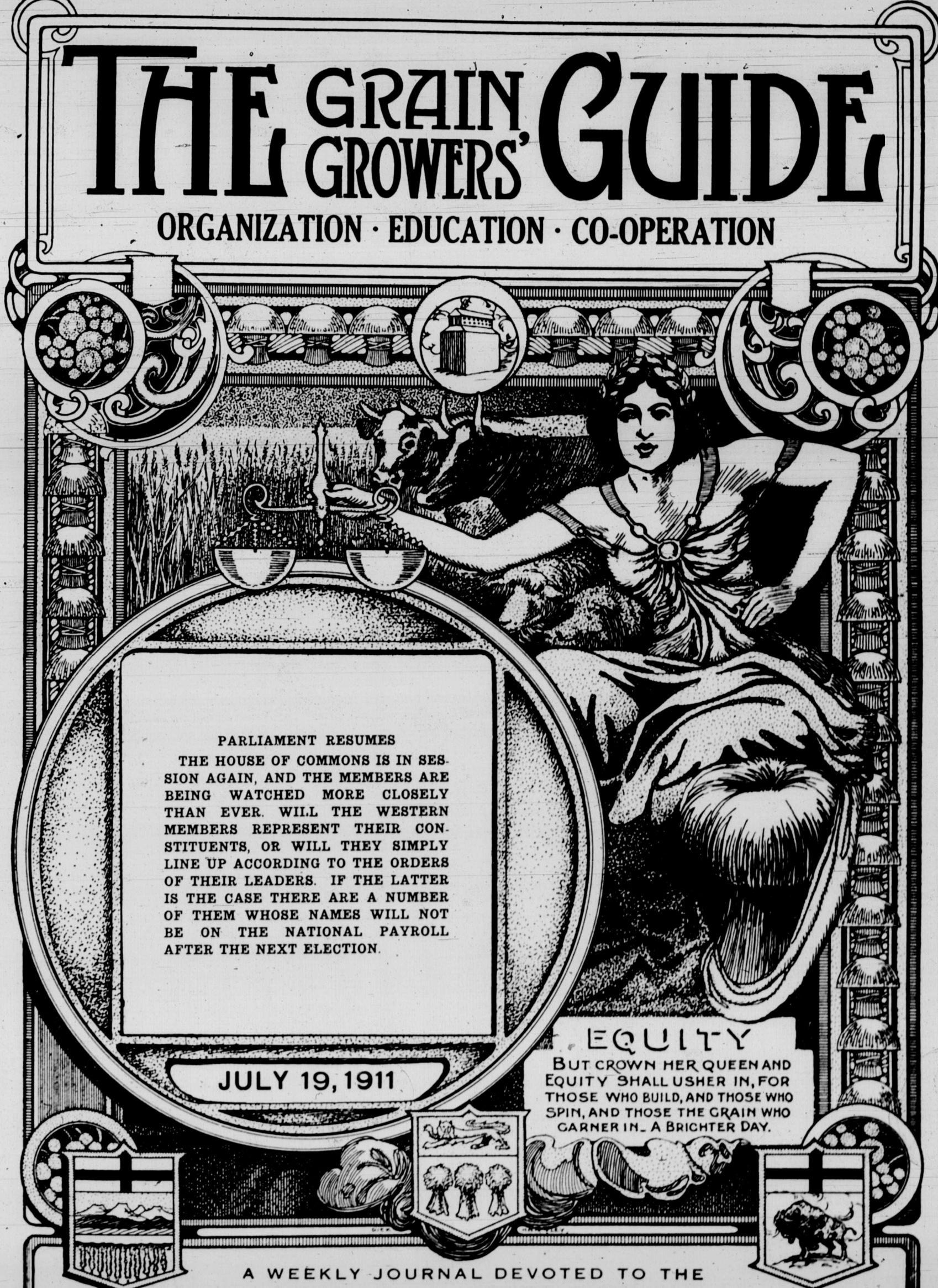


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



PARLIAMENT RESUMES
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IS IN SESSION AGAIN, AND THE MEMBERS ARE BEING WATCHED MORE CLOSELY THAN EVER. WILL THE WESTERN MEMBERS REPRESENT THEIR CONSTITUENTS, OR WILL THEY SIMPLY LINE UP ACCORDING TO THE ORDERS OF THEIR LEADERS. IF THE LATTER IS THE CASE THERE ARE A NUMBER OF THEM WHOSE NAMES WILL NOT BE ON THE NATIONAL PAYROLL AFTER THE NEXT ELECTION.

JULY 19, 1911

EQUITY

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

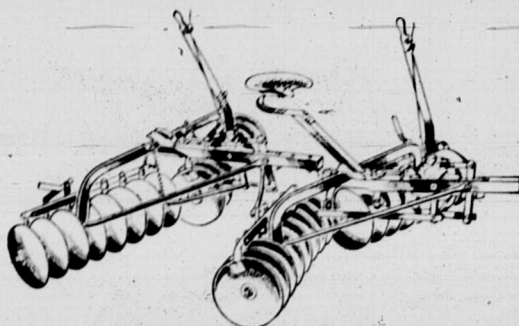
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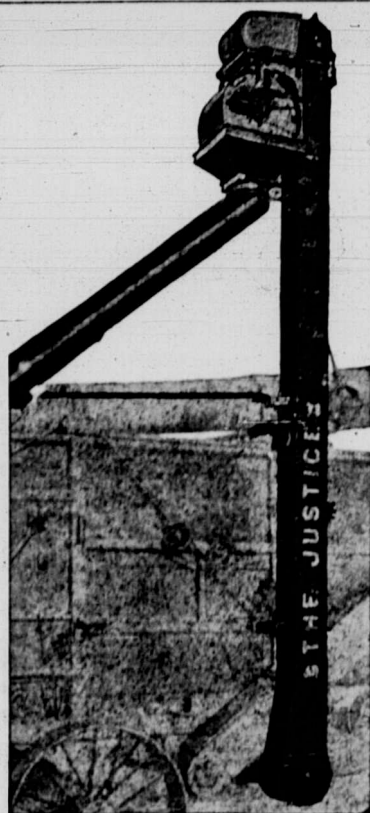
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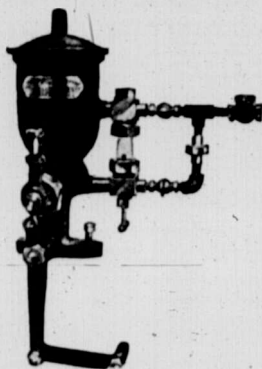
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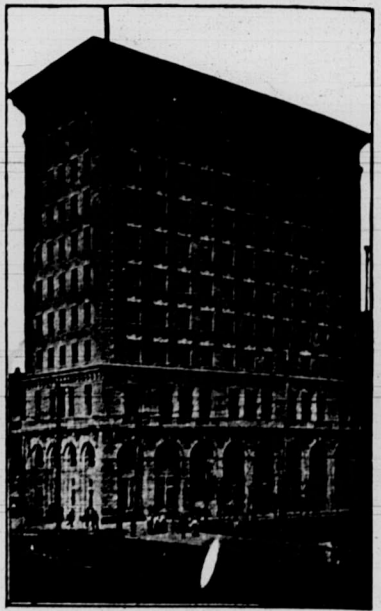
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The Same Field a Few Minutes Later

Borden's Last Week

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
 Mr. Borden opened the third and last week of his tour with a meeting at Rosthern on the afternoon of Monday, July 3. There was no delegation of Grain Growers at Rosthern, but a strong feeling in favor of reciprocity was made apparent by the fact that while the audience applauded all other parts of Mr. Borden's speech, there was no response whatever to his arguments against the pact. Mr. Borden drew the biggest cheer of the meeting by his references to Imperial unity and free trade within the Empire, and then proceeded to complain that Great Britain and all the British colonies, as well as the favored nation countries, would have the same access to the Canadian market as is given to the United States under the agreement.

At Saskatoon the same evening there was a large delegation of Grain Growers to meet Mr. Borden, and a strong presentation of their case was made. Melville and Yorkton were visited on July 4, and the Grain Growers were again strongly in evidence. At Melville, Mr. Borden was faced wherever he went by posters bearing the words, "We are in favor of reciprocity." These were to be found in the store windows, in the municipal hall where Mr. Borden received the Grain Growers, and one was seen in the rink where the public meeting was held. J. F. Reid, president of the Arcadia Association, and Mr. Robert O. Thompson, of Ituna, were the spokesmen of the deputation, the associations represented including Spy Hill, Waldron, Ituna-Hubbard, Stockholm, Abernethy and Arcadia. The memorials were similar to those presented at other points, and Mr. Borden's reply was also similar to those made previously.

Yorkton Active

At Yorkton in the evening the Grain Growers were out in strong force, twenty-two associations in the Saltcoats and Mackenzie constituencies being represented by delegates. A memorial setting forth the demands of the organized farmers was presented, all the planks of the Ottawa platform being dealt with

The Grain Growers' Guide

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

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

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

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Volume III

July 19, 1911

Number 51

With regard to trade relations with Great Britain and the United States, the memorial said:

"We are heartily in favor of reciprocity in natural products with the United States and consider this question the most important now before Canadian agriculturists. We understand that you are unalterably opposed to this measure on principle, and we would like you to give us your reasons fully for your opposition."

"The Grain Growers of this district are composed very largely of British born settlers and we cannot regard any trade arrangements with the United States as involving any danger either now or at any other time to our relation with our Motherland. As a proof of this we are strong advocates of further increasing the preference given to Great Britain with free trade within the Empire as the ultimate object."

The necessity of amending the Railway Act so as to compel railway companies to pay compensation for cattle killed on the track was also specially impressed upon Mr. Borden, and Mr. Frederic Kirkham dealt with the agricultural implement duties. He stated that he had documentary evidence to prove that a Cockshutt steam gang plow which was manufactured in Canada and cost \$715 f.o.b., Calgary, could be purchased at Des Moines, Iowa, after duty had been paid to the United States government, for \$520. Mr. Kirkham asked Mr. Borden to explain this difference in price, and Mr. Borden said if the facts were as stated it was a most remarkable thing. As he was not in the secrets of the agricultural implement business, he could not explain the circumstance, but he would investigate the matter on his return to the East. Mr. Borden had a large and

successful meeting at Yorkton, the meeting having been preceded by a Conservative convention for the Mackenzie district, at which his platform was endorsed and C. D. Livingstone was nominated to contest the riding at the next federal election.

Redistribution Discussed

The Conservative leader had a big day on Wednesday, speaking at Binscarth in the morning, Shoal Lake (where he attended the Grain Growers' picnic) in the afternoon, and at Minnedosa in the evening. The Grain Growers from the whole of this district assembled at Shoal Lake and a report of the happenings at that point will be found elsewhere in this issue. At the Binscarth meeting Mr. Borden made reference to the rumors which he said were being circulated by "the subsidized Grit press" to the effect that the opposition in the House of Commons had determined to force an election before a redistribution bill could be passed to give the Western provinces the increased representation they are entitled to owing to the increase in population. Mr. Borden said the opposition had no control, directly at least, over dissolution, which could only be ordered by the Governor-General acting on the advice of the government. He agreed with the representations that had been made to him by his friends of the organized farmers that it would be an injustice to the West if the Prairie Provinces did not get the increased representation to which they were entitled, but it would not be the fault of the opposition if this injustice was done. On the 8th of March last, four days after the United States congress came to an end, he advised Sir Wilfrid Laurier to hurry up the census, which was taken ten years ago on April 1, and so make it possible to pass a redistribution bill and take the voice of the people on the reciprocity issue without delay.

Glen Campbell Busy

Next day, Thursday, Mr. Borden and his party were at Grand View and Dauphin. At the latter point a convention of delegates from the Grain Growers' Associations of the district was held prior to Mr. Borden's arrival to prepare memorials, and a report of this convention.

Continued on Page 19



Who Opposes Reciprocity?



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY PLACING THE CROWN UPON THE HEAD OF KING GEORGE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, JUNE 22, 1911

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 19th, 1911

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. ANNUAL

The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the greatest farmers' co-operative company in the world, has emerged triumphantly from another strenuous year in which every possible effort has been made by its enemies to injure it. The farmers of the Prairie Provinces deserve the congratulation of the democratic peoples of the world for the success which they have achieved, for the Grain Growers' Grain Company is but one of the outward manifestations of the movement for the square deal which is sweeping over the West today. To the many thousands who no doubt look to financial returns as the evidence of success the balance sheet of the company is a conclusive reply to the rumors that have been circulated so persistently that the Farmers' Company was destined to ruination. There are now almost 12,000 farmers holding shares in the company with a paid-up capital of approximately \$500,000 and the profit upon last year's business was \$70,000. But aside from the profits shown in the balance sheet there is a far greater profit shown in a tangible form in the pocket of every farmer in the West, whether or not he is a shareholder in the company. There is no doubt that the presence of the company's buyers at the government elevators induced the private elevator companies to pay several cents per bushel more than farmers would otherwise have received. The exportation of 10,000,000 bushels by the company direct to Old Country markets has also kept up the price of grain, and has compelled the speculators to forego a large share of the illegitimate profits which they have in the past been taking out of the Western grain growers. It is clear that the private elevator companies can pay over the actual market price for wheat at country elevator points in Manitoba, and buy apparently at a loss, and recoup themselves by means of the high charges in their terminal elevators. By shipping this grain to their own terminals after the close of navigation in the fall the elevator companies can, doing a legitimate business, sell for future delivery and hold it till the opening of navigation in the spring, at merely the cost of interest and insurance, which is very light, the insurance in the best elevators being only 20 cents per year per \$100 worth of wheat. Upon this grain they charge one cent per month, after the initial handling charge—which is about twice what it costs them. Surely this condition of affairs is a convincing proof of the need of the government taking over all the terminal elevators and operating them under an independent commission. If not, there is only one solution—the Grain Growers' Grain Company must acquire its own terminals at the Lake Front. Conditions must be secured by which the safety of the grain and its economical handling will be assured from the time it leaves the farm till it reaches the Liverpool market—no matter whether reciprocity becomes effective or not.

It was decided by the shareholders to recommend to the directors that a dividend of ten per cent. should be declared upon the paid-up capital, which is a splendid return upon the money invested. In addition there is almost \$100,000 placed to the reserve account, which makes the shares of the company worth more than twenty per cent. above par value. In view of these facts the shareholders recommended that henceforth the shares of the company should be sold at \$30 instead of at \$25 as in the past. All the money received from the shares sold will go into the treasury of the company and not into the pockets of a few big shareholders, as in the case of mergers.

The most important move of the year was the securing of a new charter from the Dominion Parliament, which was unanimously adopted by the shareholders present at the meeting. Under the new charter farmers may hold as high as \$1,000 in stock but the principle of "one man, one vote" is established by law, and no transfer of stock can be made without the approval of the shareholders in annual or special meeting. Thus the capital stock of the company can be increased and the activities of the company widened without any possibility of the control being secured by any individual or group of individuals. In fact, if it were possible for any one person to secure nine-tenths of the stock of the company he could not control because he would have but one vote at a shareholders' meeting. Under the new charter the company has power to buy and sell practically everything, and to go into the lumber business, milling or practically everything that enters into a farmer's needs or work. The new charter also allows the company to own and operate steamship lines, so that the future will probably see the company with their own steamers carrying the farmers' grain direct to the Old Country markets and bring back commodities which can be purchased so much cheaper in Free Trade England than in Trust-burdened Canada. The vision of the future of the company is a most attractive one, and as the co-operative movement continues to spread over the west, the Farmers' Company will be in a position to act as a great central buying and distributing medium for a large number of retail distributive centres at local points all over the prairies. The charter of the company will also, if the shareholders desire, permit the distribution of profits co-operatively, namely, in proportion to the business done by the patrons, but only after an eight per cent. dividend has been declared upon the paid-up capital and a certain amount has been set to reserve. Considering that with a small crop last year the Grain Growers' Grain Company handled over 18,500,000 bushels of grain, what will be the volume of business done during the ensuing year when every prospect is for the greatest crop in the history of the West? It will probably be upwards of 30,000,000 bushels, which means a tremendous amount of work, but even this mark may be exceeded as the farmers are beginning to realize the benefits accruing from their own company. There is a tendency to selfishness on the part of farmers when they can secure a large part of the benefits of the company without even being shareholders, but this is yearly being overcome. Farmers are daily seeing that only by working together can they protect their own interests, and that through the Grain Growers' Grain Company is the very best means of improving conditions in Western Canada so that every man will secure full remuneration for his labor and that the unjust profits of the speculator and the middleman will be eliminated. The good effects secured by the activities of the Farmers' Company are felt in every farmer's home throughout the length and breadth of the whole prairie country and even over all Canada. The company is an outgrowth of the organized farmers' movement, and the most promising child of the Grain Growers' Associations. The educational influence of such successful co-operation cannot be measured. It inculcates better business methods and a deeper interest in matters outside the immediate community in which the farmer lives. The strength, value and influence of the company depends upon the support it receives from the farmers. If the farmers continue

their support the time is not far distant when the whole grain crop of the West, totalling several hundred million bushels, will be in the hands of their own company from the time it leaves the farm until it is placed upon the ultimate markets. This same loyal support can build up immense co-operative milling industries, owned by the farmers, so that a goodly portion of their wheat can be made into flour at home, and the farmers of the West can have home-made bread at cost instead of paying more for it than is now charged after they protected millers have shipped it to Liverpool. The great aim of the co-operative movement is to perform at cost the necessary functions between the various peoples concerned. Any concern that is working with such an object in view has everything to gain and nothing to lose when the tariff walls are broken down and the people are given free access to the natural resources of the country which the Creator intended for the use of all men. Truly the men who conceived the establishment of the Grain Growers' Grain Company were men of vision and men who had the welfare of their fellow men at heart. They builded better than they knew, for this great Farmers' Company and its kindred movements are but at the beginning. The sod has but been broken. What the future has in store for the people of Western Canada through their own efforts no one can predict, but if they continue in the way they have set out he is dense who cannot see conditions more favorable to the common man than the Western pioneers of a decade back dared even to dream.

RAILWAY REGULATION NEEDED

It is quite evident that with the present feeling among the Western people Parliament will begin to pay attention to the railway problem of Canada in a short time. The exposure of railway discrimination against the West upon the part of the big roads by the Free Press is causing discussion in all directions and has proved conclusively that the West is being milked to the tune of millions every year by these railways. Considering how heavy a load the West carries on account of land grants and tax exemptions for the support of transcontinental railways, it hardly seems fair that an additional burden should be added in unreasonable freight rates. The Free Press proposes as a remedy to present conditions that the Railway Commission of Canada be given wider powers over the railways, and be allowed to investigate freely upon its own initiative without waiting for an application. This suggestion is certainly a wise one, and should command the attention of our legislators. Another recommendation, is that there should be an Eastern and Western board of three members, each with a vice-chairman, and that a general chairman should preside over both boards. This, of course, is a detail which can be worked out according to the needs of the situation, but certainly it is a gross injustice that there is not a single Western man on the commission. The chairman and the five commissioners are all Eastern men who know little of Western conditions, and yet very nearly half of the railway mileage of Canada is west of the Great Lakes. But even when the railway commission is given the full power to handle the railway question, as should be done, will the country get a square deal? Look at the famous investigation of the express companies which was made by the railway commission last year. It proved that the express companies were owned by the railway companies and were paying dividends upon stock that was watered to the

extent of several hundred per cent. What happened? The railway commission gave a ruling that the express companies might charge 66 2/3 per cent. higher rates in the Prairie Provinces than in Eastern Canada. There is absolutely no justification for such discrimination, and yet the board of railway commissioners, appointed presumably for the protection of the people, made that ruling. Certainly it is time that the Western people had some representation upon the commission. This is a move that should receive the very strongest support from the Western members of the House of Commons, and no doubt will when it is brought closely to their attention. This incident of express rates merely indicates that even if the railway commission is given all the power that it is possible for them to have that a strong public opinion is still needed. The aim of the railway interests is to confuse the commission as much as possible, and to keep them employed with trivial matters, so that the great and important questions of rates may not be dealt with. In fact the railway commission has never delved into the freight rate question to amount to anything, its chief rulings being limited local rates and discriminations. The great underlying and fundamental difficulties remain an absolutely unexplored field. Even some of the most important information secured by the railway commission, as evidence in open court from an official of the Canadian Pacific railway as to the cost of operation, is withheld from the public. Now, this is something that should not be. There is no possible method of curing the railway extortion practised in this country so well as thorough publicity. The public in Canada know nothing about the cost of operation of the railways and the railways refuse to give such information. The railway commission apparently has no power to investigate the books and accounts of the railways, and to ascertain just what information should be in their hands relative to cost of operation. Neither has the commission power to take a physical valuation of the railways and to base the freight rates upon the actual value of such property, which would seem to be eminently fair. It would be well if the commission was given power to dig into the railway problem, and to remedy it instead of devoting so much of their time to matters that could be as well attended to by less competent officials. The Interstate Commerce Commission in the United States has power and has the necessary staff of officials to investigate the business methods of the railways. The result has been the greatest overhauling of the American railway system during the past few years that has taken place anywhere in the world. Of course, the American system is not yet perfect, but there is a power in that country that has some control over the rapacity of the railways which in Canada is not apparent. Of course it must be borne in mind that we should not proceed too fast along railway regulation lines, not for fear of frightening capital (which is hush), but because haste may be accompanied by errors hard to undo. But even with this good advice at hand from the railway companies, no one will claim that we are controlling our Canadian railways with such headlong haste as to endanger the whole railway system of the country. The fact is that the big railway companies are devoting a great amount of energy to prevent the members of Parliament from checking their profitable greed. The pressure which prevents government operation of the Hudson Bay railway is the same kind of pressure which secured the guarantee of \$35,000,000 bonds the other day, and is the very same force which prevents our railway commission from receiving and exercising the power which would compel the railways to give the people a square deal. This matter of public control of railways is one of the

greatest dangers which face the big railway monopolists of Canada today, and they can afford to spend huge sums of money to prevent it becoming effective. Certainly to make the railway commission of Canada of practical use in the control of railways there should be several improvements made at once.

1. The commission should be given full power to investigate upon its own initiative into the entire business of the railway companies at its own discretion.

2. The commission should be empowered and authorized to take a complete and accurate physical valuation of the railways of Canada and to base the freight rates upon such valuation.

3. There should be at least two Western men appointed upon the commission immediately in order that the discrimination against the West might cease.

4. The commission should employ a sufficient staff of experts in order that they may carry on their investigations all over the country, and that the members of the board may devote themselves only to matters of the utmost importance.

5. There should be the fullest publicity given to the facts secured in investigations into railway matters in order that the public might become thoroughly informed of the railway methods.

A PIPE DREAM

The protectionists are endeavoring to bolster up their case by every conceivable argument. In the June number of *Industrial Canada*, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, appears the following editorial-article reprinted from the *Canadian Century*, and heartily approved:

In the eighties Gresson and other French kid leather manufacturers were sending to the United States \$5,000,000 worth of shoe leather, charging for it 60 cents per foot. A protective duty of 20 per cent. was put on. Gresson kid did not go to 72 cents per foot. It dropped to 45 cents and then to 40 cents, 35 cents and 30 cents. Thousands of men from France and elsewhere were put to work in the kid factories of the United States. Was protection worth while? J. G. Cleghorn, of England, manufactured linings for coats and employed in his factories 3,000 men and women. The United States put on a protective tariff and the Cleghorn factories were shut up. Three thousand were given employment in the United States making coat linings. Mr. Cleghorn's comment to a United States enquirer was: "You have the wise statesmen to keep your people employed." Then there is the case of men's gloves. The largest English manufacturer of gloves lost 80 per cent. of his business with the United States when a duty was put on that item. What was the result? Before the tariff was enacted these gloves sold for \$1.25 a pair. Afterwards the price was \$1 for the same glove. Pearl buttons were imported into the United States in immense quantities. A protective tariff was put on and the banks of the Mississippi hummed with the industry of many pearl button factories. The whole industry was transported to the United States and the shells which lay for generations valueless were turned into articles of commerce. And the price dropped below what it was before the tariff was put on. Canada is entering upon her industrial career. Such lessons as these from the United States are illuminating.

This is certainly "illuminating." If these statements are true, and must admit, they look fishy, they form an unanswerable argument in favor of absolute free trade. It proves conclusively that the cost of production was lower in the United States on all of these articles. Then where would be the sense of a protective tariff, and why would it be needed. We should like to have those American manufacturers produced as exhibits to prove the correctness of the statements made. They must be a peculiar breed to refuse to take good money when the law expressly authorizes them to do so. No doubt they were the last of their species, and their philanthropy took them to an early grave. Or perhaps when we pay 51 per cent. advance on cement on account of protection;

30 per cent. on boots and shoes; 35 per cent. on blankets, etc., we are really getting them cheaper. This may be so and protection may be a good thing after all, just as the earth may be flat, but we doubt it. If Industrial Canada will give us a list of Canadian made articles enjoying tariff protection that are sold more cheaply than they could be imported under free trade we will be compelled to admit there is something in their argument.

The collapse of the anti-reciprocity campaign waged by the United States Grange has its lessons for all farmers' organizations. The farmers belonging to the Grange protested against having protection withdrawn from them while it was still maintained upon manufactured articles. This was quite a legitimate demand, and their campaign was exercising considerable influence in the United States. The Grange, however, made its great mistake in making an alliance with the big trusts and protected manufacturers. The men at the head of the Grange were campaigning professedly for the welfare of the farmers of the United States, but were influenced and financed by the protected manufacturers, who knew that free trade in agricultural products would bring about the downfall of protection. The facts here presented were brought out before a committee of the U.S. Senate and the opposition of the Grange to the reciprocity agreement has collapsed, because it was found that the Grange was being used as a tool in the hands of the combines. The trusts in Canada are just as much opposed to reciprocity as in the United States, and are spending their money in a campaign against the reciprocity agreement. They dare not approach the organized farmers, but by financing speakers and subsidizing the press, they are able to poison the minds of a great many Canadians.

Placing farm implements, spraying material, cement and coal on the free list at the present session would be one of the most popular moves the government could make. It would give relief to farmers, fruit growers, builders and manufacturers and consumers generally. The loss in revenue would be only a bagatelle compared to the benefits. The industries affected have reached the stage where they need no protection and the government would be giving the people some guarantee that it is not hopelessly in the control of Special Privilege.

If Eastern Canada meant only the handful of people in the financial and industrial centres who are fattening off the rest of Canada there might be some reason in the talk of arraying the East against the West. But there are more of the exploited class in the East than in the West. They want to get the burden off their backs just as much as do the Western people.

Reciprocity in natural products has been the avowed policy of both the political parties in Canada since Confederation, yet when one party offers anything to the farmer the other party opposes it. Thus it is with the whole Farmers' Bill of Rights. Both parties are opposed to giving the farmers very much relief, but what one party will give the other party is in duty bound to refuse.

The reciprocity agreement will bring the Western farmer a higher price for his wheat and barley and a lower price for his farm implements. These advantages, if there were no others, are sufficient to warrant the farmers in supporting the agreement.

The Prairie Provinces are destined to be the great training ground for Canadian politicians.

We wish to thank our readers for their kindness in supplying us with copies of the issue of May 31 for our files.

"On the Alberta, v. Farmers' constitution wish to greeting at to thank y of placing "The M one and i the large farmers, s interested day. As our intent series of resolutions you, but w the Mack branches o with a tota of 1,868, s that we a to some ex

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"Dealin questions first one We are, o believe th Canada t grown up tariff. Y as express last, and booklet f through made at correct to that time that if th would be "Sir, at was repo statement the year the House whom yo

Macleod Farmers' Case

The following is the memorial presented to R. L. Borden by the organized farmers of Macleod, Alta.

"On the occasion of your visit to Alberta, we, the members of the United Farmers of Alberta living in the Macleod constituency of the Dominion House, wish to convey to you a most hearty greeting and welcome to our province and to thank you for the opportunity presented of placing our views before you.

"The Macleod constituency is a large one and is strictly rural, and therefore the large percentage of its population is farmers, so we as farmers are naturally interested in the different questions of the day. As your time is limited it is not our intention to bring before you a long series of addresses upon the different resolutions which we are presenting to you, but we would state that we have in the Macleod constituency 46 local branches of the United Farmers of Alberta with a total membership in these branches of 1,868, so that it can safely be said that we are representing public opinion to some extent at least.

For the Common Good

"We would state further, sir, that the views as expressed in our addresses and resolutions have not emanated from any one man, but are the result of the deliberations of a representative committee duly appointed to give expression to the wishes of our members as had been expressed at a district convention held at Macleod on May 25th last. We would also state that we are not affiliated with any political party but that we are working for the common good of our fair country and that nothing short of the demands which have been continually made for several years will ever satisfy the farmers of Western Canada. We are not asking for class legislation but are simply asking that we be given a square deal in the legislation of the country. We do not believe in lobbying and we are sure that our cause is such a just one that this practice is not necessary, and that our demands should be granted without the obstructions which they have met with in the past.

Curse of Party

"We know, sir, that such is the nature of our political parties and government of today that it is not possible for you to successfully initiate legislation, but we know also that you have the power by obstruction of preventing needed legislation from being placed upon the statute books of the Dominion. We have watched this obstruction and are sorry that it has tied up badly needed measures during the past session, and we cannot help but wonder why some legislation can go through the House with hardly any discussion while that in which the farmers are interested is blocked at every turn. We believe that a word from you would prevent a repetition of such blockades when the House reconvenes and trust you will have been convinced ere you return to Ottawa that it is necessary for the measures in which we are interested to become law, no matter by whom they are introduced, and that the game of party politics should be abandoned for the common welfare of the country.

Are Free Traders

"Dealing more specifically with the questions in which we are interested, the first one is, of course, that of the tariff. We are, on the whole, free traders, and we believe that it would be to the interest of Canada to kill that octopus which has grown up under our present protective tariff. You heard the views of the farmers as expressed at Ottawa on December 16th last, and which have been published in booklet form, partly, we understand, through your efforts. The statements made at that time were correct and are correct today. The views expressed at that time are our views and we believe that if they are acceded to the result would be beneficial to all.

"Sir, at the close of that convention it was reported that you had made the statement that for the first time since the year 1896 the treasury benches of the House had been occupied by men in whom you had the fullest confidence.

If this statement is correctly credited to you can you wonder why we are asking you to assist in passing the legislation to which we are interested, and wondering at the schemes which have been adopted in prevent same from being acted upon?

Tariff Must Go

"We are asking for reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in many of the commodities in which we are interested, for the increase of the British preference, and for a further gradual increase of this preference until in ten years' time there would be absolute free trade between Canada and the Motherland.

"We realize that it is upon the markets of the world, where there is free competition for all, that the prices of our products are fixed, and that to a large extent the export prices fix the prices for home consumption, while when we wish to purchase anything we have to do so in the restricted area decided on by the combines and trusts which have sprung up as the result of our protective tariff. We realize further that the tariff is used largely to enable mergers to be floated and to bring the water into these mergers upon which we, as consumers, have to pay the dividends. We are also aware that these interests do not pay any large amount of duty, but by the system of drawbacks

arguments either for or against this agreement, the resolution we are presenting to you contains our views and we therefore content ourselves with asking that the relief asked for and offered at the present time be allowed to become effective, and, further, that steps be taken to bring about the successful consummation of the wishes of the organized farmers of Canada, as expressed by them on December 16 last. We would only state further that the remarks which have been made about the farmers and the dismemberment of the Empire is an insult to us, that we are loyal to our own country and to the Mother country and we believe this loyalty can best be encouraged by introducing the policy of free trade into our country. We do not believe in flag flying and waving at every opportunity, but we do believe in that deep inbred loyalty which means so much for the success of our Empire.

The Elevator Question

"There are other questions on which we would like your co-operation. There is that of the government ownership of terminal elevators. The bill which was introduced into the Senate, known as the Canadian Grain Act, met with our approval provided that all the clauses of the act were enforced at once, and we would ask that you use your influence

"Another subject in which we are interested is that of the Hudson's Bay railway and the operation and control of railways generally. We are unhesitatingly opposed to the granting of bonuses to any company or to the guaranteeing of their bonds. We believe that the country is large and prosperous enough to enable railways to be built and operated successfully without having the country pay for them, and that if such is not the case that it would be better to operate all railways as a public utility under an independent commission. We are pleased to note the steps which have been taken in regard to the building of the Hudson's Bay railway, but we would urge that you use your influence to prevent this important outlet from getting into the control of any corporation. It is necessary to us that this road should remain in the control of the government and that it should be operated by them, as only by this means will we be able to secure an equitable adjustment of rates.

Railway Regulation

"We are also greatly interested in the amendments to the Railway Act which were introduced into Parliament just previous to the adjournment. These amendments were drafted at the direct request of the organized farmers and are necessary to enable us to secure a square deal from the railway companies. We had hoped, seeing that the amendments were drafted by the chairman of the board of railway commissioners and had been approved on our behalf by the president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and endorsed by the associations affiliated with this council, that they would be allowed to go through the House without any interruption. Possibly it might be thought that we have not the influence to command attention and for this reason the amendments were opposed, but we would assure you, sir, that the present law is a rank injustice to the farmers and that the amendments introduced are absolutely necessary to us. Probably if we had the backing of big interests and asked for the government to pledge the credit of the country by guaranteeing the bonds of some enterprise, such as the building of a railway through new territory, there might be some reason for the objections, but seeing that we have only asked for amendments which were fair and just to all concerned we are at a loss to understand where the opposition is coming from and would ask you to use your influence with any recalcitrant member of your party so that this relief will be granted us immediately after the House reconvenes.

Chilled Meat Industry

"Hand in hand with the grain trade is that of the stock raiser. This industry is a very important one indeed and we have been trying for years to get some measure of relief whereby the producer would secure some fair returns for his labors. We have asked for a complete chilled meat system under the operation and control of the government, whereby the producers and the consumers would be adequately protected. We believe your interest and co-operation would go a long way toward securing this relief. It is necessary that some such assistance be granted before the meat industry of Canada will be placed upon a stable basis, and we are sure that only by such assistance will it be possible to break up the combine which now controls the industry. A statement was recently credited to the premier of New Zealand that before he will allow the big interests to control and cripple the meat industry of that Dominion he will introduce measures for the nationalization of the industry. Surely what can be done in that country, smaller and lacking the great natural resources of ours, can be done here. We can say without the slightest hesitation that there will not be much opportunity of placing the industry upon a permanent basis until the relief is granted, and we



Carman Grain Growers' Picnic

the net revenue to the government on the commodities absolutely necessary to us as tillers of the soil, the raw materials of our farms, for so the implements and machinery can be designated, is very small, and that the only advantage of the present fiscal system is that it enables the combines and mergers to fix the prices which we must pay for our needed supplies, to enable them to charge us with the duty and with their profit upon same and to stifle competition which might result from a free market. That such conditions can exist is an injustice to all and we ask that Special Privilege of this kind should be abolished and that all classes be placed upon an equal footing.

Approve Reciprocity Agreement

"We have been pressing for the widest possible measure of reciprocal trade with the United States, and we therefore welcomed the introduction of this reciprocity measure into the House. We regret that you have seen fit to prevent and obstruct the passage of this measure, and we trust that on your return to Ottawa you will be prepared to allow same to become law. We have endorsed the reciprocity agreement, not because we are satisfied with it in its entirety, for it is not broad or comprehensive enough to suit us, but because it is a step in the right direction and we can see in the consummation of same the first step towards the goal for which we are aiming—free trade.

"We do not intend to enter into any

to facilitate the passing of this bill at as early a date as possible so that we may have the benefit of its being in operation for this year's crop. The present prospects are that we shall have the largest crop in the history of Western Canada and the fullest possible machinery is necessary to enable the farmers' interests to be fully protected. We would further ask that you use your influence so that the financial provision for the grain commission to acquire all terminal elevators, either by purchase or lease, and operate them as a public utility be enforced at once, as we cannot believe that absolute control can be secured in any other way. We are prepared to bear our share of the cost of the system by the placing of charges upon our grain in passing through the terminal elevators, which will be sufficient to pay off the original cost, with interest, in a reasonable time.

"We would also point out to you the absolute necessity of further relief for us in Alberta by the opening up of the Western route and by the providing of proper terminal facilities at the Pacific Coast. The prospects of the blockade which will be facing us this fall is not at all promising and we believe this can be remedied by providing the necessary facilities at the Pacific Coast. We are committed to government ownership and operation and we ask for your assistance in securing same by allowing the grain bill to become law as speedily as possible when the House reconvenes.

would ask for your assistance in our behalf.

Co-Operation

We are also interested in co-operation and more and more are believing that it is by co-operative measures that it will be possible for us to help ourselves, but at present we are unable to do much for the reason that the legislation providing for the operation of these stores or societies is not forthcoming. For two sessions bills providing for this relief have been introduced, but in each instance they have been sidetracked and the reason of this has never been satisfactorily explained to us. We urge you to co-operate in having an act passed along the lines indicated by the farmers' convention at Ottawa.

There are other questions which we could bring before your attention, such as that of the establishment of a Dominion parcels post system, and by this means allowing us to receive small parcels at a reasonable rate for transportation, but the time at our disposal is short and we will therefore content ourselves with the subjects which have been before the public since last December.

Direct Legislation

"We thank you, sir, for your hearing, and in conclusion would state once more that we are affiliated with no political party, that we are working for the common welfare of all, and that our influence, both collectively and individually, will be used to secure the return of men into the legislature of the country who will pledge themselves to support the principles for which we are working, irrespective of the political party to which they may be attached, and that to secure the full measure of democratic government which is necessary to us there must be introduced into the House at an early date and allowed to pass into law a measure providing for a complete system of Direct Legislation, which will most effectually give us a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

BORDEN AT EDMONTON

The following memorial was presented to the leader of the Opposition at Edmonton:

"We, the farmers of the Edmonton, Strathcona, Namao, Clover Bar, East Clover Bar, Stoney Plain, Bon Accord and Agricola Local Unions of the United Farmers of Alberta, respectfully desire to welcome you to this part of Alberta and we are taking this opportunity of bringing personally before you a statement of the stand we take in regard to the resolutions presented to the government at Ottawa last winter. We still unanimously endorse these resolutions. We were extremely pleased at your remarks on the occasion of our delegates meeting at Ottawa, that you had perfect confidence in us farmers, and we trust that the measures which we are anxious to have made law may be received with so much favor by you that we may reciprocate the feeling.

"We are aware the time you can allow us is short and we therefore propose to but briefly touch on the various items here and present you with fuller details for perusal at your leisure. Feeling that your information would be incomplete if the farmers failed to present their case.

Money for all Else

"The first petition which we had the pleasure to present to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his visit here last year was for the establishment of a chilled meat industry. The Province of Alberta is eminently fitted for the production both of cattle and hogs, but owing to the unsatisfactory state of the market the farmers are unable to continue in the business. We note that an immense sum was guaranteed to a railway company the other day while the very small sum asked to guarantee this industry is denied.

"The government, without any dissent from the opposition, are spending enormous sums of money in immigration and through the agricultural departments further large sums to instruct the people to produce farm produce so that the area now under cultivation is very much larger than before. With all this striving for more and more production there is very little attempt to facilitate markets for us. Australia and New Zealand recognize the importance of the market question and not only provide the chilling establishments for meats but for all the small produce of the farmer and they

export for them and do all they can to obtain a profitable market; which has done much to make their countries as prosperous as they are, and we would urge, sir, that you do what you can to get us this industry.

Grievance in Tariff

"We feel that we farmers of the West have a grievance in the tariff and that the time is come when we should be granted relief from duty on the agricultural implements, woollen goods, cement and such other things which are so necessary to our calling. With this object in view we urged the government to help us, with the result that they have brought in the reciprocity bill, which, though it does not give us all the relief we would wish, we feel will help us to obtain better prices for our produce, and we look to the opposition to help to obtain its passage.

"On the subject of markets for our grain we convinced the government that the terminal elevators were working against the interest of the farmers, and we had the promise of Sir Wilfrid when here that a remedy should be found, and we trust that the members of the opposition will support this, which is aiming at justice to the farmers.

Railway Act Amendments

"We feel that we have a grievance in the Railway Act, both with regard to the traffic rates and also with regard to the killing of animals, and we sincerely regret that members of the opposition obstructed the clause that provided some relief to the farmers. Within a hundred miles of this city hundreds of cattle and horses have been killed on the railways in the last few years, and the owners can get no compensation. As you must be aware, there are hundreds of acres of unoccupied

land lying within half a mile of the railways, and it is to the interest of the inhabitants that this land should be grazed, and without being grazed it would be dangerous on account of fire. The cause of so many animals being killed is the fact of useless cattle guards and the utter disregard of the life of animals by the engineers of the trains. Should the clause in question have been amended there is no doubt the railway company would have little trouble and expense in stopping the major portion of these fatalities, and we trust you will use your influence to have this amendment made.

"The Act for co-operation we are very anxious should be passed, as we believe it will do much to help the farmers.

"The Hudson's Bay railroad, we believe, will be of great benefit to the farmers in disposing of their produce, and we ask for your support in getting this railway pushed forward with all speed and built and operated by the government.

"Our association is not a political organization nor do we bind ourselves to support any party, but the principle of Direct Legislation has been adopted by the farmers as the only really logical

way of directing the affairs of a Parliament governing this country, and our officials on election to office have been required to express their approval of same that we cannot conclude this address without asking you to urge your party to adopt this principle.

Signed on behalf of the said unions:

CHAS. BURNELL, Chairman.

FRANCIS C. CLARE, Sec'y.

Borden's Reply

There was a fairly good attendance of the members of the U. F. A. in the Edmonton district when the above address was presented to Mr. Borden on Wednesday evening, June 28, at the Board of Trade Rooms, Edmonton, although the wet weather prevented many from coming. We just read Mr. Borden the above address and we quite thought that there was nothing in the address to which he could take exception, but the subject of the chilled meat industry, which has always been a very prominent one with us, was particularly mentioned, and to emphatically press the question home the following sentence occurred: "The government, without any dissent from the opposition, are spending enormous sums of money on immigration, and through the agricultural department further sums to instruct these people to produce farm produce, so that the area now under cultivation is very much larger than before, and with all this striving for more and more production there is very little attempt to facilitate markets for us."

Mr. Borden took the trouble to find fault with the statement that there was "no dissent from the opposition," but we at least are not aware nor have we ever received any information in the public press that the opposition were opposed to do all they could to help along immigra-

tion; further, it was no intention upon the part of our unions and deputation to deprecate these expenditures, and all we wished to point out was the fact that with this great influx of immigration and the money spent on the same it was up to the government and the Opposition to see that every facility to market our produce was given us, and more especially that of the chilled meat industry.

(Signed) J. P. MABEE,
Chief Commissioner,
Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

The next point that Mr. Borden touched upon was that of the establishment of a chilled meat industry and he stated that he had placed himself on record that he strongly favored the government establishing a chilling plant.

On the terminal elevator question he plainly showed us that he was convinced that nothing short of government ownership and operation was going to remedy this admitted evil.

The reciprocity pact was again absolutely refused any support by Mr. Borden, and as he has stated before, he went so far as to say that he felt so strongly that it was against the interests of the country that he would not accept it even if it cost him his position as a public man. He stated he was in favor of a tariff commission.

The co-operative bill he considered was essential to the farmers and other interests and would have his full support.

The Hudson's Bay Railway always had his support and he thought as the government had commenced building it, it should be complete in four years, and he advocated its being operated by a commission.

Defends Lancaster

The next question which Mr. Borden touched upon was in reference to a statement in the address: "We asked for certain grievances which exist in the Railway Act to be amended and we sincerely regret that members of the opposition obstructed the clause that provided some relief to the farmers." He found fault with what he called an unwarranted statement which he presumed referred to Mr. Lancaster, and he took the occasion to praise this gentleman up for the many benefits which the farmers have received from his hands. He is in the legal profession and has time and again fought for and obtained clauses in the Railway Act which were for the farmers' benefit, and it was certainly about time that the farmers of the West should know the merits of this gentleman in question and that there is so much in the Railway Act which is in the interest of the farmers that he should be thanked for.

On the whole the meeting was satisfactory. It has given us information which will be useful, and we think that Mr. Borden is beginning to find out that the farmers are a power.

—FRANCIS C. CLARE, Sec'y.

Edmonton, Alta.

ALBERTA FAIR DATES, 1911

Circuit No. 2

Macleod—August 2, 3, 4.
Granum—August 7, 8.
Claresholm—August 9, 10.
Stony Plain—August 11, 12.
Edmonton—August 15 to 19.
Rexboro—August 19.
Wabamin—August 22.
Lethbridge—August 22 to 25.
Medicine Hat—August 29 to Sept. 1.
Trechu—Sept. 1.

Circuit No. 3

Entwistle—Sept. 12.
St. Albert—Sept. 12.
Fort Saskatchewan—Sept. 14.
Vermilion—Sept. 19.
Kitseoty—Sept. 20, 21.
Lloydminster—Sept. 29.
Innisfree—Sept. 3, 4.

Circuit No. 4

Irma—Sept. 22.
Viking—Sept. 26.
Holden—Sept. 28.
Tofield—Sept. 29.

Circuit No. 5

Pincher Creek—Sept. 12.
Nanton—Sept. 13, 14.
Stavelly—Sept. 15, 16.
Raymond—Sept. 19, 20.
Magrath—Sept. 22, 23.
Taber—Sept. 28, 29.
Rawdonville—Oct. 3.
Langdon—Oct. 4, 5.

Circuit No. 6

Stromie—Sept. 8.
Leduc—Sept. 12.
Cochrane—Sept. 13, 14.
Three Hills—Sept. 19.
Olds—Sept. 21, 22.
Wetaskiwin—Sept. 26, 27.
Alix—Sept. 27.
Lacombe—Sept. 28, 29.
Ponoka—Oct. 3, 4.
Camrose—Oct. 5, 6.

Circuit No. 7

Bowden—Oct. 3.
Didsbury—Oct. 4.
Priddis and Millarville—Oct. 5.
Gleichen—Oct. 5, 6.

Circuit No. 8

Castor—Sept. 26, 27.
Stettler—Sept. 28, 29.

Railway Commission Moving

The following order has just been received from the Board of Railway Commissioners. It is short and to the point and explains the whole of the circumstances just as well as a long story would, and shows that in more ways than one the U. F. A. can benefit not only the members of the Association but all the farmers of the country.

THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Hon. J. P. Mabee, Chief Commissioner
D'Arcy Scott, Asst. Chief Commissioner

Tuesday, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1911

Whereas the secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta on April 4th, complained to the board that the Canadian Northern Railway Company had not fenced its Calgary-Vegreville branch; and, whereas, it was represented to the board by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, as follows:

"Arrangements have been made to fence this line at once, and just as soon as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground so that posts can be set up, the contractors will immediately commence the work."

And, whereas, it is now represented to the Board that the above undertaking has been violated and little or no work done as promised.—File 12924.53.

It is ordered that the Canadian Northern Railway Company do erect lawful fences and farm gates, together with cattle guards and crossing-signs, all in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Act, to be fully completed on or before August 1, 1911, upon all that section of the Calgary-Vegreville branch upon which rails have been laid; and that in default thereof, the said company shall be subject to the penalty of and shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$100 per day for every day it is in default or behindhand in erecting and completing the said works or any of them.

(Signed) J. P. MABEE,

Chief Commissioner,
Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

lands lying within half a mile of the railways, and it is to the interest of the inhabitants that this land should be grazed, and without being grazed it would be dangerous on account of fire. The cause of so many animals being killed is the fact of useless cattle guards and the utter disregard of the life of animals by the engineers of the trains. Should the clause in question have been amended there is no doubt the railway company would have little trouble and expense in stopping the major portion of these fatalities, and we trust you will use your influence to have this amendment made.

"The Act for co-operation we are very anxious should be passed, as we believe it will do much to help the farmers.

"The Hudson's Bay railroad, we believe, will be of great benefit to the farmers in disposing of their produce, and we ask for your support in getting this railway pushed forward with all speed and built and operated by the government.

Direct Legislation

"Our association is not a political organization nor do we bind ourselves to support any party, but the principle of Direct Legislation has been adopted by the farmers as the only really logical

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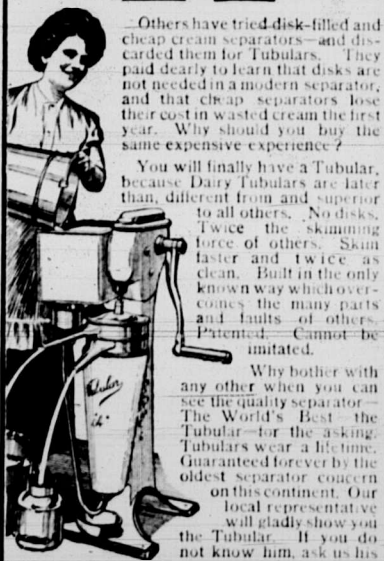
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**FINALLY
A SHARPLES
Tubular Cream Separator
FOR YOU**



Others have tried disk-filled and cheap cream separators—and discarded them for Tubulars. They paid dearly to learn that disks are not needed in a modern separator, and that cheap separators lose their cost in wasted cream the first year. Why should you buy the same expensive experience?

You will finally have a Tubular, because Dairy Tubulars are later than, different from and superior to all others. No disks. Twice the skimming force of others. Skim faster and twice as clean. Built in the only known way which overcomes the many parts and faults of others. Patented. Cannot be imitated.

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If you are among the latter class and therefore capable of appreciating a proposition that will drop DOLLARS into your pocket while you sleep, get our information on shipping cream and eggs. We are waiting to send it to you.

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The EAGLE Steel Scrub-Cutter cuts thick willow and poplar scrub with four to six horses, with a possible saving of 75 per cent. in cost of clearing land. For descriptive matter and price apply to

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GILBERT PLAINS - MANITOBA

Borden at Dauphin

A convention of Division 6 of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was held at Dauphin on Thursday, July 6. When the divisional director, Mr. R. J. Avison, called the meeting to order a representative gathering was present, delegates being in attendance from the Dauphin, Valley River, Melton, Minitonas, Oehre River, Gilbert Plains, Halley and Bowsman branches, while letters were received from other branches, stating their views on various matters, and affirming their confidence that the decisions of the convention would be in the interests of the association.

Mr. Gavin Strong, president of the Dauphin association, was unanimously voted to the chair, and Mr. W. J. Boughen was appointed secretary of the convention. The convention was most enthusiastic, the greatest harmony prevailing, and the delegates being unanimous in their determination to fight for the principles laid down in the Ottawa platform, regardless of party political affiliations.

It was announced that Mr. R. J. Borden would receive a delegation from the association in the Municipal hall at 7 o'clock, and the following committee was appointed to draw up resolutions and memorials to be presented to him: Messrs. Shaw, Thos. Parsons, and J. A. Fortune, Gilbert Plains; Andrew McClary and Mr. Marr, Minitonas; J. B. Robson, Dauphin; J. W. McQuay, Valley River; J. Keefer and W. B. Hicks, Ashville; Mr. Metcalf, Bowsman; Cyril Tucker, Ste. Rose du Lac, and W. F. Kerr, Halley.

The resolutions committee then met and prepared a number of papers which were afterward submitted to the convention and, with slight amendment in some cases, were unanimously approved. The memorials were generally along the lines of those presented to Mr. Borden previously, and extracts are given below:

The Reciprocity Case

That on reciprocity was read by Mr. Wm. Marr, of Minitonas, and was in part as follows:

"We, representing the Grain Growers of the Northwestern part of the province, desire to submit to you that we do not recede one iota from the demands made by the farmers' delegation at Ottawa last December. We favor the reciprocity agreement, now before parliament, believing that it will afford us another market for our products and eventually result in free trade. We regret very much the actions you and your party have taken in the House which have so far prevented the reciprocity agreement being passed, and would respectfully urge that when the house assembles on the 18th inst., that you will withdraw your opposition and permit the agreement to come to a vote in the House.

"Today our thoughts are centralized on relief from the overburdensome toll that is being enacted on life's necessities by certain duties. By the tariff being lowered, and having freer intercourse of trade with the United States, we most emphatically believe that it would be a great relief to the working classes, and a wholesome benefit to the majority of citizens in our fair Dominion.

"Remember, we are tillers of the soil, sir, and the country's prosperity depends on our prosperity. If we fail, all other industries fail accordingly. If we are prosperous, the merry hum of industry is heard all over the land, and naturally man is a happy and contented being. At the present time, unrest is abroad, especially among the farmers. We receive a small pittance for our own necessities. Therefore, sir, we ask you and place before you, as possible premier after the next election, the platform which we deem just and necessary, hoping it meets with your approved consideration."

Hudson Bay Road

With reference to the Hudson Bay railway, terminal elevators and the chilled meat trade, a memorial was read by J. A. Fortune, of Gilbert Plains, and after referring to the importance of these matters, said: "We wish to express our appreciation of the frank and straightforward manner in which you

have expressed your concurrence in the justice of our demands on these subjects, and, looking upon you as the possible premier of our Dominion, should a general election occur in the near future, we feel all the more gratified that you have so unhesitatingly committed yourself and members of the opposition to the support of our demands made on these questions, and we hereby express the hope that even while holding the position of leader of the opposition that we will have your concurrence and support and that of your supporters in forwarding such legislation as may be necessary to carry out our demands."

Co-operation and Redistribution

A paper asking for the passage of legislation enabling any body of persons to organize and carry on any legitimate business under the co-operative principle, was read by Mr. Thomas Parsons, of Gilbert Plains.

The question of redistribution was dealt with in a memorial presented by J. W. McQuay, of Valley River, which was in part as follows:

"We do not wish this opportunity to pass without drawing your attention to rumors that are current that in order to prevent the passing of the reciprocity bill the opposition in parliament is endeavoring to force an election by refusing to grant supplies to carry on the business of the country. In view of the fact that the present census is bound to give the West a much larger representation than at present, we, the electors of this part of the province, wish to speak with no uncertain sound, that we will hold the opposition or the government responsible, whoever may be the cause of bringing on a federal election before redistribution."

British Preference

The following memorial on the British preference was read by W. J. Boughen, of Valley River:

"We still adhere to our previous requests, that the British preference be increased to at least 50 per cent. at once, and gradually increased each year in pre-arranged amount so as not to unduly disturb existing business relations but ultimately extend to Great Britain the same trade terms that she so freely extends to us, namely free trade. In these days, much loud boast is made of loyalty to the Motherland, but those who are loudest in proclaiming their loyalty seem undoubtedly to be the least ready to give Great Britain the same privileges in our market that we have received from our Mother Country. We farmers propose to show our loyalty in a practical manner. We regret very much that it should even have been thought of to raise a tariff in Great Britain against foodstuffs from foreign countries and give Canada and other colonies free entrance, thus increasing the price of food to the British masses, for the purpose of raising the price of wheat here. We, the farmer producers of this country wish no enhancement of prices of what we sell, at the expense of the consuming class of Great Britain."

Mr. Boughen also presented a paper as follows:

"In view of the fact that the news papers, in their report on your Salt Lake meeting, state that you said that your attitude toward the construction and operation of the Hudson Bay railway was merely your own personal opinion on the matter, we think it due to the electors that you should make to us a specific statement as to how we are to take your public utterance on this matter, while on your tour through the West; whether we are to regard what you stated, as pledging the Conservative party or simply to look upon same as your own personal opinion."

The protection of stock on railways was dealt with by Mr. James Keefer, of Ashville, who said:

"We regret that the amendments to the Railway Act, providing that the railway companies pay full compensation to farmers for stock killed on the track, were dropped because of opposition in parliament, and we respectfully ask if you will grant your assistance in reintroducing and passing them."

Replying to the delegation, Mr. Borden said:

**More Profits
FROM YOUR COWS**

Cows bothered by flies, gnats and mosquitoes, give **one-third less milk** than they should.

**COOPER'S
FLY KNOCKER**

if sprayed on your cows will keep all flies and insects away, without injuring their hides.

One gallon will keep 25 animals in condition for two weeks.

Absolutely guaranteed to do what we claim, or your money refunded.

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The amount \$396.00 has afforded me a pleasant surprise. I had no idea that the return would be as good in this five year divisional plan, and it is very much better than with my other Policies drawn on similar lines. I desire to congratulate you upon the management of your business, which must account for this very satisfactory return to the Policyholders."

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

Rate - \$2.00 a day
ANGUS McLEOD (Proprietors)
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The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single-bedrooms, two large parlors, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

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LEASING OF LANDS**
The Company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or left sections. For particulars apply the Land Department Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

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Get **MENDETS**
They mend all leaks instantly in granite ware, hot water pipes, tin, copper, brass, roofing, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them. For any surface. Fastest mender. Wonderful invention. Household necessity. Millions in use. Send for sample package, 1/2c. Complete pkg. next sizes, 25c postpaid. Agts. wanted.
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THE MAIL BAG

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

ANOTHER RED PARLOR SCHEME

Editor, Guide:—The headstrong manufacturers, their allies the bankers, the railroad magnates, and other selfish interests are moving all their forces to retain the preposterous privileges of exploiting the people and the country. They would, if possible, move heaven and earth to thwart and defeat reciprocity. In Toronto these interests have projected a league which is broadcasting, in conjunction with Mr. Clifford Sifton's insidious speech against reciprocity, pamphlets of a dangerously plausible nature about "Canadian Nationality, British Connection and Our Fiscal Independence." This is another Red Parlor scheme to fool unwary electors. This fight to smash reciprocity is costing millions of dollars illegitimately stolen from the pockets of the people by the aid of a class legislated tariff—a most repugnant privilege. Why are these legalized, but none the less illegitimate interests incurring the big cost? To divide the farmers' votes. They recognize if they can divide they can plunder. If they fail to divide, if workers organize their own party and co-ordinate their votes, the plunderers' power to retain the reins of government is gone. If, with their fair spoken, but none the less deceitful sheets and speeches, they are able to fool us, then just as easily can they exploit all our labor. And these pamphlets—as they appear upon the surface—are so passably non-partizan and profess to be so awfully interested in the welfare of the people, and developing Canada, and trading with Britain, and so on, with volumes of such stuff and guff that just herein, with this perfidious appeal, is where the great danger lies in the farmers and other toilers being fooled once more. Reciprocity will give consumers relief from this high cost of living and remove the existing obstructions to trade with the huge United States markets for the benefit of the producers of natural products. It appears these perfidy sheets are franked out from the House of Commons by Clifford Sifton evidently with the intent to influence the triumph of the Conservative party at the approaching crisis if Mr. Borden sticks to his determination to fight the reciprocity issue to the bitter end.

Men of the West, let our slogan be with the illegitimate class tariff, yea, all class privileges, stand manfully up for the "thin edge of the wedge" of our own rights—reciprocity. Consign these plausible, but none the less perfidious pamphlets, and Sifton's insidious speech to where they properly belong—Limbo. Electors, beware! The plunderers are hable with the money stolen from you to fool you again. Beware! They divide your votes, then rob you.

Yours, with fair warning,
FREDERIC KIRKHAM,
Saltcoats, Sask.

SOME DOUBTFUL ADVICE

Editor, Guide:—The reciprocity controversy, which is now at fever heat, both in and out of parliament, has brought forward a great number of champions of this great and important question. The exponents of this question might be divided into two parts. The agricultural and mining interests, as for, the manufacturing and financial interests, as against. Now, how is the stand of these two interests at the polls?

The former 72 per cent., the latter 28 per cent. Now, with 28 per cent. the manufacturing interests have been able to dictate our tariff for the last forty years. Why? For the reason that the agriculturist has allowed himself to be divided on party lines, while the manufacturing interests have gone solid. They are neither Liberals nor Conservatives, but simply protectionists, pure and simple, and you should not wonder at the cry, "Hands off the Tariff Wall." That wall discriminates against the many in favor of the few, namely, the manufacturers whose reward is the golden egg laid by the tariff hen, that is fed by the farmers of this country. In 1896 the manufacturers experienced a similar fright to the one they are receiving now, but they were consoled by the fact that our American cousins were not prone to come to any sort of a reciprocal agreement at that time. That and the "foster industry," that old chestnut, were the two arguments used by the high tariff exponents. Now these two reasons are swept away, we find they are replaced by the cry, "Loyalty to the Empire." But this Empire of theirs is very limited, limited to a few Canadian manufacturers and financial people who are ready and willing to extract the last ounce of energy from the Empire builder (in reality the tiller of the soil) by loading him down with unscrupulous prices for machinery, and charging him the highest rate of interest known in any part of the world. Now Mr. Russell, former secretary of the Manufacturers' association, and who seems to be the mouthpiece of that organization, has sent some very unfair statements through the Canadian Century. After a flying trip through the West, he was able to go back to the East and pose as an encyclopaedia of Western facts, telling the Eastern people that the farmer out here was mining his land, not farming it, that he knew of men who would thresh one hundred thousand bushels of wheat. The Western farmer was becoming wealthy. They had organized a company known as the Grain Growers' Grain Co., with a capitalization of \$250,000. Not so bad for the poor, ill-used farmers. Mr. Russell also states that farm machinery and implements were cheaper on the Canadian side than on the American, and in attempting to prove this, he states that a threshing outfit can be purchased in Canada for \$1,600. Now let me say to Mr. Russell that I purchased a threshing machine in Canada and the purchase price was \$4,400, and that on a 20 horse power engine and a 32 inch separator. The prices run in my district all the way from \$3,600 to \$6,000, and taking the price of my outfit as an average, Mr. Russell would then be \$2,800 out in this item. But could it be that Mr. Russell meant that they should be \$1,600, and not the price they were? Now, Mr. Russell speaks of these 100,000 bushel farmers. I doubt very much whether there are five such men in all Western Canada, and it is fortunate that there are not, for it has never been known for such large farms to pay a profit. Now as to the mining of the land, which I am led to think means succession of wheat crops. That will right itself by more profit to the farmer in the way of cheaper implements and better prices for his grain, in which our only hope is free trade with England and reciprocity with the United States. Now as to that Grain Growers' Grain

Co. that was capitalized at \$250,000. That great amount of wealth carried by the Western farmers was a sign of our prosperity, according to Mr. Russell, but he failed to tell his hearers that this Grain Growers' Grain Co. represented 500 farmers at an average of two shares each, at \$25 a share, and Mr. Russell seems surprised to think that the farmers could, after ten or twenty years of steady work, be in a position to invest \$50 in a company that was formed for their sole protection, and was forced into existence by the most barefaced manipulations in our grain trade, and was responsible for putting the old Exchange out of business, and is now one of the largest exporters of grain in the West, and bids fair to control the entire output within a short time. But Mr. Russell, is not the only one who is so kindly disposed to give advice to the Western farmer. We have the president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce taking a flying trip through the West, going back to Montreal and telling his associates he saw weeds in this part of the world, and he strongly advised the members of his organization to interview the members of the different local governments and see that the farmers of the Western provinces eradicate the weeds. Well done, little czar, come again. But as a Western farmer, I may say that some of the worst weeds we have in these Prairie Provinces are certain of our banking institutions with which Sir Edmund is familiar. These gentlemen have not only an eye on our tariff wall, but our local government as well, and it seems to gear fruit, at least in Alberta, for the opposition brought down a measure dealing with cheap money to farmers and was at once sat upon by the Premier, the Hon. A. L. Sifton, on the grounds that it would put out of business the financial institutions already established within the province. It is high time that novices like these two I have been dealing with would assume a little modesty and deal with questions they might have a chance to know something about. But I might draw this bank president's attention to another weed that has caused and is causing the Western farmer a great deal of unrest, and that is the mixing weed, commonly known as the terminal elevator. From this source the Western farmer has lost ten millions of dollars. But there is no word or suggestion from this bank president to appeal to the powers that be to eradicate this sort of evil from our grain trade. No. It is possible they might need a little financing in this work. Farmers, wake up! Become your own bankers and commission men. Follow your produce to the consumer and fight for free trade, and in so doing you will be loyal to yourself and your country.

D. L. MUDIMAN,
Macleod, Alta.

POSTAL SURCHARGE

Editor, Guide:—There is a little scheme practised by the Dominion post office department which ought not to escape condemnation because of its petty nature. I refer to the surcharge on magazines mailed in the United States. This was imposed because the American magazines contain a lot of exposures of the grafters and interests who control their governments and the Canadian government thus protects our own grafters as much as possible. Anyhow, it has been a flat failure, for the exposure has gone on with a vigor and success in Canada, much greater even than in the United States. The government will be foolish to continue this contemptible line of five cents on everyone who buys an American magazine. It has failed in its intentions and only succeeds in causing a little exasperation at regularly recurring intervals in the breasts of the most intelligent citizens of Canada.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER,
Shoal Lake, Man.

REAL REPRESENTATIVES NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—I think we are within measurable distance of a general election. Might I suggest that the executive take prompt action so that the Grain Growers will be prepared to go in and win a sufficient number of representatives to command attention and force a fair measure of justice to the common people? Some definite line of action should be evolved at once and the different branches throughout the West be ready to assert their rights effectively. No sane person

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For resident and non-resident boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years. Gives thorough course in English, Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics and Music; also prepares boys for Matriculation, Law, Engineering, Medical Entrance, Examinations of Universities of Manitoba, Toronto, McGill, and Royal Military College, Kingston.

The school has excellent record for success achieved.

Buildings in fine grounds in open part of the city, two large playing fields, tennis courts, skating rink, hall for physical and military drill, etc. Water of excellent quality supplied from artesian wells, the property of the college.

Preparatory Department for Younger Boys
Headmaster:

His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land
Classes Commence on Tuesday, Sept. 12th

For School Calendar and forms of application and further information apply to the Bursar.

W. BURMAN, St. John's College

ATTENTION FARMERS!

At a meeting of Independent Electors of the Dauphin Constituency after Borden's meeting in Dauphin, July 6, a committee was appointed to take such steps as they deem advisable and to call a Mass Meeting of Independent Electors of this constituency in the Municipal Hall at 7.30 p.m. on August 8, the first day of Dauphin Fair, to take action, or not, as the meeting decides, in regard to the next election for the Dominion parliament.

All Independent Electors are earnestly requested to be present.

FRANCIS KILTY, GAVIN STRANG,
Chairman. Secretary.

would suggest that the people are represented in Canada's Parliament. On Saturday night we were addressed here by a certain gallant colonel (who has been specially imported from the East) accompanied by the member who misrepresents Dauphin constituency, to warn us of the dire disaster that will befall our fair Dominion if we are allowed to cross the boundary with a basket of eggs on which the consumer will not be obliged to pay a handsome duty, and further that it will open blue black ruin if ever we should be able to purchase a dollars worth of any commodity on which some special interest may not be able to appropriate a fair margin. Although a fairly intelligent audience was present not one seemed able to grasp the grand truth. The member more than once suggested that we were not now so favorably inclined to reciprocity as formerly. I admit that interruptions were frequent but considering the provocation through deliberate mis-statements and common twaddle the thing passed off quietly enough. One of his typical assertions happened to be challenged, which was, that Argentine would flood our country with wheat and leave our own province a drag on the market as she raised more wheat than both United States and Canada combined. When fairly faced he admitted he knew no more about the matter than the man in the moon. Had he not been challenged some might have thought there was some truth in his statements. After addresses were over the writer asked the member what he considered his duty, whether to act and vote as he chose, or as his constituents wished. He was frank enough to admit, that he would use his own judgment so long as the electors sent him to the house. We can have no quarrel with him after his explicit avowal. No private member of either party can have any individuality. On only one species of legislation are they a unit. On any proposal to favor the rich interests they invariably join forces. It seems to be the law that the common people are the sheep to be shorn. I have never yet heard of one instance where both parties joined together to ease the masses of one of the many flagrantly unjust burdens imposed on them. Even now when a very small portion of our just demands are being grudgingly offered we have the "outs of office" as a unit deliberately opposing that small measure of relief and have the hardihood to dictate to those who pay their wages and boast that they will use their own judgment and the people may "be damned." The brazen effrontery of our nominal servants is enough to cause any honorable man to blush with shame. Will the people always love to be fooled? I think not.

T. H. STEVENSON,
Minitonas, Man.

Manitoba Section

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

PICNIC AT SALEM

The Grain Growers of Salem held an interesting picnic on June 27, in Mr. Dennis' grove. There was a good attendance and the program consisted of several speeches on issues of the day. The addresses centered around the reciprocity issue. C. D. McPherson, M.P.P., upheld the pact, while W. D. Staples, M.P., and A. Meighen, M.P., opposed the arrangement. F. J. Dixon, of Winnipeg, spoke on Direct Legislation, the Initiative and the Recall, and his address was much appreciated by all present. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, spoke briefly in favor of reciprocity from the Grain Growers' standpoint. All the speakers were accorded good attention, and after the speeches a dainty supper was served by the ladies of the district. The chair was ably filled by J. Jones, of Salem, and every one went home well pleased with the day's outing.

HOLMFIELD MEETING

A very successful meeting was held at Holmfield on Friday evening, June 23, when a number of resolutions were passed, among them being the following:

A motion to adopt some means to concentrate the independent vote. That Mr. F. J. Dixon be requested to come and give us an address on Direct Legislation. That a vote of thanks be passed to the minister of agriculture and Professor Black, and also commending them for their good work in behalf of the agricultural interests in general. That a letter of sympathy be sent to Mr. E. A. Partridge, sympathizing with him in his severe illness, and wishing him a speedy recovery to good health.

ASHVILLE DISCUSSES PLANS

On June 16 the Ashville Grain Growers met in the Orange hall, and after reading of minutes the letters of S. Hughes, M.P.P., were read and discussed. The question of what should be done by the Grain Growers when R. L. Borden addressed the people of Dauphin district was then discussed, and the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that we, the members of the Ashville branch, are in favor of presenting the same statements to R. L. Borden as were presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on December 16, at Ottawa." Representatives were chosen to attend the Dauphin convention, and the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that we, the members of the Ashville branch of the M.G.G.A., ask our director of the central association to bring the subject of a district convention before the branches of his district, in order to ascertain if the members of the association of this district want an annual convention. A letter was also sent to Mr. E. A. Partridge, expressing sympathy for him in his illness.

GOLDEN STREAM PICNIC

The picnic held by the Golden Stream association, notwithstanding the threatening weather, was a great success in every respect. A large number of the farmers in the district, some driving ten or twelve miles, with their families, met in a grove remarkably well adapted for picnicking purposes, on the farm of Mr. Whaley. Rev. Mr. Lowry acted as chairman, and gave a very interesting address, pointing out the advantages of farmers' organizations, and the holding of such gatherings as the present, in order to develop the social side of farm life. He spoke approvingly of the Grain Growers' Guide, and pointed out the value of it to every farmer. The fact that The Guide held first place in farm homes indicated how it was approved. The first speaker was J. E. Thomson, secretary of the association, who gave a review of the branch from its organization four years ago. He pointed out the advantages to Grain Growers in being identified with the organization, and as a proof that farmers appreciated the advantages of organization, pointed out that nearly all the farmers in the vicinity have identified themselves with the movement. F. J. Dixon explained the principle of Direct Legislation, illustrating the advantages of the Initiative,

Referendum and Recall, with references to Switzerland, Oregon and other states where Direct Legislation is in force. R. McKenzie, provincial secretary, spoke briefly along the line of organization work, and explained some of the advantages to the farmer that would arise from free trade in natural products between Canada and the United States. He also pointed out some of the burdens farmers have to bear on account of the customs duty, illustrating his remarks by showing how the customs duties decrease the purchasing power of farm products.

MEMBER DID NOT APPEAR

The following letter and resolution, addressed by the secretary of the Silverwood Grain Growers' Association to their local member were crowded out of the last two issues of The Guide. The Grain Growers' Association wrote their member to attend a meeting of their association, and explain to them his attitude in the local house against the reciprocity agreement. In a letter dated April 19, the member declined to meet the Grain Growers, hence the association passed the following resolution, and directed their secretary to forward it, together with the accompanying letter, to the member:

"We hereby declare ourselves in favor of pledging future candidates, and having the present government put into force as soon as possible, the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, so that we can compel any member in future to vote as his constituents want him to do, not as at present, to suit himself regardless of the interests of the people of Canada. We consider that it is to the interest of the farmer to put politics to one side, and vote only for the party that will do for him what he wants."

The letter was as follows: "This association had your letter of April 19, which was read at the monthly meeting on May 4, and decided on writing to you and expressing their opinion of your answer. The association is disgusted that you were not present to explain yourself in regard to voting as you did in opposition to the reciprocity agreement. They did not take the excuse given in your letter as being sufficient to prevent you from coming to their meeting if you had wanted to do so, and unanimously declared that they did not approve of your action in regard to the voting, and also for your non-appearance at the meeting, and would like, at some future time, when your business is not so pressing, to have you make an appointment with them, and explain yourself.

"A. H. DETMOLD, Sec'y.

DURBAN PICNIC

The associations of Benito, Thunder Hill and Durban held a union picnic at Durban on the 5th of July and although the weather all along up to that time had been most discouraging for holding a picnic, yet Providence favored us on that day and we had ideal weather. Mr. R. McKenzie gave us a very interesting address, full of helpful suggestions on organization, also a short account of the Reciprocity bill, with reasons why every farmer should support it, not forgetting to mention that had the farmers a say in the drafting of the bill, agricultural implements and other necessities would be also on the free list. During the afternoon a good program of sports was carried out and the Benito brass band enlivened the gathering with musical selections. At 7 o'clock in the evening F. J. Dixon pleased a large audience on the grounds by his splendid address on Direct Legislation and from the repeated applause it was evident that a large number fully realized the importance of this form of government. An Indian pow-wow with forty Indians performing was an attraction later in the evening. Over 500 adults entered the gates where a charge of 25 cents was made, and the profits, which amounted to \$39 after paying expenses, were divided among the three associations.

CHAS. W. BANKS,
Sec., Organization Committee.

STRONG FOR RECIPROCITY

About ninety Grain Growers of the Silverwood branch assembled the other evening to hear the reciprocity question discussed by Dr. Roche, M.P., Glen Campbell, M.P., and to hear Mr. Newton's explanation of why he voted against reciprocity in the provincial House last winter.

The following resolution was presented: "Resolved, that this, Silverwood branch of the Grain Growers' Association as a body desire to thank Dr. Roche, our member, for affording us this opportunity of laying before him personally our views on reciprocity as follows:—We are strongly in favor of that measure; we have studied the various arguments brought forward by both sides and the decision has in no way been hastily arrived at. In presenting this resolution, we desire to have it thoroughly understood that as regards the following subjects under discussion, party feeling will have no influence or weight with us, but that we shall assuredly vote for the man who pledges himself to vote for these measures.

"1.—Government ownership of terminal elevators.
"2.—Government ownership, building and operation of the Hudson's Bay road;
"3.—Cheaper railroad rates than at present in force.
"4.—Increase in the British preference;
"5.—Greater reduction of the tariff on farm implements.

Dr. Roche, Mr. Newton and Glen Campbell then addressed the meeting at some length, after which some of the members asked them a few questions which, however, they were not able to answer satisfactorily.

At the close of the meeting a vote was taken on the reciprocity question and out of the ninety or so present only three voted against reciprocity.

A. H. DETMOLD, Sec'y.

ARIZONA PICNIC

The Arizona Grain Growers held a most successful picnic on the 6th, at which between three and four hundred people were present. D. D. Campbell gave an interesting address, which was followed by an address from R. C. Henders, president of the M. G. G. A. which made a deep and favorable impression on the audience. F. Merry also spoke, but on account of lack of time his address was cut short. After the ladies had served a dainty supper several games followed and the evening closed with a dance for the young people.

THE USE OF LIME IN CREAMERIES

(C. L. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, Alta.)

The brightening, sweetening, disinfecting and preserving qualities of lime and its cheapness in price are well known. These are qualities that should appeal to prudent dairymen, and in recommending the more extended use of this valuable commodity we give in the following a few suggestions as to its preparation and use in buildings used for dairy purposes.

1. Place freshly burned lime in a tight barrel or tub, pour on sufficient hot water to cover the lumps of lime and keep well stirred clear to the bottom. A piece of iron pipe makes a good stirring stick. If the lime is very

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"quick" two persons may be required to slake it, one to pour on the water as it is needed, and the other to stir it. The adding of the water and the stirring should be kept up from the time the lime begins to slake until it is reduced to a smooth paste. It is not absolutely necessary that hot water should be used, but unless the lime is very "quick" hot water facilitates the operation and results in more thorough slaking.

2. The thorough slaking of lime is an important operation, and should be done with care. When lime is allowed to slake without being stirred the result is, generally, that a portion of it has not come into contact with the water at the right time, and the white-wash made from it will be full of small, hard lumps which were not slaked. Lime that is "burnt" or "drowned" in the slaking process is loose or flakey in texture when applied.

3. In preparing the surfaces of a room for whitewashing all loose flakes of old whitewash, dust, cobwebs, mold, etc., should be carefully brushed or scraped off, so as to leave an absolutely firm surface upon which to apply the lime. It is advisable to have the white-wash quite hot for the first coat, more especially if there be the least suspicion in the cracks or crevices of the ceiling, walls or floor. The whole surface should be carefully covered with lime. If the first coat does not cover completely, or if it be applied upon a surface upon which there has been a growth of mold, another coat should be applied as soon as the first has become dry.

4. We strongly recommend every creamery to keep on hand a supply of well slaked lime and to use it not only for the purpose of occasionally whitewashing the storage rooms and the interior of the creamery, but also in the daily cleansing of churn and other utensils and in the scrubbing of floors. A small quantity of well slaked lime mixed and used with the hot wash water will effectively remove sour and disagreeable smells from utensils and floors.

5. In washing the churn with lime care should be taken to have it thoroughly rinsed shortly afterwards with clean boiling water so as to remove the undissolved lime, as otherwise it will form a crust on the inside surface of the churn, and possibly afterwards become mixed with the butter, which, of course, should be avoided.

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FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

GOOD HALF SECTION AND CROP FOR SALE in the famous Swarthmore district; 280 acres wheat, 39 acres oats, balance pasture, roots, garden, seven-roomed frame house, portable granaries, good water, half mile from church, store, post office. English speaking community. Price ten thousand, good terms. Apply Walter J. Armitage, Swarthmore, Sask. 50-6

320 ACRES, TWO MILES SOUTH OF growing town, 195 acres crop, 115 more arable, good hay land, pasture, wood and water, black loam, with clay sub-soil. Two shacks and two lumber stables. Will take first offer of \$15 acre, with only \$1,000 in cash.—H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

FOR SALE — HALF SECTION IN THE famous Park district, 240 acres in wheat. Good houses and stables on both quarter sections. Plenty of good water; 9 miles from Langham, 17 miles from Mankatoon. Apply to J. McNulty, Langham, Sask.

160 ACRES IN THE FAMOUS CUT KNIFE district, all broken, 50 acres summer fallowed; 110 acres crop; two granaries, stable and house, all frame; good cellar, splendid well. For sale cheap, if sold at once.—George B. Weller, Swarthmore, Sask. 50-6

FOR SALE — COMOX COURTENAY VAL- ley, Vancouver Island. Improved farms, bush lands, sea and river frontage, all prices, excellent climate; good local market. Apply F. Biscoe, Courtenay. 40-13

800 ACRE FARM — NEW LAND, WELL IM- proved, in Swan River district. For full particulars write Mrs. Gable, 181 Canora street, Winnipeg.

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE — COMPLETE THRESHING OUT- fit, American Abell cross compound, 27 H.P. engine, tanks at rear, nearly new. Reeves Separator, 33-56 Hawk Eye feeder, high bagger, wind stacker, all belts complete, main drive belt just new, set of cylinder teeth never been used, also canvas cover for separator. Large Caboose, stove and bedding, two water tanks, two wagons, large straw rack. Everything in first class condition, always under cover. Price, \$1,500. John L. Swales, Portage la Prairie, Man. 48-6

FOR SALE — 20 H.P. NORTH-WEST TRACTION engine, 36-60 Reeves separator, with blower, feeder, high bagger and weigher tank, caboose; everything in first class condition; run five seasons; price \$1,500; this is good.—Write W. D. Pattison or J. Ross, Newdale, Man. 48-6



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 \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

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

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

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

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

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED NOW — RELIABLE MEN TO sell a selected list of hardy Russian fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs, forest seedlings, raspberry and currant bushes, seed potatoes, varieties recommended hardy by the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms, exclusive territory; outfit free, and excellent opportunity for farmers and implement agents. For particulars write to the Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED — ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—C. Jay, Sec. Treasurer.

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

CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE- sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale.—J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man.

OATS—I HAVE EXCELLENT OATS FOR Western Shipment, 31 and 33 cents on cars.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 46-6

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ABOUT JUNE 1st, from Langenburg, Sask., three-year-old English Setter hunting dog, white body, marked with small black spots; one black eye; answers to name of "Riedle." A reward of \$10 will be given for return or information leading to recovery. R. S. Strickie, Langenburg, Sask. 50-2

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WOLF HOUND PUPPIES FROM TH. BEST killing stock, at \$5.00 each. Also year old wolf hound dog and two-year-old bitch.—P.O. Box 52, Kenton, Man. 50-3

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WANTED — CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cocksbutt engine gang.—Murphy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-7

Pickled Poplar Posts For Fencing

Are estimated to last 20 years. They are waterproof, weatherproof and wormproof. They are treated right through with C.B. Preservative Oil, and then with a fire-retardant. They are flatted two sides to a minimum three inches, barked, pointed and wire bound. Club your orders and get carload rates. Fall and spring orders must be booked at once to ensure delivery.

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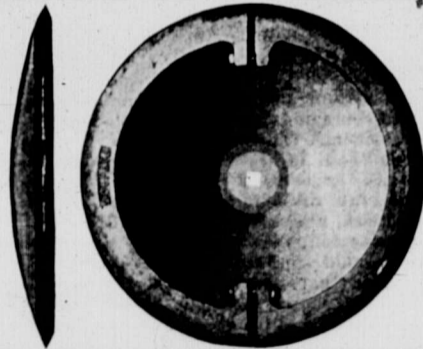
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Charles Taylor, 1 Tempest Block, 1st St. East, Calgary, Alta.
Hetherington & Armstrong, Room 3, Cris-tall Block, 42 Jasper St., Edmonton, Alta.

Rufus Smith Land Co., Rooms 4 and 5, Ellis Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Coupal & Co., Rooms 11 and 12, McIvor Block, Regina, Sask.
Mr. W. East, Stonewall, Man.
Chas. A. Bodie & Co., 614 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS FOR HATCHING — PURE BRED Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; also 500 English seed wheat, Red Eye and Alberta Red Fall wheat; also 150 bushels potatoes.—Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

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

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN.— Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting; 15 years a breeder.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS — Two dollars per setting of eight.—D. J. N. MacLeod, Young, Sask.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.— B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale, \$1.25 each.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

THE OSHAWA FRUIT GROWERS HANDLE apples co-operatively. Desire to deal directly with co-operative grain growers.—Elmer Lack, Manager, Oshawa, Ont. 45-6

HORSES, CATTLE, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—ONE AGED BAY MARE AND colt; one four-year-old light bay mare and colt; one three-year-old light bay mare; all well broken. These two young mares are from the same mare and Bay Nelson stallion. The two young colts are got by Clerkswell, Hackney stallion, owned by T. V. Carsenden. Also one Massey-Harris binder, as good as new; one Massey-Harris 15 shoe drill good as new; one demountable and light sleigh, new; one De Laval cream separator, new. Apply to Wm. Duke, North Edmonton, P.O., Alta. 50-2

FOR SALE—A 2 YEAR OLD JERSEY bull, King Bob of St. Lambert, 86398. Descended from Brown Bessie, 74997, champion butter cow at the Chicago World's Fair in 30 and 90 days test. Price \$75.00.—L. B. Hart, Carbon, Alta., S.W. 14-30-23 W. 4. 46-6

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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 man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

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

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My last importation, which arrived March 29th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

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HAZELHURST splendid value sexes. Some to come yet. A (9 first litter), of splendid size better than ever and prices. Orchard, Lintra

BERKSHIRE SH Berkshire four dams, and in on the big shows, complete. Write should make to James & Sons.

POPLAR PARK C Harding, Man. and show our bulls, Yorkshire Cockerels, Choi Red Eye wheat noxious weeds.

14 SHORTHORN taken for Clyd pigs at weaning A few spring milk cows com J. Bonfield, Man.

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This department to all readers, will take advantage relating to the Western Canada department. W of the paper only on one sheet this department.

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Ans—Under the acts for the sale be in writing, a charged therewith the statute the terms and the name. There is where the party partly performs a sale and purchase and improving it performance is with the consent party and in accordance with actual referred to a copy set forth, cannot particulars of w

MUST FUI H.P.S. should to work for time to work for time they have in ing and in the contrary a mo have no effect.

DRIFTING 50 Subscriber, A neighbor's dirt with several inches wood. Have I an using him for "act of God"? It is a danger to of Ans—The New follows: Every small destroy all; if he makes def, guilty of an off, therefore by an ins any owner or oc

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

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, Bland and Graham.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

HAZELHURST FARM IS OFFERING splendid value in Tamworth litters, both sexes. Some almost ready to ship; others to come yet. Also one yearling sow bred (9 first litter), and one 2 year old boar of splendid size and type. Our quality better than ever. Write for particulars and prices. Phone Carman.—Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man. 46 6

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion, good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes.—Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred—B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W.H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

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

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality. Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Strad Brooke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; Young bull, for sale.—Sunside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—YOUNG SOWS and spring pigs from large litters. Long bacon type.—D. W. Warner & Sons, Box 399, Edmonton, Alta. 47 6

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS, HERD headed by King Canary, six nearlams average 24 52 pounds butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thom-Beharm, Sask.

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

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

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

WA WADELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

BROWN BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK. Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

PURE BRED HEREFORDS FOR SALE—FIVE two year old heifers, one two year old bull.—J. M. Hopper, Box 141, Newdale, Man. 48 6

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

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

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

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD- stone, Man.

this Act shall, on summary conviction there- of, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$5, and not exceeding \$50 and costs.

SHOOTERS TRESPASSING W.E.K., Man.—The shooting season is coming, and I wish to know if a farmer can stop sportsmen from shooting on his farm. If so, how will he go about it? Ans.—Put up notices to the effect that no shooting is allowed and that parties dis- regarding sign will be prosecuted.

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK No matter what business or profession a man enters, the successful man must keep a record of his business transactions. The man who does not keep a thorough system of bookkeeping usually finds him- self in "hot water" most of the time, straightening up accounts and figuring up losses and gains. Yearly those who follow farming as a profession are finding it more necessary to keep an accurate account of all transactions relating to the farm.

The farmer who makes a business of threshing in the fall should keep an accu- rate account of his season's transactions. Threshermen frequently are very lax in regard to bookkeeping. Many start out in the fall keeping account of various things in a note book which they carry in greasy pockets and invariably before the season is over this unsystematic account book is lost and the owner does not know how much he has gained or lost during the season.

The proper book for the thresherman to have is one which can be carried in an oil-skin bag, in the engine box, in which a complete record in simple form, of all business relating to the outfit, is recorded.

An account book which meets all the requirements of the thresherman has been prepared by the "Wheat City" business college, Brandon. This book provides for a record of the number of hours every man employed on the machine works; also all expenses of running the outfit, so that at the end of each week the owner can see at a glance just what he has gained or lost during the week. The book also contains a number of perforated account sheets which the thresherman tears out and hands to the farmer immedi- ately the last sheaf has passed through the cylinder. There is also a laborer's ledger, where petty accounts are entered.

The book is unique and simple in form,

the thresherman need only spend a few minutes each day in entering various accounts. The book can be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide for the sum of one dollar, post paid.

FEEDING GROWING CHICKS

There is more danger of underfeed- ing growing chicks on free range than in overfeeding them. A chick will eat an astonishing amount of feed. Like growing boys camping, they are always hungry and always ready to make good use of their food. To avoid waste of feed the ration must be planned so as to get the desired results. If we expect to market our chicks as broilers or frys, we want to feed them a forcing ration that will bring them to market in the shortest time. That this ration might in time give bowel trouble and leg weakness does not matter, the main thing is to reach the pound, or two pound weight. A good fattening ration for this purpose to be fed at the end of six weeks, up to which time the chicks should be fed practically the same ration, is one part by weight of ground hulled oats, one part corn meal and one part buckwheat, mixed with sour-skim-milk or buttermilk to a crumbly paste.

But this is a ration which can not be fed indefinitely, hence should not be fed to the chicks which are to be kept as breeders. We want these chicks to develop large frames, and a vigorous constitution; the weight will come later on, so while we give them all they will eat, we are careful to give them a ration which they might continue to use indefinitely without danger of over- fat or breakdown.

The fattening chicks may be crowded in cramped quarters, but crowding is fatal to the growth of the best breed- ing birds, hence the sooner we cull the flock and give the breeding birds more room the better our chances of growing fine birds. One night of sweating in a badly ventilated coop does a great deal of damage to growing chicks. It is a boon to the farmer to have free range, so that the chicks are not altogether dependent on him for food and drink; otherwise rush season on the farm might mean serious loss. Chicks that are sheltered from the weather and given plenty of good water will find much of their feed, and prove the most profitable crop on the farm.

DIPPING SHEEP

A mixture used extensively for sheep scale, known as the lime and sulphur dip, is prepared as follows: For every 100 gallons of dip needed use eight pounds of unslaked lime and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur.

Place the lime in a tight box, slake it and pour in water until it is the consistency of a medium thin paste. Sift into this the requisite amount of sulphur and thoroughly mix, adding water as may be needed. Then shovel this paste into a vat of boiling water, add- ing it slowly so that it thoroughly dis- solves.

This mixture should be stirred occa- sionally and boiled for about two hours, or until there is no trace of pul- verized sulphur on the surface. It may then be allowed to cool, or may be turned into a separate settling tank and the sediment allowed to settle at the bot- tom. It is well to strain the mixture through a coarse cloth in order to keep out the sediment. The mixture is then ready for use, and should be diluted with water, so that the proportions will be as already indicated, namely, 100 gallons of the finished dip for each eight pounds of lime and twenty-four pounds of sulphur.

In dipping it is essential that a tem- perature of 100 to 110 degrees Fahren- heit should be maintained. If for any reason a temperature of at least 100 degrees cannot be secured, then the ani- mal should be kept immersed in the dip considerably longer than the customary period of two minutes. If the disease be in an advanced stage, it is well to catch the animal and thoroughly break up the scabs on the skin before dipping. Rub the spots thoroughly with a smooth stick, and pour some of the dipping solution on, an hour or so before the animal is immersed. Be sure to get the head well soaked.

Canadian Northern Rly.

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For Time Tables, reservations, fares and full information, call on any Canadian Northern Railway agent, or write



R. CREELMAN, General Passenger Agent, New Canadian Northern Station, Winnipeg, Can.

SAVE THE MOISTURE

Farmers must remember that, al- though there is an abundance of mois- ture this year for the growing crops, next year might be quite the reverse and the crops may suffer from drouth. The wise farmer is the man who seeks to conserve all the moisture possible in the ground so that, even if the ensu- ing season is a dry one, a firm, moist seed-bed will carry the crops well through the season.

Summer-fallow should be continually cultivated, not only to destroy weeds but to retain the moisture. After every rain farmers will notice that the ground becomes hard and crusted on the sur- face. Through this hard crust the mois- ture escapes daily at an astonishing rate, so that, in a short time all that the soil has gained is lost. The only way to retain this moisture is to keep the surface of the ground mulched. If the top soil is loose it forms a blanket which effectually checks evaporation. It is not necessary to harrow or culti- vate the ground after every rain, but cultivation should be done frequently, at least every ten days. Farmers who look after the fallow in this way may have a little extra work, but they will reap the reward the ensuing season.

DON'T SMOKE

"I am not much of a mathematician," said the cigarette, "but I can add to a youth's nervous troubles, I can subtract from his physical energy, I can multiply his aches and pains, I can divide his mental powers, I can take interest from his work, and discount his chances for success."—The New York Observer.

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 ques- tion on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

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

PAID MONEY ON FARM

Subscriber, Alta.—I bought a farm and paid money on it, but the seller says he can back out, as I have a receipt for payment only. Can he do this?

Ans.—Under the Statute of Frauds con- tracts for the sale and purchase of land must be in writing, signed by the party to be charged therewith. In order to come under the statute the receipt would have to contain the price to be paid for the land, the terms and the names of the vendor and purchaser. There is an exception to the statute where the party takes actual possession and partly performs a verbal agreement for the sale and purchase of land, such as plowing and improving the land. Then this part performance is considered sufficient, if it is with the consent and knowledge of the other party, and in accordance with the agreement. Without actually perusing the receipt re- ferred to, a correct answer, except as above set forth, cannot be given without further particulars of what the receipt contains.

MUST FULFILL AGREEMENT

H.F.S., Sask.—If a married couple engage to work for twelve months, they must continue to work for that period of time pro- vided they have no sufficient reason for leav- ing, and in the absence of any agreement to the contrary a month's notice to leave would have no effect.

DRIFTING SOIL CARRIED WEEDS

Subscriber, Alta.—Drifting soil from my neighbor's dirty field has covered my land with several inches of soil, full of stink- weed. Have I any redress? Is it any use suing him for damages? The wind is an "act of God," but this man's weedy field is a danger to others.

Ans.—The Nuisance Weeds Act reads as follows: Every owner or occupant of land shall destroy all noxious weeds thereon, and if he makes default in so doing shall be guilty of an offence—and on prosecution therefor by an inspector or other officer or by any owner or occupant of the land under

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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice President:
Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw
Directors at Large:
E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.
District Directors:
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knar, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY

The first general meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company passed off very successfully at Moose Jaw on the 6th and 7th of this month. One hundred and twenty-five delegates were present, representing forty-three locals, with the provisional president, J. A. Maharg, in the chair.

By Laws Considered

Seriously and earnestly the delegates set about the real organization work of the company. By-laws, which had been drafted by Mr. Dunning, were considered, and hours were spent in taking them up one by one. Not a point of importance was allowed to pass without the fullest discussion.

One Central Organization

The most remarkable thing was the perfect unanimity among the delegates to create a strong central body. The meeting decided that the management of the company will be entirely under the control of the central board of directors.

Directors

The directors elected were very popular. The three who were chosen for a three years' term received practically a unanimous vote, while the whole of the nine received more than 50 per cent. of the total votes cast. The board is comprised of the following:

Three years—President J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Vice President Geo. Langley, M.L.A., Maymont; Secretary-Treasurer Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale.

Two years—J. Robinson, Walpole; N. E. Baumunk, Dundurn; Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon.

One year—A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. E. Paynter, Tantallon; Dr. E. J. Barrick, Salvador.

There were twenty nominations in all.

Tackling the Job Earnestly

Assured of the cordial support of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Grain company, the directors are setting about their business in an enthusiastic and businesslike manner which speaks well for the success of the new company.

Where Elevators Will Be Built

Elevators will be built or acquired with all speed at the following places with the least possible delay, while organization work will continue throughout the province with a view to preparing the way for an early commencement in 1912: Indi, Tantallon, Dundurn, Vanscoy, Eagle Creek, Goodwater, Colgate, Cataraqui, Spicer, Sunny Hill, Normanton, Lampman, Cupar, Estevan, Browning, Fairville, Duval, Cymric, Govan, Waldeck, Willmar, Fortune, Rosetown, Hanley, Stockholm, Krauss, Wilhelm, Ituna, Sutherland, New Warren, Swanson, Fertile Valley, Juniata, Ardath, Brooking, Waldron, Bangor, Oban, Unity, Tugaska, Senilac, Perdue, Salvador, Radville.

Incidents in the Fray

Mr. Hockin of Salvador, and Mr. Paynter of Tantallon, were early in evidence. Mr. Hockin stated that he did not talk much; this took well with the meeting.

Mr. Shaw also made his presence felt. At this juncture, Mr. Calder, in a neat speech, stated that the government must stand behind the company, but wished politics to be kept out of the proposition. He also stated that the legislature was sincere in their wishes that the company should succeed, and that they would do all in their power to see that it did succeed.

Mr. Veach and Mr. Langley exchanged words on one occasion. The delegate from Dundurn evidently knew what he was talking about.

Mr. Moffatt, who represented Swanson, in addition to examining the delegate's credentials, was kept busy keeping press representatives away from

the door. He also felt the heat very much, and suggested ice cream.

Delegates were loud in their praise of Moose Jaw's hotel accommodation. At least this remark applies to Govan's delegation. They also mentioned that Moose Jaw was very sticky.

Messrs. Langley and Baumunk delivered telling speeches respecting the feeling of the Grain Growers' Grain company towards the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company.

Mr. Langley also eulogized Mr. Dunning, stating that in the new secretary-treasurer they had a young man of great promise. He wished that more young farmers would come to the front. The secretary has indeed worked hard on behalf of the company.

Dr. Hill was in happy mood with his story re butter pirates. It was a great surprise to many that the genial doctor did not get a place on the board.

On several occasions a "detective" went the round to make certain that no enterprising outsiders formed part of the audience.

Just before the close, a delegate from Estevan made a telling straight forward speech, reprimanding delegates for putting petty questions to the president. He received great support and made a decided hit.

Crushers were a sore point.

A big trade was done in Grain Growers' buttons. We hope that the shareholders

living to Westerners excessively high. The rates they levy on the public are out of all proportion to what our fellow-citizens pay in the East, and the sooner a great transformation is worked in this connection the better. Is it not contrary to the law of nature to grant special privileges to a few. Why can't we have equal rights for all! The great farming industry of Canada is the mainstay of the Dominion, and if special privileges are being handed out why can't farmers be included in this class? Economic change, not political change, will bring relief. Our law makers are responsible for bad economic conditions through the interests controlling them. "Right is might," "Truth can never lose its power." Our real fight in this connection is to put an end to law-making which is against our good. It has been whispered that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company is a monopoly; this is incorrect. Their motto is fair competition, not opposition as some would suppose. Co-operative companies for the benefit of the farming community and the great consuming masses pursue their business on legitimate lines, and are not in any way to be classed in the same category as trusts or monopolies. The new company has been criticized times without number by the big interests, but they had better "Let sleeping dogs lie." We shall work out our own

Grain Growers Executive and the Political Situation

During the present month several leading newspapers have published articles respecting the Grain Growers' Association running independent candidates at the next general election. In this connection the secretary of our Ituna Hubbard branch has circulated the following letter among our locals in the Federal District of Humboldt:

"It has been suggested by the members of the above named association that, in view of the possibility of a general election taking place in the near future, the members of the various G.G. associations in the Federal Constituency of Humboldt should take some steps towards organizing and selecting a candidate to run in the interests of the farmers. Will you be good enough to bring this before your members for discussion at your next meeting, and let me know your views thereon; also please say if you would be prepared to send one or more delegates to some central point of meeting and also name some place which you consider best for holding such meeting."

At an executive meeting held at Moose Jaw on the 10th inst., the following resolution was passed, which clearly defines their views in this matter:

"THE STEP PROPOSED IS, IN OUR JUDGMENT, SO BESET WITH POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS, THAT THE EXECUTIVE COULD NOT COMPLY WITH ANY SUCH DESIRE WITHOUT THE MANDATE OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION."

Moose Jaw, Sask.

JAS. L. MIDDLETON, Asst.-Sec'y.

will not forget the association when they come to affluence.

"FREE LANCE."

Moose Jaw, Sask.

DEFINITION OF PRIVILEGE

"If the farmers of Western Canada would stay with the plow, and restrict their activities to agricultural operations, what a lovely place Canada would be for politicians and for the chief artists of special privilege."—Guide, Page 6, July 5.

This is the great evil we have to struggle against. On the one side our farmers—slow to recognize their own interests and power; on the other, privilege—always on the alert, owning newspapers, controlling elections, influencing legislatures and practically writing our laws. Privilege is the advantage conferred on one by law, denying the competition of others. Under the heading of special privilege we find land monopolies, transportation monopolies, and incidentally municipal monopolies. In transportation monopolies we have governmental subsidies or favors to railroads. Our railways at present, by the imposition of unjust freight rates, etc., render the cost of

salvation, and that very soon. They say "Every dog has his day." Farmers will have their day, too.

"FREE LANCE."

PANGMAN EN FETE

On the 7th inst. Pangman Grain Growers' association had a great gathering, when 1,200 people were present. The Una brass band contributed to the musical part of the program, and the usual games, etc., were provided. Mr. Thomas Conlan, of Newberry, spoke on association matters, and is loud in his praises of the farmers of that district. He stated that the members of Pangman association were very much alive, and were taking a lively interest in things in general.

HIGHMORE ORGANIZED

While speaking at Pangman, Mr. Conlan was approached by several prominent farmers from the surrounding districts who wished to form branches. Highmore took advantage of our organizer's visit and arranged an organization meeting. A branch was formed with H. Peterson, president; H. Mollen, vice-president, and George Darby, secretary-treasurer. This local is ap-

ious to build an elevator this fall, and by what our organizer saw of the crops he thinks it would be a very paying proposition.

NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Ryerson—President Silvester and John Barrows called at this office and asked us to send a speaker to their picnic, which is to be held on July 20. We have fixed up with Director Baumunk of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company to be in attendance, who, in addition to being a good man on association matters, will be able to explain the elevator-question fully. This local intends having an elevator at Ernfold.

Hon. President Hopkins, with his wife and family, are leaving Moose Jaw very soon for a two-months' sojourn in Orford County, Ont. This is Mr. Hopkins' native home, and as he has not been to Ontario on a visit in the summer time for over thirty years, he has a desire to see what it is like with the sun shining. We hope the change will do him good, and that this holiday will complete his cure.

Radville—Dr. Hill attended a Grain Growers' meeting here recently, and was successful in forming a branch of our association, also a local of the new elevator company. This is, indeed, getting right down to business, and we trust that there is a happy future in store for the members.

Lumsden—Secretary Grant has forwarded us a handsome cheque in lieu of membership fees for the current year.

Willow Hill is also to the front with their yearly dues.

New Ottawa—Still another, have sent us postal notes to cover their membership fees for this year.

Monthly Statement—Owing to the tremendous rush of work lately we have been unable to have those published. Next week, however, we shall print a complete list to the end of June.

Lilac—More membership fees. Thank you.

Neewin has also sent us their fees for the year 1911.

Saltcoats—Secretary Kirkham has sent us a copy of the memorial presented to Mr. Borden. As this is practically a repetition of what we ourselves presented, we will not publish it. A report of the Moose Jaw and Regina presentations appeared in The Guide the other week.

Wapella—Secretary Murray has sent us a big cheque to cover membership fees for this association. Let them all come.

Elmore Grain Growers are anxious to have one of our speakers to attend their picnic, which is to be held on the 28th inst.

Cooper Creek—Under the auspices of this association a great and successful gathering was held. Over three hundred people attended the plowing match and picnic, etc. Messrs. Fisher and Southgate carried off the first and second prizes for plowing. In all, \$60 was paid out in prize money. This is splendid.

Sequin proposes having a picnic on the 21st inst., when we hope to have F. C. Tate, M.L.A., in attendance.

Sunset—Secretary Brown informs us that their gathering was a great success, and that they had an enjoyable time. We regret that space will not permit our printing the report in detail.

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ALBERTA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Life President:
N. Hopkins
President:
Moose Jaw
Ice President:
Dunning, Beaverdale
Treasurer:
Moose Jaw
At Large:
Santaluta, F. W.
George Langley,
Percival, F. C.
John Evans, Nutana
Directors:
Walpole, No. 2
No. 3, T. Wood
A. Dunning, Beaverdale,
Dundurn, No. 4
No. 5, No. 7, Thos.
No. 8, A. Knox,
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The Grain Growers' Motto:

"Build Up Your Own Company"

HOW TO DO IT

1 When you have grain to ship
consign it to the Grain Growers'
Grain Company :: :: ::

2 When you have money to invest,
invest it in Grain Growers'
Grain Company Stock :: ::

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the farmers' own Company. It was organized by the farmers, and is owned and managed by the farmers. In five years this Company has proven itself a great success. It has enabled the farmer to get a better price for his grain, and it has always paid him a good dividend on the money he has invested in its stock.

For fuller particulars regarding the shipping of grain or the purchasing of stock, address

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd., Winnipeg

Alberta Farmers please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Building, CALGARY

Borden at Dauphin

Continued from Page 9

den repeated his previous statement that he was absolutely opposed to the reciprocity agreement from beginning to end, believing that it was wholly against the interests of Canada, both from the economical and the national standpoint. He very much regretted that he was not able to agree with the views which they had presented to him in that regard, but he entertained a most sincere respect for their convictions and opinions, and he hoped they would give him credit for being equally sincere. He assured them that there had been no obstruction on the part of the Conservative party, the Liberals having taken up more time in the debate on reciprocity than the Conservatives. The opposition wanted the agreement to come to a vote, but they wanted it to come to a vote of the people of Canada. They wanted the people to have a voice in this matter, directly carrying out the principle of the referendum that had been presented to him over and over again by the organized farmers.

Mr. Borden expressed himself as being in accord with the Grain Growers in their request for government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators and Hudson Bay railway, and with regard to the question in one of the memorials as to whether his statement on the Hudson Bay railway was to be understood as pledging the Conservative party or merely an expression of his own personal opinion, he said that the statement he had made at every place he had visited in the West during the present tour was that the Conservative party was pledged to build the road without one moment's delay, and that he believed it could be completed within four years.

THANKS

The Guide wishes to thank a number of its subscribers who have sent us in copies of our issue of May 31, which we had run short of. Their kindness is much appreciated.

SWAN RIVER VALLEY

T. L. Swift, the Calgary manager of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., has just returned from a visit to his former home in the Swan River Valley. He was the guest of S. R. Wright, the president of the Swan River board of trade. Calling at the Free Press office, he brought with him a splendid sample of winter wheat pulled in a 90-acre field of Vansickle Bros.' farm in the Swan River valley. He stated that the sample was a fair one of the wheat in this large field, and was pulled indiscriminately. It is 54 inches in height, the head measures 4 inches, with a strong, clean straw, and a well developed root system, and seems as though it would be able to withstand any reasonable drought. There was no evidence of rust, and altogether the sample was a splendid one of what winter wheat should be in an advanced stage of growth. Mr. Swift states that there are about 1,000 acres of winter wheat sown in the valley, and this year there has been a considerable increase in the acreage of spring wheat. The general crop conditions in the neighborhood are exceptionally good, and point to a record harvest. The valley, taken as a whole, is fairly free from weeds, although in parts quack or quitch grass, wild oats and noxious weeds of the mustard family are to be found. He considers that the valley has a great future, and is an admirable farming district. It is settling up fast, and land being broken this year shows a considerable increase in acreage. Judging from the sample which was grown on virgin land only broken last year, many farmers in the district will do well to give winter wheat a trial next year. Vansickle Bros. will have little to fear from frost this year, judging from the advanced state of growth the sample has attained.

RUTHENIANS CO-OPERATING

To reduce the present cost of high living, 2,500 Ruthenian residents in Calgary have decided to establish a Ruthenian Galician general co-operative store in that city. At a meeting held on Sunday afternoon, June 25, at Riverside, a hearty and substantial endorsement of the project was given when 300 deposits of \$5 each

were made to be used as the nucleus of a fund on which drafts could be made to defray the initial cost of establishing the institution.

Fred Adams, one of the most enthusiastic workers in the proposition, contemplates establishing a number of similar branches throughout the entire Canadian northwest where it is understood there are between 8,000 and 10,000 Ruthenians.

The immediate reason for the establishment of the co-operative store in Calgary was the recent rise in the price of bread. No definite arrangements have been made at this time for the location of the general store, this feature being laid over until a later meeting.

TARIFF-MAKING BY PRAYER

The New York Tribune publishes a telegram from Joplin, Mo., saying that ministers of twenty-five towns in the Kansas Missouri mining district will pray on Thanksgiving Day for a tariff on zinc ore.

O Lord, we humbly ask Thine aid
To tariff raise on Zinc,
Because our infant trade now stands
Close on to ruin's brink.
We do not ask Thee "mountains move
And cast into the sea."
That deaf may hear, and dumb may
speak,
Or that the blind may see.
For things like these we have no use;
We need substantial "chink."
We must have help and have it now,
Good Lord, remember Zinc.
We know 'twill raise the price of paint,
Of mat, and turf and sink,
But other people pay the bill;
Good, Lord, protect our Zinc.
—Fitz Nigel, New York.

EXPERIENCE IN HARVESTING ALFALFA HAY

(C. Metcalfe, Prince Edward Co., Ont.)
We started to harvest alfalfa last year about June 18, when the first blossoms were to be seen. We started to cut our five-acre block at 9:30 in the morning, and finished about 1:30. At 2:30 we started to ted, and the tedder was kept going until 5 o'clock. It was not quite so well cured as I would like to have had it, but we had it in coils by 8 o'clock. It stood in the coils the next

day. The following day we turned the coils and put the alfalfa in the mow.

My second crop last year was poor, owing to dry weather that followed the first cutting. The last cutting, however, was the finest quality of hay I had that season. My crop averaged about 4½ tons an acre.

We find alfalfa of great value over red clover for feeding. As soon as I stopped feeding alfalfa and fed red clover the cows dropped off one-third in their milk. They will pick alfalfa out wherever they can find it. I would rather have one acre of good alfalfa than three acres of red clover or alsike.

It is expected that Edward Crain, president of the Grain Growers association of Baring, Sask., will be nominated as Liberal candidate for the Moose Mountain constituency in the local legislature at the convention to be held at Windthorst, on July 25.

CHEW
MAPLE
SUGAR
TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec Winnipeg

IF YOU ARE A FARMER

this letter will show you the way to make money in your leisure hours—and a means of keeping the boys at home by giving them a business of their own.

Wm. Kalthley, of Superior, writes about

"IDEAL" FACE DOWN CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

"Bought an Ideal when business was at low ebb—not enough to keep one man busy. Very soon, I was rushed with Ideal work. This year, made and sold more material than two red brick yards and two cement competitors. Money comes in hand over fist."

You can do it too. Make concrete blocks for houses, barns, silos, foundations, fences, etc.—take contracts for Ideal Concrete Blocks in place of brick or stone. There's money in it.

Our book explains everything. Write for free copy.

RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY LOCALITY
IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
Dept. J, LONDON, Ont.

BAGPIPES

The Scotchman's music house in CANADA.

Largest Bagpipe dealers in all AMERICA.

Lawrie Pipes \$30 up. Catalogue Free

C.W. LINDSAY LIMITED
OTTAWA, ONT.



WATCH AND RING FREE

This guaranteed Stem-wind Watch, latest style, Swiss movement, gold hands, nickel dust proof case, and a gold-plated Signet Ring given absolutely Free for selling only \$2.90 of our high-grade, embossed and colored postcards at 6 for 10c. Send for postcards now. When sold, return money and we will send Watch and Ring by return.

EXCELSIOR WATCH CO., Dept. G13, Winnipeg

22 RIFLE FREE

BOYS! The above rifle is yours for a few hours' work. It is made of hardened steel, and shoots 22 calibre cartridges. It is free to you for selling only \$5.00 worth of our high-grade embossed and colored postcards at 6 for 10c. Send now for cards and when sold, send us \$5.00 and we will forward the Rifle immediately.

JONES MANFG. CO., Dept. G14, Winnipeg, Can.

180 Postcards Given Free

One hundred and eighty high grade embossed and colored postcards given positively free, including floral, greetings, views, etc., for selling only 12 of our large high art pictures (printed in finest colors) at 25c each. These are very fast sellers at above price and are worth 50c each. Write now for pictures and when sold we will send postcards. **The Western Premium Co., Dept. G51, Winnipeg, Canada.**

Football Free

This 8-piece solid leather No. 4 Football with high-grade red rubber bladder, is hand sewed and very serviceable. Given Absolutely Free for selling \$3.80 worth of our high-grade embossed post cards at 6 for 10c. Send now for cards. When sold return the money and you will receive Football immediately.

ART POSTCARD CO., Dept. G11, Winnipeg, Can.

BRACELET AND RING FREE

We positively give free a fine Adjustable Signet Bracelet, guaranteed years, also a beautiful Stone Set Ring for selling 22 packs high-grade art post cards at 6 for 10c. Order 22 packs. When sold send us \$2.20 and we will positively send Bracelet and Ring.

ART POSTCARD CO., Dept. G110, Winnipeg, Can.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "Margaret"

Head Office:
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg
Associate-membership fee \$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies) .50
S.G. Badges (gent's) .50
S.G. Buttons (children's) .05

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club room at 328 Hargrave Street.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE
Dear Friends—The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild has followed in its small way exactly the work mentioned in the following lines written by a sincere admirer of Mrs. Alden, and the general work of our Sunshine Society and Guilds.

The one great difficulty the G.G.S.G. has to contend with is the lack of funds, which are always totally inadequate for the calls made upon us. The general society, while a very wealthy one, does not in any way help the branches with money, and it is so difficult to make the readers and friends understand that a society affiliated with the International can lack funds for every and any call that is sent in. It is heart breaking to be unable to answer these calls, but if those who sent in the call would realize that it is only by **THEY THEMSELVES** sending in a mite, and asking their friends to send in a mite that this society can in any way meet the demands of those in need of comfort, both spiritual and material, a better and firmer footing could be made.

Yours lovingly, in Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE CAUSE

The Sunshine work is unique in character. It must be credited with all sorts of charitable deeds and myriad benevolences, but it is not a charitable organization, nor a benevolent society. Every really religious soul that understands its operations must commend it, and yet the Sunshine Society is not a religious institution. The true Sunshine worker is as willing to give cheer to the rich as to the poor. Like Divine love, the work embraces as its beneficiaries all castes, all colors and all climes. The true Sunshiner is on the alert for opportunities to say something, do something, or give something that shall shed a gleam of brightness on the pathway of some fellow mortal. The variety of means and measures by which the work is carried on is great. Somebody afflicted and unable to walk would find a wheel chair an unspeakable blessing, but cannot afford the price. Sunshine finds a wheel chair somewhere, some-how, and the life of the afflicted soul is brightened with the loan of this easy means of transportation as long as life lasts or necessity demands.

A river-side settlement of boatmen is without means of entertainment and a C.O.D. call reaches a heart a thousand miles away. A bundle of books or enlivening magazines is packed and expressed to the care of some good soul who will see that the boatmen get fresh reading matter all winter long. Tired mothers and sickly children are provided with excursions in summer. Babies are clothed and fed. Ice is furnished in summer in homes where sickness is found. Letters of cheer are written to shut-ins far and near, high and low, rich or poor. Tens of thousands of persons are remembered kindly, thoughtfully, helpfully in all good taste. Families are clothed when fathers are out of work and funds are low.

The Sunshine cause has done more for blind children in the comparatively few years of its existence than a century has otherwise seen done for this class of needy ones, and more is to be done. To read the store of measures used to raise means for the work and to read the list of articles mailed, or expressed or sent by swift messenger, or carried in person, for the comfort and blessing of others, makes one smile and cry by turns. Sunshine would give elephants away if some weary, discouraged soul needed such a proof of love and interest. It does not disdain to give a top or a jack-knife or a doll to a child that would be made happy by the gift.

Among its workers are octogenarians making bags or quilts or other welcome gifts, all for somebody else and merry little children making surgical sponges for hospitals, and aprons and pillow-slips and children's clothing for less fortunate little ones. Mothers give the cherished toys and apparel of babes who have gone to the heavenly home. Hotel owners and large store keepers find a place for the mite boxes that attract pennies and dimes and dollars from their patrons. Nothing comes amiss to Sunshine.

It has blessed innumerable multitudes of recipients and still more richly blessed its great host of givers who give and lend and serve and spend in its holy, helpful, heavenly name. To say "No" to a Sunshiner's appeal is to say "No" to the best of causes. None need refuse, none should do so, for it welcomes the smallest gift as cheerfully as the most liberal contribution. Indeed, it asks first and foremost the manifestation of a sunny spirit, the word of cheer to the fellow pilgrim on life's way, the helpful disposition, the sympathetic look, the smiling face. These cost little, but they bless greatly.

REV. R. M. OFFORD,
Member of the Ways and Means Committee,
General Society,
Passaic, N.J.

HAIL INSURANCE

Many who read this will remember what a muddle Hail Insurance was in Western Canada eleven years ago. How certain companies had secured patronage on promises that were never fulfilled, how insurers were sued for their premiums when they could not get a dollar of indemnity for loss, and how the Provincial and Territorial Governments were obliged to take action to straighten out the tangle.

So keen and general was the distrust of Company Hail Insurance when our that we had something based on sound business principles and which could be relied plan was first introduced in 1900 that we found it most difficult to convince anyone upon to do what we claimed for it. But we had the courage of our convictions, and under the closest scrutiny and most severe criticism, by actual demonstrations of its merits we gradually won for our plan and the manner in which we administered it the confidence of all classes in any way concerned with Hail Insurance, with the result that when the Government system of Hail Insurance was abolished in Saskatchewan two years ago, our plan was the first to receive permission to transact business in that Province, and in 1910 there was more business written on this plan than all others combined.

Anything that could win out against such odds must have the qualities people look for in good business, and those who know the history of Hail Insurance in Western Canada and what our plan has done to put it on a sound business basis are our staunch friends, yet

"Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread"

and certain competitors from outside, with little or no experience in Hail Insurance business, having no knowledge whatever of conditions in Western Canada, undertake to point out the weaknesses of our system and extol the merits of what they have to offer. They may win a place after a while if they make good, but in the meantime the majority of those who give thought to these matters will decide that what has been tried and proved to be all right is what they want.

Full information will be furnished on application to any local Agent or

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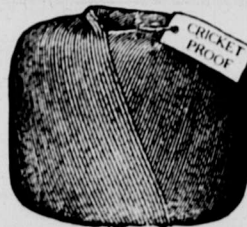
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At a recent meeting of the Ontario Ethel Ruper paper on the woman's tir these days v publications—four hours a on the valu decision may court in New question, " their husban

An American poses of the rule is that family. The lending him mending his need of con agent of pro see that she commerce, f vice, all com of economic for the famil family funds as distinctly of wealth a by men in l law in many of time a we is sixty hou the wife, be ing (or shall forced to toil month, year night and all and comfort. The burden o in the home wages, and h is worth mon is a "sanctifi is not recogn cord is made her productio the wife goes the assumptio proper. It i beautiful spir which makes v so eminently Heaven. Hea her into glor mother she ha But the educa

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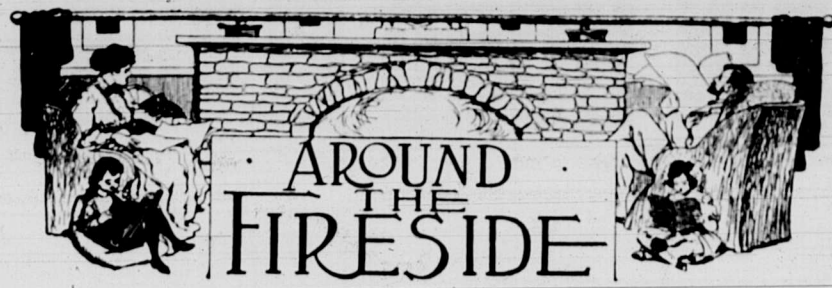
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A Woman's Time

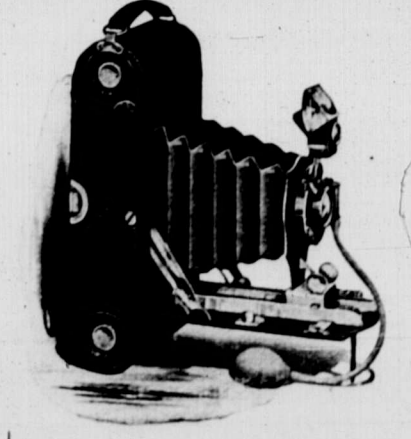
At a recent meeting held at one of the Ontario Women's Institutes, Miss Ethel Rupert contributed the following paper on the timely subject, "Is a woman's time worth anything?" In these days when one of our best selling publications is "How to live on twenty-four hours a day," we may well reflect on the value of a woman's time. A decision made in the general sessions court in New York city has raised the question, "Are wives supported by their husbands?"

An American political economist disposes of the matter thus: "A general rule is that the man has the wife and family. The former is undoubtedly lending him aid by cooking his food, mending his clothes, but there is no need of considering her as a separate agent of production." At a glance we see that she is producing articles of commerce, food, clothing, comfort, service, all coming quite within the scope of economic production. As a buyer for the family and administrator of the family funds, she is performing services as distinctly related to the production of wealth as any similar work done by men in business houses. It is the law in many countries that the amount of time a woman shall work for wages is sixty hours a week. In the home the wife, because she works for nothing (or shall we say for love?), may be forced to toil day after day, month after month, year after year, far into the night and all night, if the convenience and comfort of the family require it. The burden of her task may be greater in the home than if she worked for wages, and her contribution to wealth is worth money, but because the home is a "sanctified spot" the wife's labor is not recognized on principle. No record is made of the profit and loss of her production, and even if the life of the wife goes to balance the account, the assumption is that it is right and proper. It is a fine instance of the beautiful spirit of devotion to duty (I) which makes women toiling in the home so eminently fitted to die and go to Heaven. Heaven may wait to welcome her into glory, when as a wife and mother she has worked herself to death. But the education she has received and

the ideals she has been taught to revere compel her, while working in the hope of Heaven, to have some hope of life, liberty, happiness and fair wages to recompense her here below. The work done by women in the home is the last determining factor of the problem of the cost of living, and is also the first determining factor of the cost of all production. The question demanding investigation is not, "Are wives supported by their husbands?" but "How far are husbands—men in general—supported by the work of their wives?" How to keep the girls in the home is an important problem now demanding serious attention. That it is desirable that a daughter should remain at home during the period that comes between the end of school life and the beginning of matrimony is generally agreed. She is better protected there, and the parents feel they have a right to her companionship, since they were deprived of it during the years at school. Every adult, male and female, ought to earn his or her own living, and in such a way as to realize upon it.

No matter how useful a daughter may be in the home, she usually thinks, and not without reason, that her work is not appreciated at its full value. To ask a father for money is as disagreeable as to ask a husband. If she earns the money she should not have to receive it as a free gift. At this period of her life, when she is energetic and most needs work, the young woman is not given anything of importance or independence to do, or if she has, she receives no specific recompense therefor. The daughter should be given a regular salary. The salary should be at least equal to what would have to be paid to a stranger for the same work, if one were called in to do it. The duties should be defined and performed efficiently. In a few homes the daughters are paid salaries, not because those daughters are unwilling to help, but because the parents are reasonable and admit that these girls have natural needs that must be met. These girls are happy, contented and efficient, because they have been raised to the level of a human, independent, self-reliant being; who no longer needs wait upon the humor of father or the good will of brother to satisfy apersonal requirement.

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The smile that charms like the rare perfume
Of a rose jar hid in a shadowy room;
The song from the twilight nook apart
That finds its way to a burdened heart;
The yielding of self and of selfish ends,
Reserved for the plaudits of transcendent friends:
This—this—the cruel sneer provokes—
'Anything goes with one's own folks.'

ROUND SHOULDERED CHILDREN

This is a common complaint among children. It may arise from many causes. Among the boys it is often only the swagger copied from careless men. Often, too, among both girls and boys it comes from weariness and insufficient nourishment. It is no proof at all that your child is well fed because your table is loaded with foodstuffs. How much, and what, does the child eat? Is what every mother should observe, if she is taking proper care of her family. Especially in the busy seasons, children have to take second place. If "the men" eat, all is well, apparently. Yet too often children work harder in propor-

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tion to their strength than the grown-ups do. They cannot, or dare not, complain that the food is not what they can eat. Indeed, it cannot be expected that they should direct the cooking of any special dish, however much they may need a change of diet. They do not know that it is a change of diet that they want, and lighter dishes than grown-ups require.

The child who lounges with the shoulders drooping is doing a serious injury to his body, and may greatly retard a proper normal growth. Nature intended that the internal organs of the body should be suspended from the inner walls of the body. Undue pressure upon any of these organs, such as the chest falling down upon the stomach, and the stomach upon the intestines, causes a crowding that interferes with the proper functions of these organs, hence will follow a weakened physique, and the shoulders fall forward because they always follow the chest. Properly nourished children, who are not overworked, and who are made to understand the value of a well-developed body, without which very few people succeed in life (and they, not to the extent they otherwise would), will not require much urging to assume erect postures during their waking hours.

If those children who may be said to have inherited a tendency to drooping shoulders, are taken at an early age and taught to practice with the horizontal bar, now so common in all the gymnasiums of the large schools, and also to take regular deep-breathing exercises, much might be done to correct this injurious habit.

A horizontal bar is simply a smooth, round pole, three or four feet long, and one and three quarters to two inches in diameter, suspended by a sound rope from each end, and raised so far from the floor that the child must jump two or three inches to grasp it. The exercise is to swing the body from the pole by the arms. Very soon, really surprising agility is acquired. The child quickly manages to swing by the feet and hands alternately. This bar exercise, used in reasonable moderation, is considered one of the best developers of growing children, and furnishes a fascinating incentive to healthful play. Old quilts, mattresses or what is better, new mown hay, may be spread thickly below the bar, so that a fall would not injure a child. Under a shade tree is a desirable location for the bar.

Give the children a chance—the best chance you can, to become the best that Mother Nature will permit. The round shoulders will soon disappear if the child is given the chance that every child should have.

KITCHEN HINTS

Potato Salad—Cut cold, boiled potatoes in one-eighth inch slices, sprinkle with salt and pepper; add olive oil (or cream), and mix thoroughly, then add vinegar, a few drops of onion juice. Arrange on lettuce leaves in a salad bowl, and garnish with slices of hard-cooked eggs and parsley.

Stuffed Baked Potatoes—Remove potatoes from oven, cut in halves, scoop out



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inside, and mash. Allow 1 teaspoon butter to each potato, and 1 teaspoon scalded milk. Beat well and refill the skins, and bake 5 to 8 minutes in hot oven.

Jellied Chicken—Dress and cut up fowl, put in stew pan with two slices of onion, cover with boiling water and cook slowly until meat falls from bones. When half cooked, add half tablespoon salt. Remove chicken, strain stock and remove fat. Decorate bottom of a mold with parsley and hard boiled eggs. Pack in meat freed from skin and bone and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pour on stock and place under heavy weight. Keep in cold place until firm. In summer it is necessary to add 1 teaspoon of gelatine to stock to keep it firm.

RE HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Editor, Fireside—I see in your issue of June 7, Mr. T. T. Sanderson, Paynton, Sask., refers to his own girls, but he is only one in thousands. I think Canada is as good as the United States; then why not the girls get a free homestead, as well as the boys. I think it would help the boys, too. It don't look just fair to me. I am homesteading out here alone. My sister is in town trying to make a living as best she can. Now, if she could get a homestead out here near me (which she could if she had the right to), just see how much better it would be for us both, as we were raised together on a farm in Ontario. Why not whisper something of this kind to Mr. Borden on his prairie tour this summer?

HOMESTEADER.

Lafleche, Sask.

Dear Isobel—I would be pleased to receive one of those petitions, "Homesteads for Women," and will do all I can to get signatures.

Yours truly,

(Miss) MAGGIE P. PETERS.
Winkler, Man., July 3, 1911.

Dear Fireside—Will you please send me one or two "Homesteads for Women" petitions.

I am anxious to help the cause all I can.

A friend wishes me to ask if American women would be able to take a homestead should it go through.

MRS. WOODWARD.
Bradwell, Sask., July 3, 1911.

Note—An American woman shall not be able to homestead if our petition goes through exactly as it is worded at the present time. There was no desire to



8985.—A Stylish Dress of Attractive Design, for Misses and Small Women.

A combination of blue and white plaid and plain blue chambray is here shown. The square neck is edged with a narrow band trimming of embroidery above the shaped plaid trimming. The front panel of the skirt and the sleeve trimming are also of plaid. The skirt shows a plaited insert at the side gore seams. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 47 inch material for the 16 year size.

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SCOTCHMAN FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.
MOOSE JAW, SASK.
55 LBS.
ROBIN HOOD

keep out American women. The difficulty comes in drawing a line to exclude undesirable from other countries — women who have no culture whatever, no education, and women who are unlikely to be anything but a drawback to the progress of Canadian institutions for years to come. We would be glad to welcome the American woman if we could. However, this phase of the homesteads for women question will depend upon the government, and not just upon — ISOBEL.

Dear Isobel—Will you please send me one of the petitions "Homesteads for Women," and I will get as many signatures as possible in this neighborhood.
(Miss) ELLA BOAZMAN.
Colonsay, Sask.



8984.—A Simple "Dorothy" Dress, Little Girl's Dress.
Effective in white embroidered linen, in gingham, chambray, pretale or cashmere. The panel portions are joined to side and back portions, that have plaited fulness under the arms. The design is unique and will appeal to all home dressmakers, because of its grace and simplicity. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 44 inch material for the 6 year size.

Dear Fireside—I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know that I am still alive, and hoping that you will have room in this wonderful paper, The Guide. I am in favor of women's right to homestead, and would like to see it put through, for there are so many young women who are working out for their living, and if they had a homestead they could get along a lot better. I think for myself the bachelor men would be willing to help the women out, and women that are abused by their drinking husbands. I think petitions would be just the thing to get homesteads for women. If you will be kind enough to send me a form, I will strike out and get signatures.

W. H. McMASTER.
Indian Head, Sask.

Dear Isobel—Will you please send me a petition in connection with homesteads or women, and I will do my best to get plenty of signatures for you, as I think the majority of women quite as capable of homesteading as the majority of men.

MRS. JESSIE GIBBS.
Magin P.O., July 1, 1911.

CHAPLIN CALLS

Dear Isobel—Please send me petition for "Homesteads for Women" and I shall do all in my power to get the signs.

LYDIA HEBERT.
Chaplin, Sask., June 18, 1911.

HOMESTEADS FOR AMERICAN WOMEN

Dear Isobel—I am one of the people in this district interested in the subject "Homesteads for Women," and like ex-American, I think that what we allow the "Yankee" man should apply to his wife and daughters, and I might say right here, that a great number of the best and pluckiest settlers we have in Western Canada are the American women. I have spoken to our M.P., Dr. E. L. Cash, on this question, and he told me that he was in favor of homesteads for all women, except married women. As he did not give any reason for "keeping down" the married woman, I considered where it came from, and put it down as sarcasm. If you will send me a petition, I know I can get the signatures.

MRS. PATERSON.
Plateau, Sask.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

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

THE FIRST PETITION

Dear Isobel—Enclosed find petition signed by bona fide voters. I would suggest you send copies of the petition to every secretary of the different Grain Growers' associations, and have them circulate them at meetings. We only met one man who refused to sign same. His name should be published.

MRS. WILL CHANNON.
Cordova, Man.

Note—Three cheers for Mrs. Channon! Her petition is the first to come in. Perhaps she will handle another one. Hadn't we better give that man an other chance. Perhaps he will sign the next petition.—ISOBEL.

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together with will be publi Glen Camp speakers at the In the course e Referred to a Grain Grower in which Mr. e degrading the G he said, was fa Grain Grower Messrs. Hender he considered t stand and w farmers' hopes, both Roderick Henders had positions.

There were e of the Grain Gr and these sta uproar, cries of "Tell all you l coming from Mr. McKenzie had been for m him there," said and during all around—the L never went ne "Leave the suggested ano and Mr. Cam Grain Growers

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Mr. E. F. Coke has severed his connection as agricultural editor of the Daily Free Press (Winnipeg), to superintend the Consultation Department of the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming. Mr. Coke is a graduate of some years standing of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., and besides that is one of Saskatchewan's good farmers where he controls 20 farms. Immediately on leaving college he repaired to Western Canada and has been identified with agriculture in the three provinces ever since. Many farmers are acquainted with him through his work in the Farmers' Advocate as well as the Free Press.

Borden's Last Week

Continued from Page 3

together with the memorials presented, will be published later.

Glen Campbell, M.P., was one of the speakers at the public meeting at Dauphin. In the course of his speech, Mr. Campbell referred to a letter published in 'The Grain Growers' Guide' from J. A. Fisher, in which Mr. Campbell was charged with decrying the Grain Growers. That charge, he said, was false; he had not decried the Grain Growers but he had criticised Messrs. Henders and McKenzie because he considered they were taking a partizan stand and were thereby ruining the farmers' hopes. If the truth were known, both Roderick McKenzie and R. C. Henders had applied for government positions.

There were a large number of members of the Grain Growers' Association present, and these statements caused quite an uproar, cries of "Prove that," "Sit down," "Tell all you know," and other protests coming from all parts of the audience. Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Campbell continued, had been for months at Ottawa ("We sent him there," said a voice in the audience) and during all that time he was hanging around the Liberal headquarters and never went near the Conservative rooms. "Leave the Grain Growers alone," suggested another member of the audience and Mr. Campbell then spoke of 'The Grain Growers' Guide,' saying 'The Guide

ought to keep free from party politics and should censure the Liberals when they were in the wrong. "So they do," rejoined an interrupter, and Mr. Campbell said that although 'The Guide' had criticised him he had forgiven them after reading an editorial article which appeared on June 14.

At Portage la Prairie on Friday afternoon Mr. Borden was met by a delegation of Grain Growers, representing the Portage and Salem associations, Mr. W. M. Stewart on their behalf presenting a series of resolutions similar to those presented to Hon. Frank Oliver last month. The resolution dealing with reciprocity stated that the farmers viewed with alarm the source from which opposition to the agreement emanated and the determined efforts being made by organized capital and special interests to defeat the will of the people. The farmers, it was stated, resented the interference of the manufacturers to prevent the passing of an agreement which gave them access to the nearest market for their products and which did not affect the protection enjoyed by the manufacturers. Complaint was also made that sufficient progress was not being made with the Hudson's Bay railway, and the vote of \$2,000,000 for the construction of the line was contrasted with the guarantee of \$35,000,000 of C.N.R. bonds.

Mr. Borden in reply complained that the Grain Growers were not fair to the Conservative party in their references to the Hudson's Bay Railway and the C.N.R. guarantee. The opposition could not force the government to build the Hudson's Bay railway and they were not responsible either for the C.N.R. guarantee; in fact, he had taken exception to it. As to the reciprocity agreement, he gave the Grain Growers credit for being sincere in supporting it and he strongly resented any suggestion that he was not equally sincere in his opposition to it.

From Portage, Mr. Borden went to St. Pierre, driving to the village from Otterburne station and getting drenched in a thunderstorm when returning to his train at midnight. The speeches were chiefly in French, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron being the principal speaker.

Farmers at Morden

The last day of the tour was spent at Morden and Somerset, good meetings being held at both places. Two hundred Grain Growers were represented in the delegation which was introduced to Mr. Borden at Morden by W. H. Sharpe, M.P., delegates being present from Shadeland, Darlingford, Brown, Miami and Pilot Mound districts. Mr. William Compton was the chief spokesman, delivering an able address in which he said the farmers of the West hoped Mr. Borden would go back to Ottawa with a clear idea not only of the needs of the West but also of the ideals and aspirations of the Western people. Mr. Compton dealt at length with reciprocity and the question of the tariff generally, setting forth the reasons why the farmers believed the free exchange of natural products between Canada and the United States would be an advantage to Canada, and also pointing out some of the injustices suffered by the farmers as a result of the protective tariff on manufactured goods. Between 700 and 800 people attended the public meeting at Morden, which was addressed by R. L. Borden, Hon. Robert Rogers, W. H. Sharpe, M.P., and T. W. Crothers, M.P., and as usual it was noticed that Mr. Borden was generously applauded except when he attacked reciprocity and defended protection. Mr. Crothers tried in vain to arouse enthusiasm against reciprocity, and there was considerable protest from the audience when he said that the arguments put forward on behalf of the agreement were unmitigated rubbish. "It is surprising," he said, "that any intelligent man could be humbugged by any such rubbish."

Somerset Meeting

The final meeting at Somerset on Saturday night was somewhat marred by a thunderstorm, which caused an adjournment from the open air to the hall. The public meeting was preceded by the presentation of a memorial by a delegation of Grain Growers, headed by Mr. Dennis McGee, of Swan Lake. Dealing with the reciprocity question, the memorial read by Mr. McGee said: "Most of us live within a short distance of the boundary line and have noted for several years how farmers south of the line receive more for their grain and other products than we do on the north. We

Summer Fallow

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Hitch an engine plow to a 30 H. P. Modern Farm Horse. Plow 7 to 8 inches deep. Then cultivate shallow—say 2 to 3 inches deep four times during season—with cultivators of style shown above. Kills weeds—gives land rest—pulverizes soil—encourages humus-growth—increases crops. The 30 H. P.

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demand that this barrier, which prevents us from trading with our neighbors to the south, be removed. We claim that we should not be debarred from selling our products in any country that is willing to pay us the best price for them, and that it is an insult to our intelligence to suggest that trading with our neighbors to the south of us would make us less loyal or less devoted in our attachment to the Mother Country. We are strongly of opinion that free access to the markets of the United States would have a tendency in the direction of increasing the price we receive for our grain, and opening a more stable market for our farm products.

"We also regret that you have not, as far as has come to our knowledge, given any intimation that you favor any increase of the British preference. Great Britain opens her markets to our produce and we desire that Canada should open her markets to the manufactured products of Great Britain."

In conclusion, the memorial expressed disapproval of the election being held prior to redistribution.

Rogers Attacks Leaders

Mr. Borden said nothing new either in his reply to the memorial or in his speech, the only feature of note at the meeting being a vicious attack upon Messrs. R. C. Henders and Roderick McKenzie, president and secretary-treasurer of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, by Hon. Robert Rogers. He stated that the Grain Growers as a body were entitled to the highest consideration, but they had men among them who came forward to deceive and put false statements in the mouths of intelligent people. The condition he had described had existed during the past two days in the case of an individual connected with the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba. He referred to Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the association. Only yesterday or the day before Mr. McKenzie had visited localities in the northern part of the province, and although Mr. Borden had been quite clear in his statements with regard to the Hudson's Bay railway, they had Mr. McKenzie going amongst the Grain Growers and pointing out to them that Mr. Borden was pledging himself only individually, and that he was not binding

the great Conservative party. To mete out such treatment to their leader was unfair, unmanly and unjust.

Proceeding, Mr. Rogers said: "I only mention this to show our Conservative friends that they must not be misled by such individuals as R. C. Henders and Roderick McKenzie. They are using their position for the benefit of the Liberal heeleders in Western Canada, and not to the benefit of the people of Western Canada. You will have these gentlemen going about the country circulating falsehoods. In the localities where they live their statements are of no effect, for they are despised by the dogs and crows of the communities in which they live."

After the meeting Mr. Borden and his party returned on their special train to Winnipeg and left for the East on Sunday morning.

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If you follow the advice of the men who have made a big success of this line of work.

One of the foremost authorities in the Dominion on the breeding and care of live stock is Mr. R. E. Drennon, proprietor of the Pioneer Stock Farm, Canora, Sask.

He is a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College and is well known to the farmers of this country as a judge of important classes at big stock shows. At the Manitoba Agricultural College this year he was selected to deliver an address on special lectures. Mr. Drennon is a member of the Educational Board of the School of Scientific Farming and his lessons on animal husbandry form a very important part of the general course. The School is now arranging Special Hunted Clubs in every district throughout Western Canada for fall study. There are some interesting special advantages if you join now.

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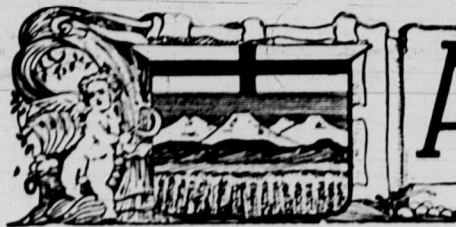
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ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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

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James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.
District Directors:
P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namao; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carwell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

ALEXANDRA DISTRICT CONVENTION

The first district convention of the Alexandra constituency was held in the Masonic Hall, Lloydminster, on Wednesday, June 28, commencing at two o'clock, when upwards of thirty branches were represented and also a good sprinkling of members of branches in the district were present. The convention having been called to order, Mr. Graham, delegate for the Tring Union, was unanimously elected to the chair and Mr. W. Linton acted as secretary. The first item on the agenda paper was the advisability of nominating a candidate to represent the farmers in the Federal and Provincial Parliaments, and after a very lengthy discussion it was unanimously decided to postpone this question until a later date, when some definite action could be decided upon. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. B. W. P. Hunt and seconded by Mr. J. Campbell: "That in the opinion of this convention there is no let or hindrance in the constitution on nominating a member of the U.F.A. to represent the farmers in the legislature." Mr. McLeod, of Oxville Union, moved, and Mr. R. A. Wilson, of Dewberry Union, seconded: "That Lloydminster be selected as the place to hold the next convention, and that the date be left in the hands of a committee of five members." The following were then elected to serve on this committee: Messrs. J. Campbell, H. Hill, B. W. P. Hunt, G. O'Range and W. Linton, after which the convention adjourned till 7.30 p.m.

Evening Session

The evening session was opened at 7.40, the chair being occupied by Mr. W. H. Anderson, of Dewberry Union. The first question on the agenda was the drafting of an address to be presented to R. L. Borden, Esq., K.C., M.P., on his approaching visit to Lloydminster on June 29. Mr. Graham moved and Mr. Juggins seconded: "That this matter be left over till tomorrow, when the representatives of the Grain Growers' associations who are combining in the presentation of the address, will be present." The following resolution was introduced by Mr. A. M. Campbell, of Bellecamp Union: "Resolved, that in the event of the Federal Parliament being dissolved before the reciprocity agreement is passed, that the executive of the U.F.A., through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, ask the government to give a referendum on the agreement." It was unanimously resolved that this resolution should be forwarded to the general secretary of the U.F.A., to be laid before the executive. This concluded the business of the evening and an early adjournment was made until Thursday afternoon.

Thursday Afternoon Session

The meeting on Thursday was not a very lengthy one. The chair was occupied by Mr. Graham, of Tring, and the principal item on the program was the address to be presented to Mr. Borden. This had been in charge of a small committee and the draft which had been prepared was read by the secretary. On motion of Mr. O'Range, of Lloydminster, seconded by Mr. McLeod, of Oxville, the address as prepared was unanimously accepted. Mr. S. Rackham was the gentleman elected to present the address.

Mr. P. S. Austin, of Ranfurly, director for the Victoria constituency, gave a very interesting address on organization work, which was much appreciated. This concluded the business of the convention, which was considered most successful. The following were some of the delegates present: E. Whittaker, J. Heathcote, H. Murray, North Kitscoty Union; J. Stone, J. Donaldson, Blackfoot Union; W. Juggins, A. G. Matthews, J. Campbell, Durness Union; D. Gilchrist, E. H. Moore, H. E. Stone, Islay Union; L. Loveless, A. Wright, Hiawatha Union; J. Weston, A. Humphrey, J. Graham, Tring Union; H. King, W. Plater, Tepee Lake Union; H. Savage, T. E. Law, E. Booth, Streamstown Union; F. N. Payne, Millersdale Union; W. H. Anderson, J. Anderson, A. E. Tomkins, R. H. Wilson,

Dewberry Union; H. Hill, B. W. P. Hunt, G. O'Range, Lloydminster Union; J. P. Swayne, Waverley Union; J. McLeod, Oxville Union; A. M. Campbell, Bellecamp Union; D. L. Richardson, Ethelwyn Union; J. E. Senis, Deer Lake Union; P. S. Austin, Ranfurly Union, district director.

-W. LINTON, Sec'y.
Northminster, Alta.

SUNDIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION

The proposed district convention at Sundial was not a great success, for the reason that all the speakers we had arranged for were unable to be present, and while a large number of farmers were in attendance they were destined to meet with one of the worst disappointments that ever happened to the people of this district. We could not help feeling that the general secretary, at least, could have arranged for some other person to take his place at Red Deer, at the executive meeting held there on the same date as our convention, that he could have given us the benefit of his experience. We feel that we must get in closer touch with the business men in the cities and that we must impress upon them and the tradespeople the necessity of their lending their aid to the farmers in securing stable markets and just laws to govern the distribution of agricultural products, showing them to what an unlimited extent the prosperity of the city depends upon the prosperity of the country, and that when they foster conditions whereby the farmer is dealt with unjustly and his resources chained, they must suffer in like proportion. This was never more clearly demonstrated than by the failure of crops last year. The farmers were unable to be in the market as liberal buyers as in years previous and the merchants were obliged to sacrifice much of their usual orders in goods, carry over unpaid accounts and stand with idle hands while their goods moulded on the shelf. While we are not averse to wholesale buying by farmers, we urge it only when the dealer puts too wide a margin of profit between himself and the consumer. When they do this, and drive us from them, they are placing danger upon their own prosperity, checking the growth and endangering the future life of the city. We want to see thriving towns and cities springing up within our borders, but we must let the builders of them know that we are also men of business and expect to be met in co-operative measures along all industrial lines.

WILL F. DEAN, Sec'y.
Sundial, Alta.

FERTILE PLAINS PICNIC

There were between four and five hundred people present at the first annual picnic of Fertile Plains Union, held on July 4, and all were greatly disappointed that the general secretary was not able to be present. Two showers of rain in the afternoon interrupted both the sports and speaking, so that our enjoyment was not so great as it would have been with a pleasant day; neither did we accomplish so much in forwarding the cause of the farmers' union as we had hoped. We were treated to a very able and interesting address by Rev. Perrin E. Baker, president of Atorado Union, on the political phase of the U. F. A. He reviewed English, Canadian and American history to show that the struggle of the masses today is but a continuation of the contests for democracy, and urged support for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Mr. D. M. Garrison, of our own local, and Mr. A. F. Wertz, of Bow Island Union, also made brief but good addresses on the U. F. A. work. We were rewarded by seven new members and one subscription to The Guide and these came voluntarily as a public invitation to unite was made.

W. S. HENRY, Sec'y.
Bow Island, Alta.

[I am sorry that I was unable to meet the many good friends and workers of the U. F. A., not only at Fertile Plains, but at other places also during the holiday week. I had accepted several engagements, and was, in fact, preparing my

papers to enable me to leave the office for a week to attend these meetings when I received a telephone message from Innisfail telling me that Mrs. Fream's father had been taken seriously and suddenly ill. All work was dropped at once and we immediately left for Innisfail, unfortunately, however, arriving too late, and I was therefore engaged in mourning the loss of a most sincere friend and adviser, and one of the finest gentlemen that it was possible to meet with. As soon as was convenient I notified those whom I had promised to visit of the reasons of my absence, but I am making this further explanation so that those who were at the celebrations and were, maybe, surprised at no word or apology being received from me may be conversant with the reason.—E. J. F.

PINCHER STATION PICNIC

The first annual picnic of Pincher Station Union was held on Dominion Day and proved a great success. It had been widely advertised and in spite of previous days' rainstorms and a rather blustering day the guests started to arrive at about eleven o'clock. Shortly after noon a happy crowd of about 150 sat down to lunch in the picturesque valley of the Old Man River under the branches of shading trees. A booth had been constructed on the picnic grounds by the managing committee and a brisk trade was soon going on in those things which delight the carnal inner man and which are said to constitute largely to the management of the "mere male." It also offered opportunities for the prospective benedicts to give offerings to their fair divinities. A comprehensive sporting program had also been arranged by the committee in which babes under three to ladies and gentlemen of more mature age could participate. Very good prizes were also offered, and for these many thanks are due to the merchants of Pincher Creek and station who generously contributed so many, and this opportunity is taken of publicly thanking them for same. The only regrettable incident was the unavoidable absence of our general secretary, Mr. E. J. Fream, whom we had expected to have the pleasure of entertaining and the satisfaction of hearing him speak. We were fortunate, however, in counting among our visitors, Messrs. R. Henderson and A. E. Cox, both prominent U. F. A. members, who gave us short addresses. Mr. Henderson emphasized the necessity of union among farmers in a few pithy sentences, while Mr. Cox elucidated on the question of the day, reciprocity. A few words were also said on the desirability of Direct Legislation by the acting secretary. The final wind up of the sports was a tug-of-war, in which the married men proved conclusively that to achieve the full development of life "it is not good for man to live alone." After the prizes had been distributed by the president, Mr. Jas. Cook, and supper had been partaken of, those whose minds turned toward the gay were given an opportunity of tripping the light fantastic toe, and about half past eleven, as the day was Saturday, the last of the gay throng were seen to homeward and their not weary way, to judge from the song and laughter which accompanied the rumbling of the wheels. Altogether a most enjoyable time was spent by all and this our first local union picnic had proved a great success.

N. H. NATHORST, Sec'y.
Pincher, Alta.

WHAT UNIONS ARE DOING

Leduc Union called for tenders for binder twine and received four replies. The lowest tender was accepted. It has been decided to circulate a petition asking for the installation of a municipal weigh scale in Leduc.

C. E. A. SIMONDS, Sec'y.
Leduc, Alta.

Burnt Lake Union is strongly in favor of some action being taken in regard to the province securing compensation for the amount of loss sustained through the decision of the C.P.R. taxation case. We are in favor of the calendar scheme

and think this will be a good plan to keep the members interested. We think that the recommendation of the pork commissioners that only two-thirds of the value of the hogs should be paid on delivery is keeping back a large number from signing the agreements.

SWAIN SVEINSON, Sec'y.
Burnt Lake, Alta.

Strome Union has been discussing the hail insurance question and has adopted the following resolution: "We, the members of Strome Union, No. 35, do express ourselves as being heartily in favor of the hail insurance resolution passed by the Strathmore Union, but we have little faith in its being passed by the convention for the reason that the head of our organization is against any hail insurance by taxation, as shown by the last convention at Calgary when a similar resolution was brought before the convention by this union." It seems to us that this question of hail insurance is as important as any, and more so to us for the reason that when we are hailed out we cannot buy seed for the next crop. Therefore how could we furnish hogs for a packing plant? We hope that things will work to the end that all will be in favor of hail insurance by taxation, as the public schools are maintained. This would be helping those that need help and would be a great benefit to the country, making it possible for a man to live in peace.

WM. LINDSAY, Sec'y.
Strome, Alta.

At the last regular meeting of Big Hill Union all arrangements were completed for the members to meet Mr. Borden at High River (this meeting has already been reported in The Guide) and the meeting then adjourned to meet L. M. Roberts, M.L.A., who was billed to discuss local affairs with the members. Mr. Roberts discussed at some length the inefficiency of the system of local improvement districts and asked for the opinion of the union relative to same, also for some scheme by which they could be made more efficient on this point. He was informed that the Association was working on this matter and as soon as we were apprised of their conclusions we would have an opinion to submit to him. Mr. Roberts was then pledged to use his utmost endeavors to secure Direct Legislation, also to promote legislation prohibiting the formation of mergers in this province. Mr. Roberts gave the union the assurance that the matter of more direct roads and a bridge over the High Wood River leading to High River would be taken up with the government. This is a matter of great concern to this district and one which, for some reason, has been badly neglected. The union was well represented at the meeting and two new members were enrolled.

EVAN REESE, Sec'y.
High River, Alta.

Beaverlodge Union, although many miles from close communication with the central, is rapidly gaining ground and there are now 40 members upon the roll. The members will also build a large U.F.A. hall at once, as there is no place except a private residence to meet in at the present time. We have also decided to take up the starting of an agricultural society and will try to secure an island which is in Saskatoon Lake as a fair ground.

WM. H. LOVE, Sec'y.
Beaverlodge, Grand Prairie.

Streamstown Union has endorsed the resolution passed by Blackfoot Union re the C.P.R. tax case and think that it should be kept to the front.

EDWIN C. DAVISON, Sec'y.
Streamstown, Alta.

The direct Growers' Association of the Brandon and prepare for all fe dates at the pledge prop as follow

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FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President: Red Deer; Vice-President: Calgary; Secretary-Treasurer: Calgary; Large: Penhold; D. W. Quinsey, Noble; Members: George Long, Strom; E. Carr, Sly, Strathmore; J. E. Ostrander.

good plan to keep... We think that... f the pork com- two-thirds of the... could be paid on... k a large number... VEINSON, Sec'y.

en discussing the... and has adopted... "We, the mem- No. 35, do express... rtly in favor of... lution passed by... but we have little... by the convention... e head of our or- ny hail insurance... by the last con-... a similar resolu-... re the convention... ms to us that this... ce is as important... us for the reason... ed out we cannot... crop. Therefore... ogs for a packing... things will work... be in favor of hail... n, as the public... l. This would be... d help and would... e country, making... to live in peace... LINDSAY, Sec'y.

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although many... munication with... gaining ground and... bers upon the roll... build a large U.F.A... is no place except... o meet in at the... ve also decided to... of an agricultural... o secure an island... n Lake as a fair... I. H. LOVE, Sec'y... airie... has endorsed the... Blackfoot Union... and think that it... front... DAVISON, Sec'y.

MANITOBA PLEDGE PROPOSED

The directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on July 14 to carry out the instructions of the Brandon convention of last winter, and prepare a pledge to be placed before all federal parliamentary candidates at the ensuing election. The pledge proposed is the Ottawa platform, as follows:

Pledge

I, the undersigned, do hereby pledge myself that if elected to represent the Constituency of _____, in the Dominion Parliament at the next ensuing election, I will advocate, support and vote for legislation presented to the Government by the farmers of Canada on December 16th, 1910, said platform being as follows:

Platform

Reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illumination, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber.

Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles, and parts of each of these; and, in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty.

Immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantage given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain. Such further gradual reductions of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Mother Land within ten years.

That the Hudson Bay railway and all terminal facilities connected therewith be constructed, owned and operated in perpetuity by the Dominion Government under an independent commission.

That the Dominion Government acquire and operate as a public utility, under an independent commission, the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific coast, and provide the same at Hudson Bay when necessary; also such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain.

That cheap and effective machinery for the incorporation of co-operative societies shall be provided by federal legislation during the present session of parliament.

That aid be given for the inauguration of a (co-operative or government owned) chilled meat export industry, after a thorough investigation.

That the railway companies be compelled to compensate farmers for stock killed upon their lines; that a true physical valuation be made of the railways of Canada, and that rates be based thereon.

I further agree that if during my term of office I find it necessary to withdraw my support from the above platform or any portion thereof, I will place my resignation in the hands of a convention of my constituents publicly called for that purpose.

Signature of Candidate.

GRAIN COMPANY'S ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, held in Winnipeg on July 14, a very satisfactory year's business was reported by the directors. The profits were \$69,757.46, as compared with \$95,663 for the previous year. The subscribed stock at the present time is \$615,950, and the paid-up stock \$492,062, upon which a dividend of 10 per cent was declared. On account of the excellent management of the affairs of the company, the assets have increased by more than 20 per cent of the paid up capital, and the shareholders recommended to the direc-

tors that a premium of 20 per cent be placed upon the stock, which means that shares in the company henceforth will be sold at \$30, instead of \$25.

The old board of directors were re-elected with but two changes, the new board being T. A. Cramer, Winnipeg, president; John Kennedy, Winnipeg, vice-president; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg, second vice-president; E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta, Sask.; George Langley, Maymont, Sask.; N. E. Baumunk, Dundurn, Sask.; David Raitlon, Sintaluta, Sask.; E. J. Fream, Calgary, Alta., and John Spencer, Winnipeg.

The new Dominion charter, which was recommended by the shareholders at last annual meeting had been secured by the directors by special Act of Parliament. It gives the new company very wide powers and permits them to deal in anything pertaining to agricultural life and activities. By vote of the shareholders the new charter was adopted and the business of the old company was transferred to the same shareholders in the new company. There will be absolutely no change in the status of the shareholders, and the business will be conducted in the same way, except that it will be far more advantageous under the new charter. The new charter will be published later in The Guide.

The amount of grain handled by the company during the past year totalled 18,845,305 bushels, as compared with 16,332,645 last year, and on this account some of the shareholders inquired why the profits were not in proportion. It was explained that the policy of the company in working for the improvement of conditions generally had been of general advantage to the farmers of the Prairie Provinces, but had been detrimental to the financial returns of the company. For instance, the company had placed buyers at most of the government elevators in Manitoba in order to assist in every way in making a success of the government elevator system. The result of the company's buyers being present was that the private elevator companies had bid above the market price for the grain to keep it from going

to the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The result was a higher price for the grain at that point, but a loss to the Farmers' Company. Another branch of the company's business that was not as profitable as the commission end was the export business. The company exported upwards of 10,000,000 bushels, and thus had a very close relationship with the Old Country markets. In this way the spread between the Fort William prices and the Liverpool quotations was reduced to the minimum. In the early days there was often as high as 10 and 12 cents spread between these markets, which meant just that much loss to the farmers of the West. The attitude of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in taking hold of the export business had compelled all the other grain companies to pay a much higher price for their export grain. The farmers got the benefit of this, and, even though the Farmers' Company did not make large profits out of their export business, it was felt by the shareholders that their action was amply justified in the benefits which had been conferred upon the Western farmers generally. The shareholders also approved of the action of their company in assisting to Manitoba Government elevators as successful as possible.

Another point that was taken up at the annual meeting was the rumored "corner in oats" which several of the elevator companies, together with the assistance of some Winnipeg journals, and of some of the Western bank managers endeavored to use for the ruination of the Grain Growers Grain Company. Reports were spread during the early spring that the Grain Growers' Grain Company was buying up all the oats on the market to make a corner, that they had from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels on hand, which they did not have money to pay for and that the company would go under just as soon as they were called upon to pay for these oats on delivery in May. The facts of the case, as set forth by the president, showed an entirely different situation. He showed that when the reciprocity

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agreement was announced in the House of Commons on January 26, that the grain dealers on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, who wanted to keep the grain business in their own hands, began to beat down the Winnipeg market to show that even the mention of reciprocity caused a depression in prices, and that, therefore, reciprocity would be a very dangerous move for the Western farmers. It was on this account that the manager of the Grain Growers Grain Company, without the knowledge or consent of the board of control, decided to buy the cheap oats which the combine dumped on the market. Considerable of these oats had been purchased before the board of control was aware of it. The market of oats had been saved, and there was nothing left to do but fight the grain speculators, which was done. At no time did the company have more than 1,500,000 bushels over and above their sales. These cheap oats, which the combine dumped on the market, were purchased by the Farmers' Company, and sold for export. The Grain Combine, in their determination to break the Farmers' Company, circulated rumors intended to destroy their credit at the bank, and in other ways tried to drive them out of business. The result was a triumph for the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and some of the big grain speculators who have been gouging the farmers for many years past, lost considerable money. However, it was recognized that a dangerous principle was involved in the matter, and steps have been taken to make its recurrence impossible in the business of the company in the future. The annual address of the president, which will be published in an early issue of The Guide, will contain full information upon this matter.

Advertisement for The Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal, Que. featuring a contest for \$3,600 in cash prizes for farmers. The ad includes a list of prizes (A, B, C, D) and a photograph of a concrete structure. Below the ad is an illustration of a barrel and several sacks of cement.

40 CENTS

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Till the end of the present year

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| 746.09 | 135,844.28 |
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| 323.31 | 244,371.24 |
| 276.30 | 2,395,825.29 |
| 545.00 | 345,691.00 |
| 109.00 | 42,103.00 |
| ENTS | |
| | 697,413 |
| | 7,384 |
| | 8,216 |

BARLEY
 Malting barley closed
 7. Receipts, 7 cars
 15; No. 3 closed 102
 and 105 to 112; No. 4
 closed 95 to 100,
 to 108.

SECTION
 No. 2 C.W. oats on
 the Guide of July 12,
 7½. The quotation
 7½ instead of 38½.

RECORD
 to the record price

NS CALLED
 at the Independent
 the Brandon con-
 et at an early date
 ps should be taken
 tentative candidate
 inion election. To
 is called for July
 in the city of

N. Pres. of Com.
 Sec'y.

s also been called
 farmers of Strath-
 stituency, but the
 cen set. Those in
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 ry, Rice Sheppard,
 so to send contri-

s on foot in Hum-
 d Gilbert Plains

CASH SALES

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| 15 | 80 98 |
| ari | 96 |
| ars | 96 |
| ars | 96 |
| ars | 96 |
| ar | 97 |
| ar to go out | 97 |
| ars | 95 |
| ars | 95 |
| ars | 97 |
| ars | 97 |
| ar | 97 |
| ar | 96 |
| ar | 96 |
| rt | 96 |
| ar | 97 |
| 00 by. to arr. | 97 |
| 00 bu. to arr. | 97 |
| ars | 95 |
| ar | 95 |
| ar | 95 |
| ar | 95 |
| ar | 95 |
| ar | 96 |
| ar | 96 |
| rt | 94 |
| ar | 93 |
| ar hump back | 92 |
| ar, soft | 95 |
| ars | 95 |
| ars | 94 |
| ar | 94 |
| rt hump back | 91 |
| ar f.o.b. | 96 |
| ars | 95 |
| ars | 93 |

Farmers' COAL Elevators!

We have a large stock of the best grades of Hard and Soft Coal on the dock at Fort William, which we are prepared to sell at best wholesale prices to Elevator Companies and others who deal in Coal. Correspondence Invited.

THOS. D. ROBINSON & SONS
 Central Office: 258 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Warning to the Politicians

On December 16 last the organized farmers of Canada went to Ottawa 800 strong. They were intelligent men and knew what they wanted. They were tired of the bickerings of political parties and of the reign of Special Privilege. In the House of Commons chamber on that beautiful winter morning those farmers told the politicians what they wanted; what they were going to have. The whole story of the trip and of what the farmers did and said is published in the book entitled "The Siege of Ottawa." It cannot be obtained anywhere else. Every farmer should have a copy and should see that his friends have a copy. They will be sent to any address by return mail postpaid for 25 cents each. Five copies for \$1.00. Lower prices for orders of twenty-five or more copies.

BOOK DEPT. - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TOWNSITE LOTS

Will make money for you. Buy lots in Divisional Points between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and let them grow into money. Melville, Watrous, Biggar, Wainwright, Telford and Scott Townsite lots should in time prove equally as good an investment as though you had purchased lots in the beginning in Canadian Pacific Towns similarly located, such as Brandon, Medicine Hat, Regina, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge and Calgary. You can buy lots in these Grand Trunk Pacific Towns on a cash payment of \$10 and the same amount each month. Prices of lots average about \$100 each. Corners \$125. In case you desire further particulars, address: INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO. LTD., Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Make all remittances directly to

Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Man.

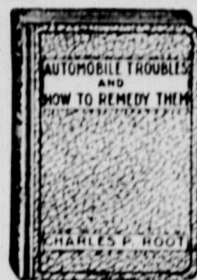
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AUTOMOBILE TROUBLES AND HOW TO REMEDY THEM



A number of Guide readers have asked for a book that will tell them all about automobiles. After a great deal of trouble we have at last found the best book on the subject. It describes every trouble that the automobile meets with, and tells how to remedy it. It is guaranteed by experts, and our readers in ordering it can be assured they are getting the best book on the subject. It has 220 pages and is illustrated. It will be sent by return mail for \$1.00 post paid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WPG.

Direct Legislation: or The Initiation and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

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

BOOK DEPARTMENT - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

For nothing I will tell you all about Cement

You may have my expert advice without charge. I can save you considerable money.

I charge nothing.

For the asking, you are welcome to use my knowledge. You can inform yourself fully on the whole big question of the use of cement for practically every use you are probably putting lumber to now. I will instruct you fully, in plain language, in the use of cement for making anything from a fence-post to a dairy-barn. And I can show you how to save money by using cement for any building purpose instead of using wood. Simply tell me your name and address and mention what sort of a structure you think of building or repairing—whether a residence, a poultry house, or even a drinking-trough.

You have nothing at all to pay for the advice and instruction I will promptly send you. Write to me before you buy another bill of lumber for any purpose. Be sure to.

Alfred Rogers
THE CEMENT MAN

Why not write me to-day? Accept my free services, make use of my knowledge to any extent; and you will not be under the least obligation or expense if you do. We want you to KNOW cement; and I will do all I can to help you KNOW it.

These pictures show you plainly how simple a matter it is to change a decrepit frame house into one of cement-stone.

YOU pay nothing for what I tell you.

And the reason I offer you my services for nothing is simply that the companies that employ me want the farming community awakened to the value that cement—of the right kind—has for every farmer. Even if they never sell you any cement, they want you and your neighbors to be informed on the uses of cement—and the ease and simplicity with which you can cheaply use it.

No High-Priced Labor Necessary

I can soon show you that it does not require an expensive mechanic to use cement-concrete instead of lumber for ANY purpose. I make the whole subject so plain and simple that you yourself could easily renovate your frame house, barn, hen house, wagon shed. I will tell you how to make a hundred farm-utilities from cement quickly and cheaply—more cheaply than you could with lumber. And bear in mind the fact that you are charged nothing for this "Education in Cement-Using." You will not be bothered to buy anything, either. There are no "strings" to this talk of mine—not one. Just write me and ask questions.

Cement Endures—Lumber Decays

That alone is the biggest reason why you should overcoat your house and barn with cement, as I will tell you precisely how to do. Cement is almost indestructible. Buildings exist in Great Britain and elsewhere that were built of cement by the Romans two thousand years ago. For cement rightly used—as I will show you how to use it—makes structures fire-proof; wet-proof; decay-proof; warmer in winter; cooler in summer. And it is **ECONOMICAL**—much more so than lumber, for ninety-nine uses out of a hundred.

- Verandas
- Box Stalls
- Driveways
- Fence Posts
- Well Curbs
- Feed Yards
- Barn Floors
- Cellar Walls
- Root Cellars
- Horse Blocks
- Chimney Caps
- Chicken Houses
- Watering Troughs
- Curbs and Gutters
- Windmill Foundations
- Storage Water Tanks

Read This List of a Mere Few of the Uses Cement has on the Farm

Then write to me for particulars of how to build these things from cement—doing the work yourself, if you like, in spare time. Don't wait to write because you are not just ready to make any improvement to your buildings. Talk it over with me if you only need a few fence-posts or a watering-trough. Even on those small items I can save you considerable. Just write me.

ALFRED ROGERS, President

ALFRED ROGERS LIMITED

317 Elias Rogers Building, Toronto

