest Japan Rice | Three No. 3 Cans Pie Peaches
25 lb. Box choice Ontario Evaporated Apples, 60 to 70 prunes to the pound | Three No. 3 Cans Pumpkins
Three 5 lb. Pails finest Table 8, rus | Three No. 3 Cans Greengage Plums
Three 1 gal. Cans Pie Apples

\$10.00 Threshing Assortment Number TWELVE \$10.00

One 50 lb. Sack finest Japan Rice | 3 1/2 lb. Pail finest Corn Syrup
35 lb. Sack finest hand-picked White B ans | Three 1 gal. Tins Pie Apples
25 lb. choice Ontario Evaporated Apples | Two 1 gal. Tins Pie Peaches
One 1 gal. Tin Tomatoes

For detailed prices on the above Groceries see the special Grocery Catalogue

HAMS, BACON AND LARD

First quality Pure Lard is now selling at 20c. per pound in 3, 5 and 10 lb. pails.
Ordinary Pure Lard \$3.70 for 25 pound pail.
Manitoba Smoked Bacon, Sides and Back 8 to 12 lbs., per pound 25c.
Smoked Ham: whole weight 10 to 16 lbs., per pound 25c.; shoulders 10 to 14 lbs., per pound 18c.
Short Split Roll Bacon, 40 to 14 lbs., per pound 20c.



EATON Grocery Catalogues FREE on Request

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA





SAVES HIM!

Cure your horse of any Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Heav Growth or Lameness with a 3¢ bottle of

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

Used by thousands for 40 years. One man writes—Middle Westerville, O., June 21, 1908: "I have used your Spavin Cure for 18 years and find it the greatest remedy on earth for such and such."

No telling when your horse will leave you. Get Kendall's today and keep it handy. One bottle—"A Treatise On The Horse" tells how to cure all horse troubles. Free—at doctors of write us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Emsburg Falls, W.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES

HUNDREDS OF HORSES die every year with Swamp Fever. Symptoms: Always hungry, eat greedily, even more than a healthy horse, and no matter how much you feed they are still poor, as a rule they perspire easily, and driving or working they get weak in a few hours. Many people claim it cannot be cured.

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

J. R. BOOTH, RAYMORE, Sask.

JACKS FOR SALE

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

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

DEATH TO THE HORSE

If you neglect Influenza, Swamp or Lung Fever you lose your horse.

NORTH-WEST FEVER POWDERS

will positively cure. Order by mail today. Price \$60. per package.

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THE BERKSHIRE HEADQUARTERS OF THE WEST. A few nice young April sows, just right for fall breeding; also August and September pigs at interesting prices. These pigs are from prize winning sires and dams. Address:

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

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WHITE FOR CIRCULAR

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the lameness, how long the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—our money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Wigwag's pages, carefully bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred every-day ailments. Read it to know before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chicago, Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Question Drawer

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

MUST HAVE NAMES

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

J. R. M., Kelloe, Man.—At what state, time or condition should seed onions "Large Red Wethersfield" be when the tops are rolled down?

Ans.—The rolling of onions is done for the purpose of hastening the ripening of the tops. Onion tops should fall over naturally and not require rolling. This can be done about the first or second week

in September, and after it is done the tops should be allowed to ripen before the bulbs are pulled. They can then be pulled and thrown into rows to allow the tops to dry before being taken in.

J. R. M., Kelloe, Man.—What is the cause of a long green worm coming or forming on cabbage? Is there a preventative or cure?

Ans.—The green worm found on cabbage during the summer is the larva of the white cabbage butterfly. These larvae later transform into pupae and then into butterflies. When they are present in large numbers they frequently do damage by eating holes in the leaves.

A good remedy is the hellebore solution which should be applied to the leaves of the plant. The solution is made by dissolving one ounce of hellebore in two gallons of water. The solution may be applied with a small spray pump or shaken on with a whisk.

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 \$1.00

WILL SELL ELEVATOR

A Carman, Man., wire of August 15 said:—At a meeting of the shareholders of Carman Farmers' Elevator Company held Wednesday afternoon, a resolution was passed authorizing the board of directors to dispose of the elevator to the government elevator commission. There were 85 shares represented at the meeting, and of this number, 80 votes were cast in favor of sale of the elevator, and four against the sale.

The farmers' elevator is probably the best of its type in the province, and was so described by Government inspector McKelvie, who recently looked it over. The elevator has a capacity of 60,000 bushels. The company of farmers was formed and the elevator erected in 1891, at a cost of about \$7,000. It has always been a paying institution, not so much in the way of earning dividends as being a factor in keeping up the price of wheat by providing ample storage, and thus allowing farmers to hold their wheat for a rise in value. But the Carman farmers' elevator has earned great dividends in the good old palmy days when Carman was a heavy wheat market, and farmers drew wheat in from a radius of twenty miles or more. One year the elevator returned a dividend of over 20 per cent, and as high as 15 per cent, has been earned in other years. The advent of two other lines of railway has curtailed the Carman wheat market through the erection of new elevators at stations adjacent, and of late years there has been an agitation among the shareholders for the disposal of the elevator. After the Great Northern Railway reached Carman, an offer was made by the McCabe company to purchase the elevator and move it over to that line, but the shareholders voted the proposition down. There is no doubt the elevator will now be sold to the government, provided the price is satisfactory.

MANOR MEN WIN

A Manor, Sask., wire of August 15 said:—At the twenty-sixth annual exhibition of the Moose Mountain Agricultural society held at Carlyle, D. A. McKay of Manor won first prize for his team of carriage horses. J. W. Beatty was awarded second place for both his team of draft horses and four-horse tandem team. John Anderson won three firsts with his horses, and J. Cysack's colt won fourth place. Considerable excitement was manifested over the baby contest. C. E. D. Wood, provincial rights candidate for Cannington acted as one of the judges in this competition. The first prize went

to Manor, Mrs. A. Tupp's little boy being declared the champion boy of the show.

The Manor exhibitors at the Arcola fair yesterday made practically a clean sweep in every event they entered. J. W. Beatty was at this fair awarded first prize for his team of draft horses, and also won the special prize for the best team of agricultural horses on the grounds, and the Bryce cup for the best four-horse tandem team of draft horses. In all of these competitions he was up against the same horses that were awarded first prize at Carlyle. By winning the Bryce cup this year, which is the third year in succession, Wes. Beatty becomes owner of the cup. John Anderson won three firsts and three seconds with his horses and first and second for turkeys, and Willie Anderson won first prize for the best collection of noxious weeds. Donald A. McKay won first and second prize for carriage horses, and first for team of carriage horses. He also carried off first prize for general purpose mare.

NEW ROAD OPEN

A Brandon wire of August 15 said:—Tapping some hundreds of square miles hitherto lacking railroad facilities, the new Canadian Northern branch from Maryfield to Estevan is rapidly nearing completion and will be taken over by the company at an early date.

From the opening up of work this year the construction gang has been busy laying steel and ballasting, two trains having been in constant operation with the latter work, and the road is now almost ready to be handed over for regular freight and passenger service.

General Superintendent Cameron of Winnipeg went over the new line on Friday last returning on Saturday and is pleased with the rapid progress made and the excellent condition of the roadbed.

It is expected that a regular service will be inaugurated to all points between Maryfield and Estevan before the close of the year.

A portion of the new road was utilized last year for removing the wheat crop, and so great a boon did it prove to the hundreds of farmers who had formerly been compelled to haul their grain long distances to the C. P. R. main line or Estevan branch that hundreds of thousands of bushels of the crop were hauled, this traffic keeping the road busy throughout the greater part of the winter.

With the finished line the officers expect to have all the wheat traffic this fall that they can possibly handle.

Ruined Crops

through insufficient rainfall may be largely prevented by practicing

Dry Farming

You can learn all about Dry Farming methods by enrolling as a student in the School of Scientific Farming of Western Canada.

Write for prospectus and full particulars mentioning The Guide to P.O. Box 2192, Winnipeg

Wheat City Business College

Brandon - Man.

Opens for Fall Term September 1st. Complete Courses in Stenography, Farm Accounting and General Business. Our Threshers' Account Book at a Dollar is the best in its line. Write for Free Catalog.

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LAKE LODGE SCHOOL, GRIMSBY, ONT.

A home school for boys in the "Garden of Canada." 30 acre fruit farm in connection. Boys prepared for Universities and Business. Fees \$175 per annum. Apply to

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SEYMOUR HOTEL

Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city. Every street car passes the City Hall, which is only a stone's throw from the hotel entrance.

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Rates \$1.50 per day Free Bus from all Trains

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

Rates, \$1.50 per day

ANGUS McLEOD, Proprietors JAMES MORTON FREE BUS

The Brunswick

Corner of Main & Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 1st. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large parlors, shoe stand and barber shop. Front liquor and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all Trains. James Fawcett, Prop.

Rates \$1.50 and \$2 per day



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, MENTION THE GUIDE

Summary of The Week's News of The World

TO ELIMINATE PLAGUE

A Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch of Aug. 16 said:—The complete eradication of animal tuberculosis from the United States by the simple means of fastening tin tags on the ears of swine which are to be shipped to packing houses, is the plan proposed by Dr. Burton R. Rogers of Manhattan, Kan., a graduate of the Iowa agricultural college at Ames. Dr. Rogers was in Des Moines yesterday conferring with members of the state board of control, as he intends to make his first experiment in an Iowa county.

Dr. Rogers hopes to exterminate animal tuberculosis without any expense beyond the ear tags in two years after his plan is adopted. He has interested in the scheme a philanthropist, who will stand the expense of an experiment in one county if the proper amount of co-operation from the state can be secured.

The plan of Dr. Rogers is to compel farmers who ship swine to packing houses to attach tags bearing his name and address to the ear of each animal he sends. There are 6,000,000 farms in this country from which 55,000,000 hogs are shipped yearly to the different packing houses. During the fiscal year of 1908 inspectors found that 706,000 of these animals were affected with tuberculosis. If each of these animals had been tagged with the name and address of the shipper, it would have been possible to trace the animal back to its former owner, and thus locate farms on which tubercular cattle exist.

According to the pamphlet issued by Dr. Rogers, the majority of hogs infected with tuberculosis were affected because they come in contact with cattle so affected. There are about 71,000,000 cattle on the farms of the country, of which 21,000,000 are milch cows. By finding the owners of hogs shipped to the markets which had tuberculosis, the government inspectors can locate all tubercular cattle and take steps to dispose of them, according to Dr. Rogers.

What to do with tubercular cattle is a problem, but Dr. Rogers plans to interest the packers and ask them to buy the stock at full market value. He will attempt to show them that it eventually will be much more profitable to them because many of the animals may be used and also because the extermination of the disease means more profits to the packers.

In experimenting with his plan in this state Dr. Rogers will go to the county selected and deposit money representing 10 per cent. of the hog and cattle valuation of the county in the various banks. He will then write to all the farmers of the county and try to interest them in the scheme. They will be asked to associate their cattle and hogs as much as possible. Tags will be distributed and the farmers asked to ship their hogs to packers who submit to government inspection.

When tubercular hogs are found, the inspector, directed by the tag, will go to the farm of the shipper and conduct tubercular tests on the cattle. The affected cattle will then be disposed of.

The plan will be pursued for two years. At the end of that time a test for tuberculosis will be made on all the cattle to see how successful the experiment has been. All affected cattle that remain will then be shipped out of the country.

"And that county," said Dr. Rogers, "will be the first one in the country to be free from animal tuberculosis. The plan will work automatically with little cost. The hogs will be detectives, who will ultimately be the means of destroying the disease."

"I am not going to make any profit from my plan," he said. "It is simply my hobby. I was formerly with the government as a meat inspector and formulated the idea while so employed."

PURCHASED MANY ELEVATORS

These are busy days for the members of the Manitoba elevator commission. During the week ending Monday they purchased no less than sixty-seven elevators bringing the total number acquired by purchase up to eighty-two. Besides these there are ten structures under erection. This furnishes a government elevator to nearly one-third of the shipping points in Manitoba. Gangs are at work at a number of the purchased structures and it is the aim to have the greatest part

of them ready for use in marketing the present crop.

Forty-nine of the elevators have been purchased from the line companies and thirty-three from farmers' companies and individuals. Members of the commission promise that within the next few days the list will be greatly augmented. Arbitration has been resorted to in most of the purchases from the line companies. All but one or two of these companies operating in the province have agreed to arbitration.

A complete list of the elevators purchased with their capacities appears below:

From Dominion Elevator Company: Treherne, 25,000 bushels; Roland, 27,000; Miami, 25,250; Hartney, 25,000; Shoal Lake, 25,000; Altamont, 25,000.

From Imperial Elevator Company: Hamiota, 31,000.

From Winnipeg Elevator Company: Swan Lake, 23,000; Roland, 20,000; Miami, 24,100; Beaver, 16,000; Carroll, 27,000; Crystal City, 28,000; Eden, 25,000; Grayville, 24,000; Halbors, 27,000; Hilton, 22,000; Kanton, 21,500; Lenore, 21,000; Letellier, 19,850; Mariapolis, 20,000; Margaret, 20,000; Mather, 30,000; Medora, 27,000; Miniota, 15,000; Myrtle, 12,100; Nings, 29,000; Oakville, 12,500; Ridgeville, 24,880; Underhill, 22,000; Wellwood, 25,000.

From farmers' companies and private individuals: Gretna, 35,000; Hartney, 35,000; Souris, 35,000; Hamiota, 40,000; Swan Lake, 24,000; Somerset, 17,000; Shoal Lake, 30,000; Strathclair, 47,000; Dominion City, 20,000; MacGregor, 25,000; Roland, 45,000; Snowflake, 25,000; Snowflake, 30,000; Larder, 55,000; Larder, 22,000; Miami, 35,000; Treherne, 70,000; Altamont, 27,000; Carman, 51,000; Pipestone, 20,000; Pleasant Point, 30,000; Brookdale, 45,000; Virden, 40,000; Home-wood, 38,200; Grandview, 25,000; Binscarth, 23,000; Reston, 25,000; St. Claude, 30,000; Hargrave, 33,000; Dunrea, 31,500; Grandview, 21,000; Binscarth, 34,000; Griswold, 23,200.

From Canadian Elevator Company: (These elevators average about 30,000 bushels capacity.) Ridgville, Sanford, Snowflake, Brunsford, Mowbray, Holmfield, Kelsoe, Shoal Lake, Selsgrith, Kelwood, Plumas, Ochre River, Grand View, Valley River, Minitonas, Binscarth, Carman, Dauphin.

CROP ESTIMATE

The Free Press final estimate of Western Canadian crops has been published and places the wheat yield at 101,250,415 bushels, an estimate much higher than was expected. The greatest crop damage has been in Southern Manitoba, but Saskatchewan and Alberta have also suffered. Total oats crop is estimated at 108,301,000 bushels; barley, 16,336,050 bushels; flax, 4,038,970 bushels.

By provinces the yields are estimated: Manitoba, wheat, 28,660,616; oats, 28,361,890; barley, 9,867,860; flax, 410,020. Saskatchewan, wheat, 65,250,000; oats, 63,030,000; barley, 4,266,000; flax, 3,537,000. Alberta, spring wheat, 5,370,013; winter wheat, 1,955,784; oats, 16,849,200; barley, 2,297,250; flax, 91,950.

A CORRECTION

Editor Guide:—Kindly permit me to correct a printer's error which appeared in a letter over my signature in THE GUIDE of August 10. In speaking of the delegations and interviews, I said, "see to it that there is an extra strong one at Regina," not "stormy" one as reported. There is also a line left out in the next clause re government operation and control of the Hudson Bay railway.

I am sorry to trouble you in regard to this but I think you will admit that it is annoying to have the meaning altered by a slight misprint.

ANDREW KNOX.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT SPLIT

A New York dispatch of August 19 said:—The Sun prints the following in connection with the reported breach between Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft:

"Following the rebuff that the New York Republican state committee administered to Mr. Roosevelt in turning him down for the temporary chairmanship of the convention and selecting in his stead vice-president Sherman, it can be stated positively that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft has broken. The action of the committee, which Mr. Sherman characterized as a victory for the administration, has hastened a break between the colonel and the president, which has been expected for a long time by those who have been watching Mr. Roosevelt since his return from Africa. There is not a doubt of it now.

"From reliable sources here it can be stated that the turning down of Roosevelt came as a result of a reported deal between the administration and members of the New York state committee whereby the 'old guard' would hand over its delegates to Taft in 1912 in return for the administration's backing in the forthcoming campaign. Conferences between the president and Woodruff, Ward and Sherman followed the defeat of the direct nominations bill which Roosevelt endorsed.

"Mr. Roosevelt himself has made no move since he got back that is construed as an attack against the administration, but he has done much thinking. He found that many of 'my policies' were not being carried out. His friend Pinchot was removed, certain ideas that he had entertained in regard to the tariff had been disregarded, and there were other things.

"Those who are close to Mr. Roosevelt say that since he has broken away from the administration all he will do will be to pursue the same policy he pursued before he went away from the White House. He will pick up the thread at the point he dropped it. He will look forward and not backward. In his speeches on the forthcoming Western trip it is likely Mr. Roosevelt will define his position at least in part, but it is certain that he will be understood within the next few months.

"When he learned that the machine had dumped him, he was not surprised. The brief statement he issued defined his attitude in only a small degree. He had luncheon with William L. Ward of Westchester, and he told Ward that he understood the whole situation.

"It is thought that the question of direct primaries had as much if not more to do with the severing of relations between the president and Mr. Roosevelt than any other one factor."

Cannot Throw Bridge Across

The New York World says: "Between President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, who made president Taft, there is a complete break, that appears so wide that no bridge can be thrown across it."

"Mr. Roosevelt absolutely refuses to be quoted regarding the situation. His friends, however, believe that he has been double-crossed by president Taft, and they are not slow to express their opinion. At the same time Mr. Roosevelt was in Boston in close touch with Governor Hughes and President Taft, it was understood by the former president that president Taft was in full accord with governor Hughes' demand for direct primaries and the passage of the corrupt practices act.

"Immediately after Mr. Roosevelt had taken his stand for these measures, several New York bosses visited president Taft. They told him that under present con-



With thoughtful brow there came one day

Two wise men from the East;
One was big and much did weigh,
The other small; not least.
Across one's face was writ large "can."
The other answered "will."
The husky person's name was Dan;
The little man was Bill.

(5)
And as they ramed the dollars rolled
From out the treasuries;
The brightsome silver and the gold,
Unlocked by magic keys,
What matters it that others sigh
And fall behind the van;
The platter's always piled up high
For hungry Bill and Dan.

(6)
The mystic currents of the air
Are harnessed to their will,
And if for Dan they do not care,
They pay the little "Bill."
And whaling boats in bondage too
Will thoughts of freedom ban,
For Bill rope ends the sweated crew,
The helm's "Manned" by Dan.

(7)
And so the game progresses well;
It's easy, safe and sure;
For Dan's a wandering angel,
And Bill's the Simon pure.
Our breathing space is much too small,
We live just how we can;
The good Lord made the world for all;
It's grabbed by Bill and Dan.

—DICK HARTLEY.

(8)
Like unfed hawks, that pine for feed,
They hasten on their way;
'Tis naught to them that others need;
For them the fattest prey,
And lightly they a measure bear,
The earth wherewith to span;
"An equal part," said Bill, "is fair,"
"A half for me," said Dan.

(9)
Swift rushing on, the flashing car,
In city and on plain,
Brings in from near and from afar,
The Magnate's solid gain,
Old Mother Earth gives of her coal,
And ships that sailors man,
Bring forth their dole and pay their toll
To active Bill and Dan.

(10)
O, when the oft boomed line is made
The farmer man will pay,
For Bill and Dan must have the trade
That goes to Hudson's Bay,
The fishes of the ocean will
(And railroads Mexican)
Make wallet wads for nerry Bill
And drafts for doughty Dan.



ditions they could control New York state against Mr. Roosevelt or anyone else. It is believed that the result of these conferences was shown when vice-president Sherman agreed to appear as a candidate against Roosevelt as temporary chairman of the republican state convention.

"Mr. Loeb, collector of the port of New York, formerly Mr. Roosevelt's secretary, is said to favor the present administration as opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's ideas. Lloyd Griscom, who presented Mr. Roosevelt's name at the committee meeting also may line up with the regulars when it comes to a showdown."

An Organ's Treachery

Under the above title the Winnipeg Telegram on Aug. 23 published the following attack on THE GUIDE. This is the same character of untruthful charges the Telegram has published regularly for the past six weeks and the readers of THE GUIDE will want to know what the Telegram is saying:

"Recognizing the futility of further attempting to conceal the real purpose of its existence, the Grain Growers' GUIDE has at last taken to the woods. In its last issue it virtually confesses that it has nothing more to say in its defense. Instead of answering questions—questions upon which the farmers of Western Canada desire and demand information—THE GUIDE proceeds to ask questions which have no bearing on the subject whatever. It asks a number of questions about the Telegram, questions relating to its ownership, its revenues and its policies.

"If these questions had the slightest relation to the subject under discussion THE TELEGRAM would be quite willing to answer them. It would be highly pleasing no doubt, to the organ of the Grain Growers' Grain Company if it could introduce an irrelevant controversy, but THE TELEGRAM has no intention of obliging it in this respect. The issue is not between THE TELEGRAM and the organ of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. It is between that organ and the farmers of Western Canada, whose confidence it has abused and whose interests it has betrayed.

"The Telegram has stated, and reiterates without fear of successful contradiction, that the Grain Growers' GUIDE exists for no other purpose than to promote the private ends of a selected group of adventurous individuals and to exploit the interests of the Liberal party. THE GUIDE may offer all kinds of vague denials, but it cannot escape the logic of its record.

"It has yet to give the farmers of Manitoba one good reason why it employed every conceivable measure, fair and foul, to defeat a government which was committed to a policy of public ownership of elevators and whose continued existence was therefore vital to the interests of the farmers of Manitoba.

"It has yet to explain why, in the late elections, it turned loose its editors and other employees in various constituencies throughout the province as workers and speakers in the Liberal cause.

"It has yet to justify its action in discharging the functions of a Liberal campaign organ, ignoring its duties and pledges to the farmers, and thinking only of ways and means by which it could do most injury to the Roblin government.

"It has yet to offer one iota of evidence to support the suspicion, which it so energetically circulated during the campaign, to the effect that the elections had been brought on merely to enable the Roblin government to secure a new lease of power and then abandon the elevator project.

"These are questions which the Grain Growers' GUIDE could have no object in ignoring if it had reasonable explanations to offer. The fact is, that the GUIDE's guilty betrayal of the farmers of Manitoba, and its effort to deliver them over to the tender mercies of a party which sits cheek by jowl with the secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' association, is too evident to be successfully denied.

"It would no doubt be a source of considerable comfort to THE GUIDE if in the light of its failure to stampede the Conservative farmers of Manitoba into the Liberal camp, it could now conveniently forget and cause the public to forget the Grit campaign literature which filled its columns two or three months ago. That, however, is something it cannot do.

Its duplicity and its treachery are writ large in its own columns and will there remain to its everlasting discredit and disgrace."

NEW COINAGE

A London cable of August 15 said: "The production of a new coinage is always a rather slow process, but on the present occasion it may be expedited to some extent.

"In the case of the late king, who came to the throne in January, 1901, the order-in-council and proclamation determining new designs for bronze and gold coins was issued on December 10 in the same year, and came into force on January 1, 1902, while the order relating to silver coins was not approved until January 13.

"On that occasion there were several changes on the reverses, notably the half crown and florin, with the object of making the two coins as dissimilar as possible. The only change, it is understood, which will be made in the new coins will be the royal effigy, for which Bertram MacKinnal, R. A., the Australian sculptor is now engaged in making designs.

Portrait of King

"The portrait of King Edward, which appears on the present coinage, is the work of Mr. DeSaules, the then engraver of the mint, the head in profile being truncated in a similar manner to the effigy on the first coinage of Queen Victoria and on the coinages of most of his late Majesty's predecessors since the reign of Charles II. Perhaps the best that can be said for the design is that it is commonplace and inoffensive. There is a confident expectation that Mr. MacKinnal will produce something worthy not only of his reputation as a sculptor, but also of a coinage which, so far at least as his gold is concerned, enjoys the largest circulation in the world.

"Many suggestions are being made as to alterations which might properly be made in the new coinage. It is contended, for instance, that the inscription should be in English instead of Latin. There is a good deal to be said for the change from "Georgius V. Dei Gratia Britt Omn Rex Fid. Def. Ind. to the plain and simple legend "George V. King and Emperor."

"Regrets have been expressed at the withdrawal of the ship and lighthouse which accompanied the figure of Britannia on the reverse of the bronze coinage. That took place in 1893, and there was a mild agitation against their removal. Still, it is certain that the present figure of Britannia is infinitely better modeled than her predecessor, while the ship and lighthouse are neither particularly decorative nor useful as helping to support Britannia's pretensions to rule the waves."

FIERCE FIRES RAGE

During the past week western Montana and parts of Idaho and Oregon were swept by fierce forest fires. There has been a great loss of life and whole villages have been destroyed. A summary of the damage follows:—

Entire eastern section of Wallace, Idaho, destroyed, with loss estimated at \$1,000,000 and a death toll estimated at fifty lives.

Towns of Taft, St. Regis, Henderson, Vaughan, Deborgia and Buford destroyed by fire.

Libby and Eureka, Mont., surrounded and Mullan threatened with fierce forest blazes.

Gillatan, Mont., forest bursts into flame and entire valley is in danger.

One hundred and eighty men believed to have perished in flames in St. Coe country.

Camas prairie, in the Blackfoot country, being swept.

Bridges out on Northern Pacific and St. Paul roads and Missoula western terminus. All trains on the Northern Pacific routed west from Butte and Helena over the Great Northern through Great Falls.

Oriental Limited train wrecked, supposedly by extended rails from heat of fire, at Inverness, Mont.

Thompson's Falls, Mont., in danger. Portions of Belknap, White Pine, Noxon and Heron burning.

Thousands of sheep and many mills in path of flame.

Two million acres of timber in danger of being swept away. Miles of timber roaring furnaces.

SUN FIRE

The oldest Insurance Office in the world
FOUNDED A.D. 1710 BI-CENTENARY 1910
HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND
Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager,
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Burke, Ida., threatened and women and children are being removed. Federal troops are being rushed on foot to stricken area.

A Missoula, Montana, dispatch under date of August 22 said:—With hundreds of persons dead, property losses of millions, and the outlook the darkest since the forest fires broke out in western Montana and the Coeur d'Alenes, the situation to-night is most discouraging. All day to-day refugees have poured into Missoula, bringing with them stories of death, devastation and horror. In Missoula darkness came at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on account of the density of the smoke and it was necessary to light the streets.

Showers of ashes and cinders are falling and the mayor to-day expected everyone to clean up the yards of residences under penalty of imprisonment.

Throughout the day fires raged in the district and new names were added to the death roll in an alarming manner. To-night it was stated that with the addition of settlers and forestry employees to the list of those who died in their homes, the fires which destroyed Taft, St. Regis, Henderson, Vaughan, Deborgia and Buford, and partially destroyed Wallace, the death list would be 200. This estimate is considered a conservative one by officials who have received reports from the front. The loss in timber and property cannot be accurately told, but it has run into the millions.

Telephone and telegraphic communications were partially restored with the stricken district late to-day, and the horrifying reports of the past two days were confirmed. Burned out trestles have completely tied up the three lines of railroads running west out of Missoula, and it is impossible to send relief to hundreds who have been driven from their burned homes and have found it impossible to get out of the danger zone.

Dozen Towns in Danger

To-night the greatest fires of the week are sweeping over the divide at the head of Lost Horse Creek, over the Bitter Root Mountains. That it will threaten the existence of over a dozen prosperous towns of the Bitter Root valley seems certain, and great concern is felt by every one.

Fears are entertained that there will be a reign of lawlessness throughout the district, and preparations have been made to call for troops and militia if necessary to handle the situation. Among the frenzied people who have arrived here during the day from the forests are some who it is feared will lose their reason. One woman arrived attired in a man's suit, and in a suit case she carried six kittens. They tell of men who became insane when the great wall of flame advanced on them, and rushed into it instead of seeking safety. Scores were overcome by smoke and perished in the roads. Some insist that the death-roll will reach 500 in the devastated district which covers hundreds of miles of territory. By riding a black mare to death, Joe Mitchell secured assistance to fight Camas Prairie fire, which threatened to cause great loss of life. To-day scores of men were rushed to front upon his arrival here.

Flames are Spreading

Despite the efforts of 750 fire fighters, among whom are 250 more regular soldiers from American Lake, Washington, who arrived to-day, none of the fires have been put out. All the men obtainable have been drafted into service. The fires in southern Oregon in many cases are said to be incendiary. This has been a matter of general gossip in Medford, but it became officially known to-day through despatches from Washington.

No hope of rain is yet given by the United States weather bureau. The prediction of the district forecaster for to-night and to-morrow is for fair weather throughout Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Thirty men out of a crew of forty-seven fire fighters, in charge of Forest Ranger

Hollingshead are missing and are believed to have perished Saturday night when their camp on Big Creek, a tributary of the St. Joe river, sixteen miles from Avery, Idaho, was swept by flames. This news was brought to Spokane to-day by W. D. McLellan, a newspaper photographer. McLellan was one of the relief party which made the trip to Big Creek on Sunday. The heat was so intense that the party was unable to approach the spot where the camp stood. According to the seventeen survivors who rescued Avery, the fire came on while they were sleeping, and they were aroused by flames. The men scattered and ran for safety. Little hope is entertained that they escaped.

TOO MUCH LIKE PROTECTION

Circular No. 6 regulated the subject for discussion at the regular monthly meeting of Kitscoty Union, held on July 21st, and we are unanimous in endorsing all the resolutions mentioned in the circular with the exception of the resolution submitted by Edwell Union relating to the importation of foreign eggs. We think this is too much like protection, a thing we have already got too much of. In regard to the Lighthart case we say go ahead with it and we are prepared to do our little share towards fighting the case. We have only fifteen members at present but there is no reason why we should not double this at an early date.

E. WHITTAKER, Sec'y.
Kitscoty, Alta.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED

At a meeting of Big Hill Union, held on July 19th, the subject of sending delegates to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to present to him the views of the U. F. A., was thought to be a good idea and one productive of much good, whereupon two delegates were chosen to meet him at Calgary on August 13th.

EVAN REESE, Secretary.
High River, Alta.

STUDY AT HOME
FARM BOOKKEEPING
The only Statutory Farmers' Course
Farm Business from Start to Finish
F. E. WERRY'S SCHOOL OF FARM ACCOUNTING
BRANDON, MANITOBA



Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.
Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$2.00 per acre.
Duties.—Must reside 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 relinquished his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$2.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Winnipeg Market Letter

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, AUGUST 22, 1910.)

During the past week cash One, Two and Three Northern, have been in particularly good demand to fill boat space, but in sympathy with weakness in the American markets, and no export demand, the last four days of the week our markets declined about four cents per bushel. Lower grades have not been in good demand. Very conflicting reports have been received as to damage done by the frost two nights early last week. Something like eighteen cars of new wheat have been inspected past here to date. There is getting to be a general feeling abroad that the crop is going to be a pretty large one after all.

Oats took a sensational advance on the 17th inst., after the frost damage reports, and because frost was anticipated that night; however, when the frost was not at all general they settled back next day. Oats are being purchased at the present time practically only by the companies having terminal elevators, who are selling the October options and thus getting their storage charges. The demand in the east and for export is very poor.

For barley there has been no demand. Flax has held quite steady, being unchanged for the entire week.

Liverpool Letter

(BY PROCTOR & CO. LTD., LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 9, 1910.)

We wrote you last on the second inst., on which day our market touched the lowest point for some time past, the October option closing at 7/3 1/4, as against 7/10 the recent highest point. Prices have since steadily hardened, due to the very unsettled weather in Western Europe for the French and German crops, especially the former, and to the very uncertain outlook of the Russian crop, so that today despite the weaker aspect of the American markets, October wheat stands at 7/7 1/4. The course of the markets in the near future seems to depend upon whether the need of the consumer to buy or of the exporter to sell will first make itself felt. It would almost seem as if the latter would prove to be the case. Advances go to show that the new crop Russian wheats are beginning to arrive in quantity at the seaboard, and if, as seems more than likely, America is beginning to feel the need of export relief owing to the large receipts of new Winter, Europe will have a fair choice of wheat to supply her wants. The Danube, of course, has sold very freely, largely to the continent, and so far has had the market pretty much to herself. Even with only this one source of new crop supply, shipments for the last two weeks have been about 1,100,000 qrs. for Europe, some 300,000 to 400,000 qrs. over the same period last year. India has not been a free seller during the last few weeks, but seeing that rains have fallen in sufficient quantity to assure the autumn foodstuff crops, it is more than probable that she will shortly be entering the market on a larger scale. As against all this, however, may be offset a probable large French demand, which, judging by the bad accounts of the crops in that country, ought to ensue sooner or later. Our Mr. Hayward, who is at present travelling in that country, reports a pretty general consensus that France will require to import fully 8,990,000 to 10,000,000 qrs. this season, but whether she will buy this now or defer doing so till later in the season is a mooted point. Much will be decided by the weather of the next week or two, for if it continues as unsatisfactory as that of the past few weeks, French millers will be forced to buy foreign to mix with the native wheat. Italy seems to have larger needs than last year, but on the other hand Germany will probably want less. Despite unsettled weather the reports of the harvest in the latter country are on the whole satisfactory, and it is more than likely that Germany will follow her customary practice of exporting in the early part of the season some of her native wheats, taking foreign in their place later on. In the Argentine the situation has been relieved as regards the recently seeded crops by a pretty general rainfall in the south and centre, but the north is still complaining. Rains, however, between now and the end of the month would be in time to refresh the crops there, for it had a good start.

Winnipeg Futures

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

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Aug. 17	Oct.	103 1/4	40 1/4	208
"	Dec.	103 1/2	39 1/2	—
Aug. 18	Oct.	104	39	208
"	Dec.	102 1/2	37 1/2	—
Aug. 19	Oct.	105	38 1/2	212
"	Dec.	101 1/2	37 1/2	—
Aug. 20	Sept.	102 1/2	38 1/2	—
"	Oct.	100 1/2	37 1/2	212
"	Dec.	104 1/2	40 1/2	—
Aug. 22	Oct.	102 1/2	38 1/2	212
"	Dec.	100 1/2	37 1/2	—
"	May	104 1/2	—	—
Aug. 23	Oct.	105 1/2	39 1/2	214
"	Dec.	101 1/2	38 1/2	—
"	May	106 1/2	42 1/2	—

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20.)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	6368	441	593
C. N. R.	469	200	39
Totals	6837	641	632

Disposition

Butchers east from last week	134
Exporters east this week	2996
Butchers east this week	643
Feeders east this week	593
Exporters held over	907
Butchers held over	201
Feeders held over	58
Consumed locally	1405

Cattle

Last week saw one of the heaviest runs of cattle that has come into the Winnipeg yards in some time. Receipts totaled 6837 head against 4100 head the previous week. However, this large run did not weaken prices as a large number were for export direct. Besides this there was a large corps of eastern buyers on hand to pick up likely looking animals. This gave an impetus to trade that resulted in a strong active market on all cattle that showed any sort of class. Easterners were strong after good butchers and handy weight feeders and stockers.

On the whole the quality of the arrivals was some better than previous weeks and the butchers classes were well filled. Competition was keen for the best ones. From this time on it is very probable that runs of butchers will be heavy. The resulting increase in the number of good killing animals available will probably put a crimp into values on inferior stock. But the demand for the best classes should be strong enough to hold prices for them to at least present levels, the presence of eastern buyers helping out a great deal.

As has been stated the run of exporters was heavy, no less than 3090 head coming through. Most of these were westerners and all showed great class. Some dealers state that they have never seen animals that average higher come off the grass. This in spite of the dry season.

Eastern buyers have been strong after feeders and succeeded in getting more than for some time. But at that the numbers on the market are away below previous years. This augurs well for the fed cattle that will come next spring. Western farmers are evidently going to feed more than ever.

Receipts of calves have been fairly liberal and prices hold steady.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	\$5.25 to \$5.50
Fair to good shipping and export steers	5.00 " 5.25
Best butcher steers and heifers	5.00 " 5.25
Fair to good steers and heifers	4.00 " 4.35
Common steers and heifers	3.25 " 3.75
Best fat cows	3.75 " 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.25 " 3.65
Common cows	2.00 " 2.75
Best bulls	3.25 " 3.75
Common bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs up	4.00 " 4.50
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3.75 " 4.00
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs	3.40 " 3.65
Light stockers	2.50 " 3.00
Best calves	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves	3.75 " 4.00

Hogs

Receipts of hogs showed a great falling off in number, probably on account of the farmers being all busy harvesting. During the past week values were pushed down to \$3.00 per cwt. by the packers, but they have shown a healthy reaction and the best part of the arrivals are now selling a full half dollar above that figure.

Dealers look for small runs until harvest is over.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$8.25 to \$8.50
Heavy sows, over 300 lbs.	7.25 " 8.00
Stags	5.50 " 6.50

Sheep and Lambs

The run of sheep and lambs has been heavier than for some time. Most came from eastern points. Prices were steady.

Prices quoted are:

Good light weight sheep	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Heavy sheep	4.50 " 5.00
Choice lambs	6.00 " 7.00

Country Produce

Butter

Butter prices have taken a jump during the past week and wholesalers are now offering twenty cents per pound for fancy dairy in tubs. Receipts have been light and will probably continue so until harvest is over. Dealers state that they do not look for any further advance but think that prices will hold steady. No shipments have been made to eastern or States points during the week from this market. Ontario shippers also report that they are having little or no demand from outside. The absence of this outside demand would seem to bear out the statements of local dealers that prices should not take any great bulge for some time at least. There is a heavy make in Ontario and if it cannot be disposed of in the East, it will come into competition with western makes and hold prices down. However, there will be a lot needed to go into storage and purchases for this destination should counteract the absence of an export trade. Wholesalers quote the following prices:

Fancy dairy in tubs	20c.
Good round lots without culls or mold	18c.
Number two	17c.
Cooking grades	15c.

Eggs

The egg market is also stiffer and shipments are bringing a cent more per dozen than last week. Old stocks have been well cleaned up and harvesting operations have caused shipments to be greatly reduced. Besides the quality is much better on account of the lower temperatures prevailing. Wholesalers are now offering twenty cents per dozen, subject to candling, f. o. b. Winnipeg.

Cheese

There is no change in cheese prices and quality and receipts hold about steady. Wholesalers are paying 10 1/4 cents per pound, f. o. b. shipping point.

Hay

Hay prices hold steady in spite of heavy receipts. Dealers state that they have no difficulty in getting all that they can dispose of. Prices quoted per ton on track, Winnipeg are:

No. 1 Timothy	\$15.00
No. 1 Prairie	11.00
No. 2 Prairie	10.00

Potatoes

New potatoes are now coming in freely and prices paid by wholesalers show a decline of 25 cents per bushel for the week. Old potatoes are off the market. Dealers state that its too early to get any line on future prices but as soon as harvest is over they will be able to make something like an accurate estimate. Price quoted f. o. b. Winnipeg is 65 cents per bushel.

The Week's Grain Inspection

Wheat—	1910	1909
No. 1 Nor.	103	9
No. 2 Nor.	104	25
No. 3 Nor.	40	9
No. 4	9	4
Rejected 1	7	—
Rejected 2	9	5
No grade	2	—
Rejected	22	8
Condemned	1	—
No. 3	1	2
Total	358	57

We Want Fresh Eggs

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

Hudson's Bay Company

WINNIPEG

24th, 1910

August 24th, 1910

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Another Successful Year Closed

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

What is the Reason?

Why, because our farmers realized that if they did not support their own Company they would be **BACK WHERE THEY WERE FOUR YEARS**

AGO, with **LOW PRICES, EXCESSIVE DOCKAGE, POOR WEIGHTS, and a host of other troubles.**

Grain Growers

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



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

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

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

BONDED

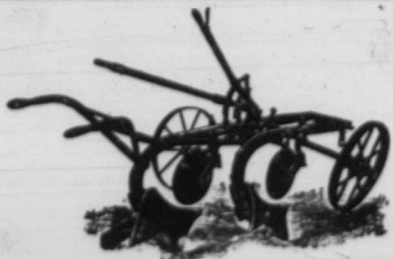
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WINNIPEG

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

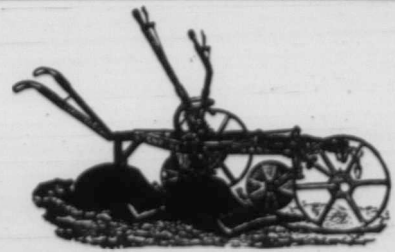
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These Two Walking Gang Plows



Empire Chief Gang

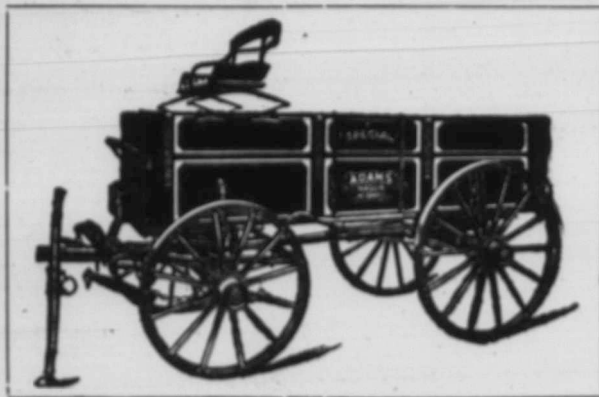
Are Light in Draft
and are Noted for
their Perfect Work



New Empire Gang

This illustration shows our Empire Chief Gang, which has very heavy, high carbon steel plow beams capable of standing heavy strains. The beams are arched high so as to give good clearance in trashy land or stubble, and the long powerful levers are pivoted to the bearings, not bolted. The handles are strongly attached to the rear beam, enabling the operator to follow the furrow as he would with an ordinary walking plow, and the furrow wheel is staggered to prevent it climbing the furrow wall. A lift spring is fitted to the furrow wheel axle to assist the operator. Mouldboards and extra heavy shares are made of the best soft centre steel. Equipped with 12-inch steel bottoms.

We show here an illustration of our well-known Empire Gang. This is a light two-furrow plow, remarkably strong and durable. It has an extra strong steel frame, very heavy axles and dust-proof bearings, and the fine tooth adjustment ratchets will be found of great advantage. This plow is also equipped with compound levers and spring lift of the latest pattern. All Empire Gangs are fitted with steel and malleable standards, which are practically unbreakable. This plow represents a first-class piece of workmanship and the materials are the finest that money can buy.



Adams 1910 Special Wagon is Fitted with Patent Skein

This skein gives the axle double carrying capacity without extra weight. The truss extends through the skein and is tightened on the outside by a nut on the point of the skein. This device is covered by letters patent and cannot be had on any other make of wagon. Made with the best hardwood or southern pine bottoms. Extra heavy steel plates run under the axles with truss. The gears are clipped and there are double braces on both hind and front gears. The box parts are well braced, fit tightly and are well put together.

Write today
for Catalogue or
see one of our
dealers :: ::

Before this wagon is put together all the wood parts are thoroughly soaked in the best quality of linseed oil, thus insuring great durability. This wagon is substantial, well painted and has a very high finish. We are sales agents for these goods in Western Canada.

Write today
for Catalogue or
see one of our
dealers :: ::

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. **WINNIPEG**
LIMITED

Brandon

Regina

Saskatoon

Calgary

Edmonton