

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



Sir Wilfrid Laurier is being informed of the feelings of the Farmers at every point in Saskatchewan where he holds a Meeting

"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"

JULY 27th, 1910

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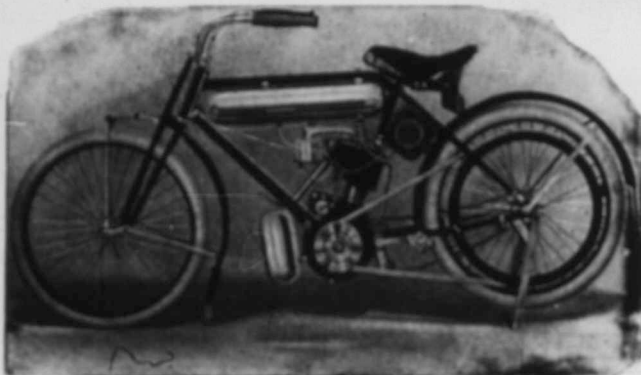
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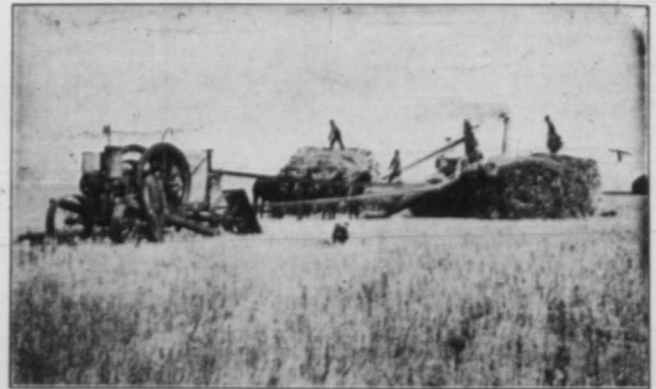
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SOME time ago, in response to numerous requests, The Guide adopted the scheme of giving a three months' trial subscription for Ten cents.

This was in order that The Guide might be placed in the hands of as many farmers as possible. This offer was only made to new subscribers, and could not be taken advantage of by old subscribers. A great many new subscriptions were received, and in the majority of cases when farmers have had an opportunity to read The Guide they have been delighted to renew their subscription. A large number of these trial subscriptions expire with this present issue. We hope that every one of them will be renewed. The battle which The Guide is waging in the interests of the Western farmers is not nearly won, though a great deal has been accomplished. Not one of our readers who is interested in the farmers' problems can afford to miss a single issue of The Guide. The result of negotiations between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and The Grain Growers of the three provinces will be published within the next few weeks, and will be of intense interest to every farmer. The progress of the interior elevator schemes of the three Prairie Provinces will also be given a great deal of attention, and this news in full can be obtained through no other paper except The Guide. If you are interested in the fight which The Guide is making for your rights renew your subscription at once and get as many other farmers to subscribe as possible.

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Winnipeg



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SEAT CHANGED.

A recount of the ballots polled in the Russell constituency of Manitoba was held before Judge Mickle on July 22 and resulted in a change of 15 ballots by which A. L. Bonnycastle was declared elected by a majority of eight. This makes the standing of the two parties in the new legislature exactly the same as in the old legislature.

SEWED UP HEART.

A Philadelphia dispatch of July 20 said—Holding the beating heart of a living man in the palm of his left hand while with his right he made five stitches

between the beats into a wound made in the organ by a knife when the victim was stabbed during a quarrel, Dr. Francis T. Stewart, chief visiting physician at the Pennsylvania hospital, probably saved the life of Joseph Spence, aged 23, to-day. After sewing up the wound, Dr. Stewart put the heart back in its place, stitched the incision in the inside, and Spence was sent back to the ward with a good chance of recovery.

Others will judge you, not by what you can be, but by what you are; but you must judge yourself, not by what you are, but by what you can be.—Ivan Pavin.

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Please send us a sample of your Barley after threshing, stating how long it was in stack, and we will give you a price for it that will pay you for all your trouble. It is our intention to furnish you with fine Seed Barley next Spring from the Agricultural Department of the State of Wisconsin, grown from imported seed.

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SIR WILFRID'S TOUR

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has continued his Western tour along the Grand Trunk during the past week and has addressed many gatherings. The largest and most important of these were at Yorkton, July 20, and at Melville, July 24. At both of these points delegations representing every branch of the Grain Growers' Association in the vicinity called upon the premier and presented memorials.

These memorials all emphasized the great need of carrying out the same legislation that was advocated at the Brandon meeting and in each case the premier's answer was the same as at the Wheat City, viz., that he would give the terminal elevator question his immediate attention; that the Hudson's Bay railway was being built as fast as they deemed wise. On the tariff and the chilled meat proposition his replies have practically amounted to nothing.

At every stop of the train Sir Wilfrid has been met by enthusiastic crowds. He has expressed himself as greatly pleased and surprised at the rapid forward steps that the West has taken.

EARL GREY'S TRIP

The steamship Wolverine has been chartered by Major James B. Moodie, R. N. W. M. P., to carry Earl Grey and the party that will accompany him on his trip through the Hudson Bay next month. Earl Grey and party will arrive at Selkirk from Ottawa on August 4 and will embark the same evening for Warren's Landing and Norway House, where a detachment of the mounted police preceded them, on the same steamer, to make the governor general's first camp and prepare for his pilgrimage through the lakes and forest afterwards.

The entire tour from Selkirk to Hudson's Bay will be under the charge of Major Moodie. The party will remain at camp at Norway House until Monday, August 7, and expect to arrive at Nelson after ten days' travel. They will proceed from Nelson to Churchill, where the mounted police will leave the party to return inland. His Excellency proceeding onward to Montreal by sea.

The official party for the trip includes nine men, which, with the police detach-

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ment of 4 and 19 Indians guides and porters will bring the entire party to 32. Never since the days of the early chiefs of the Hudson's Bay Company and their historical tours of inspection will such an elaborately equipped party make the trip down the Nelson and Hayes River from Norway House to the sea.

The Wolverine left Selkirk Monday on her last regular trip before she will be overhauled for Earl Grey's trip. She carried Sergt. Tom Nicols, Troopers H. C. McDairmid and D. Withers, and the steward, F. Collins, with nine large canoes, eight tents and a thousand pounds of supplies for the trip. They will make camp adjoining the Hudson's Bay fort of Norway House and await the arrival of Major Moodie and Earl Grey with their party.

The annual report of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture has just been published. Every farmer will find in it valuable information. A bulletin is being prepared containing most of the information of special interest to farmers and will be supplied upon request by the department at Regina.

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ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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Change of copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

JULY 27th 1910

WHY THE GUIDE IS NEEDED

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE has been criticised sometimes for stating that it was necessary that a paper should be in existence which would present the unqualified truth to its readers. We intend at this time to show the reason for making such a statement. The Grain Growers' Grain Company held its annual meeting on Thursday and Friday, July 14 and 15. Alleged reports of that meeting appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press and the Winnipeg Telegram. The following will show the Telegram report of what President Crerar said, and also will show what Mr. Crerar really said:

Telegram Report

"President Crerar referred to the excellent work of the Manitoba government in placing internal grain elevators under the charge of a government appointed committee. Mr. Crerar declared this to be an excellent piece of legislation in the interests of the farmers of the province and one that should be appreciated by every farmer in Manitoba.

"The investigations made by the government showed that the only way to handle the elevator question was to place the control of the elevators under a commission. 'I don't know what induced the government to take this course in the interests of the farmers. At any rate it should have been adopted long ago,' the president said in part.

"President Crerar said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, during his present tour, would be met by many questions from the Grain Growers' Associations to which specific replies will be required. First of all the Federal government would be demanded to take over and operate the terminal elevators at the lake ports. The president declared that at present the people controlling grain are mixing grades and defaulting the purchasers and at the same time injuring the reputation of Western grain. The government was already maintaining a large number of grain inspectors at these points, but it would seem that they were not earning their pay."

The Truth

"Those of you who were here at the last annual meeting will recall that the question of terminal elevators was discussed. It was taken up actively by our board of directors some little time after the annual meeting. The work of such a terminal elevator would by law have to be carried on by a separate company. Steps were taken and the application prepared for a charter for such a company. The announcement by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan governments, however, that they were prepared to give the farmer relief by providing a system of public elevators in the interior, and additional evidence that the Dominion government were considering the advisability of taking over the terminals, induced us to defer action. In this I think the Company acted wisely. There is reason to believe at the present time that in the no distant future the Dominion government will take over and operate the terminal elevators at the lake front, in which case the necessity for the Company having one, disappears."

On Friday morning, when the shareholders read the Telegram report and recognised its absolute untruth they were indignant and unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, there appears in this morning's issue of the Winnipeg Telegram a report and editorial based thereon, purporting to deal with the annual address of President Crerar to the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, we hereby declare both the report and the editorial to be such a misrepresentation of the president's remarks as to give no adequate idea of what he said."

In the face of this resolution unanimously passed by upwards of 200 of the shareholders who were present, the Telegram editorially replied on July 19:

"As to what Mr. Crerar said or did not say The Telegram has no hesitation in accepting its reporters' statements of what occurred, notwithstanding the somewhat vague and non-committal resolution which Mr. Crerar brings to his defence."

Thus the Winnipeg Telegram which was not represented at the meeting, declares not only President Crerar but the 200 farmers who were present at the meeting to be incapable of telling the truth. We leave it to our readers to say which is liable to be the correct statements of the facts.

But this is not the only misrepresentation that appeared. The Winnipeg Free Press in its evening edition of July 15 published also an alleged report of the annual meeting and in that report made incorrect statements which we also give to our readers, and what is correct as well:

Free Press Report

"President Crerar, of the Grain Growers Grain Company, called the attention of the Free Press representative to an alleged synopsis of his address appearing in a morning paper of this city. Mr. Crerar states that the matter appearing was entirely a work of the imagination, and that his opinions and views were directly contrary to those set forth in this report. The real address of the president will be printed next week in the official organ of the Company."

Mr. Crerar did not tell the Free Press representative anything about what his views were on the Manitoba elevator question, and in fact did not express his views either then or at the meeting. Neither did Mr. Crerar say that THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE was the "official organ" of the Company. He merely mentioned that the report would be published in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. We might add, however, that THE GUIDE is the official organ of the farmers' associations of the three Western provinces, by whom it has been officially adopted. It is not the official organ of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and has not been adopted by them as such. We draw attention to those incorrect reports in the two leading dailies of Western Canada in order to show our readers what harm may be done by either intentionally or unintentionally by misrepresentation of facts.

The Truth

"President Crerar, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, called the attention of the Free Press representative to an alleged synopsis of his address published in this morning's Telegram. Mr. Crerar states that the matter appearing was entirely a work of the imagination. He stated the address he really made would be published in next week's issue of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE."

Laurier and the Grain Growers

On Monday, July 18th, the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba represented by 250 delegates from all parts of the province met Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Brandon and presented to him a statement of the requirements of the farming industry of the West and informed him that they did not consider that the Dominion Government had, up to the present time, given sufficient attention to the agricultural needs of this part of Canada. The addresses which they presented to Sir Wilfrid and the reply made to them by Sir Wilfrid and the Minister of Railways are published in this issue. We urge that our readers will give careful attention to these statements of the Grain Growers and of Sir Wilfrid, and will

feel free to discuss them in our columns. The Grain Growers at the meeting were disappointed in the reply which they received from Sir Wilfrid. The Grain Growers certainly expected that Sir Wilfrid and his government would be prepared to do for them considerably more than his reply indicated. The only statement that he made which could interest the Grain Growers was that the terminal elevator situation would be remedied. He did not say how. We submit that Sir Wilfrid should have been in a position to make a definite statement on the terminal elevator question. He stated that he had been discussing it for many months with Sir Richard Cartwright and was fully aware of the conditions that existed. Under these circumstances he had plenty of time to decide how far his government was willing to go. He declared that the buyers of the grain should not be allowed to elevate the grain, but of course this is what the law says now. But the elevator men can tramp over that law just as easily as though it were not on the statute books, and we believe that they can walk through any other law just as easily, unless the elevators are absolutely taken over and operated by the Dominion government. The farmers do not ask the Dominion government to spend one cent of the public funds on the terminal elevator scheme, but are willing and even anxious that their grain should be taxed sufficiently to pay for the support of the elevators. No fairer proposition was ever put to any government, and we do not believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government can devise anything short of government operation that will afford any satisfactory remedy for present conditions.

In regard to the tariff, Sir Wilfrid expressed the surprise of himself and the Minister of Finance that the present tariff was not satisfactory to the farmers. We confess that we cannot understand where the surprise comes in. Sir Wilfrid was one of the greatest tariff experts in the world when he was leader of the opposition and condemned in every way every species of protection. Mr. Fielding was out in this country on the tariff commission in 1905 and the Grain Growers met him at Brandon and told him very plainly what they thought about the tariff. Sir Wilfrid did not answer a single argument that the Grain Growers put before him at Brandon last week and with all due respect to him, we do not believe that he could answer them. He said he would discuss the tariff question at his evening meeting at Brandon though we cannot see why he did not discuss the question with the Grain Growers. At the evening meeting he said:

"When I came into office I promised free trade and I think my record will prove that I have been consistent. When I am dead and gone my name, I venture to think, and the name of the Laurier government will be long associated with British preference. The British preference was not only an act of great statesmanship but it was a measure of political economy, and has been a regulation of prices."

Sir Wilfrid claims to have been consistent but we cannot see where he can prove his statement. In 1895 Sir Wilfrid said at Ottawa:

"I contend that protection, besides being the cause of the worst political corruption, is the deadly foe of all true freedom."

and in the following year at Winnipeg he said:

"I denounce the policy of protection as bondage,—you bondage, and I refer to bondage in the same manner as American slavery was bondage."

It is well known, and Sir Wilfrid will not deny it, that there is as much, if not more protection in the present tariff, than there was when he made those statements. Therefore, according to Sir Wilfrid's own remarks, there is now at Ottawa, "political corruption," and the people of the West are "in bondage." Yet Sir Wilfrid tells us now that he has been consistent and he also tells us what we will think about him when he is dead and gone. As he is in good health, and not liable to be "dead and gone" for some time, we do not think that this remark was hardly to the point.

As to the British preference being an act of "great statesmanship", we will have to confess that we cannot see it. Our idea and the idea of Western farmers as to "great statesmanship" was the policy outlined by Sir Wilfrid when in opposition which we have quoted above. Sir Wilfrid is no doubt sorry that he made these statements years ago, little dreaming that they would some day rise to confront him. The farmers of the West believe in his old time statements but they do not believe in the tariff he has given to Canada to-day. He has not answered a single question that the Grain Growers presented to him, and until he can answer them we respectfully submit that he is not fulfilling his duty as the head of a democratic government.

In regard to the chilled meat industry Sir Wilfrid told the farmers that there was nothing doing. Despite the fact that he and his government had handed out \$20,000,000 in bonuses or in other words free gifts to the fishing industry of the Maritime Provinces and to the manufacturing industries of Eastern Canada yet he will not give one cent to help the stock raisers of the West. He knows that the stock industry of the West is being starved for want of attention. The farmers have not asked him to give them one cent as a gift and they are willing that their meat should be taxed to pay interest on the money they ask the government to invest. But it is not to be. Millions can be dumped into the treasury of the already highly protected interests of the East but no assistance can be given to the thousands of stock raisers in the West. Sir Wilfrid answered not one single argument that was presented on this question. The farmers would like for him to do so. He sent out an expert last year who reported similarly to what the Grain Growers reported to Sir Wilfrid at Brandon. Any man conversant with the situation in the West will tell Sir Wilfrid the same thing. But he will not help the stock raisers and he will not even suggest to them how they can improve present conditions.

In regard to the presentation that was made to Sir Wilfrid in favor of having co-operative legislation enacted, he made no reply whatever. So we have not the value of his views on this subject. But it is fair to believe that he did not attach much importance to this request of the Grain Growers or he would have at least mentioned it.

Mr. Graham dealt with the Hudson's Bay Railway and advanced the argument that the road was being built as fast as possible. He left the impression that the road would be built by a company and not by the government, because the Intercolonial Railway as a government project was not satisfactory. Those who know of the Intercolonial Railway and the manner in which it has been conducted for the last few decades, know why it has not been satisfactory. If it were operated as a business proposition it would pay and pay well. The Hudson's Bay Railway should be built by the government as a business proposition. If it is built by Mackenzie & Mann, as present indications are, it will not be satisfactory to the Western farmers and all the control the railway commission may have over it will not make it satisfactory. The Canadian Northern Railway will ignore the demands of the railway commission just as it ignored them in regard to the building of a subway in Winnipeg. The railway paid no attention to the order of the commission in regard to the subway and the result was one woman killed and a number of people injured a few weeks ago. And yet the commission has not punished the company in any way. It will be the same with the Hudson's Bay Railway if the Canadian Northern is allowed to build it because every Westerner knows that Mackenzie & Mann do pretty much as they like despite the fact that they have already attached about \$100,000,000 from the Provincial and Dominion governments to build their railways. Mr. Graham like Sir Wilfrid, did not answer a single argument that the

Grain Growers presented on the Hudson's Bay Railway. But, judging by the attitude of the government the people of Canada will pay for the Hudson's Bay Railway and pay a good deal more for it than it costs, and Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mann will reap the benefit from it. The Western farmers will certainly not be enraptured by the proposals which Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Graham have made to them on behalf of the Dominion government.

ENEMIES ARE PLENTIFUL

Those who set out to work in the cause of reform will be subjected to criticism from many quarters. The man, the institution, or the cause that is not subjected to criticism these days, may generally be considered to be of little or no use. If a man is not criticised it is simply because he never expresses a firm opinion, or never steps beyond the narrow confines of his own work to help in the improvement of conditions under which our people live. Many of the privileges which we enjoy to-day were won for us centuries ago through tremendous sacrifices not only of property but also of life. Enemies of reform there have always been and always will be. Some times these enemies are sincere men and honestly believe they are working for the cause of right. But in the majority of cases enemies of reform are the beneficiaries of special privilege.

The greatest reform movement ever started in Western Canada is that being carried on by the organized farmers of Western Canada. The farmers' organizations are the greatest instruments for good that the farmers have ever had in their own hands. One of the children of the Association is The Grain Growers' Grain Company and it's a source of pride not only to Canadian farmers but to farmers the world over. The Grain Growers' Grain Company, in the four years of its existence has supplemented the work of the association and along with the association has assisted in securing a square deal for the farmers. To-day there are nearly 8,000 farmers who are shareholders in the Grain Growers' Grain Company and nearly all of them are members of one or other of the farmers' associations in the three Prairie Provinces. The Grain Growers' Grain Company owes its existence to the farmers' associations and the farmers' associations owe to the Grain Growers' Grain Company much of the great improvement that has been made in the marketing of grain in the West during the past four years. Thousands of farmers have shipped their grain to their own company rather than accept a bribe of one or two cents per bushel more from the elevator combine. All over the West farmers have unselfishly worked in the interest of the cause and have seen their own company become the largest grain handling firm in Canada. And yet, this is but a beginning. The possibilities of the farmers' organizations can only be conceived when the remarkable growth of the past four years is considered. But the pathway of the farmers has not been a smooth one. They have been assailed on all sides in every possible way. Attempts have been made to convince the farmers that The Grain Growers' Grain Company was robbing them; that it was working into the hands of the elevator combine; that it was controlled by politicians; that its promoters were men seeking only high salaries for themselves and nearly every other possible charge has been made against the leaders of the association and also of the farmers company. They have all been answered and the truth has been told and the farmers realize that the attempts are only efforts being made to injure their company and to reduce the farmers to their former position where the elevator combine will exact heavy toll from them. The farmers of the West have made The Grain Growers' Grain Company. They control it and it is theirs absolutely, and can never be other than what

they choose to make it. Every farmer who has the interest of the West at heart should do his best to support his own company and should not be influenced by the reports that enemies are circulating regarding the company.

DIRECTORS HAVE RESIGNED

In another part of this issue of THE GUIDE will be found notice of the resignation of president D. W. McCuaig and G. H. Malcolm, M.P.P., from the directorate of the M. G. G. A. In the resignation of these two directors the association loses two strong men. They have been at the front in the Grain Growers' battles and are deserving of much at the hands of the farmers of the province, for the work they have accomplished in their position on the board of directors. Mr. McCuaig resigned because of the demands upon his time entailed by the chairmanship of the elevator commission. He has expressed the fear that he might be accused of deserting the association immediately he was given a position under the government. The rumor that Mr. McCuaig was forced to resign is not correct because he took the step of his own accord and we believe that his action was a wise one. As president of the association, or as chairman of the elevator commission, Mr. McCuaig is capable of doing a vast amount of good for the farmers of Manitoba. But each position is a man's job and requires the best efforts of any man. Therefore, under the circumstances, we cannot see that the Grain Growers should attach any blame to Mr. McCuaig for resigning from his position. Mr. Malcolm also acted upon his own judgment in tendering his resignation and though the association has no regulations preventing a director being also a member of the legislature, Mr. Malcolm considered that it would be wiser for him not to hold both positions. Mr. Malcolm, though resigning from the directorate expressed his intention of working as hard in the interests of the Grain Growers in the future as in the past.

We hope that Sir Wilfrid, when he returns to Ottawa will again read the great pile of memorials that the Western farmers have presented to him and when doing so, we hope that he will sit down and write out a complete argument in favor of his own contentions. So far, he has not advanced to the farmers a single argument why the tariff should be as high as it is. Neither has he explained why he will not help the chilled meat industry nor why he is not building the Hudson's Bay Railway as fast as he should. The farmers of the West are "From Missouri" and are always open to argument. If he can show them why he does these things he will be doing the farmers a favor.

Lest any of our readers may think we are not watching their interests, we may say that we have read the untruthful attacks on THE GUIDE, the Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Grain Company in the Winnipeg Telegram. We are still able to present the truth and to off-set all such attempts to break up the farmers' organizations. **BUT LET US WATCH DEVELOPMENTS A LITTLE.** When the proper time comes we will make our answer satisfactory even to the Winnipeg Telegram.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the Grain Growers at Saskatoon last week that he was a free trader. This is pleasing news to the Grain Growers but the fact that Sir Wilfrid is a free trader and still keeps the farmers in bondage by a protective tariff hardly looks consistent with his declarations.

We have received an open letter signed by the names of forty residents of Swan River Valley, which we will publish and deal with in next week's issue.

The Grain Grower's Guide

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Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY JULY 27th, 1910

No. 52

The Grain Growers' Case

At Brandon on July 18th, the Farmers of Manitoba Presented their Case for the Requirements of the West to Canada's Prime Minister. Each subject was presented in clear and concise form

There were 250 delegates from the Grain Growers Associations at Brandon on July 18th, to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier. At a meeting in the morning the memorials were read and approved by resolution. The meeting with the Premier was held in the City Hall at 2.30 p.m., D. W. McCuaig in the chair. Sir Wilfrid was accompanied by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways. The various subjects were presented by different directors. After the address of welcome by Mr. McCuaig, the tariff case was presented by R. McKenzie and J. W. Scallion; the terminal elevator case by Peter Wright; the Hudson Bay Railway by R. C. Henders; and the chilled meat trade and co-operative legislation by J. S. Wood.

Welcome to Sir Wilfrid

D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, read the following address of welcome to Sir Wilfrid at Brandon:

On this, the occasion of your first visit as Prime Minister of Canada, to this part of the Dominion, the farmers of Manitoba, without regard to political beliefs, unite in hearty accord in extending to you a most cordial welcome to the province. Could it have been possible for you to have visited this province oftener during the past fourteen years, it would have been very pleasing to the farmers. But we realize that the duties of your office are most exacting, and that we, in this Western country, must not expect to have you among us very often. During the long period which you, by virtue of your position have guided the ship of state, you have seen Canada make wondrous advancement along all lines, and will find an ever increasing population of industrious, frugal people, wherever you may go. Western Canada now bulks large in the eyes of the whole world, and we have no doubt but it will be pleasing to you on your travels to see the evidences of substantial growth on every hand.

Wheat is King

The one factor that more than any other has brought Western Canada to the front is the wheat that the fertile Western soil produces in such abundance. It is regrettable that upon the occasion of your visit you will find that the intense and unprecedented hot weather has wrought such havoc with this year's crops. This year will be a hard one for the farmers in many parts of the West, but the spirit of the pioneers who have made this country is capable of overcoming more hardships. Each year cannot be so good as last year neither can it be so bad as this year.

Westerners' Faith

The people of the West have faith in their country and are proud of their land and look ahead to see it take a more and more important part in the work

which Canada, as a nation, is destined to perform in the future. We earnestly hope, sir, that your visit will be a most enjoyable one, and that you will acquire a great deal of valuable first-hand knowledge of Western conditions and needs which will enable you to provide for the requirements of such rapidly expanding section of Canada. We trust that you will carry away with you pleasant memories of your visit amongst us and that you may be given health and strength to perform those arduous duties which are incumbent upon one occupying your distinguished position.

THE TARIFF CASE

The following is the paper read by R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:

The Grain Growers of Manitoba regard themselves as fortunate in having this opportunity of presenting to you their views on certain matters which vitally affect their interest and the prosperity of the country. Unlike industrial, commercial and transportation interests, the agricultural interests rarely have an opportunity in a representative capacity, to make their views known directly to the public men who rule the destiny of Canada. It is a matter of common knowledge that

idealism to forecast that before another decade Canada will have on her fertile prairies a very large rural population, virile, progressive, intelligent, and aggressive, loyal and true to all British institutions, living close to nature, and imbued with views on political economy distinct from those of people living in centres of population. In the past our urban population has had most to do in influencing and directing the policies of our governments and in making and administering our laws. It is, however, safe to assume that the rapidly increasing rural population in Western Canada will, in the near future, leave its impress on Canadian legislation.

Tariff the Worst

Of the many economic questions which engage the attention of Western farmers, none is regarded with so much disapproval as the protective tariff. Nor is there any feature of the policy of the federal government that has been so burdensome to the Western farmers, or has been the means of retarding the development of the country and hampering the progress of the early settlers as has the element of protection that obtains in the customs tariff of Canada. Let it be said in passing that Western farmers do not object to paying their full share of the cost of government.

the protective system creates a class whose interests are essentially different from those of the people at large.

Sir Wilfrid of Old

Perhaps we cannot better express the attitude of the Grain Growers of Manitoba and the Western farmers generally, toward the protective system, than by reproducing the declaration made by the Liberal party of Canada in convention assembled in 1823:

"That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based not, as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service; that the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government; and that it should be so adjusted as to make free or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life; and should be so arranged as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States."

In addition to the above we might quote the following statement alleged to have been made by yourself, sir, in Winnipeg, in September, 1894:

"We stand for freedom, I denounce the policy of protection as bondage,—you bondage; I refer to bondage in the same manner as American slavery was bondage. Not in the same degree perhaps, but in the same manner. In the same manner the people of Canada, the inhabitants of Winnipeg especially are talking for a master who takes away, not every cent of profit, but a very large percentage, a very large portion of your earnings for which you sweat and toil."

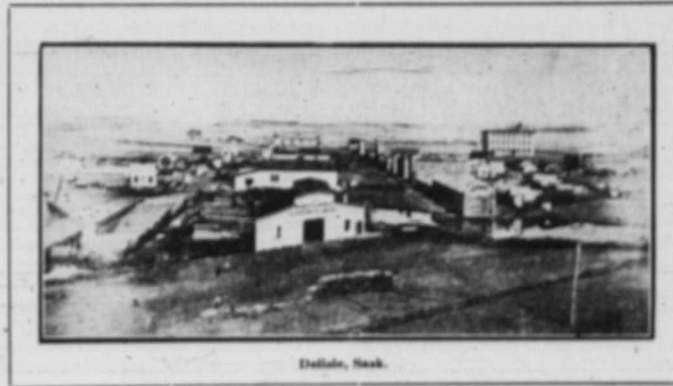
Farmers Think Same Still

The above quotations represented the views of Western farmers at that date and they have in no way changed their attitude nor have they lessened their desire that the protective element be totally removed from our customs tariff, and taxes levied purely on a revenue basis. It may be argued that the tariff schedule of 1897, which in most cases replaced mixed duties, (that is ad valorem and specific duty combined) by ad valorem duties only, reduced taxation. With the low prices which prevailed some years ago, the change brought some measure of relief to consumers but the upward movement in prices which began in 1899 and has steadily continued until the present time, deprives the consumer of any advantage which he obtained from the small reduction in many of the ad valorem duties of the present tariff schedule.

As an illustration, we may cite the case of self-binders, which, although reduced from 80 to 17½ per cent., on account of an increase in value, the duty paid on each binder is now as much if not more than before the reduction in the tariff took place.

Supporting Manufacturers

While the average rate of duty on total imports was reduced between 1896 and 1909 from 19 per cent. to 16.480 per cent. it afforded very little relief in manufactured goods as the reduction in the per cent. of duty is largely brought about by adding a large number of articles to the free list, nearly all of which are articles of raw material and partly finished commodities used by manufacturers. Western farmers receive a benefit from binder twine, barb wire, and cream separators being placed on the free list, and Ontario stock feeders from the free importation of corn. In the year 1906 agricultural implements to the value of \$12,833,748



Duluth, Wash.

for years it has been a very ordinary occurrence for the government of Canada to be waited upon by delegations representing important interests and industries. But agriculture, the basic industry and the source of our prosperity, has, through lack of organization, been unable, as a distinct industry to give the government and parliament the benefit of its views on public questions. This is particularly true of the farmers of the three prairie provinces, which now bulk largely in the minds of Canadians, owing to their rapid increase in population and their abnormal development of natural resources. The development of recent years has demonstrated the capacity of these provinces for the production of food products. Their fertile soil is attracting an ever increasing tide of immigrants, the larger portion of whom are the cream of other nations. It is no dream or visionary

They do not object to that part of the revenue which they pay into the public treasury. What they do rebel against is the element in the custom tariff which compels them to contribute a large percentage of the products of their labor to the privileged and protected classes. The Western farmers do not want any protection for their products. In other words they are willing that all farm products should be placed on the free list. Nor do they look with favor on any fiscal or preferential tariff that will have the tendency to enhance the cost of living to British artisans and laborers, but rather that every possible facility be given for the free exchange of the food products grown on the prairie farms, for the product of Britains congested factory districts. We submit that duty should be levied only for the purpose of creating revenue for the necessities of government and that

were manufactured in Canada. The same year there were imported agricultural implements to the value of \$1,615,123. It is contended, and in fact generally conceded, that the manufacturer adds to the selling price of his commodity the full extent of the protection he receives under the customs tariff. Admitting the correctness of that contention, the farmers of Canada paid to the government in revenue, in the case of agricultural implements that year \$323,024, and to the agricultural implement manufacturers, \$2,567,149. The census returns of that year give the wage earners of agricultural implement manufacturers as 6711. So that the farmers of Canada paid into the treasury of the manufacturers on account of protection \$382.60 for each of their employees. The same year \$14,223,447 worth of cotton was manufactured in Canada, and \$9,491,803 imported. Reckoning the average duty at 22 per cent., the people paid the government in revenue on imported cotton, \$2,088,196 and to the manufacturers, \$3,129,138. The employees of cotton manufacturers number 10,214. Cement, an article that is now extensively used for building purposes, and controlled in Canada by a combine or trust, was imported last year to the value of \$475,077 on which the government collected \$159,977 in duty. Canada manufactured in the same year, \$5,266,008 worth of cement. Applying the same rate of duty as the government charged, on imported cement, the consumers of cement paid about \$1,740,000 into the treasury of the cement trust last year.

The Woollen Charge

In our rigorous climate no commodity becomes as much a necessity to those living on the prairie, as woollen goods and on no article is the duty made more oppressive to the consumer. In 1906 the Canadian people paid a duty of an average of 30 per cent. on an importation of \$17,451,833 for protection to an industry that produced that year goods to the extent of \$5,764,600. The annual outlay

of the farmer on his homestead, with an average family, for woollen underclothing, mitts, and socks, is more than his average annual outlay for implements. The comfort and health of his family require that this necessity should be provided him at the least possible cost. We cannot but view with alarm the persistent efforts of the woollen manufacturers for an increased protection. The last proposition reported to have been submitted to the government is that the duty on Canadian grown wool be increased by 4 cents per pound allowing a proportionate increase on manufactured goods. This is simply an attempt to make it appear to compensate for the increase cost arising from an increase in duty on the manufactured article, that the growers of wool may be protected. The deceptive nature of the proposition is indicated by the returns of the customs department.

No Wool Imported

Item 555 in Customs Tariff for 1907, Schedule A, provides:—

Wool, viz Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Southdown combing wools, or wools known as Leicester wools and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada, per pound, British Preferential Tariff, 2 cents, Intermediate Tariff, 4½ cents, General Tariff, 5 cents.

The report of the Department of Customs for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, shows that under that item in the schedule there were 110 pounds of wool imported that year, paying \$3.30 duty and the year previous there was none at all. So that in fact, an increase in duty on woollen goods into Canada would be no protection to the wool growers, while an increase in duty on the manufactured goods would add to the cost of living of every Canadian.

We would respectfully urge upon you the advisability of your government taking advantage of the proposals made by the United States government for reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements in the last revision of the tariff, in the interests of the Grain Growers of Canada, at as early a date as practicable.

Mr. Scallion's Address

The following paper on the tariff was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Brandon on July 18 by J. W. Scallion:

The farmers of Manitoba are pleased to be afforded an opportunity of meeting you, and welcoming you on this your first visit to the West since you became Premier of Canada. They appreciate your willingness to meet them and hear what they have to say regarding the enactment of legislation and carrying out of measures which they consider would be greatly in the interest of the agricultural industry of Western Canada. When the tariff commission held meetings throughout the country some years ago, the farmers made their position with regard to the tariff very clear. They wanted no protection for their own industry, and strongly urged that the tariff be reduced to a revenue basis. They hold that opinion to-day more strongly, if possible, than they did then. They are willing to meet the requirements of a tariff framed to cover the public expenditure of the Dominion, but not a tariff which taxes them for the special benefit of private interests. The prices for the produce of the farm is fixed in the markets of the world by supply and demand, and free competition, when these products are exported, and the export price fixes the price for home consumption. The supplies for the farm are purchased in a restricted market where the prices are fixed by combinations of manufacturers and other business interests operating under the shelter of a protective tariff. Owing to those conditions the farmers strongly urge that such a change be made in our fiscal policy as will give them a square deal.

Farmers' Needs

There are no trade arrangements the Canadian government could make with any country that would meet with greater favor or stronger support from the farmers of Western Canada than a wide measure of reciprocal trade with the United States, including manufactured articles and the natural products of both countries. Such a trade arrangement would give the Canadian farmers, especially the Western farmers, a larger and better market in which to sell and a cheaper market in which to buy. This statement can be

verified by a comparison of prices in both countries for years back. The prices for grain and live stock, under normal conditions, are much higher in the markets over the line than on this side, and many articles of prime necessity on western farms can be purchased in the United States much cheaper than in Canada. The farmers are aware of the fact that the Canadian government, on several occasions, endeavored to secure a measure of reciprocal trade with the United States, but that country, on those occasions, did not seem to favor any such trade arrangement; this was on account of the fact that a political party committed to a high tariff has been in power in the States almost continuously since the Civil War, when a high tariff was adopted to meet the debt incurred by that war, and the powerful private and corporate interests which came into existence and developed under that protective tariff, and because of it, have continued to exercise such an influence on public men and legislation in that country as to be able to prevent any successful attempt to lower the tariff, or make freer trade arrangements with other countries.

American Opinion Changing

But a change is taking place in public opinion in the United States. The people demand a lower tariff and freer trade with other countries, more especially with Canada, and the party of high protection have to bow to the will of the people or go out of office. In fact the party is splitting up, and protection is the rock on which they are going to pieces. Something must be done to try and save the situation and meet this popular demand. The United States government have asked the Canadian government to enter into negotiation with them for the purpose of arranging freer trade between the two countries. The Western farmers strongly urge our government to accept the offer of the United States for the consideration of the question of reciprocal trade, and do everything possible to widen the commercial relations between the two countries. Canada has entered into trade relations with Germany, France, Italy, and other smaller countries, which is all very well so far as it goes, but every effort should be made, consistent with national honor

and fair dealing, to extend our trade with the 90,000,000 of people right at our own doors, whose trade with us now is nearly equal to our trade with all others together, who afford the best markets in the world for much of our produce, a market which would increase immensely as years go by under a wide measure of reciprocal trade. The farmers know that a lowering of our tariff, or freer trade with the United States, will be strongly opposed by the united strength of the protected interests which have developed such strength and

grown to such power and wealth under our protective tariff and because of it. But these interests have shaped our fiscal policy too long. The farmers demand that these interests be accorded such protection as a revenue will allow and no more. The Western farmers will watch with intense interest the negotiations between the United States government regarding reciprocal trade between the two countries, and strongly urge that everything consistent with national honor to secure such a measure should be done.

Terminal Elevator Case

This is the paper presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Brandon by Peter Wright, director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:

As a result of information obtained from our farmers' associations, we have believed for some time that in passing through the terminal elevators our grain undergoes a system of manipulation which, while adding greatly to the profits of the owners or operators of those elevators, has a most depressing effect upon the quality and price of the higher grades of our wheat. We do not wish to make the statement that all the companies engaged in this business indulge in this manipulation. We believe that the Canadian Pacific Railway terminals have never been charged with it, and there may be other exceptions. The exceptions, however, only prove the truth of our assertions as the Eastern millers tell us that wheat obtained through the Canadian Pacific Railway terminals is worth from 1 to 2 cents per bushel more for milling purposes than that obtained through privately owned or operated houses.

That our belief in this matter has been well founded has also been proven beyond dispute by the investigation of the officials of your government which culminated on the 22nd of April of this year, in three different companies being convicted of having made false returns, and fined to the amount of \$5,550.

Wheat the Big Product

Western Canada has only one marketable commodity in any considerable quantity—wheat. The quality of our soil and climate are such that we have established a reputation for producing the "Finest of the wheat." Of this reputation we are very proud and very jealous. But our reputation as well as our revenue has suffered seriously at the hands of the manipulators in the terminal elevators. The value of our wheat depends upon its quality, and its quality upon its milling value, and it is upon its milling value that our wheat is supposed to be graded. On June 9th of this year, the spread between the grades 1 Northern, 2 Northern, 3 Northern and No. 4 was, between 1 Northern and 2 Northern, 2 cents; between 2 Northern and 3 Northern, 2½ cents; between 3 Northern and No. 4, 3½ cents.

Unjust Profits

In this connection I have taken the amount of wheat which found its way into No. 1 Northern out of the lower grades down to No. 4, by the manipulation of two elevator companies, as shown by Mr. Castle, warehouse commissioner, in his report of the recent investigations. I find by computation that the illegitimate profits of those two companies amounted to \$54,955. But the illegitimate profits made is not by any means the most serious phase of the matter. I have said that the value of our wheat depends on its quality, but it depends on its quality as it is placed on the ultimate market and if each grade is brought down to the minimum point (and we believe that it is often brought below it), by the introduction of wheat from the lower grades, it will be readily understood that the reputation and value of our wheat on the British market is degraded also. The British miller and broker can only afford to pay for this degraded wheat at a reduced price and thus this price comes back to us and becomes the basis upon which our wheat is sold here even if that wheat should reach the maximum point of the grade to which it belongs.

Inspection not Serious

We have no serious complaint to make against the Inspection Department. Indeed, the closer we become acquainted with the work of that department, the

more we are convinced of the honesty and good intentions of the men in charge of it. But we do think that, as conditions now obtain at the terminal elevators, the farmers of the West are held to a considerably higher standard in the matter of wheat grades than are the owners and operators of the terminal elevators.

Other Breaches Of Trust

We have reason to believe, however, that tampering with the grade of our wheat while in transit through the terminals is not the only breach of trust of which the owners of these elevators are guilty. The Grain Act provides that the terminal elevators shall clean all the wheat that passes through them. The dockage is set by the inspector at Winnipeg and the amount named by that official is deducted from each car. Now Ontario millers tell us that much of the wheat they receive is not cleaned to grade. No doubt there is a great deal of the dockage cleaned out, but where it is not too heavy we believe that a good deal of it is allowed to go through as they receive it. They get paid for the dockage which the farmer loses and on which he has to pay freight to the terminals. Through this scheme also, the reputation of our wheat loses heavily, as well as the pocket of the farmer.

Loaning Grain

There is another wrong which we believe is practiced in connection with the terminal elevators. It seems that they frequently take the liberty of loaning quantities of wheat which have been committed to their charge, to shippers to make out their shipments. One of the defaulting elevator companies in the recent investigation confessed to this in trying to account for the shortage in the lower grades of wheat. Frequently a farmer, having shipped his wheat to the terminal point where prices are low, decides to hold it there until a rise in price. He thinks he is holding it and is being charged storage for it while all the time his wheat may be helping to flood the British market, defeating the very purpose for which he wished to hold it.

Associations Protest

For the last three years the Grain Growers' Associations of the West have been seeking to induce your government to make a change in the system of operating these elevators, and gain some redress from the evils which we believe have existed. We have to thank you that you have tried to remove or modify our grievances by granting increased inspection and supervision. But recent events have shown that no amount of supervision can prevent these malpractices so long as private interests own and operate our terminals and can be served by manipulation. In many cases the opportunity for manipulation is greatly increased by the fact that the same firms who own and operate line elevators also own and operate terminals or have an interest in them. A short time ago our Manitoba elevator commission was negotiating with a certain elevator company with a view to purchasing their interior elevators and the reason given by the company for asking a high price was that they needed the line elevators to feed their terminal elevators. Now we know that the law provides that no individual or firm who owns and operates interior elevators shall own and operate terminal elevators. By a shuffling of names they may avoid breaking the letter of the law but this goes to show that the spirit of the law is violated in every way that can be made to serve their interest.

The plan which the Grain Growers' of Manitoba would recommend for the removal of these evils is that the Dominion

Government acquire and operate the terminal elevators as a public utility under an independent commission. The Grain Growers are not alone in making this request. The Eastern millers are not satisfied with things as they are and would welcome a change. A large number of commission men and independent grain dealers, members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, have, we understand, made the same request, while it is also supported by independent exporters of Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal. Indeed, all parties interested, with the exception of those who own and operate these elevators join with the Grain Growers in making this recommendation, and we would further advise that, for the safeguarding of the interests of all parties concerned, the commission placed in charge of these elevators shall be so incorporated that they shall be capable of suing or being sued in courts of law.

Grain Will Pay Its Way

In asking your government to take over and operate these elevators we do not desire that they shall become a charge on the consolidated revenue of the Dominion. Our wheat has always paid its way, and, as we believe and have tried to show, has paid a considerable amount of undue toll. We wish that sufficient charge shall be placed on our grain to pay for the operation of these elevators and provide a sinking fund to pay off the purchase price within a reasonable time. We believe that the charges at the present time are too high, being a great deal higher than those of the elevators on the other side of the lakes. But we would not ask for a reduction of these charges until it has been shown by practical experience what charge is necessary to meet all expenses. We believe that a considerable saving would be effected by the adoption of our recommendations as at the present time a large staff of government supervisors are employed looking after the interests of patrons of these elevators who might just as well be employed in operating the elevators and thus save the duplication of employees.

West is Important

We appreciate the fact that though the West is yearly becoming a more important factor in the life and in the production of the wealth and prosperity of the Dominion, we are as yet but a small portion of the population of Canada, and that you, as representing the whole Dominion, have a great many different interests to consider, but we wish to assure you, and to assure the people of Eastern Canada that whatever you can do to increase the prosperity of the Western farmers will tend to increase the prosperity of the whole Dominion. It is characteristic of the Western farmer that he does not hoard money and many of us have not yet passed the stage where we are just waiting till we get money to buy something we need very badly. It may be machinery, or implements for use on the farm, buildings, or something necessary for the comfort of our families, or, if we are fairly well off, it may be a carriage, an organ, or a piano. Whatever it may be, it is likely to be something supplied by the Eastern manufacturer. So you can understand that if you can do anything which will increase the revenue of the Western farmer, it will increase and strengthen trade relations between the East and the West.

Western Farmers Neglected

There is a feeling abroad in Manitoba that the interests of the Western farmer have not received the consideration that they ought to have received at the hands of the Dominion Government. Many of us regretted very much to see evidences of this dissatisfaction at the last Dominion election and we hope that, as a result of this Western trip you will be better able to understand and appreciate the difficulties under which we labor.

We respectfully urge that at the next session of the Dominion Parliament a measure of legislation be passed providing for the acquisition and operation of the terminal elevators.

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281 Market Street - Winnipeg, Man.

Hudson's Bay Railway

This case was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Brandon, by R. C. Henders, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:

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

Want Government Ownership

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

to the public. The prairie farmers have not only to ship out their produce, but have also to ship in all commodities required on the farm, and in the distribution of these commodities have very much felt the oppressive character of the present corporate system of doing business. This situation has led thinking men to look for a remedy and there is becoming a settled conviction in the public mind that the only effective remedy is that public utilities, and semi-public utilities should be operated by government, federal, provincial and municipal, in the interest of the masses, and that the function of distribution of commodities, be performed on the co-operative plan.

Operation for the Many

In other words the present situation is that the few co-operate to discharge the function of distribution of commodities for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. Instead of this, farmers consider that a new system should be adopted whereby the many, in the form of government, will operate public utilities for the benefit of the many and groups of individuals discharge the functions of distributing commodities for the benefit of the many. We would earnestly urge on your government that you will not only construct the Hudson's Bay Railway as a government undertaking, and also provide all necessary terminal facilities at the Hudson's Bay seaport, for the handling of grain and other commodities as a government undertaking, but will also, on the completion of the road, operate it under an independent commission. To hand over the road, when completed, to a private corporation would, in our opinion, be the most unpopular move among the people West of the Great Lakes, that your government could possibly make.

Chilled Meat Trade

This case was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Brandon by J. S. Wood, Director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:

Next in importance to the production of grain in Western Canada, comes the commercial live stock trade. Our prairie provinces, on account of the facility with which food can be produced and the salubrious character of the climate, is exceedingly well adapted for the production of food producing animals. Yet, on account of the inadequacy of the system of marketing stock, the farmers have satisfied themselves, from experience, that the more stock they raised under existing conditions, the poorer they were, notwithstanding the fact that consumers in the large centres of population have to pay very high prices for meat.

Rutherford's Report

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, in his report to his department dated August 1st, 1909, states that "Undoubtedly due to friendly arrangements between buyers, many of them unfortunately appear unable to resist the temptation to leather their own nests unfairly by unduly cutting prices when stock is plentiful and easy to obtain. Dealers in Canada as well as in the United States and other countries, never seem to learn that tactics of this sort cannot be counteracted by the payment of high prices when stock is scarce and when, as a rule, but little remains in the hands of the producer. Scarcity of this kind is almost always attributed to the discouragement and disgust of the farmer or feeder who, feeling that he has not received fair remuneration for his feed and labor, disposes of all his stock and ceases to be a producer."

The farmers in view of this situation believe that the remedy for this condition of affairs is the establishment of an export trade in dressed meat.

Plan is Feasible

As to the advantages and feasibility of that proposition we also quote extracts from the above mentioned report by Dr. Rutherford:

"There is no doubt but that if the enterprise were properly financed, started on a firm basis, and conducted in an honest and business-like manner in the interests of the producer, there would be far less

actual wastage than at present. It is altogether likely that, had it been possible to secure the required capital, the trade would have been inaugurated years ago."

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

Situation is Dangerous

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

Government Should Aid.

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

of the Dominion. The government of Canada has paid bounties to fishermen of the Maritime provinces to aid in the development of their fisheries during the last twenty-seven years, the sum of \$4,265,815. Since that date they have paid to the lead industry, \$1,131,378; Manila fiber industry, \$144,459; crude petroleum industry, \$1,359,078; iron and steel, \$11,922,420; manufacture of steel, \$1,033,702, making a total bounty granted these industries of \$16,593,531. Including the bonus to fishermen the amount is \$20,859,815. It is a debatable question whether, on account of the price paid, these industries are enabled to charge the public for their commodity through the protection granted them by the tariff, much benefit accrues to the people of Canada for this large gift to the different industries. Be that as it may, all the provinces of the Dominion, with the exception of the prairie provinces, have participated directly to these bounties. Furthermore, the government has, on no occasion, granted a bounty towards the development of any branch of the agricultural industry. In view of this fact it does not seem unreasonable if the Western farmers should request the government to render aid in creating conditions that would enable the farmers to market their stock produce to the best advantage. Furthermore, the bounty granted these other industries is a free gift. In our case we only request the government to make an investment that would be an addition to the capital account of the Dominion and could be made to pay interest on the investment directly.

Loss to Canada

We would also point out the loss to Canada through the decline in the cattle industry, because stock can only be raised at a loss through our defective market conditions. At the same time meat consumers have to pay a very large price for their meat and it becomes an urgent necessity that steps should be taken to stop waste that exists between producers and consumers. It is not too much to say that with improved market conditions for stock the yearly return from every occupied quarter section of land on the Western prairie could be increased at least \$100, which would be a very large increase to the wealth of the country.

We are strongly of the opinion that the inauguration of a chilled meat plant under the direct control of the government would be much preferable to subsidizing a company to undertake the work. Once the necessary appliances and equipment are furnished the farmers themselves could dispose of the products both for domestic use and export, co-operatively, and relieve the government of any responsibility as to the commercial end of the undertaking.

Co-operative Legislation

In this connection we wish to draw your attention to the strong co-operative spirit that is being developed in Western Canada and the necessity there is for provision being made for a simple form of incorporation for groups of individuals who desire to dispose of their products and supply their needs co-operatively without having to resort to the cumbersome and expensive methods provided by the Joint Stock Companies Act. We will remind you that a Co-operative Society Bill was introduced into the House of Commons at the last session, which was thrown out, presumably at the request of The Retail Merchant's Association. We are assured that this Bill will be introduced at the next session of the House of Commons, and on behalf of the Western farmers we would urge your government to give it your support, and have it become law with as little delay as possible.

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BRANDON, MANITOBA

Sir Wilfrid's Reply

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following reply to the Grain Growers at Brandon on July 18:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I have had occasion to state on the very first meeting I held that the object which I and my friends had in making this long journey is to become acquainted with the wants and requirements of this vast growing country, and I am delighted to have this opportunity of knowing your will on such matters as these. This is the best and most effective method that the people of the West can take to convey their wishes and their views on public matters and their requirements to the government. When the suggestion was made to me some weeks ago, and I was asked if I would receive a delegation of the Grain Growers' Association, I said "yes," immediately, "I will." It will be a great pleasure and a great profit to me. I am here to know your views. As head of a democratic government it is my duty to get in contact as much as possible with the people. Our friend, Mr. Scallion, made some remark to the effect that a man in my position, who occupies such a prominent situation, is very apt to be surrounded by flatterers. Well, I am human enough to say my heart is not broken if I receive some flattery. But at the same time when my friend said he wanted the common people to have access of me I have only to answer that I am only myself of the common people. I have said years ago "I am a democrat to the hilt." I have nothing to take back from that. It is true that since I spoke it has pleased Her Majesty the late queen, to add a handle to my name, but I can assure you that I am just the same man as I was then. The trappings and the badges of office mean nothing to me. Such things there must be, but I pray you to believe that the same heart still beats in my bosom that beat then. And it is as a man of the common people that I come before you. I want to talk to you; to hear what you have read to me and to make profit out of it. To convey it to my colleagues, and to be able to frame upon it such legislation as may seem necessary. I do not admit that there can be any separation of interests in this country. It is part of the policy of the government to try to harmonize all the different clashing elements in order to reach the common purpose—the welfare of our common country.

Agrees in Part

I have listened with a great deal of interest to everything you have told me today, and let me tell you already I am prepared to agree with much of it, but it would be very very hard for me to say that I have agreed in everything and in every particular. I am an old man as you can see by my hair. I have a very good wife. I am sorry she is not with me. She is not with me because her health is not as good as it was 16 years ago when she was with me when I first visited this country. And though she is a good wife, none better, I say that without any diffidence at all it has sometimes happened with us that we did not always agree, and I can tell you she can hold her own against me in this matter. But though we do not agree altogether I am proud and happy to say we have no serious disagreement. Now my history in that matter is not peculiar. It is the history of everyone of you. I am sure. Therefore, if I disagree upon something in this matter, that will not, I am sure, hamper the good relations which I believe exist here. You have brought to my attention certain views of yours upon the tariff, and you say you think the farmers have not received all the consideration they might have received. That would be news to Mr. Fielding, because I know his aim has always been to give to the farmers every possible advantage. Now, it may be that he has not done as well as he intended. As to his intention I am sure of it but I will make it my object as soon as I get back to Ottawa, to convey these valuable papers which have been presented to me this afternoon on the tariff question to Mr. Fielding, and if he has come to the conclusion that he has not done all that can be done, that there is yet something to be done, well, I will tell him to spit on his hands and try again. But I am sure we have done a good deal for you in the way of tariff legislation.

As I have to speak again today I will reserve my remarks upon this point. Upon the question of the Hudson's Bay Railway I will ask you to receive the observations of my friend, Mr. Graham, the minister of railways, who is especially in charge of that department.

Terminal Elevator Remedy

Now, to come to a subject which interests you more, perhaps, than any other, terminal elevators, I am glad to say that I have given some attention already to this question of elevators. I had the privilege some time ago, last spring to hear the representations made by a delegation of Western farmers, in which I heard the very practical views of a man whose voice I have heard again today. Mr. McKenzie came to us and represented to us what were the grievances of the farmers, and from that moment the question has not been away from my thought and the thought of my colleague, Sir Richard Cartwright, in whose department this matter particularly lies. We have discussed it again and again, and we have come to this conclusion, that as to the terminal elevators, the farmers of the West have a grievance which can and must be remedied. The study which we have given to this subject has convinced us that it is not in the public interest that those who buy the wheat should also elevate the wheat. There is there an opportunity for fraud, and it is said in the book that it is not good to lead men into temptation. When the buyer of wheat is also the elevator of wheat he has an opportunity of mixing the wheat, and we have it upon evidence that this opportunity has been taken advantage of, and we have been compelled to punish some of the guilty parties in this respect. Now, one might tell you that there are few callings in which a man does not take advantage of an opportunity to cheat his fellows. I have even heard of a grocer mixing sand into his sugar; but these are the ordinary frailties of human nature. But the matter we have to deal with at the present time is that it is not in the public interest that two elements of buying and elevating should be in the same hands. As to that I have made up my mind. The government have made up their minds. We recognize that it is an evil and we must provide a remedy.

Remedy Undecided

You have suggested the remedy and you say the remedy should be in the government ownership of elevators. Upon this point of government ownership of elevators I am free to say I am not, for my part, the advanced democrat I am upon the government ownership of utilities. But upon this point of government ownership of elevators I can see no very serious difficulty, if that be the best and only method to be provided. But I am not here to suggest remedies. I am simply here to say that a remedy will be provided. As a set of practical men I am sure you do not expect me to say at once which is the remedy. What I propose to do is to make this practical suggestion to you. I have discussed the matter with my friend, Sir Richard Cartwright. Before I came away I knew this matter would come up for discussion. I am making a tour through the West, and I am not going back to Ottawa until the first week in September. At that time I will wait upon Sir Richard Cartwright immediately and we will take up this subject, and then what we will do first of all, before we introduce any legislation at all, we shall call upon the Grain Growers of the West to send delegates to Ottawa, in order to discuss and meet with us and give us the benefit of their views toward legislation, which will be devised for the purpose of relieving the situation. When we have given the best attention to this matter I hope that we shall, and I feel sure that we shall, be able to devise legislation which will be satisfactory to the growers of wheat in the West.

No Aid for Meat Trade

With regard to the abattoir question I am sorry to say I cannot agree. The matter is not new to us. We had a project of an abattoir at Lévis, opposite the city of Quebec, as far back as 1897. We

looked into the matter and it was surrounded with difficulties, and one of the difficulties was that if we conferred one on Quebec we should be called upon to confer one at Montreal and many other places. I do not say, gentlemen, that the thing cannot be done. I say that I am open to conviction upon this, but I am not convinced yet. However, I shall place this matter before the close attention of Sir Richard Cartwright.

Railway Commission

There is only one thing which I can deal with now, and it is in regard to the railway commission. I think the railway commission has done an excellent work. If you give me a little flattery over this I will take it without any compunction at all. In selecting Mr. Greenway I think we made a wise selection. Unfortunately Providence removed him all too soon for the welfare of his country. When I return to Ottawa I will make a recommendation, and you can be certain that he will be a man of the style of Mr. Greenway. I have no more to add but to express to you once more how delighted I am to be amongst you. The education I have received gives me reason to be delighted. It is for this very purpose I am amongst you today.

Hudson's Bay Railway

The Hon. G. P. Graham, the Minister of Railways, on the Hudson's Bay Railway said:

"I can assure you that Sir Wilfrid and I have been very much interested in the representations you have made to the government upon the various subjects which materially affect you. When they effect one part of Canada they cannot help effecting all parts of Canada. We admit that the great success of the country depends largely upon your success west of Lake Superior, and you can rest assured that whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the way of carrying out projects our object is to do what we can in the very best interests of the people. As the prime minister has said we are here for the purpose of listening to your suggestions. I have been very much impressed by many of the things I have heard today, and so far as I am concerned they will receive not only attention at my hands, but as a member of the government they will receive sympathetic attention. As to the railway commission I must remark that the name you attached to the man you mentioned (Andrew Graham) happens to be the same name as my own. He could not, therefore, go wrong. As our fathers were brothers and our mothers were sisters then surely he must be a good man. You can rest assured that as head of the department it was not on account of any personal animosity towards him that he was not appointed long ago.

Great Delay

As to the Hudson's Bay Railway it is going to be built, and it is going to be built without any delay. It has been delayed now I think about a century. It was spoken of long before I was born, but when men began to work out the details of the project they found it not so easy as it looks. If I had started a couple of years ago with the information I then had we should have been forced to dismiss the gangs we sent into the country because we should not have known where we were bound for. We tried to find out which is the better harbor, Churchill or Nelson. I dare say some of you will say Nelson is, and some of you will say that Churchill is. At the present moment I am free to say I am in favor of Nelson. That is my present idea. From the railway standpoint and the land standpoint there is no doubt that the Nelson route is the better route. It is several miles shorter. It is easier of construction, and there is more timber upon it, and it also provides better for the future. But there are a great many people who think differently. In order to make sure, therefore, we have requested the government marine department to send two vessels through Hudson's Bay Straits, to get us first-hand information, and we are spending a large amount of money which does not appear for the Hudson's Bay Railway, but which is really investigating the Hudson Bay. As soon as we have settled about the harbor the railway will be rushed on with all possible speed, and it is going to be a good one. It will be made so as to carry as big loads as the Grand Trunk Pacific. We are

now constructing a bridge, so that when the work is started we shall be able to get supplies over the Saskatchewan. In addition to this bridge by the end of next session the scheme will be well under way. We shall know where we are going, and how we are going to do it. It is a great project which must get its connections across the ocean, or it is no good to you. Elevators will have to be built under the new system. I think it will help the live stock trade. It will shorten the journey and it will give you a cooler route during the hot summer months to the markets of the world.

I am serious because I believe it will be better for the live stock trade. You have requested that the Hudson's Bay Railway be built and operated by the government. I think I know more about government owned railways than most of you. I have one (Intercolonial). There are some things that might be better. But the Hudson's Bay Road will be built and will be done soon, but we do not yet know just how it will be done. If it should be a company road then we have a splendid instrument for its control in the railway commission. We have now better rates on our railways than they have in the United States. You need have no fear the road will be built. It has been started and will be completed.

EDMONTON CROP REPORT

The Edmonton Board of Trade has sent out a circular stating that they have examined the crop in their district and that it is good and will eclipse all former crops. They state that fall wheat is a magnificent crop.

TAFT ON TARIFF

President Taft, at Eastport, Maine, on July 19 made an important reference to reciprocity with Canada. The president said:

"I hope that in this audience I am addressing there are some Canadians. You are close enough to them to know them and to value them as neighbors. Canada is a great country and we are just learning how great it is, and how great are its resources. Speaking for the administration, we are convinced that closer commercial relations with Canada will be well for both countries and if during the next year we can come to an agreement whereby our commercial relations shall be closer, we shall think ourselves fortunate. We have reached a time when neither ought to be envious of the other, but each ought to be convinced that the more prosperous the one, the more likely the other is to be prosperous, and that the growth of the trade of the one means the growth of the trade of the other.

"It is pleasant to see that all the controversies between Great Britain and the United States, of which in the past there have been many, are now either settled or are in course of settlement by arbitration, and that this is the first time in the history of the two countries when that could be said."



Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 21 years of age, 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 intestate deceased.

District—800 monthly 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 stand of may pre-empt a quarter-section along-side his homestead. Price \$100 per acre.

District—Must reside 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 relinquished his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a pre-empted homestead in certain districts. Price \$100 per acre. District—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$100.

W. W. COREY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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For further information see page 205 General Catalogue.

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quoted on page 169 at prices according to size.

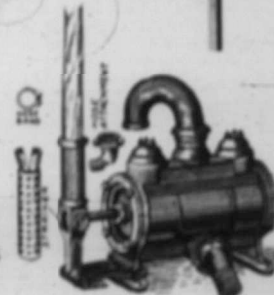
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Home Bank Branches

Home Bank stock is being taken up very rapidly by farmers throughout the West and new branches of the bank are being opened in districts where sufficient stock is held. W. J. Powell, representing the Grain Growers' Grain Company, who are the sole agents for Home Bank Stock in the West, recently spent two months



W. J. POWELL

to them from having branches of the Home Bank in their vicinity.

at Moose Jaw and the surrounding district. The farmers there took up more than 500 shares in blocks of 5, and 10 shares each. Mr. Powell has many good words to say of the Moose Jaw district and its people. He states that the crops are looking exceedingly good, especially on the summer fallow. He says that a branch of the Home Bank will be opened at Moose Jaw at the earliest possible date. Mr. Powell intends paying a visit along the Outlook branch and the Soo line in the very near future. He has been successful in placing sufficient stock to open branches at Neepawa, Man., Grandview, Man., and Welwyn, Sask., in addition to Moose Jaw. A branch has also been opened at Goodlands, Man., where a two days service is given weekly. The farmers are realizing the benefit that has accrued

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Agricultural extension work will be prominent in the program of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture during the next six months. The opening of the college for students will take place in the fall of 1911, but the closing months of 1910 and the beginning of 1911 will see a vigorous campaign of educational work conducted through all parts of the province. Seed fairs, one and two day short courses, and a "bigger-and-better-than-ever" provincial seed fair and short course will be held. It is expected that the faculty of the College of Agriculture will visit during the coming winter every town in the province to which they are invited. The one and two day short courses will consist of lectures and demonstrations. Charts will be used to show desirable types of live stock and to illustrate lectures on tillage operations followed in grain growing, while grain judging classes will be conducted at the seed fairs and some of the meetings to demonstrate the meaning of "quality" in grain. Farmers' clubs which were announced last year will be organized, and plans for county and provincial affiliations will be presented. The organization of women's clubs will also receive some attention, although it is not certain that much will be accomplished in this respect this season; active organization will probably be deferred until the following year.

It is intended that both farmers' and women's clubs shall become local centres for the study of agriculture and other problems affecting rural life. What will practically be a course of instruction in certain subjects will be furnished free to the members of these clubs as well as to interested seekers after information. The plan cannot be stated better than in the outline respecting the extension work of the College of Agriculture given in the calendar of the University of Saskatchewan.

"The College, through its extension department, will compile useful practical information; will summarize in simple form the results of investigation in soils, crops, live stock, including poultry, dairying, meat curing, horticulture, and other matters pertaining to agriculture; and will disseminate this in the form of bulletins through such organizations as agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, women's clubs, Grain Growers' associations, live stock associations, boards of trade and schools. It will endeavor, by means of well informed speakings with illustrated

lectures and charts, to carry practical and helpful information into the most remote parts, and thus bring the people of these districts into close relation with the work that is being promoted and carried on by the University."

Already a large number of requests for meetings have been received by the director of the agricultural extension work, and many others are doubtless on the



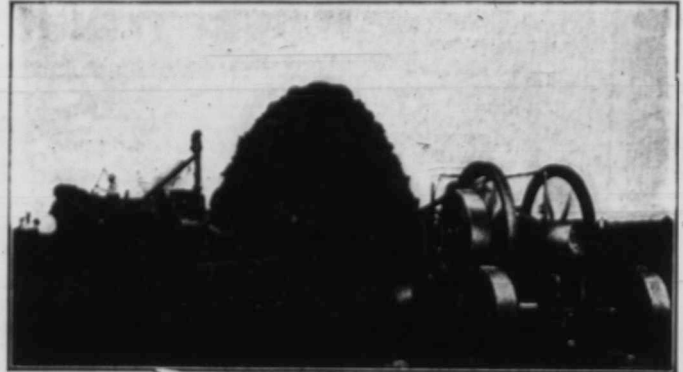
Old Sol's Toll Grows Heavier

way. When as many meetings as can be given have been requested, further applications will be held for consideration next year.

Information respecting the College of Agriculture can be obtained from Dean Rutherford. The agricultural extension work is directed by F. Hedley Auld, who will gladly supply information respecting it. The present address of both Dean Rutherford and Mr. Auld is Regina; but after September 1st 1910, they will be found at Saskatoon, Sask.

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BRANDON, Man.

MANY FARMERS CAME

In the months of March, April, May and June of this year enough immigrants arrived in Western Canada from Great Britain to populate four cities equal in size to Brandon, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, and Medicine Hat. These were British immigrants alone, and besides these there were over ten thousand arrivals from Europe in the same period, and forty-six and a half thousand Americans.

Figures have been compiled up to date by J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, which show in striking manner the enormous growth in the population of the West since the year

first day of the present month, there detained at Winnipeg no less than 92,900 souls. Of that number 35,000 were British, 10,900 European, and 46,500 from the United States. Those from Europe consist chiefly of Scandinavians, Germans, Austrians and Russians.

The 46,500 Americans who left homes in the country on the other side of the border came through the ports of Winnipeg, Emerson, Gretna, Portal, and Kingsgate. A great percentage of these were very well to do, and the lowest estimate that could be placed on the money brought into the country by them would be approximately \$30,000,000 in the four months. These men are nearly all farmers, and are from nearly every state in the union. Very few of them have remained in the cities at all, but have gone into the country where they are now located on farms. Besides actual cash they brought with them stock and chattels amounting in value to several millions of dollars.

Of all the European and British immigrants arriving in Western Canada during the year, over ninety per cent. have entered through Canadian ports and the other ten per cent. came through the United States. The tide of immigration, according to the officials, is changing from the United States through Canadian ports.

WHEAT IMPORT WHEAT

A Duluth, Minn., dispatch of July 18 said: "That the United States may have to import wheat from Canada before the end of this year is the opinion of Julius H. Barnes, vice-president of the Duluth board of trade. The next two weeks ought to determine that necessity according to Mr. Barnes, who adds that if the crop in the States deteriorates to a much greater extent than already the importation of wheat for food will be absolutely necessary. That Canada would be a source of imported grain, Mr. Barnes believes, is assured by her proximity and by the fact that Canada consumes a comparatively small part of her own crop, so that even with some failure in the yield there it will be possible to secure some of the best grades for this side. Reports received here today from Grand Forks tells of a renewal of anxiety of farmers in North Dakota on account of the dry weather. In many places where grain land was re-seeded for fodder farmers will be unable to get even that crop unless rain comes soon. Flax has suffered less than wheat."

What a man does is the real test of what a man is.—William Matthews.



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.

PRICE OF BINDERS

Editor, GUIDE:—In the May 4th issue of THE GUIDE you reprint an article from "Industrial Canada" regarding the resolution on the price of Canadian machinery in Britain, which was passed at the Prince Albert Convention.

Under date of June 9th, 1909, the firm of John Wilder, Yield Hall Foundry, Reading, England, over the signature of John Wilder offers as follows:

Massy-Harris, 6 ft. cut, £29 0 0, \$140. McCormick, 6 ft. cut, £25 0 0, \$121. Deering, 6 ft. cut, £26 0 0, \$126.

These figures are with two knives and large sheaf carrier, and were obtained with the understanding that we could use them as we saw fit.

J. & R. Wallace, Castle Douglas, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, were asked to quote on 6, 7, and 8 ft. cuts, but said they never heard of 7 and 8 ft. cuts, 6 ft. cuts were handled in some places, but they only handled 5 ft. cuts, quoted as over the signature of R. Wallace.

Massy-Harris, £26 10 0, \$127. Deering and McCormick, £25 0 0, \$121.

This offer was retail price on June 17th, 1909, also with two knives and large sheaf carrier. These are the figures quoted at Prince Albert and will show that we did not quote small machines over there against the large one used in the West. The fact that the Old Country quotations were placed on the press table at the convention to show that we could prove our statement is sure proof there was no intention to mislead.

I have talked with scores of farmers of both parties, and all but office-holders are in favor of independent farmer representatives. Nine out of ten of the farmers can talk more intelligently and entertainingly on public questions when sitting on the doorstep of the country store than the imported professional mud-slingers we have just had to listen to.

mortgaging of moveables; thus the machine has to stand for itself. Again, if the farmer goes under in the old country after the current wages are paid, the landlord can collect the current year's rent and one year's arrears before any other creditor can get a thing.

J. A. MURRAY.

Wapella, Sask.

FAVORS FARMERS' PARTY.

Editor, GUIDE:—I am sure all readers have been very much interested in the debate between Mr. Langley and Mr. Kirkham. I, for one, am not satisfied with the conclusion arrived at by the former, when he plainly infers that candidates of a farmers' party would (to use plain language) be defeated at the polls.

I have talked with scores of farmers of both parties, and all but office-holders are in favor of independent farmer representatives. Nine out of ten of the farmers can talk more intelligently and entertainingly on public questions when sitting on the doorstep of the country store than the imported professional mud-slingers we have just had to listen to.

J. BOUSFIELD

Editor, GUIDE:—In the discussion between Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Langley, the first is quite able to defend himself, but, as the subject is of great importance to the Grain Growers, others might be justified for taking a part.

Firstly, he parades the supposed Hon. W. Scott as an honest politician. Mr. Langley is responsible for the introduction of personalities, but to avoid being so painfully personal, I will say, though I am sorry it is true, that the majority of the Canadian politicians, of both stripes, are very inefficient.

Association is an incontestable evidence that the politicians had not been doing what they should. If they had done their duty the Association would not have an excuse for existing; but honest incapacity nor scientific robbery do not bring prosperity to the farmers.

Secondly, Mr. Langley assumes that it is unwise for farmers to enter politics. Our politeness and integrity will not suffer when we state, as a basis to start with that the politicians will not comply with our wishes unless they are compelled to.

I maintain further that the only means we have is our votes. Some one may say, we may educate the people so that they may call for their rights, etc; and the opposition leaders may take up any popular cry to win votes with. But alas, political history tells us again that politicians can break their promises and forget the people. And the people are powerless to punish them. Why? Because they are divided.

I have no object in criticizing Mr. Langley's letter other than pointing out what to my mind is outright, future policy, and am doing it with the best of feelings towards him; nor do I, notwithstanding the desired end, advocate any rash action, but wise and cautious, following ample education.

LEWIS GABRIEL.

Bangor, Sask.

DOWN WITH PROTECTION.

Editor, GUIDE:—I see in your issue of July 6 in the Alberta Section, that the Millet Union is up and doing. They are figuring in the proper direction.

They have worked out the problem of high tariff and from their resolution I think they correctly understand it. This high protective tariff is a proposition that I think every man and woman in our land should thoroughly understand, for I think if they thoroughly understood

it they would be so disgusted with the workings of it that they would unite one and all and tear the machine to pieces and trample it under their feet and crush the life out of it and be rid of it for ever.

W. E. KEEFER

Ashville, Manitoba

POLITICS OF A CAPITALIST.

Editor, GUIDE:—The following is taken from the Appeal to Reason, of June 11th:

When Havemeyer, head of the sugar trust, made his notable appearance before a Senate committee, he testified that he was in the habit of contributing to campaign funds. When he was asked to which party he contributed he replied, "that depends on circumstances."

"To which party do you contribute in Massachusetts?"

"To the republican party."

"To which party do you contribute in New York?"

"To the democratic party."

"To which party do you contribute in New Jersey?"

"Well, that is a doubtful state, and I will have to consult the books as to that."

The big exploiters care not a whit whether the democratic or republican party is in power so long as they can control the party in power. This is what organized wealth has done for years, and this is why the people have been jobbed all along the line by both old parties.

So for the article in the Appeal.

What about Canada? Are the people or the corporations controlling the situation here? THE GUIDE of May 23th tells us editorially, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the ruler of Canada, that his word is law in the Cabinet, and in the Liberal party which is now in office. That being the case, our vote is of no use to us any way, which puts us in a position of beggars, having to "Ever humbly pray" with petitions, generally finding them refused. But is Sir Wilfrid really the ruler of Canada, or is he only allowed to rule as long as he and his associates do practically whatever the corporations demand? Relying on the continued stupidity of the people to split their vote on election day, which means that whichever side wins, the friends of the corporations get returned. Now and then we hear advice about forming a new party either farmers' party or labor party as the case may be, but my advice to everyone who is not satisfied with our present political and industrial system, is to make a thorough study of Socialism before embarking on any new party scheme in this country.

There are some, however, who appear to oppose Socialism for a purpose.

Neither of the old parties like the Socialist movement and it is therefore no more surprising to find a party leader try to oppose Socialism, than it is for a dog to look after his master's property. In either case a bone with some pickings may come their way eventually if they try to keep intruders out, don't you know. Some time ago, Mr. Greenhill of Denholm, Secretary of the Denholm branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, moved a resolution at one of the Denholm Branch meetings, that Socialism should be cut out of THE GUIDE, basing his resolution on the statement that Socialism is of no public interest. That statement is not true. Socialism is the most important public question before the world, but since Mr. Greenhill has made the statement I challenge him to prove it.

G. BOERMA.

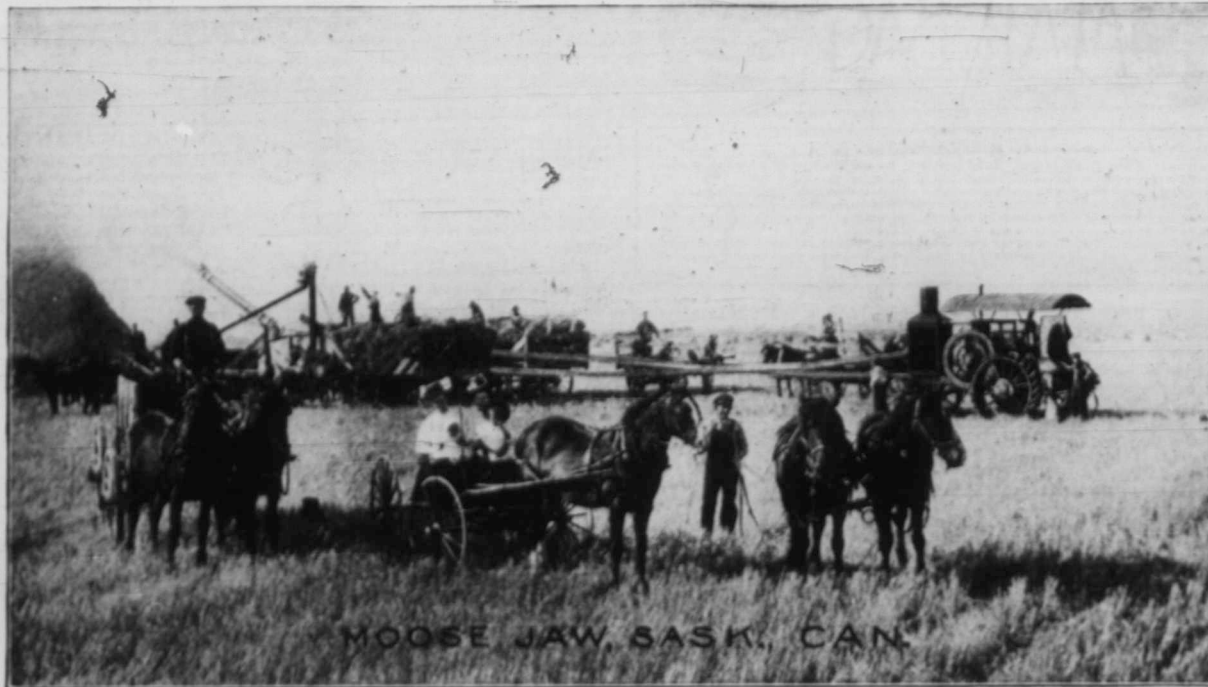
North Battleford, Sask.

Note:—Socialism is becoming a big question in many of the leading countries

THRESH Your Grain with a HART-PARR GAS TRACTOR

THE MODERN FARM HORSE

THE MONEY-MAKING TRACTOR



MOOSE JAW, SASK., CAN.

Oil Cooled—Frost Proof—Fire Proof

The owner of a HART-PARR TRACTOR can thresh early and save all his grain in prime condition. Then he can begin his FALL PLOWING early and have every acre turned before the ground freezes. When Spring comes he can begin sowing and seeding by the time his neighbors are getting nicely started. In fact it is a General Purpose Farm Motor that saves you time, money and worry at every turn. Hundreds of Canadian customers testify to its merits. Investigate its merits right now. A postal card will bring full particulars.

Uses Cheap Kerosene Costing 11c. net per gallon in Winnipeg

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of the world and if it is one of the enemies which western farmers must face they cannot afford to ignore it. If it is entirely bad they must prove it so and condemn it, or if it has good points they should see them. Readers of *The Guide* need not be alarmed at occasional letters on Socialism being published. We have yet to be convinced of the fact that Socialism is the remedy needed for present evils and will endeavor to see that the subject receives no more space than it is entitled to. However, we believe that our readers are sufficiently broadminded and tolerant to listen to a man whether they believe him or not. In the meantime we believe that true and earnest co-operation is what is most needed to-day among the farmers of the West.—Editor.

MR. KIRKHAM RETURNS AGAIN

Editor, *Guide*—All your unbiased readers will readily recognize the zeal of Mr. Langley, M.P.P. of Redberry, for our present system of dual party politics. Dualism in political life is his little god. Ephraim like, he is wedded to his idols. It would be a very bad thing for those of the Langley school of dualism, to have any other party organization (such as farmer's party) with more general aims of co-operating our votes, so as to be in a better position to control their own best interests. This Langley school always talk glibly about economic and social co-operation of the farmers, but bah! when anyone like the undersigned demands unity in politics as well as unity in economic and social work the Langley outfit (childlike) begin to yell names, hard names, foul names, and say we "are criminal, insane, hysterical, etc., etc." ad libitum.

Why does Mr. Langley call foul names? Is he afraid of the Grain Growers starting a new movement to co-operate our votes of 70 per cent? Why do you, Mr. Langley, falsely charge me with having said 75 per cent? Apologize if you are capable of due courtesy to an opponent, for this is not your first errata, or deliberate misrepresentation. You charge me with burying the issue, it is a gross falsehood, like many more of your statements. The question that faces our organized

association is, "are the Grain Growers and farmers as a class to control their own interests against the class domination of Ottawa rule? Or are the dual parties to control them as they hitherto have done in behalf of hydra-headed graft?" In combining our votes we are not fighting for anything more than fair play to the chief industry of Canada. The consolidation of our votes is a good cause, in spite of Langley opposition and zeal for dualism only. Labor has formed a party, has co-operated its vote in Australia, and has won everywhere, and is now the government. And just as easily a farmers' party can win her if we will only cease to be fooled by our dual party system—dual in name only.

1.—We need a new party, a farmers' party, to infiltrate to Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Borden and the provincial party leaders that we Grain Growers are intent on having just legislation and having it justly administered.

2.—We need a rival movement and party—and Canadians need it in the worst way—as a stimulus to induce them to fight graft of every description, for Ottawa politics is a low down demoralizing game, just because Laurier and Borden and their dual factions are sold out to the grafting corporations, manufacturers and the grafting politicians. I was not dealing with Scott and Haultain, and Langley knew that. The fony boy, he is visible enough to all who want the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

In public matters there is no genuine opposition at Ottawa in the most important work of any session, even when it gets down (always in its closing days) to voting the public money. Dualism then, only expresses the number one. It is in the closing days of the session, mark well, it is then, that unity of the dual factions—the are no longer parties—begins to manifest itself. It is then that the Liberal and Conservative factions form one camp. I do not include individual members who refuse to bow their knees to hell's dual faction causes. Hell's causes because they both stand in with hydra-headed graft.

Mr. Langley, your letters and mine are at opposite poles, but I am of the

honest opinion that nothing would excite and attract public attention, and even obtain its support, so much as a farmers' party of real force opposing this cursed drama of graft, a drama of nullity as far as farmers interests go, this long drawn out drama of non-opposing parties, that the people are so tired of.

Let us have such a party is my reply to friend Langley. Let every Grain Grower work for, and pray to our executives to create a rival party. Is this burying the issue, Mr. Langley, M.P.P.?

FREDERIC KIRKHAM
Saltcoats, July 10, 1910.

Note—As we must act as referee in this controversy between our friends Messrs Langley and Kirkham, we must preserve order. They are dealing with an important subject and should not destroy its educative value to their readers by such strong language as has been used. Argument, in order to be strong does not need to be loud, nor does it follow in this case that the motives of the principals should be impugned. Continue your argument, friends, but keep cool and stick close to the question at issue.—Editor.

RE MR. TREGULLUS' ATTITUDE

Editor, *Guide*—In the last June issue of *The Guide* there appears a letter from Mr. E. W. Frost which should not be allowed to pass without comment, as he makes an accusation which is calculated to injure seriously the prospects of the U.F.A. and the reputation of one of its principal officers.

I don't know where Mr. Frost derives his information from, but I do know that as far as Cowley is concerned he is at fault, and judging from that I should be inclined to think the other meetings were equally misrepresented to Mr. Frost by his informant.

I take it that Cayley is misprint for Cowley and Mr. Frost referred to Cowley Union meeting as one at which the meeting partook of a "strong political flavor." I can safely say that there was nothing of the kind, in spite of the fact that Mr.

John Herron, M. P. was present. I can also vouch for the fact that neither Mr. Tregullus or Mr. Swift knew that Mr. Herron was in the room until after they had spoken and the discussion started by their speeches was finished. So anxious were we to protect the Union from an imputation of this kind, that when we found Mr. Herron intended to be present we didn't even ask him to a seat with our visitors at the chairman's side, a bit of common courtesy which was surely his due as our representative at Ottawa. The president did ask Mr. Herron to speak, to explain further if he could, the matter of the Lighthart railway case, on which we had some considerable correspondence with him. No one, not even the most rabid partizan could take exception to the few words Mr. Herron said. It is Mr. Herron's habit to attend any meeting of a public character in his constituency and he has done so for many years, obtaining thereby no small knowledge of the needs of his constituents and keeping in close touch with his district; we can hardly do better than have our member of parliament or legislature, attending our public meetings, the more so now than at any time previous, for we know now more definitely than ever before what we want and how to get it. It seems to me that when a charge as serious as that laid by Mr. Frost is brought forward, it is well to pause and ask whether that gentleman is sure of his ground. In the case of Cowley he was most certainly at fault. Why not in the others? His information may have come from those who are interested in defeating the aims of the U.F.A. I know there are many such and they are busy all the time. Their easiest and surest line to work on, is the political affiliations of the members and that is being done every day. Let us show them and the partizan machines that we are not so easily hoodwinked, and when these accusations are made trace them back to their origin. I hope Mr. Frost will do so and publish results. When he finds he has been misinformed, he will owe that much to the U.F.A. and Mr. Tregullus.

J. KEMNIS, Sec.-Treas.
Cowley, Alta.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

ELSTOW PICNIC

A goodly muster of about 700 people turned out to the ploughing match held under the auspices of the Elstow Agricultural Society, on June 30 last. Some very excellent work was done by the ploughmen. Among those who competed W. Tremble came off with 85 points and carried off the challenge cup presented by E. McCraney, M. P. Messrs. Gardner, Buck, and Tanderberg, took some of the honors with excellent workmanship. The judging was done by Professor Bracken.

The Grain Growers organized a picnic as well. A very good program of sports was arranged by the president Harry Pinny, and carried out by a committee of four under the leadership of Mr. Hunting. Judging by the keenness of competition the children very much enjoyed themselves and proudly took their well-earned prizes.

Members of the Colonsay and Bradwell branches of Grain Growers assisted. Among the speakers present were E. McCraney M.P., Dr. Tozke, M. Motherwell, and Mr. Hawkes, of Broadview. Mr. McCraney in his speech congratulated Elstow on their excellent turn out and the success of the day. He spoke about the government wishing to do their utmost for the Western Provinces, and that we should meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he came West, and urge upon him the importance of the Hudson's Bay Railway. He stated that Sir Wilfrid was in favor of that line.

Mr. Motherwell gave a very practical address on farming. He said breaking and summer fallow were identical, and that summer fallow should be commenced just as early as breaking. Also that the breaking should be kept as flat as possible, disc up but not turn the sods up in lumps to dry out, keeping it well packed to sustain moisture. He pointed out one could grow crops here on an average rainfall of 13 inches, and grow two good crops in succession. He strongly advised beautifying the homes by planting trees and having a good garden; also small fruits do excellently here, everyone should have them not only for pleasure but profit, and the gardens should grow one-sixth of the produce.

Mr. Hawkes, of Broadview, gave a very humorous address for the benefit of the Grain Growers. He was pleased to be at Elstow and proud to say he was a member of the Farmers' Parliament, and had been farming for 44 years himself. He said the farmers competing should not look too much towards the prize money, but let the good workmanship be the first thing. And advised the farmers not to work quite as hard and think a little more. He gave some very humorous remarks on the elevator, and stated that the terminals shipped out more No. 1 hard wheat than they took in and wondered how it was done. What we wanted to do was to fix the terminals first. He lamented that the farmers would not organize. One dollar per year was not much to become a member, and a little time given up now and again to attend meetings. If the farmers would only get together they could demand adjustment to their grievances.

The prizes were given by Mr. McCraney who seemed very much pleased at the success attained, and hoped to see the Agricultural Society of Elstow a very great source of benefit, pleasure, and profit to the farmers in general and that it would be the means of improving the stock, and bring the best methods of farming to the front.

G. W. STONE,
Sec.-Treas. Elstow G. G. A.

MANY TONGUES: ONE CAUSE

The farmers of three different tongues, Hungarian, German, and Slav were gathered together in West Orthon school house of the Orthon District with the sole object to form a local branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The presence of Thomas Garry, M.P.P., and Chas. Lunn, organizing secretary, had been obtained for the meeting held on the 25th of June and the branch was formed. Already a number of farmers have joined

the Association and it is expected that membership in this District will reach the neighborhood of two hundred. The foreigners of this province have twice as much reason to join the good cause of the Grain Growers as others do. Everybody can understand that. Impartiality and wisdom in governing, honesty and conscientiousness in commercial life can open the gate of prosperity for the farmer. The goodness of God blesseth him but the wickedness of man robs him of his well-deserved reward.

J. S. KOVACH, Pres.

Ottawa, Sask.

FERN GLEN RESOLUTION

Whereas the appropriation this year by the Dominion government for the building of the Hudson's Bay R. R. is inadequate for any immediate progress in the undertaking,

And whereas in the opinion of this meeting, the construction of the said R. R. is essential to the future prosperity of the West,

Therefore be it resolved, that we the members of the Fern Glen G. G. A. place ourselves on record as being in favor of its early completion.

And furthermore we humbly pray that the central executive of this Association, impress the said views upon the mind of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, when they reach Saskatchewan on their Western tour, next month.

And furthermore we unanimously agree that the only satisfactory method of

to the elevator commission." Carried unanimously.

L. G. KNIGHT, Sec'y.

Waseca, Sask.

DENHOLM ASSOCIATION ACTIVE

A meeting of the above association was held at Denholm on Saturday, July 9th, about sixty members being present. In the absence of the president, Andrew Little, W. Gilbert occupied the chair. The secretary read the letters received from Moose Jaw bearing upon the coming visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. After a lengthy discussion it was moved by W. Moffatt, that the Secretary draft a petition praying Sir Wilfrid's earnest attention to the urgent and imperative wants of Saskatchewan embraced principally in the following subjects, and praying for immediate legislation regarding same:—

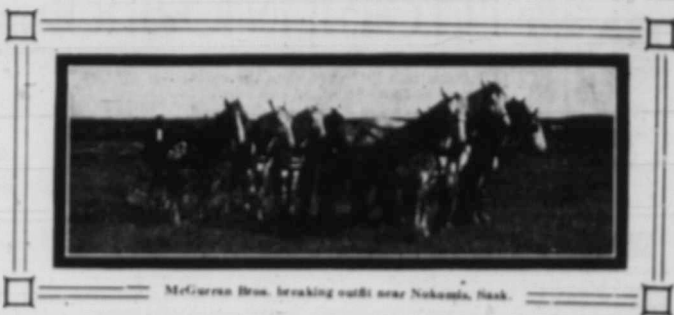
Hudson's Bay Railway and terminal equipment.

Reduction of tariff on farm implements. Terminal elevators under government operation.

Chilled meat industry.

That the said petition be duly signed for the Association and forwarded to Mr. Evans at Saskatoon, same to be read and presented on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to that city. This was seconded by Arthur Morris, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Greensill, secretary, then gave some particulars of the enquiry of the "Elevator Commission" held lately in North Battleford, at which he with



McGurnea Bros. breaking out near Nokomis, Sask.

handling our grain at the terminal elevators, is by Dominion government control of the said elevators.

(Signed)—Nicholas Nelson, James Warren, Chas. Wallington, Francis H. Wilcock, Rolla P. Willock, Henry Stanley, E. N. Stanley, J. Stanley, Geo. Calder, W. N. McGown, A. Fenton, C. H. Gilbert, W. N. McGown, R. Scowcroft, J. Scowcroft, J. H. McPhair, Richard Daniels, David Yule, Peter Goodall, Henry Bonall, Moot Fritshaw.

DUBUC RESOLUTIONS

At a meeting of the Dubuc Grain Growers on the 18th inst., it was carried by unanimous vote that a delegation be appointed to meet the premier's party at the nearest point, and press the following points: Government ownership of terminal elevators and demand for immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Road.

It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously, that the secretary write THE GUIDE for production of name in full and photo of the person signing as "Observer" in the Winnipeg papers during last winter.

J. S. BOBYER, Sec'y.

Dubuc, Sask.

WASECA FAVORS MEMORANDUM

At the monthly meeting of the Waseca Grain Growers' Association held on July 25th I was instructed to send you the following resolution.

Moved by W. Stokes, seconded by D. Mahoney.

That the Waseca G. G. Association strongly supports the scheme for establishing government elevators in Saskatchewan as outlined in the memorandum presented by the Sask. G. G. Association

Messrs. D. A. Moffat and W. Gilbert, were present.

Mr. D. Finlayson, M. L. A., was present and addressed the members. He expressed himself as highly gratified to find so large a body of members of the local association out, and also with the business-like manner in which the association carried on its work. Being asked to give an idea of coming legislation re rail insurance by the government.

"A universal hail tax." He stated that members of the House who had at first disapproved of it has since seen fit to fall in line. (been bitten themselves), and stated his opinion to be, that if properly and firmly pushed by the S. G. G. A., such legislation would surely be put through by the provincial government. He gave an account of what work was being done by the government on the roads, etc., in his district. On being asked by the secretary as to how he would vote on any question at Regina affecting the farmers' interests, if put forward by the opposition of the House, he stated emphatically that he was sent to Regina by his constituents to voice their views and would do his best to carry out same, without regard to party. He considered himself a strictly independent member. Mr. Finlayson then went on to urge every man to do his utmost to increase the membership of the association, and asked that resolutions passed at our meetings should be forwarded to him, and that he be kept in touch with our suggestions, wants, etc.

Mr. Little, our president, having arrived, gave us a few words. He stated that he had been delayed owing to having been requested by his neighbors to accept a presentation from them. He is shortly leaving for California, U. S. A., and while resigning his position as president,

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

E. N. HOPKINS - - MOOSE JAW

PRESIDENT:

F. M. GATES - - - - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY - - - - - WAPPELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN - - - MOOSE JAW

DIRECTOR AT LARGE:

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

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

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

assured those present of his entire sympathy with our cause, and his wishes for its increased usefulness and success. A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Finlayson for his presence and talk. Many good wishes having been tendered to our president for his past work, and his future prosperity.

The Secretary gave notice of a resolution "re threshing" for our next meeting on the second Saturday in August. The meeting closed at 11:30 p.m.

A. J. GREENSILL, Sec'y.

Denholm, Sask.

FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE CO., LTD.

The manager of the above named company has delegated me as a representative of this company to meet Premier Laurier and his party at some point most convenient, which I think will be Regina. Would say that I am in favor of Government ownership of terminal elevators, the establishment of cold storage and chilled meat industry, and would advocate a reduction in the tariff, if free trade or a satisfactory reciprocity cannot be established.

However, we are particularly interested in the people getting control of some of the many coal fields that abound in the West, and also of some of the magnificent forests which as yet have not been given away.

Shall be glad to learn at your earliest convenience where and when we shall meet, and would ask you also to notify Mr. A. R. Partridge, of Condie, a second delegate, of same.

J. M. STOWE, Director.

Davidson, Sask.

GRAND COULEE PICNIC

Your favor of the 7th to hand and contents noted. We received your wire stating that President Gates would be at Regina, and for us to meet him, but there was no time mentioned. I telephoned Morley Wright to Regina and asked him to try and locate Mr. Gates and bring him out to our picnic. Mr. Wright said he would bring him out with his motor car. Mr. Wright could get no trace of Mr. Gates, so came out without him. However, Mr. Gates arrived at Regina later and got a rig from the livery and came to the picnic in the afternoon. He seemed to be in the best of form. On arriving at the picnic grounds he met F. C. Tate, M. P. Mr. Tate soon had Mr. Gates acquainted with our president, W. T. Mooney, and myself, and practically everybody. He was shown over the beautiful picnic grounds (which by the way belong to Mr. Tate) and also all the sports that were going on. I need not say that Mr. Gates seemed to be very much taken up with the beautiful aspect of those natural made grounds for holding picnics. The day was everything that could be expected, bright and cool, and a very good gathering of people.

We had a very good programme of sports, which were well contested, and also some of them very amusing, especially the children's event. We had luncheon at 1:30, served from the baskets of the Grain Growers' wives. In the evening, about six, we had another feed from

the same baskets. The tea and sugar was furnished by our Association. So, Sir, you will see that we had a real old-time social gathering.

After tea was served we had a wagon with a three tier box on it pulled up on the green. Our president proposed P. C. Tate to preside. Mr. Tate in a few well chosen words introduced the guest of the day, Mr. Gates, president of the Sask. Grain Growers' Association, to the audience, and said he would give us a little talk on everything pertaining to the welfare of the Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Gates then boarded the above mentioned platform and gave us a very interesting talk, touching all the points of interest to the Grain Growers of this country, and after speaking for over an hour, it goes without saying that apart from being instructive and interesting his speech was very much appreciated by the loyal way he was applauded by the crowd when he had finished. After Mr. Gates resumed his seat, Mr. Tate gave us a few words of encouragement, and closed one of the best picnics of the season.

One very important part of our programme was the music, which was furnished by the Lumsden Band. They gave us good music and lots of it.

R. ROE, Sec'y.

Grand Coulee, Sask.

STARVIEW ORGANIZED.

On Saturday last, Mr. Truscott, our President, and myself, drove out to Starview and assisted in organizing a branch Association at that point. Some eighteen interested farmers were present, and after addresses by the visitors, formed a branch association, to be known as Starview. Another meeting has been called for August 1st. The officers elected were: President, John Pierce; Vice-President, E. Porter; Sec'y-Treas., L. Johnston; Directors: W. Wallace, J. Clark, C. Harr-ott, L. Levering, S. Harrison and N. McFadden.

Kindly send the secretary membership cards and all necessary papers as soon as possible and oblige.

A. E. FLACK, Sec.

Battleford, Sask. Battleford Asso.

BELLE PLAIN ACTIVE.

I am pleased to inform you that Belle Plain Grain Growers' Association has come very much to life at last. I enclose \$7.00 membership fees, also \$1.00 for trial subscriptions to THE GUIDE. A most successful meeting was held Saturday evening, July 9th, there being about 55 present.

In considering the circular and resolutions re meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Regina on Aug. 1st., it was decided that we attend in a body if possible. It was also decided to adopt the resolutions as drafted by the Central Executive. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Gates and learn something of his plans at once.

S. D. Carey, R. D. Carey and myself were named as a committee to draft resolutions re the government taking over and operating the elevators, and to forward same to the commission.

We made arrangements for securing time to bind this season's crop.

After business matters were cleared away we had the pleasure of listening to an address from S. D. Carey. Mr. Carey knocked the tariff very hard, showing how it was a tax that fell mostly on the farmer and placed unjust profits in the hands of the manufacturer. The speaker gave the meeting much good advice on the advantage of co-operation, stating that farmers in England co-operate to the extent of saving seventy-five million a year.

He reminded the meeting that the Liberal party secured the support of the West last election mainly by their promise to construct the Hudson Bay Railway at once and to operate same. Their hesitation in fulfilling election pledges regarding this should cause the G. G. A. to take the most drastic measures to remind them of same.

He concluded by pointing out the necessity of complete organization of the farming class.

We meet again in two weeks to complete plans for sending our delegation to Regina to meet Sir Wilfrid.

H. BATE, Sec'y.

Belle Plain, Sask.

DUNDURN PICNIC.

The outlook on Monday morning at Dundurn for a fine day was distinctly dampening, even to the most optimistic Grain Grower, but as is often the case, the sun came out strong and warm and beautiful weather prevailed. The advertised automobile parade, owing to the muddy streets, did not materialize. Mrs. S. M. Olsen had the best decorated car.

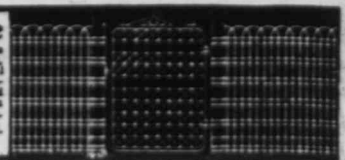
About three o'clock the proceedings opened on the ball ground with an address by A. G. Hawkes, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Executive. The speaker was introduced in fitting terms by T. W. Richardson, the president of the local branch of the Association. Mr. Hawkes told the story of the growth of the Association; how from a few farmers living on the main line of the C.P.R. the number had swelled to the present membership of 11,000. The speaker dealt with grading, terminal elevators, the public ownership of elevators, all in a way which showed a thorough knowledge of the subjects dealt with, and at the conclusion the large crowd present signified their appreciation in no mistaken way.

N. E. Baumunk, secretary of the local Association, reported a membership of 43 and called on those present who were not members to at once join and thus help along the good work. Mr. Lawrence, of Hanley, also spoke.

A number of races were next indulged in, the winners being as follows:—Sack race, Oscar Meilicke; three-legged race, Oscar Meilicke and Charlie Johnson; Fat man's race, J. M. Armstrong; potato race, J. B. Armstrong; Tug-of-war, J. B. Armstrong's team beat Jos. Burkitt's team two straight pulls.

Peerless Lawn Fence

Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, stout spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. Never sags, never rusts. Improves your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information. THE SANWELL HOSIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Dept. K, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



Football—Dundurn were to have played Elstow, but the latter team not showing up a team of Indians from the Reserve met Dundurn and were defeated by 4 to 2. Dundurn team: J. Thirkell, goal; S. Row and R. Haggart, backs; E. Walters, A. Ault and W. Riste, half-backs; M. Low, R. Burkitt, J. C. Taylor, J. McFarlane and H. Baines, forwards; 100 yard race, J. McFarlane, winner.

After supper a large crowd gathered to witness a broncho-busting competition, in which A. C. Bundy succeeded in mastering Phil Thom's "man-eater" and winning a purse of \$33 collected on the ground.

Baseball—The Hanley team were weakened by the absence of several of their best players, but put up a good fight nevertheless, Dundurn winning out after five innings had been played by 6 to 3.

R. B. Vogen officiated as umpire and gave general satisfaction.

The baseball throw was won by J. Erickson of Hanley, with a throw of 87 yards.

At night a crowded house gathered in the Royal Assembly Hall and one of the best dances ever given in the town was held. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Heppburn won the prize offered for the best waltzers, a popular win.

LILY PLAINS ASSOCIATION.

Am returning circular filled out as per your request. Regarding sitting of the elevator commission at Prince Albert on June 20th; your circular did not reach me until after the sitting. We held a meeting on July 2nd, nine members being present. We discussed and passed resolutions re the Hudson Bay Railway, terminal elevators, reciprocal free trade with the U. S. in farm implements, a general reduction in the tariff, and we entered a protest against the rejection of the co-operative bill, thus anticipating your circular of July 5th, re the Premier's itinerary. I shall forward a copy of the resolutions to A. Knox, the gentleman in charge of the arrangements at Prince Albert, and we are prepared to send delegates from our branch, if that falls in with Mr. Knox's views. I think that it is hardly necessary to send you a full account of the resolutions passed, with movers and seconders, but if it is your wish to have full reports of all the meetings held, I shall be pleased to supply them. Up to the last meeting we have had practically nothing but disappointments. Our next meeting will be held on August 6th, when I hope to give a paper on co-operation, a discussion to follow. We shall also have a concert and lunch.

I wish to state that most of my dilatoriness in replying to your circulars is due to the fact that you address my mail to Tilly Plains instead of Lily Plains, a matter that I have pointed out before.

M. HALL, Sec'y.

Lily Plains, Sask.

ANNAHEIM ACTIVE.

Enclosed please find three dollars for membership fees from our Association. Money is quite scarce among the farmers at present, but we have no doubt we can send in a much larger amount before the end of the year. We held a meeting several days ago at which all the directors were present. It was decided to call a special meeting at the end of the month and try and induce more farmers to join the Association. The greatest difficulty in getting new members is that the farmers do not know the benefit they would receive by joining the Association. We therefore kindly ask you to send us some of your latest literature before the special meeting at the end of the month. We would also ask you to send us several laws.

PUNNICHY ANSWERS COMMISSION QUESTIONS.

- 1.—Poor weight, grade, price and dockage. Farmers are handicapped dealing with monopolies. The identity of a farmer's grain is lost when shipping a car through the elevator.
- 2.—Loading platforms should all be made to accommodate at least three cars. Additional railway lines.
- 3.—No. The Manitoba Act is not satisfactory. The commission is not independent. The farmers should have a voice in appointing the elevator operator at each point. Members of the commission should be elected by a vote of the farmers, and members should hold office during the pleasure of the farmers.
- 4.—(1) No. (2) Yes. (3) Government. (4) Allow competition.
- 5.—(1) To be left to a vote of the farmers in each district.
- (2) Should have a cleaner. Half the elevators should have a mixture of one thousand and two thousand bushel bins. Grain should be weighed after cleaning. Shipping weighing bin should hold a carload of grain. (3) Answer in part two. (4) Can't see any advantage in it.
- 6.—Decidedly no.
- 7.—Yes, if government has one man on the commission and the farmers two.
- 8.—If farmers want to contribute at all they should build a private elevator.
- 9.—Opposed to this scheme.
- 10.—Elevators should be built only at towns that will support such elevators (basis, at least fifty cars.)

J. S. ALMOND, Sec'y.

Punnichy, Sask.

WHEN MA CAME INTO SHOP



Some folk there are upon the earth
Who loom up smart and cute;
But when you deal yourself a hand,
Ma always has the suit.
Tho from the country, she is spy
And mighty hard to stop;
You've got to keep your eyes wide ope
When Ma comes in to shop.

The road we take to school is rough.
My shoes fray at the soles;
From Rueben's pants, alas! appears
Each knee through gaped holes.
Kate's Sunday frock is faded out;
Neil's hat likewise; and Pop
Is getting shy of underwear.
So Ma went in to shop.

A dapper shopman, sleek and fat,
For Ma did goods display;
But Ma was after "undercoats."
You bet she knew the way.
She gathered in a stylish hat.
They offered as a sop;
And as she bagged a "giveaway,"
Ma said she liked the shop.

The basement and the bottom floor
Of bargains were bereft;
And as we to the second went
No "marked way downs" were left.
The gentle shopman looked aghast,
And soft his brow did mop;
He wondered if in leaving, Ma
Would only leave the shop.

Oh, up we went and through we went
The "plums" upon the third;
I put them in the carpet bag
When Ma she passed the word.

They all made way for Ma and I
When we the store did leave,
No clerk therein did shed a tear,
Or ought appear to grieve.
We rather liked their cutting ways
When they their prices chop;
We'd like to linger longer with
The bargains in the shop.

Just took the train and slid to town,
Of course I went in to;
Tho' Ma does mostly anything,
There's lots for me to do.
And as we wandered down the street
A sign caused us to spot;
The legend ran, "Great Bargain Sale"
Then Ma went in to shop.



Then up we climbed the gilded stair
Until we struck the top,
Said Ma to me, I think that we
Have bought up all the shop.

Out on the farm we're dressed to kill;
My Pa's a howling swell;
If dressing's killing, there will be
The death of little Nell.
And now I think on all our joys
We'll let the curtain drop
Thus ends this tale of how my Ma
Went into town to shop.

—DUCK HARTLEY.





ALBERTA SECTION

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

U.F.A. and Sir Wilfrid

The following circular by the general secretary indicates what presentations will be made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

In accordance with numerous requests it has been thought advisable to send out a circular letter, showing just what the executive propose doing on the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Alberta, during the month of August.

As promised in the last circular the resolutions drafted by the executive for presentation to the premier are herewith given. It is the intention of the officers of the Central Association to present these resolutions, with explanations thereon, at Red Deer, and so that he may be in a position to give us an answer on the subjects mentioned, a copy of the resolutions has already been forwarded to him, with the request that he consider same and give the answer to your executive at Red Deer.

In the meantime it is possible that the Unions at other centres will wish to have an opportunity to present resolutions bearing along these lines, in fact at Edmonton and Lethbridge arrangements are already being made for this to be done. Any Union wishing further information along this line can secure same by writing the general secretary at once.

Three Provinces are One

It is needless to go into any discussion of the questions now, the subjects are all too well known and have been threshed out too often to render this necessary, but I think it will be found by a perusal of these resolutions that we are working along the same lines as our conferees in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It was decided to follow up the five subjects of interest to all: Terminal Elevators, Chilled Meat, Co-operative Legislation, Tariff and Hudson's Bay Railway, but as we are strongly interested in the railway question it was decided to add a sixth here, on the subject of stock being killed on the track.

As stated previously the resolutions have already been submitted to the premier, and on his arrival here they will then be presented personally and explanations given as to the different plans outlined.

The Chilled Meat Question

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

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

"And, whereas, the farmers are, on account of the unsatisfactory market, going out of the meat producing business, and will not again take it up until the market is placed upon a stable basis, and, further, that under the present system of exporting there is always a danger of the markets of the world being closed to us, which would result in ruin to many;

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

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

"We would suggest that a system owned and operated by the government as a public utility or a system of co-operation by the producers through the government, in which the government would supply the funds necessary to first install the system and provide for the gradual repayment of these funds and interest by a charge on the product passing through the system, would, we believe, give the

relief needed and make Western Canada one of the most prosperous meat producing countries in the world.

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

Co-operative Legislation

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

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

"And, whereas, it is essential that there should be one uniform law regulating the co-operation of co-operative societies,

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

As a means to offset this we ask that the co-operative bills be made law and thus allow those who wish to take advantage of the provisions contained in these bills to do so and in this way escape, even in a partial measure, from the tyranny of the trusts.

Terminal Elevators

"Whereas, the lack of a terminal elevator at the Pacific Coast is the cause of a great loss to Western Canada, inasmuch as there is now no adequate means whereby grain can be transferred to ocean boats, and by reason of this the value of a Western grain route is lost, as are also new markets for grain, particularly that

VANCOUVER CONVENTION ARRANGED

The following circular has been sent out by the general secretary: On March 24th last a circular letter was sent by this Association to the Boards of Trade, Agricultural Associations, Fruit Growers, Lumbermen, Fishing Interests, and any others who may be interested in the matter, suggesting that a conference be held at Vancouver to discuss matters of importance to the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.

It was proposed that steps should be taken to secure a free interchange of commodities between the two provinces, but in a way that the great difference in price between what the consumer pays and the producer receives shall be materially reduced.

Among other questions it was thought advisable to discuss were: The high freight rates between the two provinces, which are believed to be discriminating against the West.

The establishment of a uniform system of municipal abattoirs under government inspection and control, where all dealers shall have the same advantages.

A uniform system of hay inspection for both provinces.

A uniform system of licensing and bonding commission merchants.

The preliminary notice asked for the co-operation of the different bodies and the responses received were both numerous and encouraging.

It has been decided to accept the invitation of the Vancouver Exhibition Association and hold this conference in Vancouver during exhibition week, and arrangements have, therefore, been made for the conference to be held on Wednesday and Thursday, August 17th and 18th, 1910, the first session opening at 10 a.m. on the first day.

It is expected that the governments of British Columbia and Alberta will be represented and we hope for a large representation from the other interested bodies.

Holding the conference during exhibition week will mean that all delegates will be able to take advantage of the cheap rates to Vancouver at that time.

We trust that you will be able to send a delegate to this conference, and that you will advise the secretary of the U. F. A., of the delegate or delegates chosen at your earliest convenience.

It is hardly necessary for us to dwell upon this subject at greater length, as we believe all in the West are aware that the two Western provinces are linked together and it is to the interest of all that the bonds shall be drawn closer together.

Thanking you in anticipation of your co-operation and trusting you will be in a position to be represented at Vancouver on August 17th and 18th.

We are, on behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta,

JAMES BOWER, President.
EDWARD J. FREAM, Secretary.

in the development of what is known as the co-operative movement in Canada, and such legislation is for the general advantage of Canada;

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

We wish to draw your attention to the great injustice done to the Western farmers and their dissatisfaction on account of the rejection of the co-operative bills which were submitted to parliament during the last session and rejected in committee. The comparative condition of the Western pioneer is much worse than was the condition of the pioneers of Eastern Canada in this respect. In the days of the early development of Ontario and Quebec not only were the farming and laboring classes subject to

of Mexico and in the Orient. Also serious loss is incurred to the producers by reason of the congestion of traffic on the lines going East during the shipping season;

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

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

The Tariff

"Having suffered for many years under the bondage of a protective tariff which

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:
JAMES BOWER - - RED DEER

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

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

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:
James Speakman, Fenhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coode.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:
T. H. Balsam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston, Rosentrol; E. Carswell, Fenhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mielecki, Calgary.

has been maintained by the government and is but the levying of tribute upon the people, not for the legitimate expenses of the government, but for a private and privileged class, and is a principle which should be condemned without qualification, and as in its practical operation the present Canadian tariff works unfairly in favor of the manufacturing industries and to the prejudice of the agricultural industries.

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

Hudson's Bay Railway

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

"Whereas, the present Railway Act is working a grievous injustice to the stock raisers of the whole Dominion and more particularly to those of Western Canada where there are large areas of unenclosed lands, also government watering reserves the value of which would be lost if cattle were prohibited from running at large.

"And, whereas, the kind of guards now in use are practically useless as a means of keeping stock off the railway lines, and the fences are often defective in their construction and state of repairs;

"And, whereas, the railway companies evade payment of losses for stock killed on their lines by taking advantage of the fact that the owners cannot always prove by what means their stock gained access to the railway lines;

"Therefore, we ask that the Railway Act be so amended that where stock has been killed anywhere on the track other than on a crossing, such killing shall be in itself prima facie evidence that either the cattle guards or fences are defective, making the railway company responsible for such loss, and where disputes arise as to how the stock gains access to the lines the onus of proof be placed upon the railway company, and also that the railway companies be held responsible for any other loss occasioned by and incidental to stock getting on to railway tracks, such as cattle driven and straying away or getting into drops."

These are the resolutions, and we trust they will meet with your approval.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec.

Ottawa, Ont., July 19.—The Canadian Machinery Company, of Galt, Ont., is the latest Canadian merger. The consolidation includes concerns in Canada, which manufacture wood-working tools and machinery, while it also will control a large percentage of the iron working tool business. The capitalization of the new company is \$4,000,000 divided between bonds, preferred and common stock.

EXHIBITION NUMBER

The August 3 issue of THE GUIDE will be a Western exhibition number and will contain full reports of all fairs up to date.

Want, Sale and Exchange

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

This department will be made a special feature of *The Guide* from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertisements, such as Farms For Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

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

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION CHOICE farm land, one and a half miles from the thriving town of Paynton, Saskatchewan, close to the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway; 80 acres situated 100 acres leased, good soil, slightly rolling; there is also some good pasture and an abundance of good water; this is a Snap, and one that is not packed up every day but the owner is obliged to sell on account of leaving the district. price \$5,000; terms \$1,000 cash, balance to end the purchase; remember, this farm is only one and a half miles from a good town.—For full particulars write G. M. Ross, Medicine Hat, Sask. 47-4

FOR SALE—480 ACRES, 200 ACRES BROKEN, clay loam, clay subsoil, abundance good water, buildings fair, 70 acres summerfallow. Plenty wood. Good for mixed farming. \$4,000 down, balance to suit at 7%. Address Box 18, Berlin, Man. 50-4

640 ACRES GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS wheatland, 520 acres under cultivation; 120 acre frame house, six rooms, bath and plaster, good cellar, large stable for 40 head of horses; one mile from school and church; rural phone service; everything practically new; price \$45,000 per acre, \$7,000 cash, balance on crop payments, will sell stock and implements if desired. 320 acres about 40 miles from Winnipeg; 410 acres in crop for best time; new house and barn and good well. Price, including half of growing crop, \$47,000 per acre, close to station.—Dunlop & Doolittle, Winnipeg, Man.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP for sale cheap, a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale, and lots wanted.—W. F. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 51-11

HORSES FOR SALE

HORSES FOR SALE—3 THREE-YEAR-OLDS, and two, one-year-olds. Apply J. W. Cunningham, Manor, Sask. 52-4

FOR SALE—15 HEAD OF YOUNG MARES and Geldings.—Thos. W. Stone, Clearwater, Man. 54-3

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged \$2.00 a cwt. L. S. Girvin.—Hawthorn Bros., Girvin, Sask.

WINTER WHEAT FOR SALE, 1,000 BUSHELS Alberta Turkey Red, for seed, absolutely clean and Pure. Price \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra.—Sandus Bros., Strathmore, Alta. 45-8

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE, ONE 25 H.P. SAWYER & MASSEY Tractor Engine, one 30-25 Case Separator, with all attachments.—For particulars apply to J. Mitchell, Wapella, Sask. 51-1

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUFFOLK HORSES—JAGUES BROS., IM- porters and Breeders, Lacombe, P.O. Alta.

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

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$50 each; 8 Clydesdale Cattle cheap. Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bossfield, Macgregor, Man. 18

WA-WA-DELL FARM—SHORTHORN CATTLE and Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacRay, Prop., Macdonald, Man.

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS, FOR HATCHING, FROM HIGHEST quality F. exhibition and Utility Banded Plymouth Rocks, Forest Grove Poultry Yards—P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

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

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

\$25.00 FOR RECOVERY OF ONE BAY GEL- ding (1,400); brand 10 right shoulder, 4U left shoulder; and one brown mare (1,400), brand 12 right shoulder; estrayed in Southern Alta. Rickett Box, Colesville, via Castor, Alta. 51-4

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICI- tor, Notary Public, &c., Saskatoon, Sask. 44-15

SCHOOL FOR NURSES

YOUNG LADIES TO ENTER TRAINING School for Nurses—Apply Matron, General Hospital, Moose Jaw, Sask.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES

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

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

J. R. BOOTH, RAYMORE, Sask.

Seed Grain Wanted

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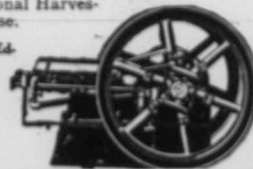
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MOTTO

Kindness
What Is Good?
 "What is the real good?"
 I asked in musing mood.
 Order said the law court;
 Knowledge said the school;
 Truth, said the wise man;
 Pleasure said the Fool;
 Love, said the maiden;
 Beauty, said the page;
 Freedom said the dreamer,
 Home, said the page;
 Fame said the soldier;
 Equity the seer;
 Spake my heart full sadly,
 "The answer is not here"
 Then within my bosom
 Softly this I heard;
 "Each heart holds the secret;
 Kindness is the word."
 J. B. O'REILLY.

THE LEAST OF ALL SEEDS

Dear Friends:—Many people say, It is no use my attempting to join the Sunshine; I can do nothing to help; I have no money or influence. The seed I could sow is so little that I could do nothing to advance your work. And so they remain idle. Such speakers forgot the parable of the mustard seed, which though the smallest seed when planted, has in it such a germ of life that when it grows it expands into a great tree-like plant on which the birds of the air may take shelter.

No matter how small our service may be, how insignificant the seed we scatter may appear to us, yet such can expand in exactly the same way as the mustard seed, if only we plant it in the loving spirit, hoping and trusting that it will be watered and cared for by the Great Gardener. Our objects are to sow not to watch for results. We are to speak the cheering, comforting word, and not to mind whether it is received graciously; we are to stretch out the helping hand, whether or not it is taken advantage of by those who need it. Sunshine calls upon us to do the best work we can, and not to stop our efforts to scatter the sunshine, because we see no result, but to leave the watering of the seeds we sow to the Great Gardener.

There is also the seed sowing that is done silently, and without movement by all of us; character seed sowing. Those who wish to be sunshiners, must of necessity sow these seeds. The very tone of our voices, the look on our faces, the quietness and kindness of our actions, the way in which we perform the duties given to us, must have influence on all around. We shed a glow or gloom around us. Let our prayer be then: "That we each day sow a seed of love and kindness that, like the mustard seed, shall grow to perfection and do its appointed work—

Let each moment ever be
 Laden with some work of love
 Till we rise to Thy skies.
 And if we grow faint hearted, and our way seems dark, let us not forget, that by sowing seeds of helpfulness, we are aiding ourselves.

"Numb and weary on the mountain
 Wouldst thou sleep amidst the snow?
 Chafe that frozen form beside thee,
 And, together, both shall glow."

Out of service and seed sowing comes the best and greatest happiness.

BEYOND

Beyond the gloom is glory
 Beyond the cross a crown;
 Not half so sad life's story
 Did we look up, not down.

We need but to rise higher
 Above the clouds and night,
 To feel the heavens nigher
 And see eternal light.

The sowing, then the reaping
 We pass through death to life,
 Come gladness after weeping
 And sweet rest after strife.

FOUR MORE BRANCHES

East and West the branches are being formed but not half so quickly as the organizer would like to see them.

FRESH AIR FUND

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$27 40 |
| Mr. Skimene and friends | 50 00 |
| H. Scott, Treherne | 4 00 |
| Seamen's | 1 00 |
| Total | \$80 40 |

THE TEA PARTIES

Don't forget the Play Box Tea Parties. Cents! Cents! Cents! hundreds of cents will be needed to give all the parties Margaret would like this year. Many thanks to all those children who have sent in their cents to swell the fund. First play box party will be given the 1st week in August.

ROUND ROBIN BRANCH

The following report received from the Round Robin Branch of Neuton Centre: A box containing meats, soups, tomatoes,

cocoa, tea, coffee, cookies, stamps, stationery, handkerchiefs and \$1.55 was sent to an invalid. Calls on the sick, baby-basket made, errands done, letters written, 170 postal cards sent out, a sled, purchased for a little girl. Birthdays remembered and the members also helped in the efforts of the board to find out how many old members are still doing Sunshine work.

NEW BRANCHES

A branch with 17 members has been organized at Fredericton, New Brunswick. Wilson Porter, president. We shall hear more of this branch shortly.

READ ME THIS RIDDLE

Why is a tailor like a King?
 Why is a carpenter like a barber?
 Why is an egg like a colt?
 Dear Sunshiners:—This "corner" is to be our very own, and all the letters and poetry, puzzles, etc., sent in by the

Said to the blackbird, "Friend, see here: Don't shed no tears over him, for he is low down just cause he likes to be. He's one of them kind of chaps that's glad To be miserable like and sad. I'll tell you somethin' that ain't no joke. Don't waste yer sorrow on folks that croak"

WHAT THERE IS TIME FOR

Lots of time for lots of things, Though it's said that time has wings, There is always time to find Ways and means of being kind. There is always time to share Smiles and goodness everywhere; Time to send the frowns away, Time a gentle word to say, Time for helpfulness and time To assist the weak to climb Time to give a little flower, Time for friendship any hour, But there is no time to spare For unkindness anywhere.
 —Frank Walcott Hutt.

LET GO THE CROSS

Let go the cross! Oh, you who cling to sorrow;
 Hark to the new command and comfort borrow.
 Even as the Master left his cross below
 And rose to Paradise, Let go! Let go.
 Forget your wrongs, your troubles and your crosses,
 Let go the cross, roll self, the stone away
 And dwell with love in Paradise to-day.

"ONCE UPON A TIME"

I love the stories and the tales
 That grandma tells at night,
 With all of us around her knee,
 Before they make a light.

She tells about the giant men,
 And babies in the wood,
 And Cinderella and the wolf,
 And poor Red Riding Hood.

She tells about the great big bears—
 I just love bears, don't you?
 And queer old witches and their cats,
 And little fairies too.

I love the stories grandma tells
 In verse or prose or rhyme,
 But love those stories much the most
 "Bout "once upon a time."

THE THREE OLD LADIES.

There was an old lady all dressed in silk,
 Who lived upon lemons and buttermilk;
 And, thinking this world a sour old place,
 She carried its acid all over her face;

Another old lady, all dressed in patches,
 Lived upon nothing but lucifer matches;
 So the world it made her strange and cough,
 And sure as you rubbed her you set her off.

Another old lady, all sunny and neat,
 Who lived upon sugar, and everything sweet,
 Exclaimed, when she heard of their troubles, "I never!
 For the world is so nice I could live on for ever."

Now, children, take your choice—
 of the food your hearts shall eat;
 There are sourish thoughts, and brimstone thoughts,
 And thoughts all good and sweet;

And whatever the heart feeds on,
 Dear children, trust to me,
 Is precisely what this queer old world
 Will seem to you to be.
 —MRS. MAFES DODGE.

SOME MORE HELP

Dear Margaret:—Please accept the enclosed \$2 to help along your work of bringing sunshine into dreary lives.
 HELEN SCOTT.
 Treherne.
 Many thanks for your loving help; write more. Two dollars is quite a big sum.
 MARGARET



Tea Party Pennies at Work

children will appear. The Sunshiners are preparing to take out a magic lantern entertainment this fall and a prize will be offered for the best picture, post card size, received each month.

Dear Children:—Do you enjoy the "once upon stories"? If you do I believe that I could find one or two that grandma would remember and you could perform your kind act for Sunshine, if grandma is near you, by reading over the old time stories.

THE CROAKY FROG

We all know the "Croaky Frog", but the Sunshiners are always careful to "look up" and "never down" and in this way we always see the brightest and best of everything.

"Once, on the edge of a pleasant pool,
 Under the bank where 'twas dark and cool,
 Where bushes over the water hung,
 And rushes and grasses swung,
 And just where the stream flowed out of the bog,
 There lived a grumpy and mean old frog,
 Who'd sit all day in the mud and soak,
 And just do nothing but croak and croak."

Till a blackbird chaffed, "I say, yer know!
 What is the matter down there below?
 Are you in trouble, or pain, or what?"
 The frog said, "Mine is an awful lot,
 Nothin' but mud and dirt and slime
 For me to look at just all the time.
 It's a dirty world," so the old thing spoke,
 "Croakity-croakity-croak."

"But yer lookin' down," the blackbird said.
 "Look at the blessings overhead,
 Look at the lovely summer skies,
 Look at the bees and butterflies,
 Look up, old fellow! Why, bless your soul,
 Yer lookin' down in a musty hole!"
 But still with a gurgling sob an' choke,
 The poor old frog would only croak.

And a wise old turtle standing near

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

PURITY FLOUR



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Children's Day at the Industrial Fair

All aboard for the fair grounds!

Oh, what rushings and scrubblings and brushings the children took part in this morning; for every child was at his liveliest to be in time to start out for the fair, for you must know that the good men who manage this show know what an astonishing number of children there are in Winnipeg, and so they set apart a whole day of the show for the children to go and enjoy it without being squeezed out and over-topped by crowds of big grown-ups. This is the day then, and so the mammas and some of the big sisters, and just a few papas, and fewer still big brothers, were on hand too, of course, to keep everybody straight and lead the little ones about so that nothing would be missed.

As I walked about among the jolly, romping groups I could not help wishing that all the country children were here too—every single little one from Alberta and from Saskatchewan and from Manitoba, and because I could not get you, I could not enjoy it very well myself for missing you, and so I decided to just tell you all about it in Fireside; and now, if you'll all sit up close to each other and close as can be to me and promise solemnly not to open your eyes too wide when we come to that part about the wee-wee little Shetland ponies, we'll go back and begin at the very beginning.

First of all then, we all made ourselves clean and tidy and had our lunch baskets packed full of good things to eat, then we took the street cars and rode to the fair ground (a street car is very much like a railway car only smaller, and it runs on iron rails just the same).

A few men at the gates collected money from us. Then we passed on, and, lo! we were right inside with all the wonderful things before us.

Inside the Grounds

There, first thing, was a large lawn; oh, much larger than your vegetable garden, with the grass trimmed close, and shade trees and flower-beds growing all about, and across two edges of the lawn were tents with gaily colored banners and flags streaming in the wind. On this pretty lawn the children might play if they wished but they did not wish, for just over a little wire fence was the truly real playground with great swings and a lot of see-saws or teeters, and a high "slide," and a big low box of pure lake sand—about ten or twelve wagon loads, I suppose. All the wee-wee ones who were too small to teeter or swing alone brought their little shovels, and wheelbarrows, and pails, and dug out ditches, and canals, and river-beds, and made mountain ranges and mud pies to their hearts' content, all in the big box of sand, and they didn't get dirty at all for the sand was moistened just a little.

Jays of the Slide

Of course, you've all been on a teeter and a swing, so I need not tell you of the raptures of those games, but the "slide" the most of you will not have seen; but you've often come down the side of a haystack or snow-bank, and that's pretty near it but not quite, and since we can't have a haystack or a snowbank in the playgrounds in the city, we just get the next best and that is the "slide." You can imagine your watering trough raised off the ground, one end on a small frame about as high as—Johnnie's head (Johnnie is six years old), and the other end very high—about twice as high as papa's head, and then a ladder straight up from the ground to the top of the high end, and a little platform to stand on while you collect your skirts and your courage, and then you step into the high end very carefully, and sit flat down, and then you let go and away you go—swip-swix—swip—and you pounced out on the ground—feet first—at the low end

before you know where you are. The "slide" won't wear or soil your clothes the least bit for the inside is as smooth as glass, but you mustn't "put on airs" and try to go down head first as one little boy did and he landed on his wrists and broke both of them at one crack. Poor little fellow. And you can't go down slide as often as you wish either, but you have to stand in a row at the foot of the ladder with forty or fifty other children and take your turn, for the slide is very popular and there is a big woman in charge who sees fair-play, so if you're big you mustn't crowd and if you're little you needn't be afraid.

Kitty and the Pony

Now, I'm sure you are all ready to leave the play-ground, slide and all, and come in and sit in the grand stand, which is built like your stair-steps, only very, very much larger, and watch the "attractions." The first attraction was a pair of dear little Shetland ponies, a little heavier but not so tall as last year's calf. They were saddled and bridled ready for a gallop, and on the back of each instead of a boy or girl was a white kitty with a ribbon tied round his neck. Poor kitties clung with might and main to the wooden saddle as the ponies ran around the ring and they didn't fall off once, but they didn't like it for their ears lay back and I'm sure they were tired to "spit." When the ponies were tired two big dogs came in and the kitties had to gallop around on the dogs' backs. The kitties seemed to like that better and didn't want to come off when the dogs were tired. By this time the ponies were rested a little, and one had to climb on top of a table, and the table top would spin round and round like your organ stool and pony had to gallop harder and harder, and faster and faster to keep up, until his legs moved so fast you couldn't tell they were legs at all. But the man was kind and soon stopped the table, took off the pony and put a dog up instead. The dog could go faster than the pony and stand it longer too, but even he got tired and then four very untidy men came up and wanted to try running on the table top too. The man let them try, one by one, but, oh, they could not keep their feet half a minute. The table spun round so fast that they all fell down and spilled off and rolled round and round on the floor and everybody laughed very much at their antics.

The Donkey

These were soon cleared away and a rope fence was set up. A donkey was led inside the fence and then a man came to the front and then called to the crowd, that he "would pay any man \$1.00 who could stay on the donkey's back just one minute." Four men came up, one of them a long, lank dandy and tried to get on the donkey's back. The donkey was very meek and quiet looking with his ears drooping forward and his head hanging low, but the moment a man got inside the rope and tried to get near, the donkey would bare his teeth, open his mouth very wide and chase the men outside of the rope. It was lucky he wouldn't go beyond the rope or the poor men would catch it. At last one man sprang on his back, and the donkey kicked up behind, and jumped up in front, and up and down this way with the man holding tight to his neck; then the man fell over his head on the floor and he had to scramble quickly out under the rope or he would be trampled on. Once two men got on his back at one time but the donkey soon flung them off and they had to give up trying to stay on and nobody earned the \$1.00, so these had to leave and four elephants came in.

Playful Elephants

How ugly the elephants are. They haven't any hair and their skin is like

a piece of old weather-beaten tar paper, and their long trunks like wriggly serpents. They are so clumsy and big and their eyes are so small and vicious looking, it is a wonder how fond of them their keeper becomes, and they obey him very well indeed. He made all four of them sit up on stools at one time. (Imagine you see four of the farm horses sitting up on chairs with their four legs in the air, or four of your cows. They'd look queer, wouldn't they?) Then the elephants stood on their hind legs and bowed to the people. Then one sat on a stool again and another brought a mug of shaving soap and daubed his face with a shaving brush and went through the whole performance of a barber shaving a man, even to brushing him off all round with a small broom. It wasn't very pretty to imitate anyone making his toilet in public, but I suppose it shows how very intelligent the animal is since he could be taught so well.

Dancing Horses

A very much prettier sight was the horse quadrille. In this performance eight cream colored ponies, ridden by eight men dressed in high black hats and bright scarlet coats, rode into the space set apart for them. The ponies were all exactly alike and so were the men. The band began to play the music and the ponies, four opposite to four, bowed to each other by lowering themselves as if they were about to drink from a stream. Then the dance began in earnest. The ponies stepped quickly with the music and turned in and out, and wheel'd and swung partners as you've seen people do, if you're old enough to have peeped when a dance was going on, only, of course, the ponies crossed their necks instead of their arms in swinging partners. After the dance each man threw his handkerchief on the ground and each pony caught it up in his teeth, turned his head quite around and dropped the kerchief into his rider's lap. Then all the ponies bowed to the audience and went off the grounds dancing the cake walk as they went. It was very pretty and everybody loves to watch horses perform.

Now, of course, someone has told you all about "fireworks;" how very large, bright blue, green, red and yellow colored lights are made at night, by setting a slow fire to gun powder and shooting balls of it away—away—up into the sky where the balls burst and all the little powder sparks are free and burning brightly float and sink slowly downward till they die out before they reach the ground. The powder has to be mixed with other things to work this way, and as we don't know how to do the mixing we won't try it ourselves, but just wait for show day to come again.

The Japanese, those small people who live ever so far away over the sea, very sensibly play their fireworks in the day time and they are not fire at all or gunpowder either, I think, but large cones of frail paper which bursts in the air and let loose all sorts and sizes of bright colored flags and long strips of gaily colored paper ribbons, that float and soar, and swim high in the air for a long, long time until some chance breeze swoops them to the ground.

Other Things to See

Now, I'm sure all you little people will be quite tired of all these funny, and merry and pretty sights, so for a change we had better move over to the big building where so much of the furniture that the city school boys have been making during the term just closed, is being shown. In many of the city schools there is one large room set apart for the boys to work in wood—making furniture mostly. A master is in charge all the time, who understands how to handle the tools and the different kinds of woods. Every boy in the school from grade IV, up, must work in this room half a day in every week. Each boy is allowed to select the piece of furniture he wants to make. When he once chooses a piece he has to finish that before he can touch another piece. Every boy has to take all the measurements for himself and do every bit of the work alone, even the sand-papering, staining, waxing and varnishing. When the piece is finished it belongs to the boy. He takes it home. When Fair time comes the master selects the best pieces that his boys have made and these are shown at the Fair and the very best ones get prizes and the boys get the prize money and their work back too.

It is really very wonderful the things these boys have made.

Good Work Done

One boy made a bedstead, another a large bookcase with glass doors, another a big Morris chair, another a beautiful wooden sofa, another a table, and so on. There were dozens and dozens of different kinds of pieces, mostly all were made from oak wood and so beautifully done that hundreds of people could scarcely believe the boys made them, for you must remember that the ages of the boys range from about eight to fifteen years. You never know what you can do till you try.

Girls Busy Too

Now, while the boys are doing their furniture work under a master, the girls of the class are doing cloth work under a woman teacher, and their work was at the fair too, and lovely work it was. They had all kinds of clothes—aprons, underclothes, blouses, dresses, patching, darning; embroidery, and I can't tell you all there was. All the garments belonged to the girls who made them, but each girl had to bring her own cloth for whatever she made. Of course each girl would get the prize money if her article won a prize. Now, little ones, you see how very busy the children in the city schools are and how hard they have to work, and you'll keep in mind that everybody who wins a prize has to work very hard for it or he can't win, and so when it comes your day to work hard you'll do your very best and there will surely be a prize for you. All your heads are bobbing—you want to go to bed—Goodnight—goodnight.

ISOBEL.

THE TRIAL OF CUPID

One day the chief gods on Olympus decided

Dan Cupid to try for his 'sins and mistakes;
And all of the lovers whom he had derided
Were summoned to tell them just how a heart breaks.

By millions they came, all burdened with sadness
That Cupid had brought them thro' long weary years,
And the poor little god, overwhelmed by his badness,
Turned from his accusers, dissolving in tears.

Then up went a shout from this army of foes:
"Our hearts you have pierced and our souls you have seared,
And you've brought down upon us deep sorrow and woe;
But we can't do without you—Dan Cupid, you're cleared!"

—Littell McClung

THE GIRL ON THE FARM

The modern woman is waking up to ask the world, "What about me?" America and Europe has done much in a century for the man, but what about the girl?

The boy's problem is one of money-making. Agricultural colleges and experiment stations exist for him, but who will look after his sister? Her place shall be determined by marriage, of course. In the country there are not so many fields of independent employment for women as in the city. Woman's life is always social. Unless a deliberate effort is undertaken in this prosperous generation to make country life acceptable to woman, we shall hear not only of the boys continuing to leave the farm, but of the removal of the home life from the country, due to the departure of the daughters.

After a night at a farm house, I was driven eight miles to the station by the farmer's daughter. She was going to her music teacher for a season on the guitar. She was as charming and cultivated as any town girl. Her father's prosperity was evident in her manners, her dress and her self-possession; but I could not learn that in the countryside she had any companions or any social life, tho' her father was buying his second automobile within two years. The telephone, the daily paper and the progressive weekly magazine were in evidence in the farm house "sitting room." But the comfortable weigh in which we rode had evidently

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The great demand for Mason & Risch Player-Pianos brings us a class of exchanged instruments that is distinctly superior to those offered elsewhere.

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no social value. The merry days in the country had departed, and the new prosperity had brought nothing with it but work. We left her brother in the great barn beginning all his day long chores.

I recently visited a New England countryside in October. We went by invitation to a husking-bee, and great numbers of young people were present. But the old merry customs, though known to all, were out of practice. The young people seemed to be unacquainted. Hard labor and the distractions of the town had taken the warmth out of country life. There were no free manners, there were no intimate acquaintance and there was no charm of social unity among them. The social life which once blessed the countryside, which the elders remember, has passed away, forever. Nothing has taken its place.

Upon the life of growing girls these conditions of social coldness and degeneracy and disorder have a starving or dissipating effect. For them there is little opportunity in scientific agriculture. The industries of the farm house have been in a lesser degree reorganized for them than have the industries in which their brothers must work. The farm house is more conservative to change than the barn. The drudgery of the kitchen is more like the drudgery of the kitchen in old times. The country school in which the farmer's daughter remains longer than his son has less to offer her proportionately, than in the old days.

The cultivation of social life in the country must begin and must end with the cultivation of the group life of the women. Women are the organizers of social life in all communities. They are more intensely loyal and more conservative, and the moral life of a people which is the product of group organization is of greater conscious importance to a woman than to a man. The country church has a great duty in the organization of the life of country women. Societies with a biblical or religious purpose can be more easily organized among women than among men. The philanthropic problems of the country can be committed to the women of the parish, and will be wisely managed by them. The first problem is that of leadership, and the

woman of social standing will find in this field her greatest opportunity. After the problem of leadership comes the problem of purpose and missionary, philanthropic, literary, and ethical purpose may be serviceable in particular communities.

The greatest essential is not the professed purpose of a society, but the greatest essential is the association itself. That woman will be the best leader who can consolidate and can assemble the women, because social life itself is the necessary thing. The woman's society may not raise much money for missions nor give much to the poor, though in these fields its efficiency will be recorded. The actual gain of a woman's society shall be the fact that through a course of years it has given more normal social training to the younger and the ruder members of the community. It has imposed a standard of character upon growing girls and it has imparted to women whose home life is starved and whose emotional nature is in danger of degradation a high enjoyment of better ideals and intimate association with other women. This common experience is itself a moral uplift. The very providing of a meeting place and accomplishing a warm social gathering is in itself a great public service. This service the country church should render in every community for all the young people of the population but above all for the daughter of the farmer and for his wife.

In eastern New York is a community to which came twenty years ago a city woman to reside. Within two years she was drawn into the life of the place through an organization of young women of which she became the head. It was religious and biblical at the start, but it has passed through every phase of possible human interest and enjoyed and continued them all. This society still lives, and although several women have been presiding officers it has the same leader. It has influenced the lives of its members in every way in religious and moral matters, and in the most intimate personal affairs, and it has been a centre for the social life of the whole community. Women whose lives possessed little privilege have found it rich in social advantage and abundant enjoyment. The society has been perfectly democratic, although its members reside in a community divided by all existing social lines of the most rigid sort. It has done much to make life happy for its members, and to make the community attractive to them wherever they may afterward have lived. For such a society a rural community offers the greatest advantage, and just such a society is needed in the rural community more than anywhere else in the world.—Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D.

CAUSE OF HER DEATH

Here lies a poor woman who always was busy. She lived under pressure that rendered her dizzy. She belonged to ten clubs and read Browning at sight. Showed art luncheons and teas, and would vote if she might. She served on the school board with courage and zeal. She golfed and she kodaked and rode on a wheel. She read Tolstoi and Ibsen, knew microbes by name. Approved of Debarthe, was a "daughter" and "dame." Her children went in for the top education. Her husband went seaward for nervous prostration. One day on her tablets she found an hour free. The shock was too great, and she died instantly!

—Philadelphia Record.

Miss Anna F. Ries has served as the city physician and quarantine officer of Ogden, Utah, since the first of February. The Chief of Police of that city says that she has had the worst series of cases on record since her appointment. "They told me she'd never be able to stand it, but they won't tell me that again," he says. Eighteen men physicians of Ogden signed a petition against her appointment. But she had stood by her guns, hastening out on emergency calls in the patrol wagon, handling desperate cases, such as drunkenness and suicide, with a steady nerve. She rode one night, standing on the front of the cow-catcher, over a mile to hunt a man suspected of smallpox.

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TRAIN BOYS TO BE ORDERLY

"It is a curious fact," commented a man recently, "that few mothers realize the importance of bringing their sons up to orderly habits. A mother impresses upon her daughters from the time they are old enough to recognize any responsibility the necessity to keep their rooms tidy, put away articles after use, and care for their belongings at all times. The boy, however, is exempt from any similar requirement, not only in his own room but throughout the house. He reads newspapers and throws them on the floor, gets up from a divan leaving the cushions packed and shapeless, without the slightest reproach, the only notice taken of the occurrence, indeed, being to ask a sister, if he has one, to pick up the one and straighten the other. The women of the family follow in his footsteps all day long, removing whatever disorder he creates. Yet there is no business occupation upon which that boy will presently enter in which order is not a fundamental necessity. Girls, on the other hand, do not, as a rule, suffer so seriously from a lack of order, or at least consequences are not so continually disagreeable and costly as is the case with boys."—American Boy.

BEING ENTERTAINED

By Marie Louise Tompkins

Cause everybody at our house
Is jus' as busy as can be,
My Auntie Mae—she's goin' to try
To entertain "th' boy"—that's me!
N'en we took hold of hands an' ran
"Way, way out to th' garden, where
We stopped to get our breaths an' 'cide
Which rose is nicest in her hair.

Old Mr. Rose-bug—we 'sturbed him,
'Cause he's moved in th' big pink rose.
An' w'y he's cut some pieces out,
Is so's his wife can have new clo'es.
An' n'en we watched th' Robin pull
His breakfas' right up thro' th' grass.
He doesn't want his worm well-done,
'Cause he mus' eat him drefle fas'.

So's he can fly away an' find
Th' ripest cherry on our tree
An' call his wife to hurry up
Before my Auntie Mae-an' me
Can get th' rake an' help th' limb
Bend down its cherries real close by.
I musn't try to climb th' tree,
'Cause I'm too little—that is w'y!

But I can be her little Knight,
Th' kind you spell it with a "k";
All I mus' do is throw my leg
Over a horse an' 'idle away
To find th' Castle on some rocks.
'At's got a great big Golden Key,
An' I mus' bring it right straight back
Or else—w'y, she can't marry me.

There'll be a Dragon front of it,
An' when I've cut off ev'ry head
That he is got—he won't like me
(It's what my Auntie Mae, she said);
But sut will, an' she'll marry me,
An' when I go to wars—'way off—
I'll wear a armor so's to not
Get shot or catch th' 'hooping-cough!

How much she's going to love me is
She'll promise me 'at she won't make
For anybody else at all
A single bit of choc'late cake.
How much 'at I mus' love her is
'E'll promise her before I go
'At I won't put no great big holes
Down in my stockin' 'at th' toe.

DELICATE COMPLIMENT

Many delicate compliments have been paid the fair sex by men subtle in speech, but the following comes straight from the heart of an illiterate negro, who was married in the South the other day by a white minister. At the conclusion of the marriage the groom asked the price of the service.

"Oh, well," answered the minister, "you can pay me whatever you think it is worth to you."

The negro turned and silently looked his bride over from head to foot, then, slowly rolling up the whites of his eyes, said:

"Lawd, sah, you has done ruined me for life, you has, for sure."

"THE SKIN OF A UNIT"

The blunders of children are often due to bad teaching. "This," said a teacher

to her class in arithmetic, "is a unit." She held up a pencil. "This book is a unit, too," she said, "and these are units." And she showed them a ruler, a flower, and an apple. Then she peeled the apple and, holding up the peel, said, "Now, children, what is this?" A little hand went up slowly. "Well, Johnny?" said the teacher.

"Please, ma'am, the skin of a unit."

FACES

From the German.
On each man's face
Life doth trace
That man's history.
The hidden mystery
His heart doth hold,
There it is told;
His joy and his pain
In characters plain,
With unerring hand—
Yet few understand;
Not many can gaze
What is writ on that page.—Ex.

A WORD TO GRANDMOTHERS

By M. C. C.

Why cannot the dear grandma's keep up with the times if they must interfere with young mothers in the matter of child raising? How many young mothers are harassed by the ignorant advice of women who insist that this or that method, and this or that article of diet, is "just the thing," when doctors and the best and newest books on the subject declare against it!

"Do let Eunice have potato!" they exclaim. "It cannot do her a bit of harm. Why, I used to give Archie mashed potatoes and pork gravy when he was five months old." When the baby's mamma says Eunice has not enough teeth to be allowed potato, as yet, she is sneered at. "Teeth! For-potato!" etc., etc. Yet the grandmother seems happily unconscious of the fact that after a weak and ailing childhood, Archie is a weak and ailing man.

How much help and comfort these grandmothers could be to the busy young mothers anxiously tending their broods! If the older women would really find out and know what is best, and would give reliable, scientific advice, made valuable by experience and judgment.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE

Did you tackle the trouble that come your way,
With a resolute heart and cheerful
Or hide your face from the light of day,
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble's a ton or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it;
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only how did you take it.

You are beaten to earth? Well, well,
What's that?
Come up with a smiling face;
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace!
The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce;
Be proud of your blackened eye;
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
It's how did you fight and why.

And, though you be done to the death,
what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or sly,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only, how did you die.
—Edmund Vance Cook.

Portias to the number of eighteen were recently graduated from the Women's Law Class of New York University, the prize scholarship being awarded to Miss Edith Chapman. They will find the experiences of the woman lawyer many and curious. Mrs. Harriette Johnston Wood of New York says that one of her clients is an old colored man, who wrote to her from Connecticut asking her to take his case, because, as he states, "I can't trust no man."

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CANNOT IMPORT CATTLE

An Ottawa dispatch of July 25 said: "Dr. Rutherford, Dominion veterinary inspector general stated tonight that owing to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in England, all permits for importation of cattle from England have been cancelled temporarily. Only about half a dozen importers are affected."

MANITOBA COMMISSION BUSY

This has been another busy week for the Manitoba Elevator Commission and much has been done toward the establishment of a government owned system. Eight elevators have been acquired by purchase, material has been shipped for the construction of eight new ones. Those purchased are located at Gretna, Hartney, Swan Lake, Somerset, Souris, Strathcona, Shoal Lake, and Hamiota. The new structures will be erected at Du Fresne, Moore Park, Chillon Siding, Riding Mountain, McLean Siding, Rufford Siding, Newton Siding and Birdtail Creek.

The members of the commission have, after consultation with petitioners from those parts of the province where the crop threatens to be almost a total failure, decided not to proceed with erection in these sections during the present season, but will expend their efforts in the sections where there will be grain to handle.

Over one hundred petitions are now in the hands of the commission but they desire that many more be sent in as soon as possible. The sending in of these petitions at an early date will greatly facilitate the work of the commission and it is up to the farmers of every district that wants a government elevator to help hurry things along.

The line companies still hold their hostile demeanor, keeping their prices up beyond reasonable figures. The commission has made four of the line companies what they consider liberal offers for their holdings but at the present writing none had accepted. Members of the commission point out that some of these companies will probably continue to make all the trouble they can as long as they control the terminals. The taking over of the terminals by the Dominion government will assure the success of the internal proposition.

The four lines that the commission has offered to buy consist of 184 elevators and in the event of the offers being accepted all of them will immediately be acquired. Deals are also on for 75 private owned elevators.

SNOW IN JULY

A Victoria, B. C. dispatch of July 23 said: "While the residents of the unhappy East are sweating and dodging sunstroke, it should afford some relief to read a report just received from General Manager V. W. Smith, of the Silver Cup Mining Co., of this province, that at the date of writing (July 15) "it is snowing every day here, and there is now an even depth of three feet of snow all about the shaft-head and the company's buildings." The season is reported about one month later than usual, yet nevertheless, and despite the snow handicap, good progress is being made with development work. The mine is situated high up on the mountain-side overlooking the new town of Stewart on the Portland canal."

LINE TO WINNIPEG

A Duluth, Minn., wire of July 23 said: "Report is current here that the Great Northern railway is planning to extend its line from Virginia to Winnipeg, to compete with the Canadian lines for business for that territory. No confirmation of the rumor is obtainable here, but it was declared to-day that the Soo line will have a through service from Duluth to Chicago by September 1. Local trains are already running on the new Soo lines, extending back from the head of the lakes into Wisconsin and Minnesota. There is an unusually heavy western passenger trade this year, and the Soo is anxious to get a share of this business."

Several surveying and engineering parties have been sent from Duluth to work along the Canadian Northern line from

here to Virginia, Minn., and contractors are getting grading equipment placed along the right-of-way. The most difficult work will be on the section down from the plateau back of Duluth, and a rock tunnel will be a feature of that part of the work."

EGGS BY THE POUND

A New York wire of July 23 said: "Eggs and bread will be sold by weight only in Greater New York in the near future. This was announced to-day by commissioner of weights and measures Driscoll. He said that upon the advice of the corporation counsel he will enforce that rule, perhaps not later than August 1. Driscoll said he will confer with all bakers and butter and egg dealers at once as to the standard to be established. There is a penalty of \$100 fine for the refusal of a baker or poultier to weigh out bread and eggs in the presence of a customer."

TRADE FALLS OFF

A Detroit wire of July 23 said: "In the annual report of Col. C. McN. Townsend, United States engineer in charge of the district headquarters at Detroit, a big falling off in lake commerce is noted for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910. Statistics received from the American locks at the Soo, compiled by Supt. L. C. Sabine, are included in the general report of Col. Townsend."

For the fiscal year of 1910 a decrease of 3,806,342 tons of freight is shown under the figures for the fiscal year of 1909, which was generally regarded as a poor year. During the fiscal year the St. Mary's canal was open for 221 days and closed for 144 days, the closed period extending from December 12, 1909, to May 4, 1910.

During the open period 28,931,144 tons of freight passed through the two American locks. Coal shows a decrease of 296,001 tons for 1910; wheat a decrease of 11,664,357 bushels; grain other than wheat a decrease of 3,578,382; iron ore a decrease of 3,441,501 tons. The total of these for the year just closed are as follows: Coal 7,724,538, wheat 34,537,845, iron ore 17,275,084.

WIRELESS USED MUCH

A Tacoma wire of July 23 said: "The United States government is substituting wireless for land telegraph lines in Alaska and expects to save a fortune yearly in maintenance thereby. Under an appropriation which became available July 18 the signal corps is raising the power of the wireless station at Fairbanks and Fort Egbert from three to five kilowatts each. This will enable the service to dispense with 250 miles of trans-Alaskan land telegraph lines connecting Gulkana and Egbert. The present lines are carried over high mountain ranges where heavy snowfalls do great damage and prevent continuous operation."

At present it is possible to communicate by wireless between Fairbanks and Egbert only by relaying all messages at Circle City. With the increased strength of the dynamos Fairbanks and Fort Egbert will interchange messages direct. Fairbanks also will be in touch by wireless with Nome and St. Michael on Behring Sea and all intermediate Alaskan points."

BUILD THROUGH ALASKA

A Victoria, B. C. dispatch of July said: "Not only is the Canadian Northern Railroad going to continue its railway from Stewart to tap the mining districts at the head of the Salmon River and Fish Creek. This new line is to pass from Stewart through Portland City and through Alaska to the mines located in British Columbia at the headwaters of the Salmon, carrying ore through Alaska to Stewart. This was the report brought from Stewart by returning business men. Men who have been staking lands along the proposed route of the railroad, have returned to Stewart. It is also the intention of D. D. Mann, it is stated by railroad engineers at Stewart, to build a second short line branching from Stewart to Portland City across the United States border and proceeding along the valley of the Salmon River through United States territory to tap the country at the headwaters of the Salmon, where D. D. Mann and his associates have taken up a large amount of land, probably one hundred leagues and have mining interests. The intention



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is to haul ore from the Salmon River and Fish Creek Districts in bond through the Alaskan portion of Stewart, where the Company's smelter is to be located. Meanwhile work is going on to push forward the Portland canal short line, connecting Stewart with Bear River Valley and its mines, and it is probable that trains will be running next spring."

TWO HUNDRED PERISH

A Tokio cable of July 27 said: "Two hundred and six lives were lost last night through the sinking of the steamer Tetsurei-Maru off the Port of Chindo, Corea. Forty passengers were saved. Several Japanese warships have been dispatched to the scene."

Two of the Tetsurei-Maru life boats landed forty passengers who tell of harrowing scenes when the befogged vessel struck. Six life boats were launched and filled with passengers. There was no panic and everything was done in the most orderly manner. The captain and the majority of the crew were unable to leave the steamer. The six first class passengers were saved, including W. Cunningham, the British Vice-consul at Osaka, as well as thirteen second class passengers."

Another Successful Year Closed

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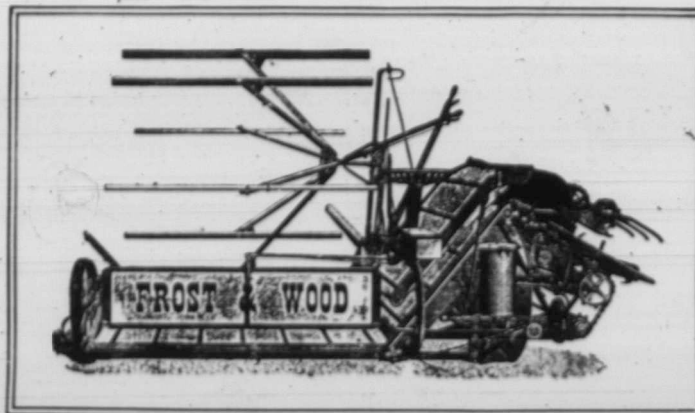
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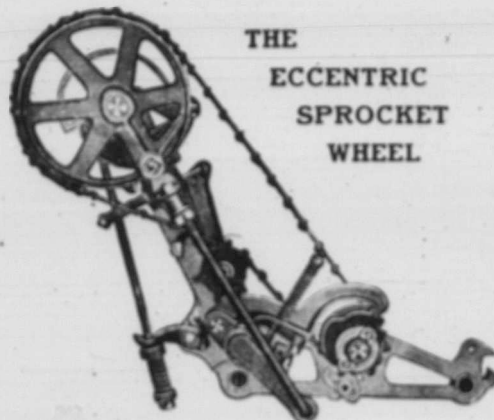
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AUTOMATIC FORCE FEED. Our Binder is capable of elevating whatever the machine cuts—from lightest to the heaviest grains. The upper canvas on the elevator is so arranged that it will grip the straw as it is delivered from the platform. Hard to explain without an illustration but our booklet "Binder Facts" gives all details. (Can we send you this book?)



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WHEEL

NOTICE that three of the arms of the Sprocket Wheel are shorter than the other three which accounts for greater power and speedier work.

When the grain is being compressed and tied, the packer arms require all the power they can get to make tight sheaves and the chain which drives the Eccentric Sprocket is then pulling over the long arms of the wheel, exerting a steady powerful draw. After the bundles are compressed and tied the chain has reached the short arms of the Eccentric Sprocket and must therefore travel faster, thus the bundles are discharged quickly and everything is ready again for another bundle to be compressed, tied and discharged. Actual experience in the field has proved the superiority of this action on our Binder.

A SURE KNOTTER. Before any of our Binders leave the factory we try them out thoroughly in all kinds of grain. We make it a point to see that all sheaves are tied securely and that there are no "misses" and no waste of twine. The binding attachment can be regulated to tie any size sheaf—we will guarantee the efficiency of this knoter in every particular.

THE MAIN DRIVE WHEEL that generates the power, cuts, elevates and ties the grain is a substantial piece of machinery capable of standing the heaviest strain it may be put to. It has a double row of spokes arranged on the "staggered" principle with the centres securely held in the wheel hub casting and with ends firmly fastened through the rim—absolutely no chance of them working loose. The large Angle-steel Mud-hugs rivetted to the outside of the rim prevent the wheel from skidding on soft ground or dry slippery stubble—the wide-tire makes work easy under all conditions.

OTHER GOOD POINTS. You could not wish for a sturdier, stronger foundation than we put on our Binder—in fact the whole machine is built for hard wear and tear and time and experience have demonstrated that the Frost and Wood Improved Binder is positively the strongest and most durable machine of its kind in Canada. Don't fail to see one of our Agents' dealers or write them direct for further particulars and booklet—it will save you both time and money.

Sole Agents in Western Canada, who cordially invite all visitors to the Exhibition Motor Trials to make use of their ware-rooms

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

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